Team Europe Initiative on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in Africa

Executive Summary Report

December 2025

Foreword

Climate change is no longer a distant threat — it is an immediate reality that shapes the daily lives, livelihoods, and prospects of millions of people across the globe. From prolonged droughts and erratic rainfall to floods, coastal erosion, and extreme heat, the Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) region is among the hardest hit by climate change despite contributing the least to the crisis. These intensifying impacts threaten ecosystems, economies, and communities, eroding hard-won development progress. They underscore the urgent need to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity as fundamental pillars of sustainable, inclusive, and secure growth.

Recognising this urgency, the **European Union (EU)** has placed adaptation and resilience at the heart of its climate and external action. Most recently, the **EU global climate and energy vision (2025)** reaffirms the EU's commitment to continue supporting climate resilience in the most climate-vulnerable countries. This is a response to the call made at COP26 to double the developed countries' collective provision and mobilisation of climate finance for adaptation to developing countries by 2025, and in line with the New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance agreed at COP29. In 2024, the European Union and its 27 member states contributed **€31.7 billion in climate finance** from public sources and mobilised an additional amount of €11.0 billion in private finance to support developing countries in reducing their greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to the impacts of climate change. Half of the public climate funding for developing countries has been directed to climate adaptation or cross-cutting action (involving both climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives). **€9.05 billion was in support of climate action in Africa, with approximately half going to adaptation and cross-cutting actions.**

The EU's partnerships with Africa are guided by the **Joint Vision for 2030,** adopted at the **6th EU-AU Summit (2022).** This Vision reaffirms Africa and Europe's shared ambition to advance climate action, green transition and resilience as key pillars of our partnership.

Africa is at the heart of the **EU's Global Gateway strategy,** which addresses significant and urgent investment gaps needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Since 2022, Team Europe has been delivering on the commitments made under the EU's **Global Gateway Africa-Europe Investment Package,** worth **€150 billion in investments by 2027.** Closely aligned with the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the EU—AU Joint Vision for 2030, it mitigates risks, unlocks private capital and supports transformative investments in high-quality infrastructure, education, health and climate resilience. To date, more than 130 Global Gateway flagships are underway in Africa — more than half of all flagship projects worldwide. The **NDICI-Global Europe** financing instrument operationalises this commitment, mobilising investment to support green, resilient and inclusive growth. Adaptation and resilience are central within this framework — not only as environmental priorities but as prerequisites for human development, stability and prosperity.

On the African side, the **African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan (2022—2032)** and **Agenda 2063** chart a collective pathway towards climate-resilient development. These frameworks emphasise African leadership, institutional strengthening, and improved access to finance — recognising adaptation as integral to Africa's transformation.

Within this shared political and strategic landscape, the **Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in Africa** serves as a concrete instrument to operationalise joint commitments. Bringing together the EU, its Member States, European financial institutions, and African partners, the TEI unites **forty interventions** under a common strategic framework. Together, they strengthen **climate information services,** enhance **governance and early-warning capacities,** improve **access to finance,** and expand **financial protection against climate risks.**

The TEI exemplifies the **Team Europe approach in practice** — translating high-level political commitments into coordinated, evidence-based action that reinforces African ownership and regional cooperation. It demonstrates that partnership, when guided by shared priorities and mutual accountability, can deliver transformative results.

This Executive Summary presents the key milestones and lessons of the TEI's first implementation cycle (2021—2024). It illustrates how collective effort and joint vision are shaping a more resilient and climate-prepared Africa, in line with the global ambition for a climate-resilient future.

ARC: Beneficiaries in the Ivory Coast.

