

November 2024

# Sharm el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda

## Annual Implementation Report 2024

**SAA**

**SHARM  
ADAPTATION  
AGENDA**

Marrakech  
Partnership



# Table of contents

<b>Foreword</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Summary of Progress</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Chapter 1. Context and HLC priorities for 2024</b>	<b>12</b>
Introduction to the SAA	13
Mobilising the private sector to catalyse the SAA	14
The way forward, towards COP 29 and beyond	15
<b>Chapter 2. Progress highlights for SAA systems, enablers and priority outcomes</b>	<b>18</b>
Food and Agriculture Systems	19
Health Systems	23
Human Settlement Systems	28
Coastal and Oceans Systems	31
Infrastructure Systems	35
Water and Natural Systems	39
Planning and Policy	45
Finance	47
<b>Appendix 1. Non-exclusive list of organizations engaging across SAA Task Forces by chapter</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Appendix 2. Acknowledgements</b>	<b>53</b>



# Foreword

**COP 29 brings a call for global peace that includes people and nature**, following an increasingly worrying global climate impact trend. The year 2023 was the hottest on record,<sup>1</sup> with unprecedented high ocean temperatures, glacial retreat and sea-level increases and a myriad of extreme weather events. Today, 3.6 billion people in vulnerability hotspots across regions are facing disruptions in critical food, water, and health systems.<sup>2</sup>

**Even amid the devastating impacts of climate change and the urgent need to limit warming to 1.5 °C, there is hope** as non-state actors demonstrate a wide range of adaptation solutions, technologies and expertise needed to drive resilient transitions that are within our grasp. Alongside these solutions, tools are emerging to manage climate risks and adapt to the challenges that are already unfolding with our changing climate.

**We have a unified understanding of what must be done, who must act and the timeline required to avoid catastrophic impacts, especially those affecting the most vulnerable** as clearly highlighted within the Sharm el Sheikh Adaptation Agenda (SAA), which was launched at COP 27. This year, the second SAA implementation report presents the signals of change and action we have seen across all systems – food and agriculture, coastal and ocean, water and nature, health, human settlements and infrastructure – and in the policies, planning and finance enablers.

**The first Global Stocktake and Global Goal on Adaptation outcomes at COP 28 provided the global policy signals** needed to encourage governments and non-state actors to join efforts to plan, finance and implement inclusive adaptation and resilience

goals by 2030. The SAA offers an agenda of solutions for achieving the targets of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, as well as indicators to track their progress. It also mobilizes the private sector to invest in implementing national adaptation plans and nationally determined contributions, aiming to close the up to \$366 billion annual adaptation finance gap in developing countries.<sup>3</sup> This enhanced mobilization of equitable financing must push the frontiers of innovation to de-risk adaptation investments, reduce debt burdens and increase the local accessibility of finance.

**Adaptation action to achieve a resilient transition is at the heart of synergies between the Rio Conventions** on climate, biodiversity and desertification. These synergies are captured in the SAA's solutions and partner efforts made by cities, states, regions, businesses, financiers and philanthropies. The commitment to catalytic impact through the SAA has been spearheaded by the COP 28 and COP 29 Presidencies. The **joint statement** of the three Rio Convention presidencies at COP 28 and the **Rio-Trio initiative**, its successor recently launched by the COP 29 presidency, are promising steps in that direction.

**Ensuring that development is not only sustainable but also resilient is no longer a distant goal – it is a pressing need.** The remaining critical question regards whether we will transition and adapt fast enough, and whether this transition will be equitable. As we move forward, adaptation must be at the centre of all climate action.

**However, adequate finance for adaptation remains a key challenge.** We must ensure that the most vulnerable populations have access to timely and affordable finance that will not exacerbate their debt burden, and small- and medium-sized enterprises, particularly those in low- and middle-income economies, must have access to the resources and capacities needed to climate-proof their investments. Adaptation action must be dealt with as a strategic investment in the future, not an afterthought.

**This moment calls for maximum ambition, collaboration and urgency across all sectors and from all actors. By fully embracing the SAA, we can create a future that is not only sustainable but also resilient. The time to act is now, and together we can build a more secure, equitable and resilient future for all.**



**Nigar Arparadai**  
UN Climate Change  
High-Level Champion, COP29



**Yalchin Rafiyev**  
Lead Negotiator  
COP29 Presidency



**Razan Al Mubarak**  
UN Climate Change  
High-Level Champion, COP28



**Majid Al Suwaidi**  
Director-General  
COP28 Presidency

<sup>1</sup> World Meteorological Organization (WMO), State of Climate 2024.

<sup>2</sup> Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Sixth Assessment Report

<sup>3</sup> United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), Adaptation Gap Report 2023

# Summary of Progress

This section provides a summary of the chapters of this report focusing on the advancements made toward achieving the SAA outcome targets, highlighting adaptation signals of change as evidence of the progress that is unfolding. The SAA

Task Forces have prioritised a subset of the outcomes for focused tracking in 2024. The tracking period spans from COP28 to COP29, providing a timeframe to monitor and assess key milestones in climate adaptation efforts.



## Food & Agriculture Systems

**Summary progress for SAA outcomes on Sustainable Agriculture, Agrifood Finance and Just Food Systems Transition:** While there are growing efforts to support scaling-up sustainable, regenerative, agroecological agriculture practices and growing recognition of the need for a just food system transition, measuring progress and securing the necessary finance remains a challenge, especially for smallholders and Indigenous Peoples.

### Signals of Change

- **Policy:** Commitments from 160 Heads of State have been secured for putting food and agriculture at the heart of national climate policies through the [COP28 UAE Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems, and Climate Action](#).
- **Finance:** **19 insurers and reinsurers** committed to de-risk agricultural investments via the Forum for Insurance Transition to Net Zero (FTI)
- **Partnerships:** Hundreds of non-state actors, including farmers, cities, businesses, financial institutions and civil society organisations, are aligned around a shared vision to transform food systems via the endorsement of the [Food Systems Call to Action](#). The COP29 Presidency launched the Baku Harmoniya Climate Initiative for Farmers, serving as an aggregator to bring together initiatives, coalitions, and networks.

## Health Systems

**Summary progress for SAA outcomes on Health Finance and Heat Action Plans:** There are emerging signs of progress for resource mobilisation and to support momentum for heat action plans (e.g., GCF, Rockefeller Foundation, Wellcome Trust, EWS4All, Call to Action on Extreme Heat and EHRA). However, the finance gap remains significant with health receiving only 2% of total A&R finance and there is no global data on the percentage of population covered by heat action plans available.

### Signals of Change

- **Policy:** Widespread commitment by 151 national governments for health and climate via the [COP28 Declaration on Climate and Health](#). The UAE Global Resilience Framework incorporated health as a key thematic target to be achieved by 2030
- **Finance:** At COP28, GCF, in collaboration with the Global Fund, the Rockefeller Foundation, and WHO, launched the [Guiding Principles on Financing Climate and Health Solutions](#), which led to financial commitments by several organisations, including \$300 million by the [Global Fund](#) and \$100 million from [The Rockefeller Foundation](#)

## Human Settlements Systems

**Summary progress for SAA outcomes on Resilient housing and Early Warning Systems:** There is growing momentum in resilient housing through, e.g., initiatives like Climate Resilient Housing which already contribute to the safety of 1.17 million people (588,013 women). Significant efforts are also in place for early warning systems via EWS4All, CREWS and DARAJA, with DARAJA having reached 1 million people already. However, global data on people benefiting is still underreported for resilient housing and there is uneven progress toward achieving universal coverage on early warning systems, with gaps especially in LDCs and SIDS.

### Signals of Change

- **Policy:** Contributions from cities, states and regions have been recognized by 72 countries who have pledged to the COP28 Coalition for High Ambition Multi-Level Partnership for Climate Action (CHAMP). CHAMP launched a Call to Action for local leadership with first responses from Germany, Brazil and US. The COP29 Presidency launched the Multisectoral Actions Partnership (MAP) 4 Sustainable, Climate Resilient and Healthy Cities to complement the CHAMP initiative.
- **Partnerships:** A working group on informality is being established under the SAA Human Settlements Task Force. Non-state actors have been working on the development of a new SAA outcome for urban water to be finalised by COP30

<sup>4</sup> NDC Synthesis Report 2023

<sup>5</sup> NAP Central

## Coastal & Oceans Systems

**Summary progress for SAA outcomes on Mangroves, Coral Reefs and Coastal city protection:** Efforts are unfolding at multiple fronts under different partnerships and initiatives despite lack of global data for the three outcomes (e.g. GMA, GFCR and Sea'ties).

### Signals of Change

- **Policy:** Commitments to support the **Mangrove Breakthrough** from 28 national and subnational governments have been secured and a formal partnership with UAE's Mangrove Alliance for Climate has been established, increasing coverage approximately to 60% of the world's mangroves. The Mangrove Breakthrough also launched its NDC Task Force to transform Mangrove Breakthrough endorsements into mangrove-positive NDC commitments.
- **Finance:** \$300 million in funding secured by the **Ocean Resilience and Climate Alliance (ORCA)** philanthropic initiative for ocean-climate solutions. The **Global Fund for Coral Reefs** (GFCR), co-founded by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), UNEP, UNDP and a public-private coalition, also mobilised an initial \$200 million toward the Coral Reef Breakthrough targets in direct investment with additional \$25 million approved in July this year.
- **Partnerships:** The fifth target under the **Ocean Breakthroughs** – the Coastal Tourism Breakthrough – will be launched and presented at COP29. A target on seagrass is also being developed by partners.

## Infrastructure Systems

**Summary progress for Energy SAA outcomes on Grid flexibility and investment, Regional power pool integration and Integration of A&R in energy planning:** Progress is visible by investments of \$310bn in grids in 2023, progress in implementation of grid projects, as well as the fact that 41% of adaptation components of NDCs reference energy. The Utilities for Net Zero Alliance, including 32 of the largest utilities and energy companies announced 116 bn USD investments per year in renewable power generation and grids.

However, challenges remain with further investments in grids required, limited progress on regional power pool integration with the need for further operationalisation of agreements, limited inclusion of energy infrastructure in NAPs and limited awareness about the link of A&R and energy.

Summary progress for Transport SAA outcomes on Transport infrastructure: Climate risk considerations are increasingly being integrated in the development and renewal of transportation infrastructure.

### Signals of Change

- **Policy:** Updated NDCs are increasingly emphasising the importance of A&R, also for infrastructure, with 56% of adaptation components in NDCs referencing infrastructure as of 2023.<sup>4</sup> In NAPs, there is also a nascent trend to include infrastructure with five countries having either an infrastructure-specific NAP or having integrated infrastructure in sectoral considerations.<sup>5</sup>

## Water and Natural Systems

**Summary progress for SAA outcomes on Freshwater, Water supply and Nature-based Solutions:** Despite efforts, e.g. Freshwater Challenge, Resilient Freshwater, Sanitation Water for All, ENACT Partnership, progress is still slow and action must be accelerated to achieve 2030 targets.

### Signals of Change

- **Policy:** The inclusion of four water-related targets in the GGA marks a paradigm shift. The COP29 Presidency's **Declaration on Water for Climate Action** and the Baku Dialogue on Water for Climate Action are expected to further catalyse collaboration on and investments in water-related projects. Other signs in the policy space mark progress for water, including the announcement of the new UN Water-wide system strategy and the appointment of the first UN Special Envoy for Water
- 24 countries and 5 Rio Convention Presidencies committed to the Joint Statement on Climate Nature and People for aligned implementation of NAPs and NBSAPs, as well as NDCs and Land Degradation Neutrality Targets. 14 country-led partnerships and 40+ implementing entities are working together under the Climate-Nature Coordination Platform to support multi-stakeholder and synergistic implementation of national climate, biodiversity and land policies and plans.
- **Finance:** Eight MDBs and development finance institutions support the **Taskforce on Sustainability-Linked Sovereign Financing for Nature and Climate**
- **Partnerships:** Over 400 businesses and financial institutions have committed to nature focused targets, disclosure and investments aligned with the **'Nature Positive for Climate Action'** campaign

## Planning & Policy

**Summary progress for SAA outcomes on Adaptation plans for cities and regions, Adaptation plans for companies:** Large progress has been seen by regions with 60% of target already achieved, however, cities are still lagging behind, with only 6% of target achieved. For the private sector, despite progress towards developing adaptation plans, risk assessment must be standardised and must provide the required information to be actionable.

