



GERMANY

Climate Adaptation Targets

ODA Context		Adaptation Context	
ODA 2021	US\$ 33.3 billion	Adaptation-related ODA 2021 (Bilateral)	US\$ 5.1 billion (20% of total bilateral ODA)
ODA Outlook		Adaptation Outlook	

For more insight on Germany's ODA and outlook, visit the [Donor Tracker](#)

PRIORITIZATION

- **Strategy** : In BMZ's Agenda 2030 Thematic Model climate is one of six core themes of German development cooperation
- **Political framing**: BMZ frames adaptation to climate change as increasing countries' resilience and ensuring development successes are not at risk
- **Political context**: Climate mitigation is still prioritized over adaptation, with an emphasis on supporting just energy transition partnerships (JET-P) with partner countries. Adaptation is addressed primarily through Germany's commitment to the agricultural sector and food security

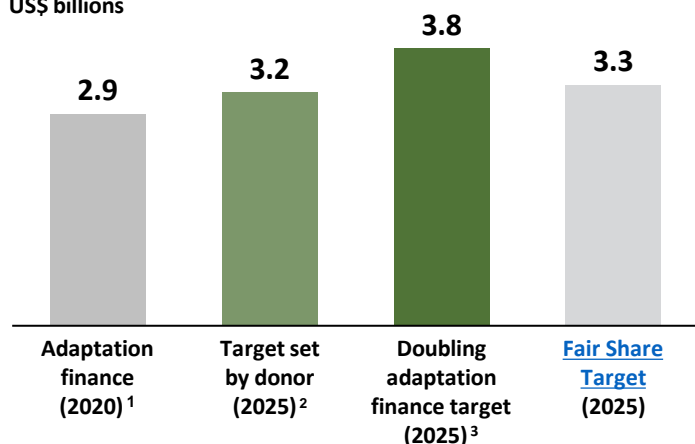
KEY PLEDGES

- In May 2023, Germany committed EUR2 billion (US\$2.2 billion) to the Green Climate Fund during the second replenishment (GCF – 2)
- In 2022, Germany committed to increase its funding for biodiversity to EUR1.5 billion (US\$1.7 billion) annually by 2025
- At the G7 Summit 2021, Germany announced an increase in annual climate funding to EUR6 billion (US\$6.4 billion) by 2025 at the latest with a balance between adaptation and mitigation finance

For more on Germany's adaptation commitments, please visit the Donor Tracker's [Climate Adaptation Commitment Tracker](#)

HISTORICAL FUNDING & TARGETS

US\$ billions



KEY PRIORITIES



Sectors

WASH, Environmental Protection, Agriculture



Regions

Sub-Saharan Africa, SIDS



Topics of interest

Food security, Biodiversity



Other priorities

Gender equality, Reform of World Bank & IMF

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVOCACY

Leverage Germany's ambition around climate finance targets

- In 2019 Germany committed to double its climate adaptation finance by 2025 (US\$3.8 billion). Svenja Schulze, the Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, has publicly voiced her support for doubling the adaptation finance target. However, Germany's current target is still lower, at US\$3.2 billion by 2025. Engage with government officials to push Germany towards adopting its doubling adaptation target. Jennifer Morgan, State Secretary and Special Envoy for International Climate Action, is a key figure in Germany's climate action.
- Germany and Canada have recently [advocated](#) for the fulfilment of the US\$100 billion climate finance target in 2023. Use COP28 as a key moment to ensure Germany fulfils its part of this climate finance target and encourages other countries to do so.
- Use this current 2023 cycle of German budgetary negotiations to engage with parliamentary budget rapporteurs and other relevant MPs to ensure the contribution to climate adaptation is held.

