

Adaptation - National Determined Contributions

Recommendations

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NDCs Overview

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) form the basis for countries to

Paris Agreement

achieve the objectives as set out in the Paris Agreement.

NDC rationale

NDC must present ambitious targets that a country's circumstance will allow.

Reduce emissions & build resilience

The NDCs are plans to reduce emissions and represent a country's commitment to lowering greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change.

NDC- Planning

The NDCs are updated at 5year intervals with the next update in 2025.

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Adaptation NDCs refer to the adaptation components included in NDCs.



2. Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

- Increased mitigation reduces need for future adaptation efforts & greater adaptation needs involve greater adaptation costs.
- Adaptation responses must contribute to development.
- Be **country-driven**, **gender-responsive** & **respect traditional knowledge** recognising that adaptation efforts will **differ by context and climate impact**.
- It calls for international support & support for developing countries.
- Integration of adaptation into development planning & national strategies
- Promotes the use of monitoring, evaluation & learning to improve adaptation actions.





3. UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience

- Set sectoral and thematic targets for key systems e.g. water security, food systems, public health, resilient infrastructure, and ecosystems, with these targets to be reflected in future NDCs.
- Forward-looking metrics, tracking outcomes and resilience-building over time rather than solely listing adaptation activities.
- Systematically **integrate equity, inclusivity**, and **justice** principles into adaptation planning and implementation, building on existing commitments.





4. Review of 2021 NDC

- The 2021 Updated NDC set out **5 national adaptation goals**:
 - Reduce vulnerability
 - Integrate adaptation into planning
 - Strengthen institutional capacity
 - Improve information and early warning systems
 - Mobilise resources
- SA's 1st Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1, 2024) revealed the following challenges:
 - Adaptation finance shortfalls
 - Implementation barriers
 - Limited social inclusion
 - No framework to quantify or systematically address loss and damage





5. Physical Risks



- Global **temperatures** to rise above 2°C °C & 5°C across different regions by the end of the century if current global emissions trends continue.
- SA temps double global average up to 5–6°C by 2100 (central interior, for high emissions trajectory)



• Rainfall - Decrease in west/southwest; increased variability in east



• Sea-level - +0.5–1 m globally by 2100; increased storm surge and wave intensity



Flooding - Probability of extreme events doubled



Droughts - Reduced rainfall + higher evaporation





5. Recommendations ...

Priority Systems for Resilience

 Water security, Built Environment, Spatial Planning and Transport, Agriculture and Food Security, Human Health and Social Protection, Energy Resilience and Access and Integrated Nature-Based Solutions

Transformative and Justice-based Adaptation

- Promoting inclusive and justice-centred solutions during both the planning and implementation of adaptation initiatives.
- Adaptation must address systemic drivers of vulnerability such as spatial inequality, weak infrastructure, and marginalisation





5. Recommendations ...

Policy and Regulatory Strengthening

- Accelerate implementation of the Climate Change Act (2024) for a coordinated national climate response.
- Ensure timely establishment of supporting regulations and institutional structures at all government levels.

Elevating Adaptation Ambition, Governance and Institutional Capacity

- Adopt the Anticipate–Adapt–Recover (AAR) framework to guide adaptation planning.
- Align adaptation with the Climate-Resilient Development paradigm and integrate a Theory of Change for effective monitoring.





5. Recommendations

Scaling and Integration of Adaptation Finance

- Address adaptation finance gap (only \$7.6 million received vs. \$3–4 billion needed by 2030).
- Embed adaptation finance in national budgets and access international funds (e.g., Loss and Damage Fund).

National Loss-and-Damage Response Framework

• Embed National Loss-and-Damage Response Framework explicitly aligned with Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) principles into National Adaptation Strategy.





Questions and discussion