### Signals of Change

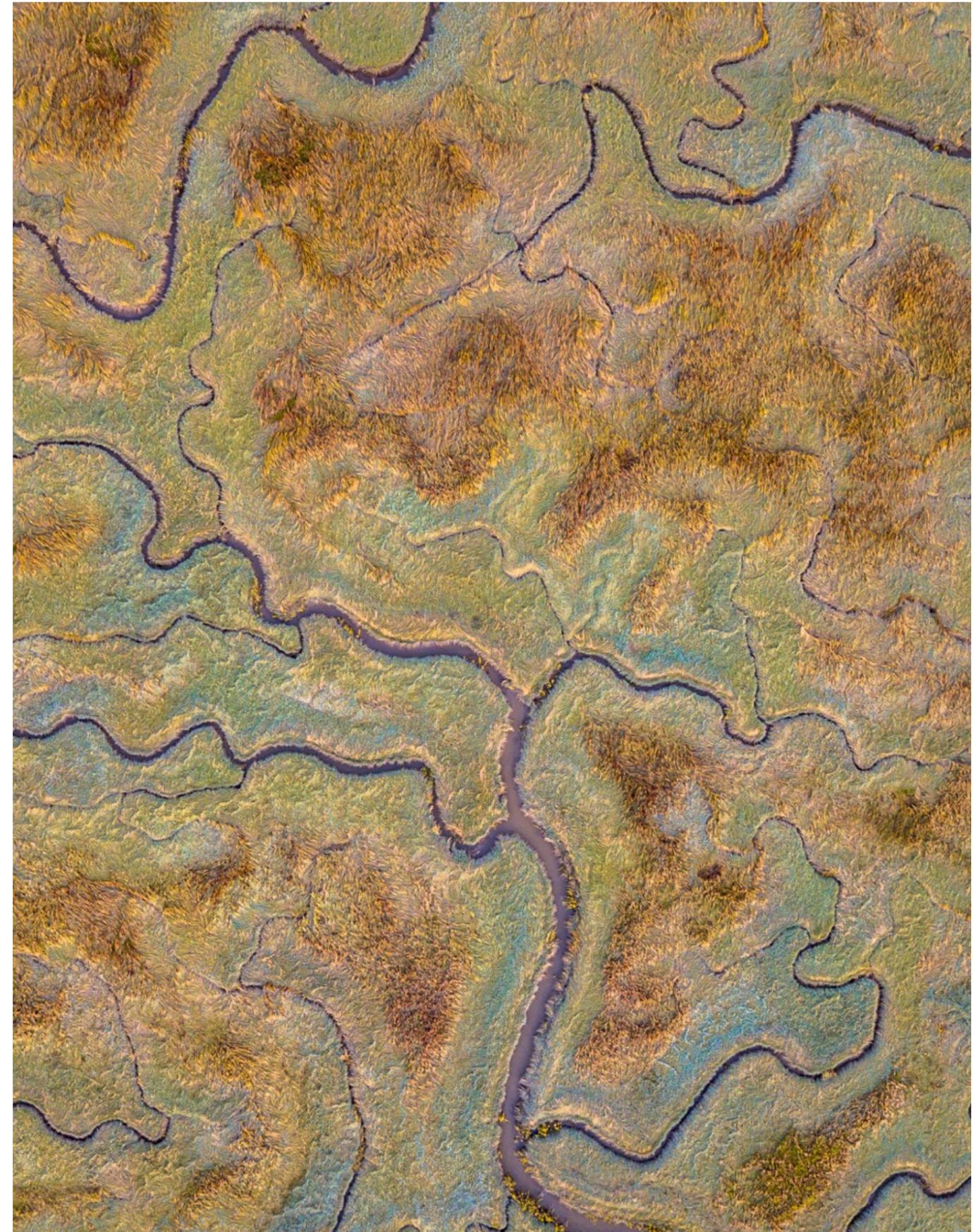
- **Policy:** The UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience was introduced at COP28, urging countries to develop national adaptation plans by 2030. 58 countries have submitted their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) to the UNFCCC, an increase of 11 countries since last year
- **Partnerships:** The Resilient Planet Initiative (RPI), an SAA flagship, is being developed by a consortium of the Global Resilience Partnership with the Universities of Chile and Oxford, Slum Dwellers International (Kenya), Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centres, Stockholm Environment Institute and Ona Systems under a grant from google.org to address issues related to access to data for A&R planning

## Finance

**Summary progress for SAA outcomes on Private finance and MDB Finance:** Despite private finance being only 2% of total A&R finance, efforts are emerging to increase it, such as standardised taxonomies, disclosure requirements and methodologies to include climate risk assessment in private investment decision-making. Additionally, several developments, such as increased use of credit enhancement instruments, participation in insurance mechanisms and increased awareness by MDBs of importance of climate-related debt clauses, are showcasing progress. However, large gaps still remain, especially to support LDCs and SIDS.

### Signals of Change

- **Policy:** ISSB's Sustainability Standards have integrated the work of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and more than 20 jurisdictions, covering nearly 55% of global GDP, have already decided to use these standards
- **Partnerships:** The Call for Collaboration on finance – which was launched in 2023 – has progressed and developed policy recommendations
- **Knowledge & Capacity:** Taxonomies have been developed by **GARI, UNDRR/Standard Chartered** and the **Climate Bonds Initiative**. The Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) developed a new **tracking framework and taxonomy** to improve private finance tracking





# Chapter 1

## Context and HLC priorities for 2024

The Sharm El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda (SAA) Annual Implementation Report provides a comprehensive update on progress made towards achieving the SAA's outcome targets, which has been driven by the mobilization of diverse stakeholders. The report briefly introduces the SAA, outlines the UN Climate Change HLCs' priorities for 2024 and describes updates to the SAA tracking framework (Chapter 1).

Next, the report offers detailed progress updates on each SAA system and enabler, highlighting advancements made towards two to four key priority outcomes per system alongside the corresponding signals of change (Chapter 2). The report concludes by identifying areas where further action is needed to meet the SAA outcome targets by 2030. Such action will be essential for achieving the objectives outlined in the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience under the Global Goal on Adaptation.

## Introduction to the SAA

Aiming to streamline global climate adaptation efforts, the SAA was launched at COP 27 by the COP Presidency, in collaboration with the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action (MPGCA) and UN agencies. It aims to achieve climate resilience for 4 billion vulnerable people by 2030 by uniting the actions of both state and non-state actors. **The SAA has set 45+ aspirational outcomes** across six key systems and two enablers in alignment with the Global Goal on Adaptation and the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

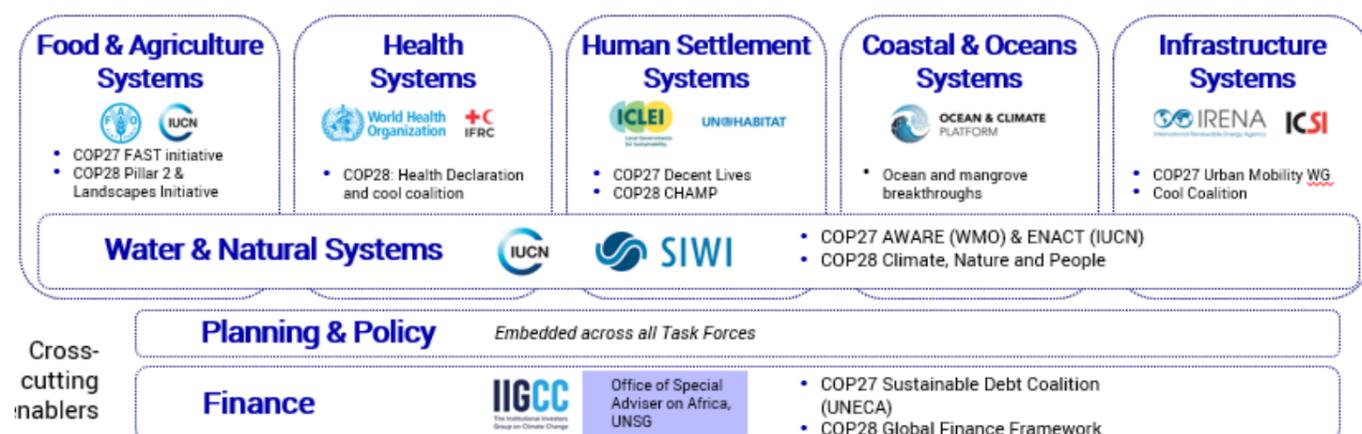
The SAA is driven by seven Task Forces under the direction of co-leads and partner organizations, and approximately 90 organizations and initiatives are engaged with the agenda's outcomes across key systems (See Exhibit 1 and Appendix).

To accelerate adaptation action and finance, it will be essential to track progress, as well as its positive and negative trajectories. At COP 28, the **first SAA annual implementation report** provided a comprehensive

stocktake of global progress across SAA systems. This second annual report highlights progress towards the key adaptation outcomes prioritized by SAA Task Forces. As systems and enablers vary in terms of implementation maturity, quantitative progress updates are provided where available and signals of change are highlighted where data is limited.

In parallel, the SAA tracking framework has been refined to enable progress assessment using a unified taxonomy for adaptation and resilience (A&R) actions. This framework integrates efforts from the Race to Resilience, SAA Task Forces and partners to track environmental, social and economic shifts. By combining data with progress tracking, the framework outlines the enabling conditions necessary for advancing global A&R. Looking ahead, in 2025, the SAA will organize external consultations with experts and organizations in the areas of A&R to refine how the tracking framework will capture key enabling conditions across priority systems.

### Exhibit 1: SAA Systems with Respective Task Force Co-Lead Partners



## Mobilising the private sector to catalyse the SAA

Engaging the private sector in A&R action has become a key priority under the COP 29 Presidency and HLCs' leadership. The SAA Private Sector Community of practice, which comprises companies, financiers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and coalitions, shares success stories, builds networks and addresses barriers to private sector action and finance targeting A&R.

### The key initiatives to highlight include:

- Global Resilience Partnership, which leads the **PREPARE Call to Action**, encouraging businesses to make new commitments to A&R.
- Development of taxonomies and tracking frameworks to improve private adaptation finance, such as the **Climate Bonds Initiative** and the Climate Policy Initiative's (CPI) **private finance tracking framework**.
- Guidance tools for businesses to enhance planning, such as the **World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) Business Leader Guide for A&R** and the **Working Principles for Corporate Resilience Leadership** from the Center for Climate and Energy Solutions, together with Resilience First and Resilience Rising.
- **Call for Collaboration**, launched at COP 28, which drives partnerships to scale private finance for A&R. This initiative unites academia, civil society, public and private finance institutions and policy makers to advance strategies to scale A&R finance. Public policy sectors are defining actionable steps and collaboration strategies such as:
  - Making adaptation targets investable.
  - Enhancing collaboration between ministries and private sectors.
  - Harmonizing standards for managing climate risks.
  - Expanding access to blended finance and insurance products for A&R.
  - Investing in nature-based solutions (NbS) and emerging climate adaptation technologies.

**This coordinated approach seeks to scale private finance and accelerate global adaptation efforts.**

## The way forward, towards COP 29 and beyond

Through increased convergence around common A&R solutions and real-economy, partner-led efforts on the ground through the seven Task Forces, the SAA will increase its catalytic role in advancing adaptive and resilient system transformations that integrate people, nature and the economy. These efforts will unlock partnerships between governments and non-state actors on all fronts, from technical capacity and policy to financing.

Building on the action recommendations outlined in the SAA 2023 report, the COP 28 outcomes and partner-driven progress in 2024, the SAA will continue to promote system-specific business resilience strategies which intended to accelerate its outcome targets by 2030. Through the [call for collaboration](#), working groups will continue to enhance the enabling environment, accelerating the

mobilization of private finance for adaptation in areas such as financial instruments, data and disclosures and policy frameworks, including catalytic funding from multilateral development banks (MDBs) and philanthropies.

Partner-led efforts that empower local communities and Indigenous People, including data access, capacity and finance for solutions implementation at the local level, will remain at the core of SAA activities leading to COP 30. Initiatives such as Impact Makers and the Resilient Planet Initiative (RPI) recognize the centrality of addressing urban resilience, particularly in the context of extreme weather events and infrastructure sustainability. Emphasis will also be placed on preserving and restoring ecosystems to enhance resilience against climate impacts.

### Join the Sharm El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda

Are you interested in engaging with the SAA and helping accelerate the implementation of adaptation?

[Register here](#) or scan the QR code.





## Chapter 2

# Progress highlights for SAA systems, enablers and priority outcomes

## Food and Agriculture Systems

COP 28 was a landmark moment for agri-food systems, and momentum has continued to grow this year. Over 160 heads of state have now signed the **COP 28 UAE Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems, and Climate Action**, pledging to put food and agriculture at the heart of national climate and other policies and increase their investment in resilient, equitable and sustainable food systems. Hundreds of non-state actors, including farmers, cities, businesses, financial institutions and civil society organizations, have endorsed the **Food Systems Call to Action**, and more are continuing to join. Building on this momentum, the COP 29 Presidency is launching the Baku Harmoniya Climate Initiative for Farmers to serve as an aggregator of initiatives, coalitions and networks and enable them to share experiences, identify synergies and gaps, facilitate finance and foster collaboration.

To ensure coherence among initiatives, the Baku Harmoniya Climate Initiative for Farmers will act in alignment with the **Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation Partnership (FAST)**. Between COPs, FAST aims to foster best practices and coherence between initiatives in the food systems finance space.

To transform agri-food systems from a main driver of climate risks to one of the essential solutions, commitments and declarations must be translated into actionable, impactful change on the ground. This change must be supported by robust monitoring and accountability mechanisms, especially to ensure that frontline food systems actors and vulnerable communities receive benefits.<sup>6</sup> Given the inextricable links between food systems, climate and nature, connections across the three Rio Conventions must be strengthened.



<sup>6</sup> This term is intended to be inclusive of farmers, farmworkers, fishers, pastoralists, ranchers, aquaculturists, forest-dependent people, food value chain workers, Indigenous Peoples, youth, women and other people in vulnerable situations on the frontlines of the food economy.

## Progress narrative for priority outcomes:

Sustainable agriculture: 50 per cent of food globally is produced through sustainable agriculture practices (including agro-ecological and regenerative approaches) without expansion of the agricultural frontier into pristine ecosystems, to deliver for people, nature and climate.