Leverage Germany's leadership in multilateral fora and debates

- Germany has positioned itself as a supporter for the structural reform of the World Bank and IMF, to better support the climate and development goals of the most vulnerable countries. Use next year's Spring Meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to push Germany to take a leadership role in international financial reform.
- Minister Schulze initiated and launched the Global Shield against Climate Risks during COP27. The Global Shield, which is closely linked to the Loss & Damage Fund, provides an opportunity to strengthen the focus on social protection, and potentially integrate a link to adaptation.
- Germany is engaged in initiatives in priority regions, such as the African Adaptation Initiative. Partner with organizations on the ground to coordinate advocacy around their needs and demands for climate adaptation finance.

Leverage Germany's commitments in adaptation-related sectors

- Engage with Germany on the nexus of climate adaptation and food security through multilateral fora such as Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS). Advocate for long-term responses to food insecurity, including investments in adaptation research rather than only short-term intervention, which is currently the preferred approach of GAFS.
- Leverage donor interest and commitments in the areas of biodiversity, especially around high-level international events such as the 2024 United Nations Biodiversity conference.
- Engage with Germany on the gender-adaptation nexus. In March 2023 Minister Schulze released Germany's Feminist Development Policy. Germany now aims to include a gender focus to a minimum of 80% of all international development projects.

For more details on Germany's climate adaptation efforts, please visit the Donor Tracker's [Germany climate page](#).

1. Based on reporting to the UNFCCC 2. The 'target set by donor (2025)' figure is based on the assumption that Germany's target of 'balanced' climate finance refers to a 50/50 split between adaptation and mitigation finance. We recognize that this assumption may differ from the German government's definition of the term 'balanced' climate finance. 3. Refers to doubling of 2019 annual contribution based on reporting to the UNFCCC



UNITED STATES

Climate Adaptation Targets

ODA Context		Adaptation Context	
ODA 2021	US\$47.8 billion	Adaptation-related ODA 2021 (Bilateral)	US\$ 0.64 billion (2% of total bilateral ODA)
ODA Outlook		Adaptation Outlook	

For more insight on the US' ODA and outlook, visit the [Donor Tracker](#)

PRIORITIZATION

- **Strategy** : USAID's Climate Strategy 2022-2030 aims to improve the climate resilience of 500 million people worldwide and to oversee the Implementation of the President's Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience (PREPARE)
- **Political framing**: The Biden Administration has adopted a 'whole-of-government approach' to climate both from a domestic and global perspective. The Administration strongly supports adaptation and is integrating it into regular development programs at the country level
- **Political context**: The Biden Administration has proposed funding increases for various adaptation-related initiatives, but climate is often politically divisive. There is also limited tracking of actual spending on adaptation.

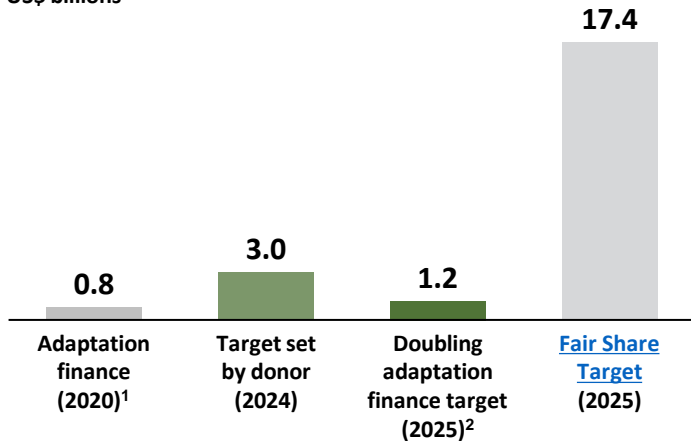
KEY PLEDGES

- At the Africa Climate Summit in September 2023, the US announced US\$161 million worth of new investments, including US\$35 million of USAID investments and US\$30 million to support the implementation of PREPARE in African countries
- In April 2023, the US resumed its support for the Green Climate Fund, providing US\$1 billion in finance
- At COP27 in 2022, the US provided US\$50 million to the Adaptation Fund
- In April 2022, the US pledged US\$600 million in the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF-8)

For more on the US' adaptation commitments, please visit the Donor Tracker's [Climate Adaptation Commitment Tracker](#)