Acknowledgements

*The preparation of this Executive Summary Report was made possible through the active collaboration and valuable contributions of numerous partners across the T**eam Europe Initiative (TEI) on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in Africa.** The authors wish to express their sincere appreciation to all **EU Member States participating in this TEI, the European Commission, the European Investment Bank,** and the many **interventions and implementing partners** whose engagement and openness greatly enriched this report.*

*Special thanks are extended to the focal points and technical teams from **multi-donor initiatives and global climate funds** that form part of the TEI portfolio: Their readiness to meet with us, share data and information, clarify methodologies, and validate our calculations was essential to ensuring the accuracy, relevance, and completeness of this assessment.*

*We also gratefully acknowledge the contributions of the **African Union** and **regional partners,** whose ongoing collaboration and commitment continue to strengthen the joint pursuit of advancing adaptation and resilience across sub-Saharan Africa. Their collective engagement and shared vision embody the spirit of partnership that underpins the TEI and the broader Team Europe approach.*

The full list of interventions under the TEI umbrella is provided in the Annex

List of acronyms

11th EDF NDRR	11th European Development Fund Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program
AAAP	Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program
AAI	Africa Adaptation Initiative
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
AECID	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGRICA	Climate risk analyses for identifying and weighing adaptation strategies in SSA
ARC	African Risk Capacity
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AWGDRR	Africa Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction
BMZ	Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
CDRFI	Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance
CF	Climate Fund
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
ClimSA	Climate Services and Related Applications Programme
CoMSSA	Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa
COP	Conference of the Parties
CREWS	Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems
DHI	Danish Hydraulic Institute
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EC	European Comission
ECMWF	European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EIB	European Investment Bank
ER	Expected Results
EU	European Union
EWS	Early Warning System
FRLD	Fund for Responding to Loss & Damage
G7	Group of Seven
GA-LLA	Generating Ambition for Locally-Led Adaptation
GBON	Global Basic Observing Network
GCA	Global Centre on Adaptation
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GESI	Gender Equity, and Social Inclusion
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GIDRM	Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management
GIIF	Global Index Insurance Facility

GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GRMA	Global Risk Modelling Alliance
GSFF	Global Shield Financing Facility
GSSP	Global Shield Solutions Platform
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IDRA	International Drought Resilience Alliance
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IGP	InsuResilience Global Partnership
IIF	InsuResilience Investment Fund
IRFF	Insurance and Risk Finance Facility
ISF	InsuResilience Solutions Fund
JIL	Joint Intervention Logic
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LLA	Locally-led Adaptation
LoCAL	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility
MDI	Multi-Donor Initiative
MS	Member States
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OACPS	Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States
PBCRG	Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants
RE2CLID	Regional responses to climate displacements in sub-Saharan Africa
REC	Regional Economic Community
RIA	Resilience Initiative Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SEACAP	Sustainable Energy Access and Climate Action Plans
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SO	Specific Objective
SOFF	Systematic Observations Financing Facility
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
TA	Technical Assistance
TEI	Team Europe Initiative
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
V20	Vulnerable 20
WMO	World Meterological Organisation

Contents

© GCF (Anesu Freddy/UNDP Zimbabwe)

GCF: A woman accesses climate information through the UNDP-GCF project in Southern Zimbabwe, helping smallholder farmers adopt climate-resilient practices and make informed agricultural decisions.

1 Introduction

The Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in Africa aims to **strengthen the adaptive capacity and resilience of Africa's most vulnerable populations to climate and natural hazard risks,** with a focus on sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries. It supports African partners in building long-term, locally led solutions that reduce vulnerability and enhance preparedness for a changing climate.

Launched at the 27th Conference of the Parties (COP 27) in November 2022, with an initial Team Europe commitment of €1 billion in grant funding, the TEI was established as a flagship instrument to advance regional climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) priorities in SSA. The Initiative fosters coordination at the EU level and deepens policy dialogue with African partners, providing a common framework to scale up action, promote coherence across initiatives, and target support where climate risks are greatest — ultimately translating policy priorities into tangible results on the ground.

Responding to some of the most pressing CCA and DRR challenges in SSA, and building on this collaborative approach, the TEI brings together **seven EU Member States (MS) - Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, the Netherlands, and Sweden — alongside the European Commission and the European Investment Bank** (EIB), working in close partnership with the **African Union Commission** (AUC) to deliver targeted and impactful solutions across the region. The Initiative remains open to all interested Team Europe members wishing to contribute to this shared effort.

TEI progress at a glance

TEI Members

The European Commission, EU MS and their development agencies, provide strategic guidance, coordination, and funding, directly or through implementing partners.

