

TRANSITION CLIMATE RESILIENCE ECONOMIES

ADAPTATION

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GST 1 OUTCOMES

- Increasing adaptation planning and implementation efforts as reflected in national adaptation plans and adaptation communications.
- At assessment time, 22 African countries had submitted national adaptation plans and 21 had submitted adaptation communications.
- Despite progress, significant adaptation gaps persist across sectors and regions and will continue growing under current implementation levels.

METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR NDC

- Generally, countries undertake the following:
- Risk and vulnerability assessments (relevant sectors)
- Adaptation needs assessments
- Objectives and priorities
- Monitoring and evaluation
- African countries should establish national climate impact inventories supported by multilateral finance mechanisms; develop systems and methodologies for collecting dimensional targets information; enhance systematic observation networks to improve early warning systems

UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience

- To guide the achievement of the global goal on adaptation and the review of overall progress in achieving it with a view to reducing the increasing adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change, as well as to enhance adaptation action and support.
- The identified thematic and dimensional targets will facilitate the assessment of the overall progress of the global goal on adaptation in the next and subsequent GSTs.

Key Messages to Regional Organisations

- Africa's adaptation challenge requires urgent, coordinated action across multiple dimensions
- The next round of NDCs provides opportunity for adaptation ambition matched by enhanced means of implementation, particularly increased climate finance and institutional support, to ensure Africa can build resilience while pursuing sustainable development goals.
- Need for continued support from institutions like AfDB, AAI, AGNES, multilateral and UN agencies