HISTORICAL FUNDING & TARGETS

US\$ billions



KEY PRIORITIES



Sectors

Agriculture, Environmental protection, Health



Regions

Sub-Saharan Africa



Topics of interest

Agriculture, Agricultural R&D, Food security



Other priorities

WASH, Water-food-energy nexus, Climate-gender nexus

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVOCACY

Engage with agencies beyond USAID

- In addition to the USAID adaptation policy, the US Treasury has integrated adaptation into its work with MDBs and established two new climate deputy positions in the international part of Treasury. While it does not directly fund the work, the Treasury could leverage its influence with MDBs and funds, such as the GEF, to promote and advance adaptation efforts.
- Engage with the US Development Finance Corporation (DFC), which has a specific focus on climate, including adaptation for vulnerable communities. In FY2022, the DFC invested over US\$2.3 billion for climate related projects, which included US\$390 million in adaptation with an additional US\$200 for deals generating adaptation co-benefits.

Focus adaptation efforts on prioritized sectors

- While the issue of climate and climate adaptation is often divisive in Congress, there is often bipartisan support for food security and the promotion of aid effectiveness and self-reliance in partner countries. The Biden administration is currently exploring the possibility of retooling the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), for which the US will now serve as co-chair, to address emerging food insecurity challenges. Climate smart innovation is one of the three overarching themes of the US Government Global Food Security Strategy 2022-2026.
- Leverage the US' emphasis on agriculture. The largest share of the US' adaptation-related ODA went to the agriculture sector in 2021. Funding to this sector largely focuses on agricultural policy and administrative management, especially in partner countries based in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Engage in upcoming key moments

- The next US presidential election will take place in November 2024. There is an opportunity for advocates to influence political parties' commitments and levels of ambition on international climate finance and adaptation financing.

For more details on the US' climate adaptation efforts, please visit the Donor Tracker's [United States climate page](#).

1. Based on reporting to the UNFCCC 2. Refers to doubling of 2019 annual contribution based on reporting to the UNFCCC



EUROPEAN UNION

Climate Adaptation Targets

ODA Context		Adaptation Context	
ODA 2021	US\$24.1 billion	Adaptation-related ODA 2021 (Bilateral)	US\$3.9 billion (18% of total bilateral ODA)
ODA Outlook	→	Adaptation Outlook	→

For more insight on the EU's ODA and outlook, visit the [Donor Tracker](#)

PRIORITIZATION

- **Strategy** : In 2021, the EU released a new strategy on climate adaptation, which outlines how it plans to step up international action for climate resilience by scaling up finance and global cooperation on adaptation. Climate is also featured in the EU's domestic and external action food and research policies, the 'Farm to Fork' strategy and 'Horizon Europe' program.
- **Political framing**: Within the current Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2021-2027, climate has been mainstreamed across the EU's main development instrument, the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI). The EU committed to spend 35% of the NDICI budget on climate-related projects, with around half of this amount to serve climate adaptation projects.
- **Political context**: There is widespread support for climate adaptation. However, the structure of the MFF is rather rigid and bureaucratic and leaves little flexibility to influence or increase funding. For example, pre-established programming processes have already concluded through 2024 and in some cases, 2027.