TEI Partners

Institutions that contribute to the TEI objectives through long-term financing, coordination, and/or advisory services. EU institutions, like the EIB, support project preparation and implementation, and contribute to mobilising additional public and private sector resources.

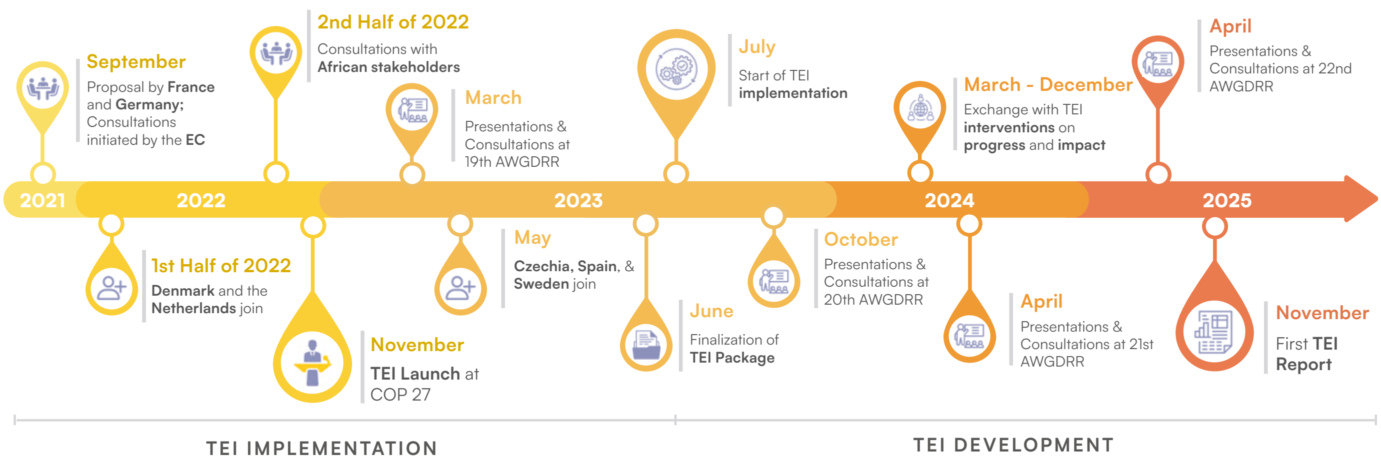
European Investment Bank

African Union

Collective commitments have tripled to over **€3.4 billion** since 2021

Number of TEI Interventions doubled to **40** since 2021

The growing TEI commitment reflects the strong political and financial engagement of Team Europe and its partners in advancing adaptation and resilience across SSA, in close alignment with regional priorities and long-term development goals.



TEI timeline

CREWS: Activities in Mozambique, Boane District.

2 Joint Intervention Logic

The TEI advances climate action through a unified, collaborative approach that aligns diverse interventions under a joint strategic framework. The Joint Intervention Logic (JIL) provides a coherent framework for coordinating targeted interventions that are rarely or only partially addressed by sectoral programmes — such as the nexus between data collection and analysis, Climate and Disaster Risk and Insurance (CDRFI) coverage, and access to adaptation finance. By focusing on transboundary challenges in CCA and DRR in SSA, which can be more effectively addressed at the regional level, the TEI promotes complementarity with other TEIs and between national and regional action. It also enhances the EU support delivered through bilateral cooperation, ensuring that adaptation and resilience efforts are inclusive, evidence-based, and aligned with long-term sustainable development goals.