**Status:** Despite growing efforts to support scaling-up sustainable, regenerative and agroecological agriculture practices, measuring progress in this area remains challenging, and there is a key shortfall in catalysing finance for frontline food systems actors.

Several initiatives are supporting the transition to sustainable, regenerative and agroecological approaches to food production. **The Global Alliance for the Future of Food**, in partnership with over two dozen philanthropies, is aligning around efforts to catalyse funding and conduct regional landscape assessments.

Taking a holistic approach, **the Agroecology Coalition** and **Agroecology Fund** are promoting increased funding and investments for farmers' organizations and actors on the frontlines who are working to adopt and scale-up agroecology. Regen10's **Transition Pathways** is investigating the cost of transitioning landscapes from conventional to regenerative agriculture. Over 35 food and agriculture organizations in the **Action Agenda on Regenerative Landscapes** have launched their first regenerative landscape accelerator in the Brazilian Cerrado.

Several actions are required to support this transition. Innovative financing models and insurance products are needed to de-risk the transition and support farmers in adapting to climate impacts. Repurposing public subsidies and addressing trade, finance and regulatory barriers can help to ensure a level playing field for healthy, sustainable products.

## PRIORITIZED OUTCOME

**Agri-food finance:** Scale and re-orient climate finance flows from public and private sources towards resilient, inclusive and sustainable food systems, increasing direct access for small-scale family farmers, women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples, aligned with climate risk-informed food policies and plans.

**Status:** Climate finance flows towards agrifood systems, especially those targeting A&R efforts, remain significantly lower than the amounts needed to support the transition. Direct access to finance for smallholders and Indigenous Peoples is a key gap in this area.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> ClimateShot Investor Coalition, *The Climate Finance Gap for Small-Scale Agrifood Systems 2023*

A significant funding gap in finance for agri-food systems remains since last year. An estimated **USD 500 billion** in finance for agri-food systems will be needed until 2050; however, current flows are only USD 28.5 billion, with just 25 per cent (USD 7.3 billion) dedicated to A&R.<sup>8</sup> Although the costs of this transition are high, the costs of inaction would be much higher. The hidden social, economic and environmental costs associated with agri-food systems amount to **USD 12.7 trillion per year**. Moreover, smallholders, who are responsible for a third of the world's food production and have a key role to play in the transition, still only receive 0.3 per cent of all international climate finance.<sup>9</sup>

Some promising efforts to scale and re-orient climate finance flows are emerging. The Forum for Insurance Transition to Net Zero (FTI), launched by UNEP in 2024, has brought together **19 insurers and reinsurers** to de-risk agricultural investments and increase private capital flow into climate-adaptive

food systems. Blended finance is emerging as a key mechanism for unlocking investments in the agri-food sector; **26 blended finance deals** focused on agriculture launched globally in 2023, raising USD 4 billion. Philanthropic efforts are increasing, such as the investments made by the Bezos Earth Fund and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and philanthropies are aligning around regenerative agriculture. To unlock further progress, markets must be restructured through regulation, taxation and subsidies intended to reorient funds towards resilient, inclusive and sustainable food systems. Food and agriculture must be integrated into climate target setting, disclosure and reporting frameworks, and agri-food companies must deploy funds from their balance sheets to support farmers and to share costs and risks across and beyond value chains. Frontline food systems actors require tailored financial products, such as crop-specific insurance products and loans based on alternative credit risk scoring models.

## PRIORITIZED OUTCOME

**Just food systems transition:** Advance a just and inclusive food systems transition, ensuring equitable and resilient livelihoods and meaningfully engaging all relevant stakeholders, and especially smallholders, women, youth and Indigenous Peoples, in relevant plans, processes and finances that affect them, with special emphasis on supporting their efforts to secure land and resource tenure rights, as well as boosting local markets for local consumption.

**Status:** The importance of ensuring a just transition that does not unduly burden the most vulnerable is gaining increasing recognition; however, the implementation remains slow in practice.

<sup>8</sup> CPI, *Landscape of Climate Finance for Agri-food Systems (2023)*, 2023.

<sup>9</sup> *Foundation for Farmers Organisations and Restorative Action and the Forest and Farm Facility, Untapped Potential, 2023.*

It is critical to engage with the populations who are most at risk and who are often left out of the conversation, including women, youth, Indigenous communities and frontline food systems actors. The **Just Rural Transition** initiative has outlined 10 guiding principles for achieving a just food system transition. The **Climate Investment Fund** has designed a Just Transition Planning Toolbox, which provides practical guidance and resources for planning climate and sustainability transitions that are equitable and inclusive. The Decent Work for Equitable Food Systems Coalition has launched a multi-stakeholder partnership with the **International Labour Organization (ILO)**, the **International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)** and **CARE International** to advance labour and human rights, decent jobs and fair and adequate incomes and wages within the agri-food sector. The **Scaling up Climate Ambition in Land Use and Agriculture through nationally determined contributions (NDCs)**

**and national adaptation plans (NAPs) (SCALA)** programme, jointly led by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), is identifying gender gaps and obstacles to women's full participation in the livestock sector in Costa Rica.<sup>10</sup> SCALA has used the findings to develop a three-year action plan to address gaps in skills and resources and to support Costa Rican women in navigating climatic, productive, social, economic and family challenges. Costa Rica's Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock is also using SCALA's action plan to strengthen national actions in livestock and other agriculture sectors.

To ensure equitable outcomes, smallholders, women, youth and Indigenous Peoples must be actively involved in policy design to ensure that their voices shape the future of food systems.



<sup>10</sup> <https://www.fao.org/in-action/scala/news/news/news-detail/women-in-costa-rica-are-leading-livestock-sustainability/en>

## Health Systems

Efforts to promote health have gained significant momentum and have been prioritized in the global climate A&R agenda over the past year. The introduction of the first Health Day at COP 28 marked a pivotal moment and inspired numerous policy and developments worldwide. To date, 151 countries have signed the [COP 28 Declaration on Climate and Health](#), reflecting widespread commitment by national governments. Moreover, during the COP 28 negotiations, the UAE Global Resilience Framework included health as a key element of the outcomes to

be achieved by 2030. The UAE–Belem work programme, which outlines indicators of progress achieved towards the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) targets, has received more than 500 submissions on health-related indicators (among approximately 5,000 total indicators submitted). In addition, in May 2024, the 77<sup>th</sup> World Health Assembly adopted [Resolution WHA77.14](#) on climate and health, which calls for the creation of a Global World Health Organization (WHO) Plan of Action on Climate Change and Health.



The establishment of the Baku COP Presidencies Continuity Coalition for Climate and Health at COP 29 marks a significant step towards ensuring the sustainability and synergy of health-related climate initiatives across multiple COP presidencies, from COP 26 to COP 30. This coalition, co-led by Azerbaijan, the UK, Egypt, the UAE, Brazil and the WHO, aims to scale up climate–health financing and foster partnerships aimed at synergy between existing climate and health-related initiatives. The coalition emphasizes collaboration between countries and stakeholders and is focused on addressing gaps in health system financing and improving resilience to climate change impacts through health adaptation actions.

In addition to gaining prominence in global climate discussions, health has been increasingly recognized in national A&R efforts. Today, 91 per cent of NDCs

consider health, an increase of five percentage points since 2021.<sup>11</sup> Moreover, since 2020, 32 per cent of countries have completed a vulnerability and adaptation assessment, and 27 per cent have completed or updated a health NAP (based on a sample of 81 countries and areas).<sup>12</sup> To further support planning efforts, the WHO aims to publish guidance on the integration of health in NDCs at COP 29. Furthermore, practical [guidance for A&R health action](#) was issued this year, and case studies have been made available by the Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health ([ATACH](#)) and the [WHO](#).

Looking ahead, countries must further develop their health NAPs and move from planning to implementation. Mainstreaming and harmonising health A&R indicators and plans with global indicators will be imperative to ensure coordinated action.

### Progress narrative for priority outcomes:

#### PRIORITIZED OUTCOME

**Health finance:** Increase financing flows to build climate-resilient health systems.

**Status:** The finance gap remains substantial, with health receiving only two per cent of total A&R finance; however, signs of progress in resource mobilization are emerging.

<sup>11</sup> [2023 WHO review of health in nationally determined contributions and long-term strategies: health at the heart of the Paris Agreement](#)

<sup>12</sup> [ATACH baselines](#)

Currently, 29 per cent of NDCs allocate climate finance to health actions and/or plans, a significant increase from just 15 per cent in 2019.<sup>13</sup> This growing focus on health within the climate A&R agenda is encouraging; however, health-specific climate initiatives currently receive only about two per cent of total adaptation funding and a mere 0.5 per cent of multilateral climate funding.<sup>14</sup>

Nevertheless, encouraging signs indicate that access to finance for climate health solutions is increasing. In 2024, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), of which the WHO is an official delivery partner under the GCF Readiness funding mechanism, reported investments of \$5.2 million in climate and health vulnerability assessments, \$32.5 million in health sector-specific projects and nearly \$460 million in projects with significant health co-benefits.<sup>15</sup> Additionally, in 2023, the WHO was accredited by the Adaptation Fund, enabling it to receive direct financial transfers for adaptation projects.

At COP 28, the GCF, in collaboration with the Rockefeller Foundation and the WHO, convened nearly 50 development banks, multilateral funds, national governments, philanthropies, implementation partners and private sector stakeholders to endorse a set of **Guiding Principles on Financing Climate and Health Solutions**. These principles aim to enhance the efficiency, effectiveness and equity of financing for health and climate initiatives. The launch was accompanied by notable financial commitments, including \$300 million from the **Global Fund** and \$100 million from **The Rockefeller Foundation**.

<sup>13, 14</sup> **2023 WHO review of health in nationally determined contributions and long-term strategies: health at the heart of the Paris Agreement**

<sup>15</sup> **Bridging the climate-health gap | Green Climate Fund**

Looking ahead, there is a pressing need for additional funding to address the interconnected challenges of climate, health, and development in an integrated manner.

**Heat action plans:** Multi-sectoral heat action plans and health-sector action plans protect high-risk populations (older persons, workers, impoverished, marginalised), for 50 per cent of the populations exposed to extreme heat.

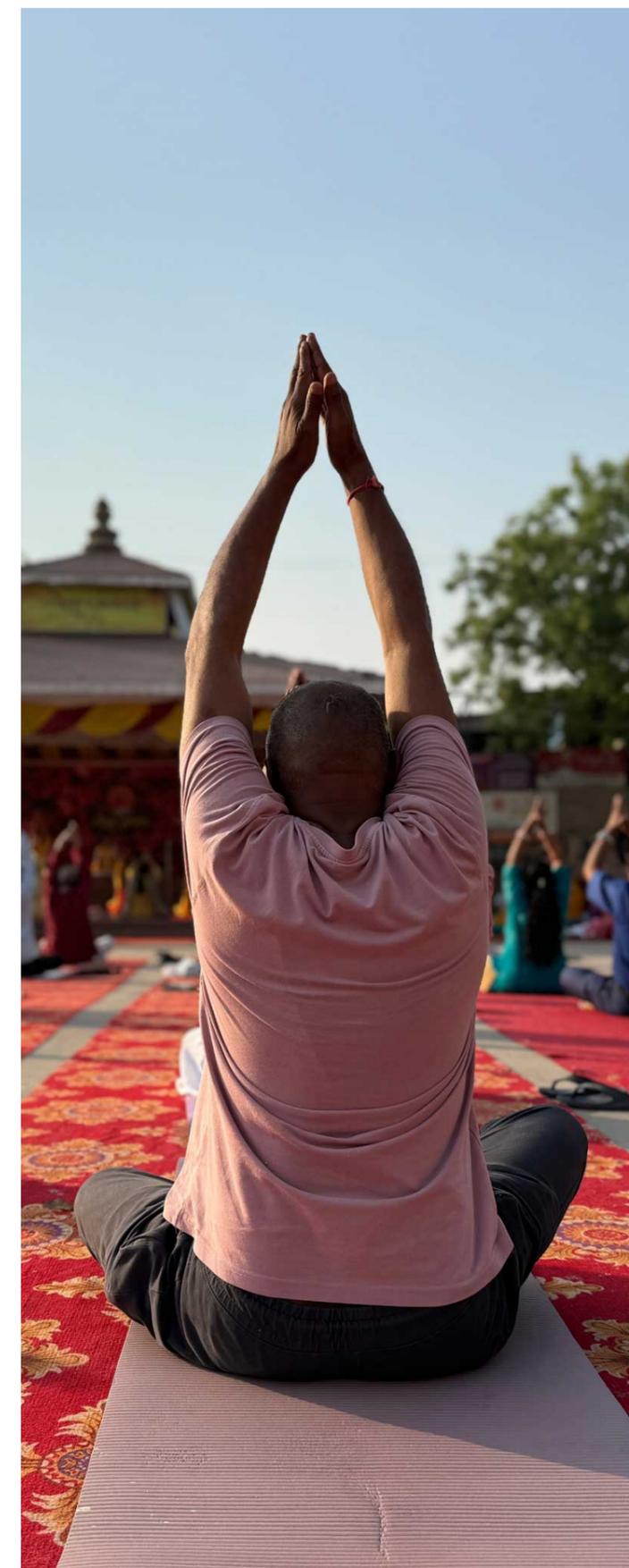
**Status:** Globally, momentum in this area is growing, as demonstrated by Early Warnings for All (EWS4All), Call to Action on Extreme Heat and the Extreme Heat Reliance Alliance (EHRA), despite the underreporting of data on the percentage of the global population covered by heat action plans.