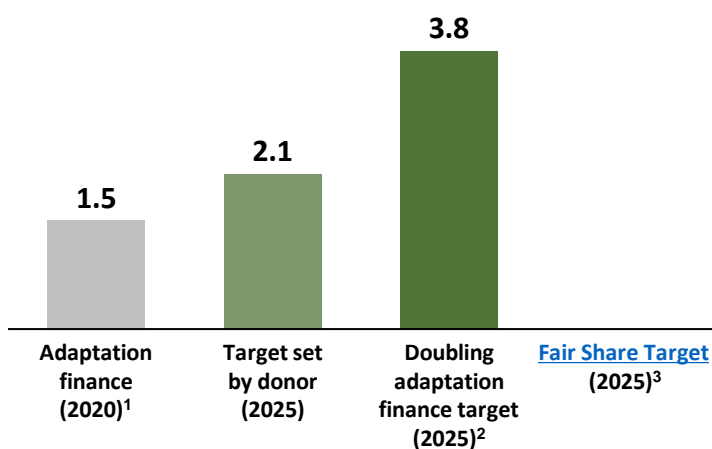
KEY PLEDGES

- At COP27 in November 2022, the EU announced to contribute EUR1 billion (US\$1.1 billion) to support the Team Europe Initiative on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in Africa.
- At COP27 the EU also pledged to contribute EUR17 million (US\$18 million) over three years to the Advancing Climate Adaptation in the Southern Mediterranean program.
- A higher climate spending target (35%) has been set by the co-legislators for NDICI for 2021-2027 compared to the previous programming period (20% for 2014-2020).

For more on the EU's adaptation commitments, please visit the Donor Tracker's [Climate Adaptation Commitment Tracker](#)

HISTORICAL FUNDING & TARGETS

US\$ billions



KEY PRIORITIES



Sectors

Agriculture, Energy, Cross-sectoral



Regions

Sub-Saharan Africa



Topics of interest

Agricultural R&D, Food systems, WASH



Other priorities

Urban development and smallholder farming, mobilizing private finance, biodiversity

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVOCACY

Engage through existing initiatives and encourage the further development of external dimensions

- The EU has flagship initiatives and laws that are domestic-focused but that can have an impact internationally. For example, the 2021 European Climate Law provides the foundation for increased ambition and policy coherence on adaptation. Initiatives including the European Green Deal, the Farm to Fork strategy, the EU's strategy with Africa,, and the Global Gateway investment initiative can be further leveraged to develop adaptation impact globally.

Leverage the EU's climate focus in regional strategies

- Although the EU's adaptation work focuses mainly on Sub-Saharan Africa, there is an opportunity for advocates to leverage policy developments in other regions. For example, the EU has recently shifted its climate action focus to include Latin America and the Caribbean. In June 2023, a new Agenda for Relations between the EU and Latin America and the Caribbean includes a reference to protecting production systems from climate change. Several Team Europe Initiatives, especially at the regional level, also offer opportunities for coordinated action on adaptation.

Explore opportunities around non-ODA sources of funding



- Horizon Europe includes strong emphasis on cooperation with Africa, including on climate-related agriculture initiatives, through its new 'Africa Initiative' which has a green transition pillar. The 2023-2024 Work Programme of Horizon Europe includes several calls for proposals relevant for the climate-health nexus. From 2021-2027, EUR8.2 billion (US\$8.6 billion) will be dedicated to health research.

Leverage engagement in upcoming key moments

- The President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen spoke at the Africa Climate Summit 2023 and highlighted the importance of partnership in climate adaptation. Engage with EU representatives in the run up to and at COP28 to maintain momentum around these ambitions and push for concrete outcomes.
- The current MFF revision period, as well as with the review of the EU's main ODA line, the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument– Global Europe, will be finished by early 2024. Advocates should thus start to look ahead to the negotiations for the 2028-2034 MFF, which will begin in 2024.

For more details on the EU's climate adaptation efforts, please visit the Donor Tracker's [EU's climate page](#).

1. Based on reporting to the UNFCCC. 2. Refers to doubling of 2019 annual contribution based on reporting to the UNFCCC 3. The Fair Share analysis used for these scorecards is calculated based on gross national income (GNI) and historic emissions, and is not applicable for the European Union

ODA Context		Adaptation Context	
ODA 2021	US\$15.7 billion	Adaptation-related ODA 2021 (Bilateral)	US\$0.17 billion (2% of total bilateral ODA)
ODA Outlook		Adaptation Outlook	

For more insight on the UK's ODA and outlook, visit the [Donor Tracker](#)

PRIORITIZATION

- **Strategy**: The International Climate Finance (ICF) Strategy details how the UK's GBP11.6 billion (US\$14.9 billion) climate finance will be spent between 2021-2026. Adaptation and resilience is one of the four priority areas for action
- **Political framing**: The ICF strategy and advocacy commitments show interest in adaptation, resilience and biodiversity, with a balance between ICF support for mitigation and adaptation
- **Political context**: There have been recent concerns surrounding the UK's prioritization of climate action and its fulfillment of its ICF commitment by 2026 under the current government of PM Rishi Sunak.