Impact	To strengthen the adaptive capacity and resilience of Africa's most vulnerable populations against climate and natural hazard risks			
Specific Objectives (SO)	**SO1** **The understanding and management of climate change and natural hazards risk information and adaptation and risk reduction solutions is improved**	**SO2** **African governments and populations have increased capacity to plan, prepare, adapt and respond to climate and natural hazards risks**	**SO3** **African governments and institutions at regional, national and sub-national levels have increased resources to implement CCA and DRR investments**	**SO4** **Populations, livelihoods, ecosystems and assets are financially protected against the impacts of climate change and natural hazards**
Expected Results (ER)	ER 1.1 Support for the collection of climate and hazard risk information, disaster loss and asset data and the underlying drivers of risk and vulnerabilities (including displacement data) is provided ER1.2 Support for the analysis and interpretation of climate and hazard risk information, disaster loss and asset data, and vulnerabilities (including displacement data) is provided ER1.3 Support for the aggregation of and access to climate and hazard risk information (including displacement data) and asset data is provided	ER2.1 Regional, national and local institutions capacities in CCA, Loss and Damage, and DRR are strengthened ER2.2 CCA and DRR are mainstreamed into national and priority sector policies, programmes and projects, and long-term development planning ER2.3 Early Warning Systems are operational in targeted regions and countries	ER3.1 Africa's public sector readiness is strengthened, locally-led adaptation is increased and mechanisms are established to enhance access to international climate finance ER3.2 Investment in climate action by non-state actors (including the private sector, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises and community cooperatives) is promoted ER3.3 Climate finance reaching the local/community level in Africa is significantly increased	ER4.1 Effective CDRFI solutions and national/ regional markets are developed ER4.2 Access to CDRFI tools and products for vulnerable countries and population is promoted ER4.3 Complementary financial instruments in support of CDRFI mechanisms are developed
Pillars of Action	Support collection, aggregation, and analysis of risk and asset data	Strengthen inclusive policy, governance and risk-informed decisions and reinforce Early Warning Systems	Enhance access to climate adaptation finance for all	Strengthen inclusive CDRFI solutions for Africa by enhancing the Global Shield against Climate Risk and related initiatives to enhance protection against residual risk

LoCAL: Children participate in tree planting.

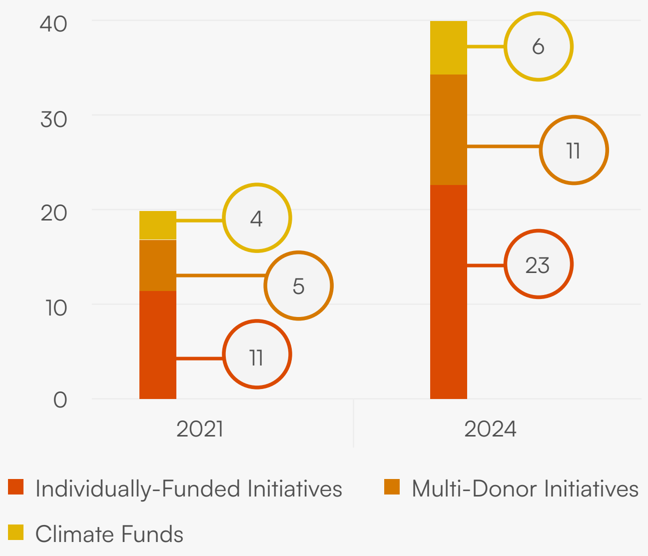
3 TEI interventions

The TEI brings together a diverse portfolio of interventions — both existing and newly developed — under a single, collaborative framework, in alignment with its pillar structure. These interventions contribute to advancing the objectives of one or several of the four TEI Pillars, enhance the coordination of EU support on adaptation and resilience in SSA, and ensure TEI alignment with key global initiatives and frameworks.

Beyond bilateral support, the interventions under the TEI umbrella optimise regional impact by promoting collaboration and tackling transnational challenges. They are rooted in strong partnerships, comprehensive analyses of regional needs, shared interests, and African ownership, all of which secure their long-term sustainability.

MODALITIES OF INTEVENTIONS

Between 2021 and 2024, the TEI Members jointly contributed to **40 regional interventions** that fall into three main categories.



TEI Interventions over time

Individually-funded initiatives: Led or funded by a single TEI Member; Sometimes supported by other countries outside the TEI.