Over the past year, heat action plans have gained recognition for their urgent importance on the global stage. In July 2024, UN Secretary-General António Guterres issued a **Call to Action on Extreme Heat**, bringing together the views of 10 specialized UN entities (FAO; ILO; Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA); UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR); UNEP; UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat); UNICEF; WHO; World Meteorological Organization (WMO)). The recommendations in this Call to Action include the development of national heat action plans and the implementation of robust early warning systems to safeguard vulnerable populations.

Efforts to combat extreme heat are accelerating through initiatives such as the **Early Warnings For All Initiative** and the **Global Heat Health Information Network** (GHHIN). For example, the UN's Centre of Excellence for Disaster and Climate Resilience and the GHHIN have partnered with Duke University's Heat Policy Innovation Hub to develop a comprehensive Heat Solutions Package, which will be designed to improve extreme heat risk governance and resilience worldwide. Additionally, the GHHIN has built an online repository of **over 100 Heat Action Plans and case studies** to provide valuable lessons for other countries, sub-national governments and local authorities seeking to develop heat action plans. Additionally, the WMO **State of Climate Services for Health 2023** provides evidence from case studies on the positive impacts of integrated heat and health action plans at the national, sub-national and community levels. Furthermore, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and US Agency for International Development have launched a **Global Extreme Heat Action Hub**, compiling resources to enable governments and non-party stakeholders to address extreme heat challenges effectively.<sup>16</sup> Additionally, the **EHRA** is supporting this outcome by developing a knowledge base and addressing data gaps.

Moving forward, national and sub-national strategies must include a multi-sectoral approach to heat management and integrate diverse risks and impacts to ensure comprehensive resilience-building.

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.ifrc.org/press-release/global-summit-announces-sprint-action-tackle-consequences-extreme-heat>





## Human Settlement Systems

Significant progress in urban climate action has been made over the last year. The COP 28 Presidency launched the Coalition for High Ambition Multi-Level Partnership for Climate Action (CHAMP), emphasising the roles of cities, states and regions in climate action. By September 2024, 72 countries – representing 31 per cent of the global population, 58 per cent of the global GDP and 35 per cent of global emissions – pledged support for increased engagement with subnational governments, including financing municipal needs through national investment pipelines. A Call to Action for local leadership has elicited early responses from leaders such as Mayor Katja Dörner of Bonn, Germany; Mayor Axel Graef of Brazil; and Mayor Barbara Buffaloe of Columbia, Missouri, United States.

Additionally, the COP 29 Presidency introduced the Multisectoral Actions Pathways (MAP) to Resilient and Healthy Cities to strengthen coordination on urban climate finance and proposes a special envoy

for urban climate action. This initiative aims to build global coherence across urban initiatives by establishing the Baku Continuity Coalition on Urban Climate Action.

Efforts to support people living in informal settlements are also advancing. A working group under the SAA Human Settlements Task Force aims to elevate the role of the informal sector in A&R by COP 30. Additionally, the links between human settlements, water and nature are gaining attention, and urban water is emerging as a key focus in this area. Non-state actors are preparing a new SAA outcome on urban water for COP 30.

Looking ahead, the 2025 NDC revisions offer a crucial opportunity to reinforce the roles of local and subnational governments while integrating NbS, NAPs and national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs).

### Progress narrative for priority outcomes:

#### PRIORITIZED OUTCOME

**Resilient housing:** 1 billion people have better design, construction and access to finance to live in decent, safe homes.

**Status:** Momentum surrounding resilient housing is growing: Initiatives such as Climate Resilient Housing have already enhanced the safety of 1.17 million people (588,013 women), despite underreported global data on the beneficiaries.

Over the past year, several initiatives have increased access to safe, climate-resilient housing. The inaugural Buildings and Climate Global Forum in Paris resulted in the Declaration de Chaillot, which calls for international cooperation in the built environment, including housing, and has been signed by 70 member states. Additionally, the IEA/HLC **Breakthrough Agenda** report evaluates progress in the buildings sector in the areas of standards, finance, research and capacity building and offers recommendations for operationalising the Buildings Breakthrough.

**The Climate Resilient Housing Initiative**, led by Build Change, has engaged stakeholders across the housing value chain to build climate resilience. This initiative has increased the safety of 230,233 buildings and 1,175,755 people (of which 588,013 are women), trained 99,477 people, created 41,676 jobs and protected assets worth \$4,755,214,400. Roof Over Our Heads (ROOH) launched the **ROOH book** and the **Resilient Design housing challenge**,

aiming to build 6,500 housing units for the urban poor living in slum communities and supporting financing mechanisms for affordable housing. Additionally, **Real** is pioneering Green Affordable Housing Finance, a financial instrument that aims to address both climate and affordability challenges for resilient homes with the coordinated deployment of guarantees.

Lastly, under the Scale for Resilience program, **YAPU Solutions** has launched the first beta version of their digital tool, which is tailored for resilient housing, to support financial institutions that target the most vulnerable people in developing countries. This beta version has already been used in assessments of resilient housing loans for over 1,000 customers.

Looking forward, access to concessional finance and the development of appropriate regulatory frameworks and economic incentives for resilient construction methods and materials must be reinforced.

Currently, multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) are operational in only 101 countries despite being a highly cost-effective solution for climate adaptation, although this number represents a slight increase from 98 countries in 2021.<sup>17</sup> Significant gaps remain, particularly in least developed countries (LDCs), SIDS and land-locked LDCs (LLLDCs). A **rapid assessment of 30 countries**, including those most vulnerable, conducted under the **EWS4All** initiative, found that nearly a quarter (23 per cent) of 30 assessed countries lack basic priority hazard monitoring and forecasting capabilities, and only 26 per cent of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) operate under comprehensive national warning policies. Furthermore, 53 per cent of NMHS infrastructure is non-functional, which limits hazard monitoring and reporting.

Progress has been made in this area: for example, the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) project approved \$77 million in 2024 to support early warning systems in seven countries.<sup>18</sup> The **DARAJA**

project is also driving progress, having provided nearly 1 million people in Kenya and Tanzania with improved weather information since 2018, with expansion to other East African countries (Sudan, Uganda and Ethiopia).<sup>19</sup> Another example is the Cities Race to Resilience member Beira in Mozambique, which this year has improved its resilience to climate disasters, powered by community-based disaster risk management committees.<sup>20</sup> Additionally, the **Risk-informed Early Action Partnership State of Play 2023 report** provides snapshots of international, regional and national investments, commitments and activities linked to early warning and early action.

Despite progress, achieving the 2030 target will require significant investments in sensors, monitoring equipment and information and communications technology infrastructure, particularly in the most remote and vulnerable areas. Additionally, improving data quality and facilitating cross-border data sharing will be essential.



## PRIORITIZED OUTCOME

**Early warning systems:** Multi-hazard early warning systems have universal coverage.

**Status:** Uneven progress has been made towards achieving universal coverage, with gaps especially in LDCs and small island developing states (SIDS), despite significant efforts such as EWS4All, Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) and Developing Risk Awareness through Joint Action (DARAJA, which has reached 1 million people).

<sup>17</sup> UNDRR, *Global status of multi-hazard early warning systems 2023, 2023*

<sup>18</sup> WMO, *New funding from CREWS Initiative accelerates Early Warnings for All, 2024*

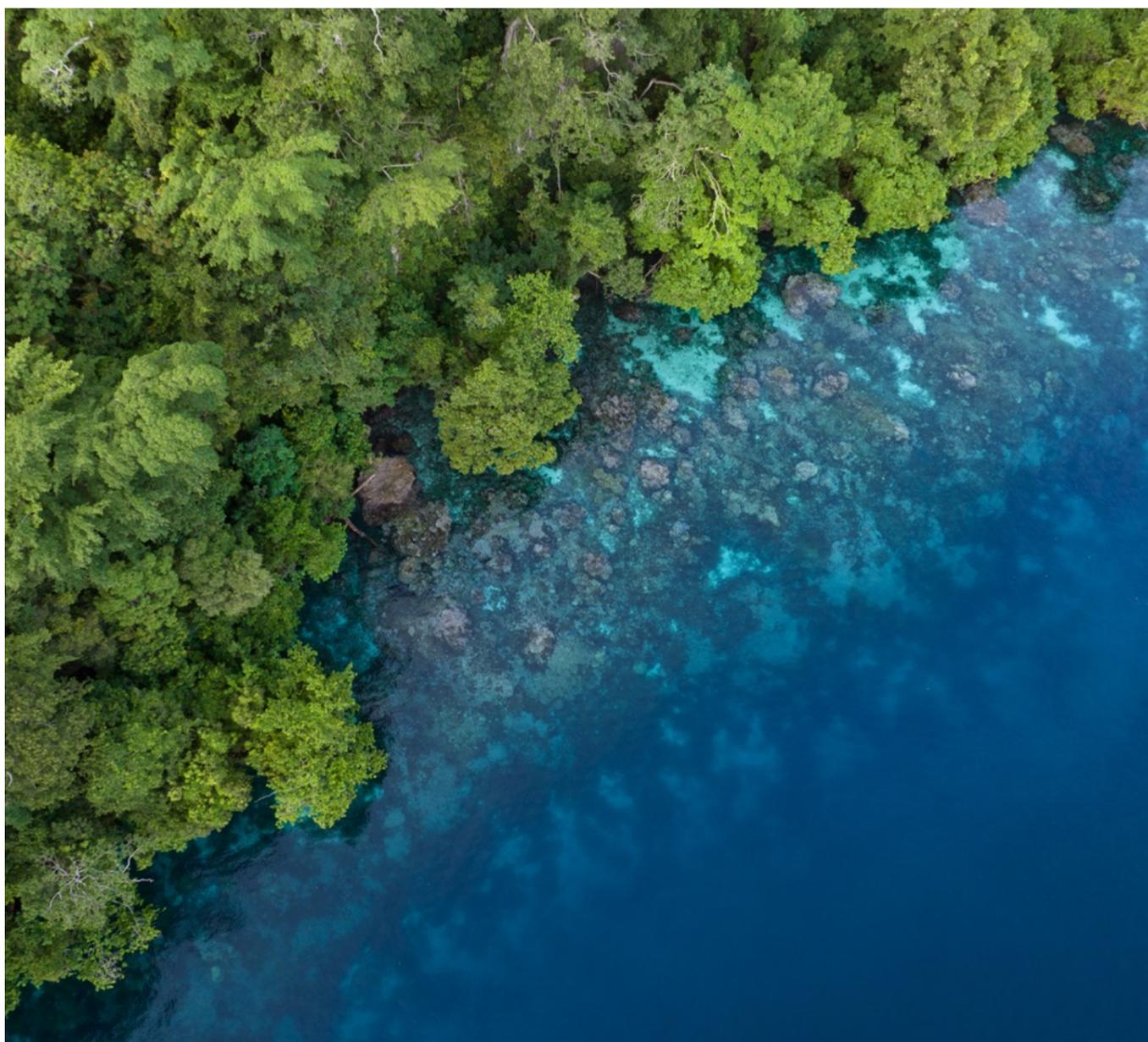
<sup>19</sup> <https://preparecenter.org/resource/case-studies-daraja-project/>

<sup>20</sup> An initiative by the government of Mozambique, which has received World Bank and IFRC support.

## Coastal and Oceans Systems

The **Ocean Breakthroughs**, launched in 2023, have set targets to ensure a healthy, productive ocean by 2050. This year, the Breakthroughs are being further operationalized via the Coastal Tourism Breakthrough, which is set to launch at COP 29 in Baku. Regarding finance, the UN Global Compact is developing an Ocean Investment Protocol, aimed at channelling coastal and ocean investments, which will be unveiled at the UN Ocean Conference in 2025.

Also at COP 28, the **Ocean Resilience and Climate Alliance (ORCA)** was launched, securing \$300 million in funding for ocean-climate solutions.<sup>21</sup> Ocean Breakthrough partners such as **Blue Justice** are developing an Ocean Equity Index to integrate equity considerations, while the Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance (ORRAA) introduced an **Early Adopter Kit** for the **High-Quality Blue Carbon Principles and Guidance** launched at COP27.



## Progress narrative for priority outcomes:

### PRIORITIZED OUTCOME

**Mangroves:** Secure the future of 15 million hectares of mangroves globally by mobilising USD 4 billion to halt mangrove loss, restore half of recent losses, double protection and ensure sustainable finance for mangroves globally to support the resilience of 15 million people and over US\$65 billion worth of property annually.

**Status:** Despite a lack of comprehensive global data on the status of mangroves, efforts are developing on multiple fronts to tackle mangrove conservation and unlock finance under the Mangrove Breakthrough.

According to the **State of World's Mangroves 2024** report, 40 per cent of the world's remaining mangroves are in protected areas. To support further protection, the **Mangrove Breakthrough** was launched at COP 27 by the **Global Mangrove Alliance** and the HLC, aiming to secure the future of over 15 million hectares of mangroves worldwide by 2030. By COP 28, the Mangrove Breakthrough had garnered support from 28 national and subnational governments and formed a formal partnership with the UAE's Mangrove Alliance for Climate, which

includes 23 country members. Altogether, these country members cover approximately 60 per cent of the world's mangroves. Also at COP 28, the **Financial Roadmap** for the Breakthrough was launched. This year, the Breakthrough launched its NDC Task Force, an initiative co-led by **Pew Charitable Trusts** and members of the Global Mangrove Alliance, aiming to transform Mangrove Breakthrough endorsements into mangrove-positive NDC commitments ahead of the 2025 NDC cycle.

