Adaptation Gap Report, 2022

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In news—The United Nations Environment Programme(UNEP) has
released the Adaptation Gap Report, 2022 recently.
About the report-

- UNEP's Adaptation Gap Report 2022 is titled: Too Little,
 Too Slow Climate adaptation failure puts world at risk.
- The report looks at progress in planning, financing and implementing adaptation actions.
- At least 84 per cent of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have established adaptation plans, strategies, laws and policies — up 5 per cent from the previous year.
- •A third of the 197 parties to the UNFCCC have incorporated quantified and time-bound targets on adaptation. And 90 per cent of them have considered gender and disadvantaged groups.
- However, financing to turn these plans and strategies into action isn't following. International adaptation finance flows to developing countries are 5-10 times below estimated needs and the gap is widening.
- Implementation of adaptation actions concentrated in agriculture, water, ecosystems and cross-cutting sectors — is increasing.
- According to UNEP's Emissions Gap Report the recently released sister publication of the Adaptation Gap Report Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement point towards global warming of 2.4-2.6°C by the end of the century.
- The report also highlighted that the best way was to link actions on mitigation and adaptation in terms of planning, financing and implementation, which would provide co-benefits. One example of this could be nature-based solutions.

Figure ES.6 Aligning climate change mitigation and adaptation action: differences, synergies and trade-offs

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Adaptation solutions that reduce exposure to climate hazards while simultaneously sequestering carbon (e.g. mangrove restoration that reduces coastal hazards; increasing urban green spaces to reduce urban heat island effect). Mitigation solutions that reduce GHG emissions or enhance carbon sequestration while simultaneously reducing exposure to climate hazards (e.g. reforestation that reduces landslide hazard; hydroelectric power that reduces downstream flood or drought risk).