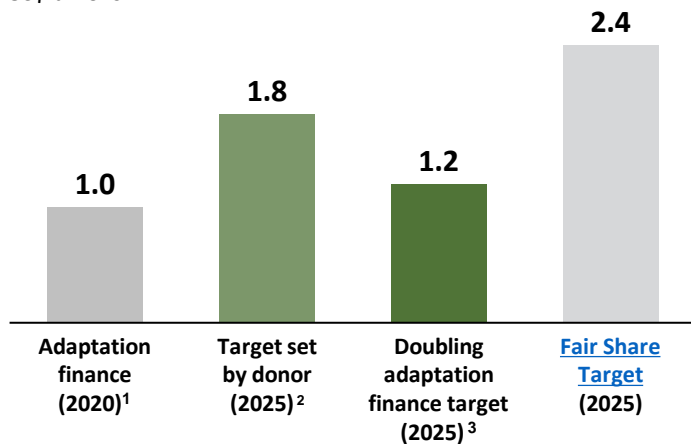
KEY PLEDGES

- In September 2023, the UK committed GBP1.62 billion (US\$2 billion) to the Green Climate Fund during the second replenishment (GCF – 2)
- The UK government announced at COP27 that its adaptation financing would increase to GBP1.5 billion (US\$1.8 billion) by 2025, a three-fold increase from 2019.
- In 2021, the government reaffirmed its commitment by allocating GBP3 billion (US\$3.6 billion) of its ICF funds to protect and maintain biodiversity.

For more on the UK's adaptation commitments, please visit the Donor Tracker's [Climate Adaptation Commitment Tracker](#)

HISTORICAL FUNDING & TARGETS

US\$ billions



KEY PRIORITIES



Sectors

Humanitarian assistance, Environmental protection, Agriculture



Regions

Sub-Saharan Africa, South America



Topics of interest

Nutrition, Agriculture, Agricultural R&D



Other priorities

Climate-health nexus, Mobilizing private finance, Water

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVOCACY

Engage to maintain commitment around original international climate finance pledges

- The UK demonstrated leadership during its presidency of the G7 in 2021 and COP26 by pushing through ambitious plans on adaptation, including the Climate Delivery Plan to meet the US\$100 billion target. The UK's new ICF strategy provides an opportunity to hold the government accountable for tripling its adaptation funding from GBP500 million in 2019 to GBP1.5 billion in 2025, and ensuring it targets priority policy areas identified by the government.
- The UK's 2030 Framework for International Climate and Nature Action outlines actions the UK will take to support adaptation and other issues globally. Use international moments such as COP28 to hold the UK government responsible for fulfilling the adaptation actions outlined in this framework.

Leverage leadership in adaptation-related sectors

- The UK will host a [global food security summit](#) this coming November 20. The summit will explore the potential of innovation and science to tackle food insecurity and malnutrition. The summit presents opportunities to raise the importance of adaptation in ending world hunger and to re-affirm the UK's commitment to international climate finance.

Leverage opportunities around upcoming elections

- The next general election in the UK is planned to take place before January 2025. This provides advocates with an opportunity to influence political parties' commitments and levels of ambition on ICF and adaptation financing, especially as the tripling of UK ICF financing ends in 2025. The Labour Party, which has prioritized climate change in its international development strategy and domestic green agenda, is currently performing favorably in the opinion polls, making it important to engage with their stance on these issues.

For more details on the UK's climate adaptation efforts, please visit the Donor Tracker's [UK climate page](#).

1. Based on reporting to the UNFCCC 2. The UK has set the goal of tripling adaptation finance from GBP500 million in 2019 to GBP1.5 billion in 2025

3. Refers to doubling of 2019 annual contribution based on reporting to the UNFCCC