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/ocean-resilience-and-climate-alliance-continues-to-gain-momentum-as-it-reaches-300-million-in-commitments-and-announces-new-director-302119805.html>

<sup>22</sup> <https://globalfundcoralreefs.org/news/cop28announcements/>; <https://globalfundcoralreefs.org/news/global-fund-for-coral-reefs-approves-more-than-25-million-usd-in-additional-funding-for-resilience-action/>

## PRIORITIZED OUTCOME

**Coral reefs:** Secure the future, halt loss, protect and restore 125,000 sqm of shallow-water tropical coral reefs with investments of USD 12 billion to support the resilience of more than half a billion people globally.

**Status:** Coral reefs remain at risk, demonstrated by a global coral bleaching event this year; efforts to tackle coral conservation and unlock finance are unfolding on multiple fronts.

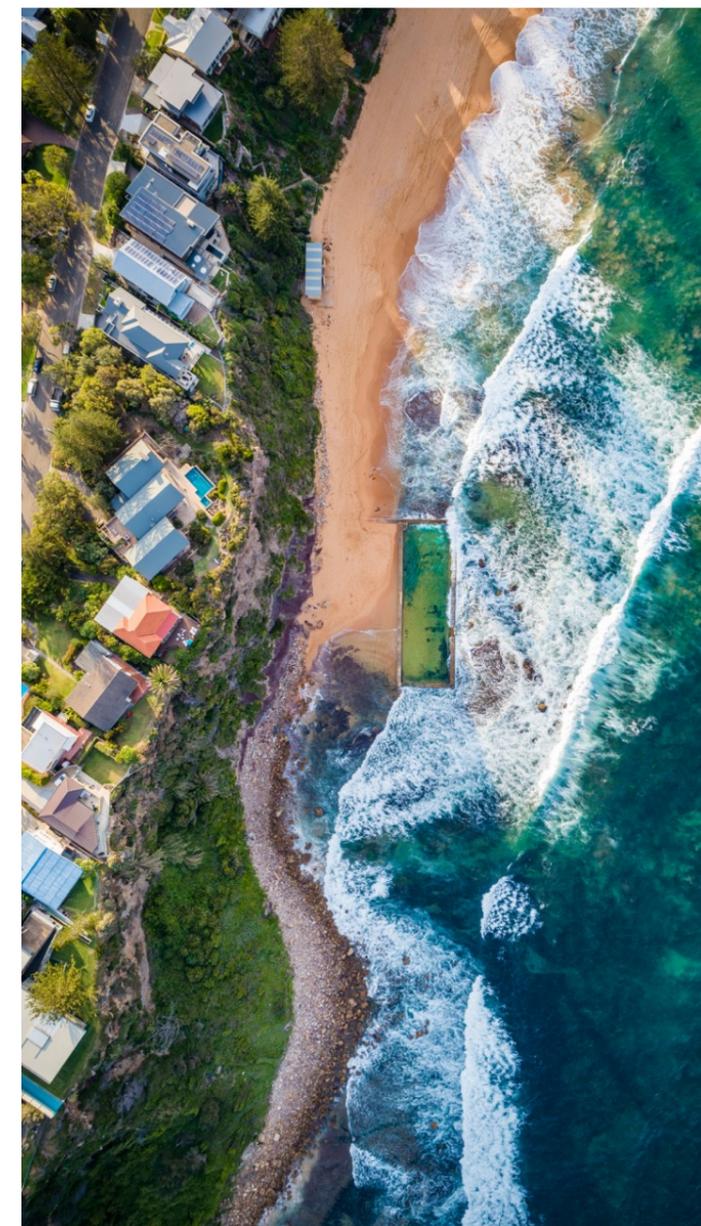
This year, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the International Coral Reef Initiative confirmed the fourth global coral bleaching event – the second in the past decade. Despite this event, significant efforts are underway to protect and restore coral reefs. In 2023, the **Coral Reef Breakthrough** was launched, marking the first establishment of global targets to secure a future for coral reefs and the communities that depend on them. Since COP 28, the **Global Fund for Coral Reefs** (GFCR), co-founded by the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), UNEP, UNDP and a public–private coalition, has leveraged innovative finance to scale reef-positive solutions. The GFCR’s Coalition members announced an initial investment of \$200 million towards Coral Reef Breakthrough’s targets, followed by the approval of an additional \$25 million in July 2024, to support the resilience of over 1.69 million hectares of climate refugia coral reefs through conservation efforts.<sup>22</sup> Backed by the GCF, a group of philanthropies and developed countries (including the United Kingdom and United States), the GFCR has expanded its portfolio to five additional coral nations: Sri Lanka, Jordan, Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau. Furthermore, the GFCR has launched a blended finance portfolio spanning more than 20 coral nations worldwide.

Still, far more must be done to strengthen coral reef resilience. The UN and coral nations will hold a high-level coral reef pledging session at UNOC3 in June 2025 to fulfil the required funding for GFCR’s time-sensitive initiatives, alongside other coral reef commitments.



Several initiatives exist to support coastal cities. For example, Rare’s **Coastal 500** offers a space to exchange ideas and strategies with peers in a global network of mayors and local government leaders. Meanwhile, the **Sea’ties initiative**, led by the Ocean & Climate Platform, facilitates the adaptation of coastal cities to rising sea levels by connecting cities’ needs with international decision-making through, for example, **Policy Recommendations**. Building on the Sea’ties initiative, a Coalition of Coastal Cities and Regions will be launched at UNOC3 in June 2025, uniting 500 cities and regions, which represent 1 billion people, in the global acceleration of adaptation efforts. Furthermore, the **Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance**, a multi-sector collaboration partnership aiming to pioneer finance products for coastal and ocean NbS, has reached a membership of 100 organizations this year and has activated \$45.5 million in funding since its launch in 2019.<sup>23</sup> This partnership also launched a **platform** for their **Coastal Risk Index** at the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP 16 to further enable decision-making by investors, insurers and policymakers.

However, large gaps remain. In 50 per cent of cases, coastal adaptation plans in policies remain unimplemented,<sup>24</sup> and financial resources needed to address the current and future adaptation needs of coastal cities continue to fall short.



## PRIORITIZED OUTCOME

**Coastal city protection:** Coastal cities are protected from ocean-based hazards by green, grey and hybrid solutions, increasing the resilience of at least 900 million people worldwide.

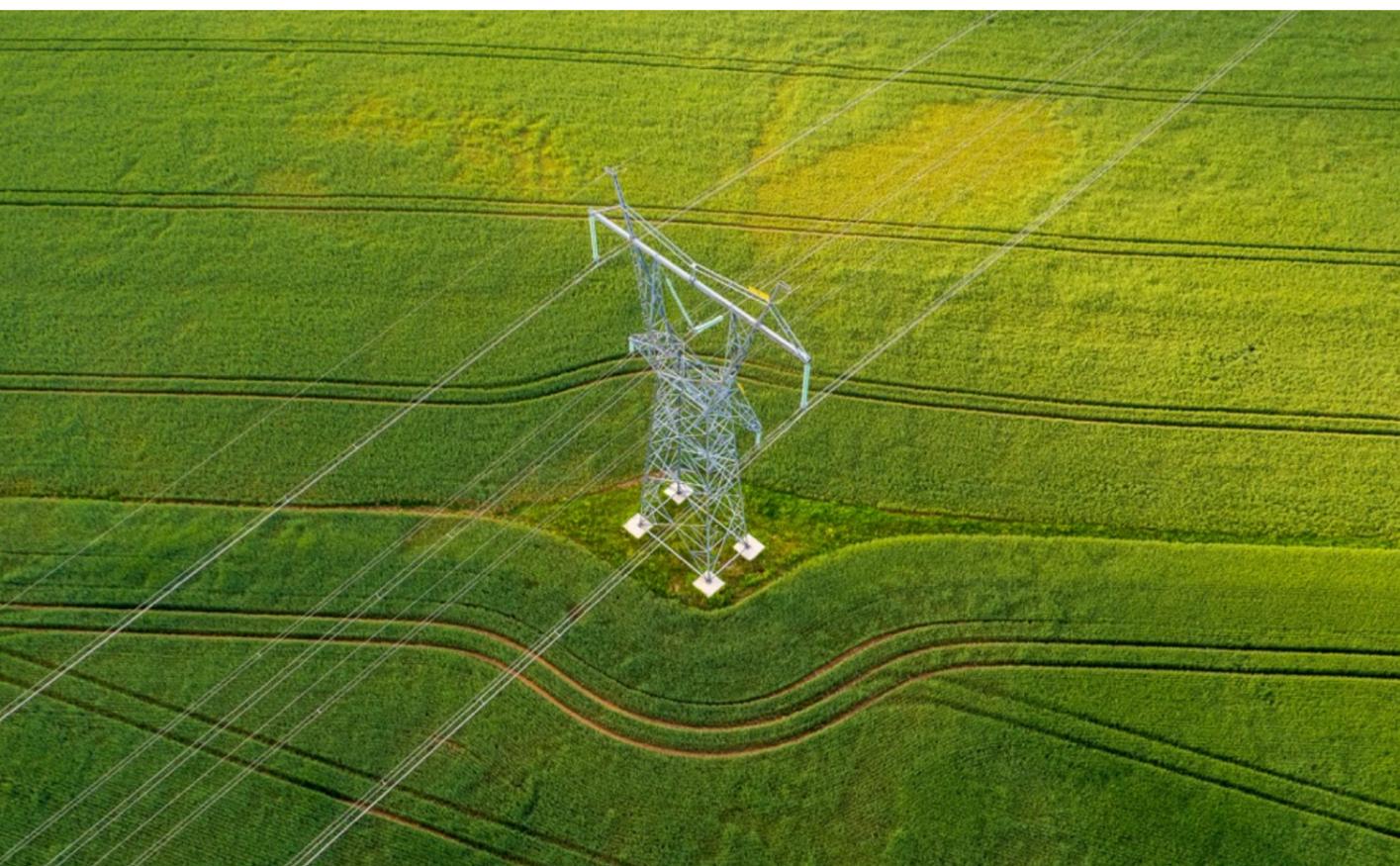
**Status:** Despite a lack of global data on coastal city protection, initiatives are in place to support cities and finance coastal and ocean NbS (e.g., Coastal 500, Sea’ties initiative, Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance).

## Infrastructure Systems

In September 2023, 56 per cent of adaptation components in NDCs referenced infrastructure.<sup>25</sup> Similarly, there is an increasing trend towards including infrastructure in NAPs. In the past year, organizations have developed several knowledge products to support climate-resilient infrastructure, such as the OECD/G20 [Report on approaches for financing and investing in climate-resilient infrastructure](#), [UNDRR's Handbook for Implementing the Principles for Resilient Infrastructure](#) and [UNDRR's and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient](#)

### Infrastructure's (CDRI) Global Methodology for Infrastructure Resilience Reviews.<sup>26</sup>

Despite these positive signals of change, there remains an urgent need for increased investment, more integrated planning and stronger policy support. Securing finance for climate-resilient infrastructure will require innovative blended finance models and increased investment from both public and private sources.



<sup>23</sup> [https://www.linkedin.com/posts/oceanriskalliance\\_kicking-off-the-ocean-risk-and-resilience-activity-7244702262898429952-AxV4/](https://www.linkedin.com/posts/oceanriskalliance_kicking-off-the-ocean-risk-and-resilience-activity-7244702262898429952-AxV4/)

<sup>24</sup> Glavovic et al 2022: Cross-Chapter Paper 2: Cities and Settlements by the Sea. In: IPCC 6th Assessment Report

<sup>25</sup> NDC Synthesis Report 2023

## Progress narrative for priority outcomes:

### PRIORITIZED OUTCOME

**Grid flexibility and investment:** Transmission and distribution grids' resilience to extreme events is increased and flexibility is enhanced to accommodate varying daily, seasonal, and inter-annual patterns of demand. Global grid investment nearly doubles by 2030 to over US\$600 billion per year, including 359 GW of battery storage capacity.

**Status:** Investments of \$310 billion and progress in the implementation of grid projects were reported in 2023, and recent commitments signal good forward progress.

Investments in grid infrastructure and battery storage are crucial for a resilient energy system; these provide the necessary buffers to integrate increasing shares of variable renewable energy while maintaining continuous power delivery. Related progress has been seen in finance, with global investments in power grids increasing by 5 per cent since 2022, reaching \$310 billion in 2023.<sup>27</sup> The United States accounted for the largest share of the spending, investing USD 87 billion in grids. In the European Union, annual grid investments have reached EUR 63 billion, surpassing the European Commission's forecasted needs of EUR 58 billion annually through 2030.<sup>28</sup> Continued progress is expected following the announcement by the Utilities for Net Zero Alliance, which includes 32 of the largest utilities and energy companies, of **\$116 billion in investments per year** in renewable power generation and grids, with approximately 48 per cent of these investments focused on grid enhancement and expansion.

Progress is also evident in terms of implementation. For example, by March 2024,<sup>29</sup> India had installed 112 MW of battery storage capacity, of which 40 MW were installed in 2024 alone, and China announced that it will accelerate its transmission projects to complete 37 major power lines by the end of 2024 and start construction on 33 additional lines.<sup>30</sup> In addition, organizations have published several resources to support investments in grid flexibility and resilience this year, such as the International Renewable Energy Agency's (IRENA) [overview for policymakers](#) or [FlexTool methodology](#), as well as flexibility studies on diverse countries such as [Thailand](#), [Panama](#) and [Colombia](#).

However, large challenges must be overcome to reach these ambitious targets.

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.undrr.org/news/chile-commits-strengthening-its-resilient-infrastructure>

<sup>27</sup> <https://about.bnef.com/blog/global-grid-gets-310-billion-lift-in-step-toward-net-zero/>

<sup>28</sup> [Grids for Europe's energy transition | Ember \(ember-climate.org\)](#)

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.pv-magazine.com/2024/07/10/indias-battery-storage-capacity-hits-219-1-mwh/>

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.energyconnects.com/news/utilities/2024/june/china-accelerates-grid-projects-to-keep-up-with-renewables-boom/>

## PRIORITIZED OUTCOME

**Regional power pool integration:** Regional power pool integration is scaled up to mitigate the potential negative impacts on supply and demand of hydropower due to increased precipitation variability, allowing for a growing complementarity of renewables sources.

**Status:** Currently, progress is limited, and regional power pool agreements will require further operationalization to increase climate resilience.

This year, one new project has been announced. The Great Sea Interconnector will connect Europe with the Middle East by linking the transmission networks of Greece via Crete, Cyprus and eventually Israel.<sup>31</sup> In Africa, the OMVS Transmission Expansion Project, led by Senegal's River Basin Development Organization and financed by the World Bank, also concluded the construction of a 225-kV power transmission network, connecting the power stations in Kayes (Mali) and Tambacounda (Senegal).<sup>32</sup> This project will reinforce the trade of electricity between Senegal, Mali and Mauritania. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, under the current leadership of President Lao PDR, has prioritized interconnected power systems in its push for regional cooperation.<sup>33</sup>

Still, further operationalization will be required to integrate energy markets and increase resilience, especially in countries that rely heavily on hydropower and are therefore vulnerable to changing precipitation patterns.

Progress towards integrating A&R into energy planning is demonstrated by the increased inclusion of A&R in relation to energy in NDCs. The **NDC Synthesis Report 2023** shows that 41 per cent of adaptation components in NDCs reference energy. Further support is needed, and IRENA's planned NDC toolkit will provide practical tools and comprehensive guidelines for integrating climate resilience into power system planning.

## PRIORITIZED OUTCOME

**Transport infrastructure:** Transport infrastructure is resilient to climate hazards through integration of climate-informed approaches in planning, design, delivery and management of the infrastructure and adoption of new technologies, design and materials<sup>34</sup>

**Status:** Climate risk considerations increasingly are being integrated into the development and renewal of transportation infrastructure.

## PRIORITIZED OUTCOME

**Integration of A&R in energy planning:** Adaptation of energy generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure is mainstreamed into national energy planning and scenarios at national and sub-national levels.

**Status:** Some progress is visible with 41 per cent of the adaptation components of NDCs referencing energy; however, the limited inclusion of energy and infrastructure in NAPs and limited awareness about the link between A&R and energy remain substantial challenges.

However, challenges persist, including a lack of awareness about the importance of A&R in the energy sector and a lack of capacity, particularly in LDCs.

Some good progress in transport has been achieved. For example, **toolkit of technologies was developed by the International Coalition for Sustainable Infrastructure (ICSI)** as a key resource for transport owner operators seeking readily available and transferrable solutions in the rail, road and maritime sectors. Furthermore, a Community of Practice for Extreme Heat Management in Public Transport Systems was established, and guidelines with actionable steps were published to support transport owners and operators. The CDRI is currently working on a report that will showcase an approach to increase the resiliency of transport infrastructure, which will be launched at COP 29.

In addition, the maritime sector has launched a progress report on maritime resilience breakthroughs and a Call to Action requesting that 30 ports mainstream resilience in their operations by COP 30. The HLCs and the Boston Consulting Group have developed a **framework** for collaborative action on A&R for land-based infrastructure.

Looking ahead, efforts must be harmonized and standard guidance is needed to avoid duplicative and distributed action. The **International Transport Forum (ITF)** is developing a template for a NAP for transport infrastructure, which will be piloted in 2025.

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.reuters.com/technology/cyprus-says-progress-seen-talks-with-greece-multi-billion-electric-cable-link-2024-09-17/>

<sup>32</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2023/11/22/tambacounda-the-power-interconnection-project-that-is-transforming-an-entire-region>

<sup>33</sup> <https://aseanenergy.org/post/sparking-synergy-escalating-aseans-interconnectivity-through-a-common-regional-electricity-market/>

## Water and Natural Systems

As vital pillars of climate resilience in the UAE Consensus, water and nature are at the heart of the Global Stocktake (GST). One milestone involves the inclusion of four water-related targets, as well as an additional target that connects the three water-related targets within the **GGA**. Altogether, the GST and GGA reinforce the beneficial effects of the protection and restoration of ecosystems on climate risks and vulnerable communities. At COP 28, **eight MDBs jointly pledged** to double the number of people expected to benefit from technical and financial support provided for water action for climate adaptation within the next three years.

The COP 29 Presidency's **Declaration on Water for Climate Action** and the Baku Dialogue on Water for Climate Action will further catalyse collaboration on and investments in water-related projects. Additionally, several developments in the policy space mark significant progress towards securing climate-resilient water futures. These include the announcement of the new UN System-wide Strategy for Water and Sanitation, the appointment of the first UN Special Envoy for Water, preparations for the UN 2026 Water Conference, the European Union's Water Resilient Strategy and initiatives to link the three Rio Conventions through water-related efforts.

Regarding nature, the **COP 28 Joint Statement on Climate, Nature and People** brought together the incumbent and incoming Presidencies of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and CBD, alongside 19 other countries that chaired 14 different country-led partnerships and initiatives, to commit to the synergetic implementation of national climate, biodiversity and land use plans and policies. The Climate–Nature Coordination Platform (CNCP), established to support this Joint Statement, has brought together a multi-stakeholder coalition to assist the efficient and aligned implementation of NDCs, NAPs, NBSAPs and Land Degradation Neutrality targets in building resilience for people and ecosystems through, for example, collaboration between the **NAP Global Network** and the **NBSAP Accelerator Partnership**. The recent launch of the **Rio Trio initiative** by the CBD COP 16, UNFCCC COP 29 and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) COP 16 continues to build on this momentum to achieve synergies.

The **Nature Positive for Climate Action campaign** has mobilized over 400 businesses and financial institutions to commit to nature-focused targets, disclosures and investments since its launch at COP 28. The **global Task Force on Credit Enhancement for Sustainability-Linked Sovereign Financing for Nature and Climate**, also launched at COP 28, has secured support from eight MDBs and development finance institutions. Additionally, the **Finance Sector Deforestation Action**, a group of more than 30 financial institutions with more than \$8 trillion in assets under management, has committed to end commodity-driven deforestation in their investment and lending portfolios and released an **interim progress report** and **investor expectations for banks**. This group also has committed to increase investments in nature by 2025. Furthermore, the UNEP Finance Initiative and the Finance for Biodiversity Foundation have launched a discussion paper on **Finance for Nature Positive Working Model**, providing practical guidance on how finance can operationalize nature-positive concepts to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.

However, more action is required. Regarding water, for example, the **Water in the NDCs** report launched by the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) in June 2024 highlights that very few specific water-related targets have been included in NDCs; furthermore, there is a lack of baseline data against which to assess the strength of these commitments, even though 85 per cent of NDCs include measures and details about water-related climate impacts and vulnerabilities. Only approximately **16 per cent of countries** had submitted new Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework-aligned NBSAPs by COP 16; accordingly, countries will need to work hard to set new NDCs for COP 30 that will include ecosystem-based approaches aligned sufficiently with their new NBSAPs.

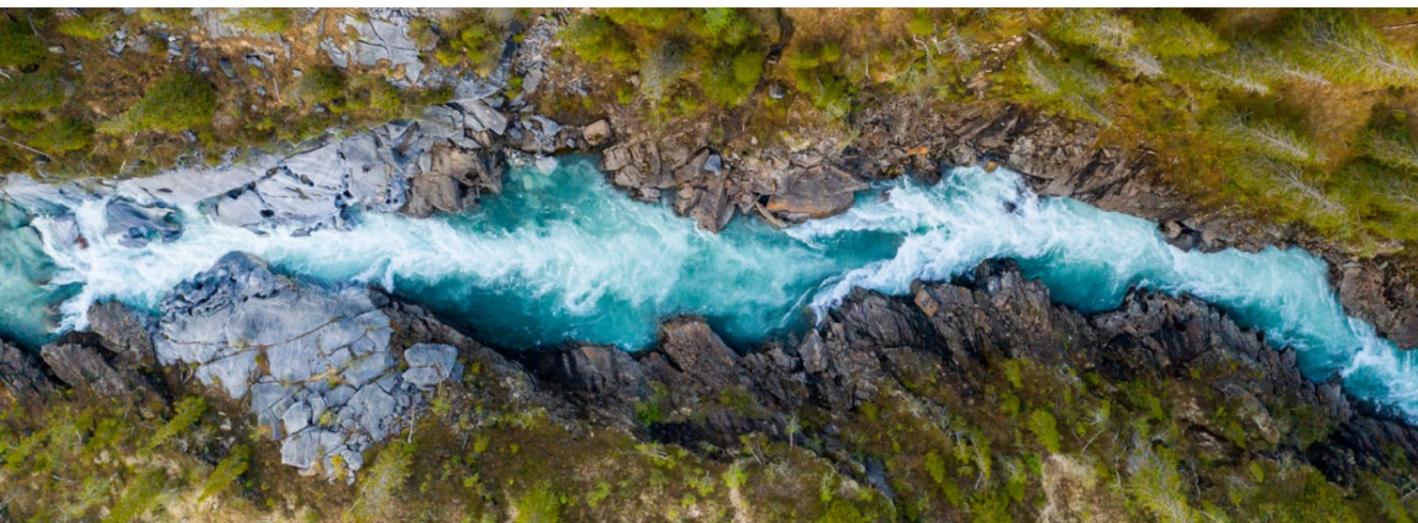
### Progress narrative for priority outcomes

#### PRIORITIZED OUTCOME

**Freshwater:** Restore 300,000 km of rivers and 350 million hectares of wetlands by 2030 and protect healthy rivers and wetlands.

**Status:** Despite efforts to drive the restoration and protection of freshwater systems, such as the Freshwater Challenge and Resilient Freshwater, progress remains slow.

<sup>34</sup> The outcome has been updated to include the integration of climate-informed approaches to technologies, design and materials.



In August 2024, UNEP reported that in half of the world's countries, one or more types of freshwater ecosystems (rivers, lakes, aquifers) have been degraded.<sup>35</sup> The **Freshwater Challenge** (FWC), a country-led initiative established as part of the UN Water Action Agenda in March 2023 and supported by the World Wildlife Federation (WWF), CI, WI, UNEP, UNCCD, FAO and the Nature Conservancy, aims to ensure that 300,000 km of degraded rivers and 350 million hectares of degraded wetlands are restored and intact freshwater ecosystems are conserved by providing technical support and resources to members. This year, the FWC has made significant progress. With support from the COP 28 Presidency, it has increased its membership from 6 to 46 countries plus the European Union. In April 2024, the first national initiative was also launched in the

United States (**America the Beautiful Freshwater Challenge**). This initiative includes a new national goal and partnership to protect, restore and reconnect 8 million acres of wetlands and 100,000 miles of rivers and streams by 2030 (equivalent to 3.2 million hectares of wetlands and 160,000 km of rivers). Other member countries, including Liberia, Tanzania, Peru, Chile and Brazil, are starting to develop national freshwater targets linked to NAPs, NDCs and NBSAPs. Moreover, the FWC has engaged over 60 companies in the last year and secured commitments from 2 of them. In addition, the Resilient Freshwater pathway of the Nature Conservancy has supported this outcome by conserving 476,000 km of rivers and 13.9 million hectares of lakes and wetlands in 2023.<sup>36</sup>

#### PRIORITIZED OUTCOME

**Nature-based solutions:** Protection of 30 per cent of the world's lands and inland waters, 2 billion hectares sustainable management and 350 million hectares restoration of land securing legal Indigenous and local communities with use of nature-based solutions to deliver the integrity of natural ecosystems for climate, water, food, health and other biodiversity life supporting roles.

**Status:** Despite efforts such as the Enhancing NbS for an Accelerated Climate Transformation (ENACT) Partnership, action must be accelerated to achieve these outcomes.

<sup>35</sup> <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/half-worlds-countries-have-degraded-freshwater-systems-un-finds>

<sup>36</sup> *The Nature Conservancy Year in review for Food and Freshwater Systems 2023*

<sup>37</sup> *The outcome has been amended to reference 2030 instead of 2028, to correspond to the deadline of the SAA and GGA water supply and sanitation target adopted at COP 28.*

<sup>38</sup> <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2024/Goal-06/>

To unlock further progress, countries must legislate global commitments into national law, and finance must be provided for freshwater protection and restoration projects.

At the current rate of progress, we are not on track to reach goals in this area by 2030: 2 billion, 3 billion, and 1.4 billion people will still live without safe drinking water, safely managed sanitation and basic hygiene services, respectively.<sup>38</sup> According to a policy brief by Sanitation Water for All (SWA) and the Stockholm Environment Institute, only 66 out of a sample of 144 countries have included sanitation-related activities in their NDCs. Efforts to increase this proportion are underway. SWA, the UN Economic Commission for Europe and UNICEF are conducting an analysis of 57 NAPs presented to the UNFCCC, and their preliminary findings indicate a trend towards increased integration of water and sanitation services (WASH) into NAPs. A detailed report will be launched at COP 29. Additionally, the **SWA Partner's Climate Compendium of Case Studies** was published at COP 28, showcasing over 30 case studies on the water, sanitation, hygiene and climate nexus. With support from partners, including SIWI and UNICEF, the **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Bottleneck Analysis Tool (WASH BAT)** was updated

to enable the systematic identification of factors that prevent climate-resilient service delivery within national or subnational WASH targets. **Global Water Partnership's and UNICEF's Strategic Framework for WASH Climate Resilience** has been adopted by the Green Climate Fund as a recommendation in their Water Project Design Guidelines for funding proposals and has been rolled out in 35 countries to date, with support from SIWI. Regarding the tracking of progress, UNICEF and WHO have made efforts to develop indicators of climate resilience in the WASH sector, which will be included in their biannual Joint Monitoring Report. **GLAAS**, the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-water, is incorporating some qualitative indicators of climate resilience and plans in their database, which will be published by 2026. Furthermore, SWA also developed a **Mutual Accountability Mechanism** that will enable partners to commit to progress and hold each other accountable.

Looking ahead, it will be necessary to prioritize investment in vulnerable regions, particularly Africa and South Asia, which face the most severe climate impacts and WASH access challenges.

#### PRIORITIZED OUTCOME

**Water supply, sanitation and hygiene:** By 2030, all communities living in the overlap of high climate hazard exposure and insufficient water supply, sanitation, and hygiene access have been targeted with climate resilient water supply, sanitation and hygiene services.<sup>37</sup>

**Status:** The current rate of progress will be insufficient to achieve these targets by 2030.

As of October 2024, 17.5 per cent of the world's terrestrial and inland waters are under protection or are covered by other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM).<sup>39</sup> Although this is an increase of 1.5 percentage points since 2023, further acceleration is needed to reach the target of 30 per cent coverage by 2030. Several efforts have contributed to this progress. This year, the ENACT Partnership released its **inaugural State of NbS Goals report** at UNEA-6, highlighting partner successes in implementing NbS. Moreover, at CBD COP 16, ENACT launched a second publication, supporting NbS decision-making across the Rio Conventions. This publication includes policy recommendations for governments, building on the COP 28 Joint Statement on Climate, Nature and People as a landmark framework linking UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD. In addition, the report includes case studies of implementation. Furthermore, the ENACT Secretariat (hosted at the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)) is developing a clear tracking mechanism for the three NbS goals. Beyond ENACT, the Nature Conservancy has developed a **new report** exploring the promise and limits of NbS investments and offering guidance on how to effectively adapt to floods and droughts. The **Nature Positive for Climate Action campaign** will

<sup>39</sup> <https://www.protectedplanet.net/en>

launch a report at COP 29, along with a series of case studies to showcase best practices. The **RegionsAdapt** Progress Report 2024 also will be launched at COP 29, highlighting subnational governments' work and impact in NbS. Additionally, IUCN's NbS for Climate Adaptation: Monitoring & Impact (NAbSA) project is developing an operational framework to ensure that NbS will effectively strengthen resilience, protect ecosystems and support livelihoods. Furthermore, IUCN's Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (**FEBA**) Network has established an expert working group dedicated to the implementation of Targets 8 and 11 of the Global Biodiversity Framework, with a focus on the link between climate change and biodiversity, including NbS and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA). The working group has released a **report** consolidating the knowledge gathered through EbA projects over more than 12 years. Relatedly, efforts are being made to establish a FEBA-centred working group on the UAE–Belem Working Programme and the GGA process to update the **FEBA EbA Criteria**.

To further advance NbS implementation, it will be essential to increase finance, including through the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund.

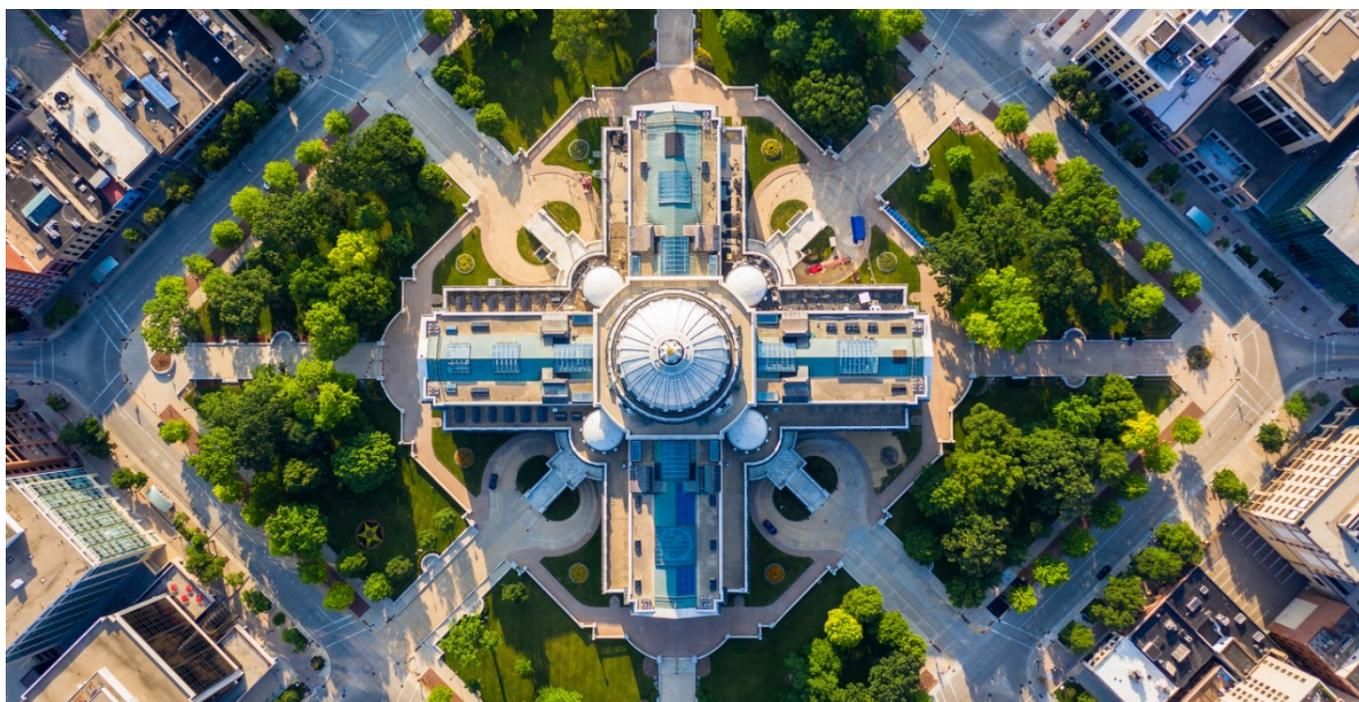


## Planning and Policy

Adaptation planning is high on the political agenda as reflected in the outcomes of the first UNFCCC GST and the UNEP Adaptation Gap Report (both in 2023), which highlight significant gaps. During COP 28, the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience was adopted under the Global Goal on Adaptation, urging countries to develop comprehensive climate risk assessments and NAPs by 2030 and outlining, for the first time, a set of global thematic A&R targets. Additionally, the UAE–Belém Work Programme was launched to develop indicators of progress. Fifty-eight countries have submitted NAPs to the UNFCCC,<sup>40</sup> an increase of 11 countries since the previous year. However, the share of countries whose NDCs include adaptation components has remained constant (80 per cent in 2022 vs. 81 per cent in 2023).<sup>41</sup> In the private sector, there has been a surge of initiatives, frameworks and guidelines

supporting climate risk assessments. This momentum is driven by new climate risk disclosure mandates from the **International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB)**, the **Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)** and the **US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)**. Beyond compliance, a growing body of evidence, including case studies, highlights the positive opportunities and benefits of A&R investments. The Resilient Planet Initiative (RPI), developed by a consortium of organizations that include partners of the Race to Resilience, is designing a platform to access comprehensive and actionable information about climate risk and solutions, with women from informal settlements as the first users.

Nonetheless, gaps in both public and private sectors remain to be addressed.



<sup>40</sup> According to **NAP Central** as of 30 September 2024.

<sup>41</sup> **UNFCCC NDC Synthesis Report 2023**

<sup>42</sup> **Regions4 2023 annual report**

## Progress on priority outcomes

### PRIORITIZED OUTCOME

**Adaptation plans for cities and regions:** 10,000 cities and 100 regional governments have evidence-based, actionable adaptation & resilience plans

**Status:** Substantial regional progress has been observed, with 60 per cent of the target already achieved; however, cities are lagging behind, with only 6 per cent of the target achieved.

At the end of 2023, 627 cities and 62 regional governments reported having A&R plans via the CDP-ICLEI Track, achieving about 6 and 60 per cent of the 2030 targets, respectively. For cities, this represents an increase of only 55 cities compared with the previous year; in contrast, for regions, this increase is substantial and represents a near-doubling since the previous year, when 36 regions reported having A&R plans. Notable progress has been made in Latin America and Europe, representing 46 per cent of reporting cities and 68 per cent of reporting regional governments with A&R plans.

SAA partners' efforts have been instrumental in driving progress on this outcome. **CDP-ICLEI Track** has provided a platform where sub-national governments can measure, track and report on

climate-related risks, hazards and actions. The **RegionsAdapt initiative** facilitates global knowledge exchange and capacity-building for subnational governments. **UNDRR's Climate Risk Management programme** supports the integration of climate risk information into national and subnational disaster risk reduction strategies to ensure alignment with NAPs.

However, significant gaps remain, and sub-national governments in industrialized countries are ahead of their counterparts in middle- and lower-income countries. This disparity is due to a lack of technical capacity, finance and data for developing actionable and sufficiently granular adaptation plans that can be integrated into broader development and investment plans.<sup>42</sup>

### PRIORITIZED OUTCOME

**Adaptation plans for companies:** 2,000 companies have evidence-based, actionable adaptation and resilience plans

**Status:** Despite progress towards developing adaptation plans, risk assessments must be standardized and provide the required information to be actionable.

## Finance

Despite its criticality for A&R action across systems, there remains a large gap in global A&R finance. Total A&R investments remain at USD 63 billion per year,<sup>43</sup> falling short of the needed funds, which are estimated to range from USD 215 billion to 387 billion annually by 2030 in developing countries alone.<sup>44</sup> Moreover, most A&R finance is still provided by the public sector, although the contributions of private finance are likely to be underestimated due to challenges in tracking.

Over the past year, we have observed several examples wherein public–private sector collaboration has unlocked A&R finance. One example is the **Climate Finance Action Fund (CFAF)**, announced by the COP 29 Presidency as a catalytic public–private partnership fund with contributions from fossil fuel-producing countries and companies. Another example is the **GAIA climate-focused blended finance platform**, launched in 2023, which aims to mobilize USD 1.5 billion in private and concessional capital, with 70 per cent of funds destined for A&R in the Global South.

To unlock A&R finance, the Call for Collaboration on private finance, launched in 2023, advances the development of policy recommendations, highlighting the critical role of insurance in de-risking of investments and suggesting an extension of coverage beyond the traditional 12 months for long-term A&R projects. Additionally, CPI has published a **report** that offers insights into how innovative financial instruments and blended finance can attract additional investment. Drawing on CPI’s 10-year experience with the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance, which comprises 17 blended A&R finance instruments mobilising over \$380 million, the report underscores the potential of such tools.

Looking ahead, more innovative blended finance approaches will be needed to rapidly scale A&R finance. In the longer term, a paradigm shift will be required, such that climate adaptation and physical risks are recognized as material considerations in all investment decisions. Streamlining public and development funding processes to align with private sector timelines and engaging rating agencies to integrate climate risk into both corporate and sovereign ratings will be crucial for creating **“adaptation-smart” credit ratings**.



## Progress narrative for priority outcomes:

### PRIORITIZED OUTCOME

**Private finance:** Private sector integrates physical climate risks into investment decisions and continues to innovate mechanisms for financing adaptation and resilience so as to enable the mobilisation of the US\$215 billion to US\$387 billion that will be needed annually across both public and private sources.

**Status:** Although still comprising a small share of total A&R finance, efforts are emerging to increase private A&R finance, such as standardized taxonomies, disclosure requirements and methodologies to include climate risk assessment in private investment decision-making.

Currently, only seven per cent of all A&R finance comes from the private sector.<sup>45</sup> To create an enabling environment, **GARI, UNDRR/Standard Chartered** and the **Climate Bonds Initiative** have launched A&R taxonomies to clarify what classifies as an A&R investment and ensure consistency. Moreover, the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) has completed its Sustainability Standards, laying the groundwork for consistent global reporting and disclosure of physical climate risks. Today, more than 20 jurisdictions, covering nearly 55 per cent of the global GDP, are taking steps to include these standards in their legal and regulatory frameworks. In addition, several methodologies and guidance documents for

integrating A&R considerations into individual investment decisions have been developed or advanced. In August 2024, the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC) released **practical case studies** that showcase the application of the **Physical Climate Risk Assessment Methodology (PCRAM)** to investment decisions. The World Bank previously launched the **Resilience Rating System (RRS)** and published **lessons from a pilot of 21 investment projects** this year, showing that using the RRS allows project developers and investors to attract more finance for A&R projects. UNEP also published the **Principles for Responsible Banking Climate Adaptation Target Setting guidance**, providing a first-generation practical framework for

<sup>43</sup> CPI Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2023

<sup>44</sup> UNEP Adaptation Gap Report 2023

<sup>45</sup> Based on estimate of private A&R finance provided by **CPI Tracking and Mobilizing Private Sector Climate Adaptation Finance (2024)** in combination with previously available estimates in **CPI Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2023**

managing adaptation-related risks and opportunities in the banking sector. Lastly, the CPI has developed a new **tracking framework and taxonomy** to improve private finance tracking. Under this taxonomy, the amount of tracked private A&R finance equals \$4.7 billion annually, substantially more than the \$1.0 billion that was tracked previously.

However, the integration of climate risks into decision-making and the scaling of private A&R finance remain challenging. The associated challenges include limited data availability and quality, as well as a lack of standardization in physical climate risk assessments and limited interoperability of taxonomies.<sup>46</sup>

MDBs and DFIs play a pivotal role in supporting capacity building, de-risking private sector investments and creating an enabling environment for private investments, especially in LDCs and SIDS. Several developments over the past year illustrate the notable progress made by MDBs and DFIs in fulfilling this role. First, there has been increased deployment of guarantees and credit enhancement instruments. An example of success is the recent agreement between the Government of Rwanda and the African Development Bank for a partial credit guarantee, which helped to unlock a \$200 million

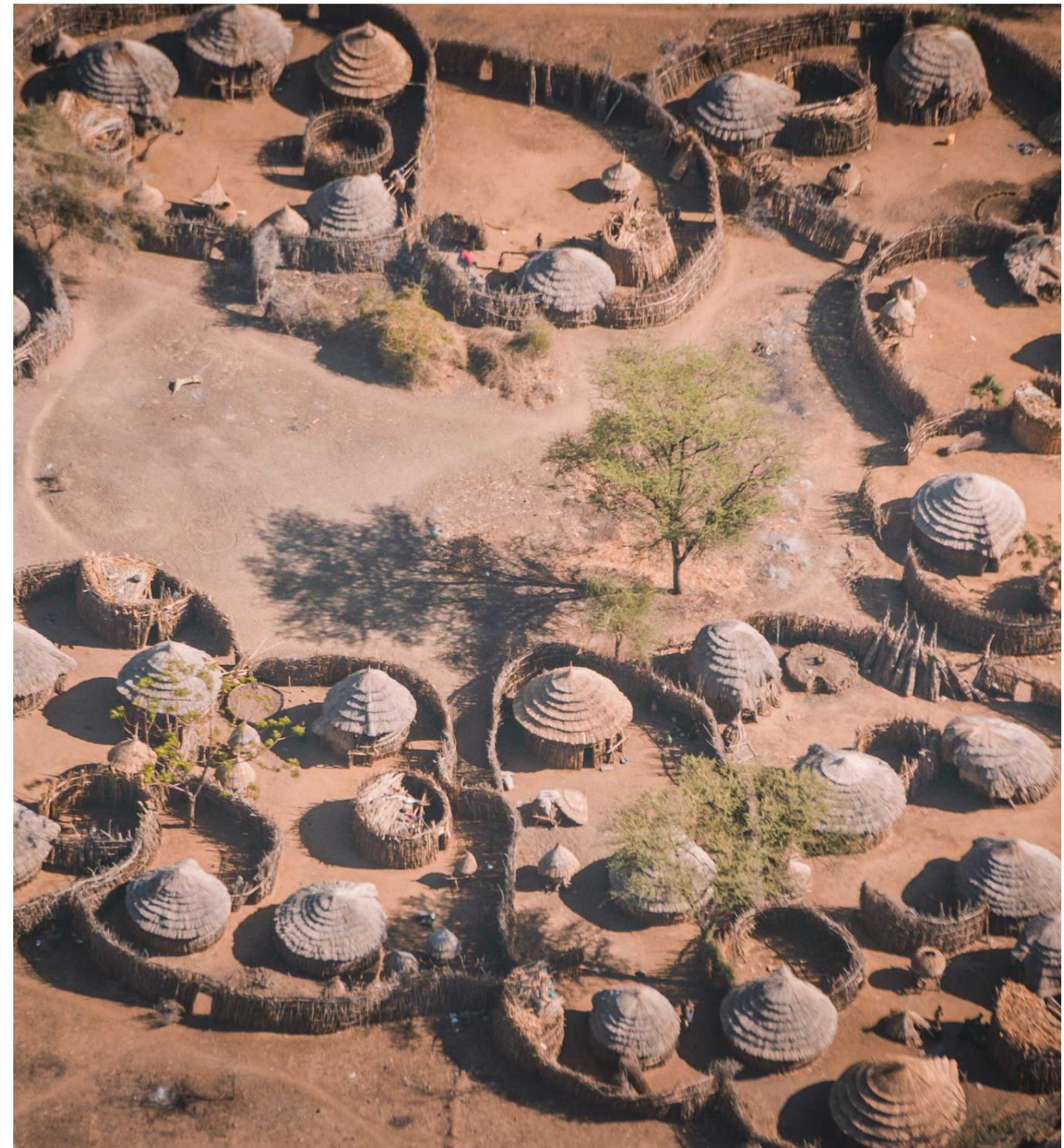
loan from J.P. Morgan.<sup>47</sup> Additionally, MDBs and DFIs have supported the set-up of insurance mechanisms such as **Africa Risk Capacity**, which provides support to governments in accessing subsidised insurance products through risk pooling and risk transfer facilities. Increased awareness among MDBs about the importance of climate-related debt clauses is another positive sign, as such clauses avoid debt default, especially by the most vulnerable countries. Lastly, the IMF's decision to approve the deployment of special drawing rights (SDRs) via regional MDBs by the IMF Board in May has allowed MDBs to mobilize three to four times the value of SDRs, thus creating more fiscal space in which to support A&R action.<sup>48</sup>

Still, gaps remain, particularly in LDCs and SIDS. These countries have less-established private capital markets, and access to large-scale, predictable and credit-enhanced finance that focuses on long-term returns remains challenging. Alignment between public finance institutions on de-risking approaches, standards, metrics and frameworks will be essential. Furthermore, current discussions about reviewing methodologies to analyse debt sustainability frameworks must progress further and ultimately integrate A&R considerations.

## PRIORITIZED OUTCOME

**MDB finance:** Multilateral Development Banks and Development Partners support scaling-up private finance by providing dedicated resources to support credit enhancement and de-risking of adaptation investments.

**Status:** Several developments, such as the increased use of credit enhancement instruments, participation in insurance mechanisms and increased awareness by MDBs of importance of climate-related debt clauses, showcase progress towards this outcome. However, large gaps remain, especially in LDCs and SIDS.



<sup>46</sup> UNEP, *Adaptation and Resilience Impact*

<sup>47</sup> <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/african-development-bank-and-rwanda-sign-partial-credit-guarantee-agreement-support-green-and-social-initiatives-71495>

<sup>48</sup> <https://www.iadb.org/en/news/idb-and-afdb-welcome-imf-executive-boards-decision-approving-use-sdrs-hybrid-capital>

## Appendix 1

# Non-exclusive list of organizations engaging across SAA Task Forces by chapter

### Resilient food and agriculture systems

- FAO
- IUCN
- FAST/FAO Office of Biodiversity
- Pillar 2 & Landscapes Initiative (COP 28)
- The Climakers
- CIFAR ALLIANCE
- Scale for Resilience
- OP2B
- Chatham House
- Eye Bright Consulting
- WWF
- World Resources Institute
- Stronger Foundations for Nutrition

### Resilient health systems

- WHO
- IFRC
- Cool Coalition (COP 28)
- Health Declaration (COP 28)
- EHRA
- UN Sustainable Development Network
- GlaxoSmithKline (GSK)
- COP 2 (Collab)

### Resilient human settlements systems

- ICLEI
- UN-Habitat–SURGE
- UCLG
- Africa Adaptation Initiative
- Urban Water Resilience WG
- Build Change
- Resilience First
- DARAJA
- Cities R2R
- Climate Centre for Cities
- ROOH
- Atlantic Council/EHRA
- Reall
- Habitat for Humanity International
- French Solid Waste Partnership
- EIT–Climate KIC

### Resilient coastal and ocean systems

- Ocean & Climate Platform
- GFCR/UN
- Ocean Risk & Resilience Action Alliance
- Global Mangrove Alliance/IUCN
- UNEP
- Stimson Center

### Infrastructure systems

- IRENA
- ICSI
- Urban Mobility WG within SURGe
- Cool Coalition
- ITF OECD
- Engineering Leadership Group - Resilience First
- Efficiency for Access
- Ignite Power
- IEA
- WBCSD
- Sustainable Energy for all
- EWS4All
- ARISE

### Water and natural systems

- Stockholm International Water Institute
- IUCN
- AWARE (COP initiative)
- ENACT (COP initiative)
- Water platform/outcome (COP 28)
- Water Resilience Coalition
- Sanitation Water for All
- Initiative 20X20 (World Resources Institute)
- Regions4
- Global EverGreening Alliance
- Resilient Watersheds/Water funds (TNC)
- WWF

### Planning and policy

- Adaptation Research Alliance
- Regions4
- Climate KIC
- REAP
- Global Resilience Partnership
- Google
- CDP
- ICLEI

### Finance

- IIGCC
- UN Special Advisor for Africa
- CDP
- Sustainable Debt Coalition
- Scale for Resilience
- Insurance Development Forum
- CCRI Legacy Programme
- CIFAR ALLIANCE/BFA Global
- InsuResilience Global Partnership
- Resonance Global
- PIDG
- Lightsmith Group
- Climate Policy Initiative
- Climate Bonds Initiative
- Adaptation Fund
- Global Shield

## Appendix 2

# Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the valuable contributions from Task Force Co-leads whose expertise has shaped the contents of the chapters. These include:

Report Chapters	Organisations
<b>Food and agriculture systems</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
<b>Health systems</b>	World Health Organization (WHO), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
<b>Human settlements systems</b>	UN-Habitat, ICLEI
<b>Coastal and ocean systems</b>	Ocean & Climate Platform
<b>Infrastructure systems</b>	International Coalition for Sustainable Infrastructure (ICSI), International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
<b>Water and natural systems</b>	International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)
<b>Finance</b>	The Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC), United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa

We are also grateful to the following organizations that have shared additional insights and provided case studies and further relevant input to the report. These include:

Report Chapters	Organisations
Overall report	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Global Resilience Partnership (GRP), Boston Consulting Group (BCG)
Health systems	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
Human settlements systems	Scale for Resilience, UN University (UNU-EHS), Roof Over Our Heads (ROOH), Build Change, GlobalABC, Cool Coalition, RegionsAdapt, Early Warnings for All (UNDRR-WMO-ITU-IFRC), UNDRR, WRI, UNEP, C40 Cities, One Planet Network, Engineering X
Coastal and ocean systems	Global Fund for Coral Reef, Global Mangrove Alliance, The Nature Conservancy, Ocean & Climate Platform, Rare
Water and natural systems	WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Sanitation Water for All (SWA), RegionsAdapt
Planning and policy	CDP, CPI, WBCSD, Center for Climate and Energy Solutions, World Benchmarking Alliance, DSR & Partners
Finance	UNEP FI, CPI, CBI, The World Bank

Finally, we would like to thank the SAA core team for their invaluable contributions on strategy, stakeholder engagement and progress tracking, supported by the Marrakech Partnerships Focal Points FAO (Sylvie Wabbes-Candotti and Roman Malec), GRP (Anastasia Brainich and Namrata Ginoya), CCT team (Marcia Toledo, Mariam Allam, Sabrina Nagel, Sagarika Chaterjee and Daniela Palma) and BCG (Charmian Caines, Annika Zawadzki, Dave Sivaprasad, Rebecca Gibbs, Nina Peters, Beatriz Osorio Garabosky and Maxine Yee).



## **Join the Sharm El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda**

**Are you interested in engaging with the SAA and helping accelerate the implementation of adaptation?**

**[Register here](#) or scan the QR code.**

### ***Disclaimer:***

*This document does not contain legal, investment or commercial advice or guidance of any kind, nor does it set out firm and full instructions or guidance for action. The information, examples, case studies and analysis are meant for information sharing and inspiration only. This paper does not serve as an endorsement of the activities and programmes highlighted, which are a subset of a much larger pool of programmes and actions.*

*To the fullest extent permitted by law (except to the extent otherwise agreed in a signed writing), the authors and owners of this document shall have no liability whatsoever to any Third Party, and any Third Party hereby waives any rights and claims it may have at any time with regard to the services, this presentation or other materials, including the accuracy or completeness thereof.*

*No undertaking has been made to update these materials after the date hereof, notwithstanding that such information may become outdated or inaccurate. The materials have been collected with diligence and consent and to our knowledge do not include any confidential information.*