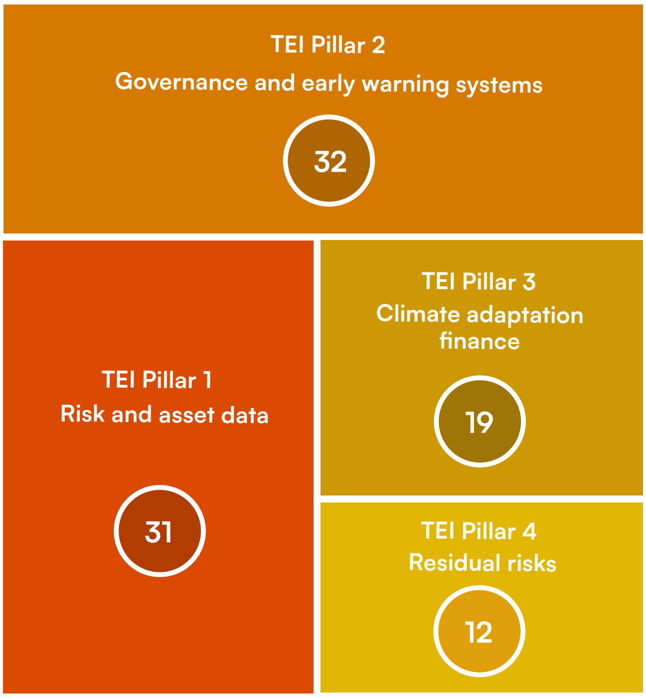
Multi-Donor initiatives (MDIs): Operate at a global or regional level; Co-funded by several TEI Members.

Global Climate Funds (CFs): Joint commitments from TEI Members that are provided through established international mechanisms, and often extend Team Europe's reach.

This mix of modalities ensures complementarity between large-scale investments and locally driven actions. It also provides the flexibility to respond to evolving needs and opportunities, reinforcing Africa's adaptation and resilience agenda and ensuring that support is coherent, inclusive and focused on broad, systemic, and lasting impact.

73% of funds directed to **global CFs** to leverage established multilateral mechanisms

26% support **MDIs** and **individually funded initiatives** tailored to regional contexts.



The TEI interventions cover a broad range of thematic areas aligned with the TEI's overarching objectives that contribute to the specific objectives of one or several of the four TEI Pillars, with many of them contributing to multiple TEI Pillars simultaneously [1].

Number of interventions contributing to each TEI Pillar (Several contributions possible)

The distribution of the estimated contributions across the four TEI Pillars reveals that 32 of the 40 interventions under the TEI umbrella enhance government capacities and early warning systems (EWS) under TEI Pillar 2 — at least to some extent. Also, 31 initiatives and CFs align with TEI Pillar 1, indicating that, in terms of the number of interventions, the contribution to climate risks data and assessments (TEI Pillar 1) is almost as high as the contribution to enhancing government capacities and EWS (TEI Pillar 2). Nineteen initiatives and climate funds contribute to Pillar 3 by improving access to adaptation finance, and twelve support the objectives of Pillar 4 by strengthening the protection against residual risks.

[1] To estimate how these joint contributions are distributed across the four TEI Pillars, each intervention was assessed for its thematic focus using information from TEI Partners, supplemented by desk research and expert judgment.

CDKN: A water trough reduces water wastage in Kenya.

CoMSSA: Agents of Senegal's Directorate of Water, Forests, Hunting, and Soil Conservation, water casuarina trees to stabilise dunes and prevent the sea from reaching nearby houses.

4 Progress between 2021 and 2024

The TEI's coordinated financing approach leverages the complementary roles of TEI Members to deliver integrated support across all four Pillars. Drawing on their distinct strengths and mandates, this collaborative model addresses a broad spectrum of needs, ranging from systemic investments in CCA and resilience to targeted interventions in capacity building, governance, knowledge generation and residual risk management, including CDRFI mechanisms.

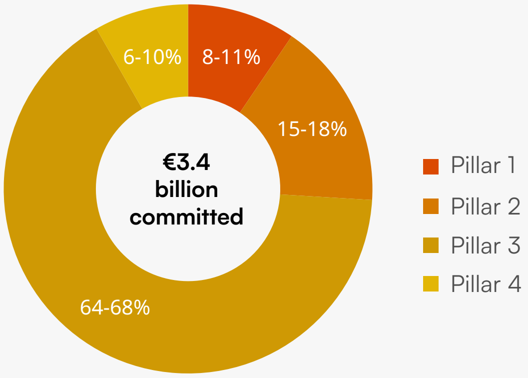
OVERALL TEI COMMITMENTS & DISBURSEMENTS

The financial contributions reflected in this section refer to those reported by TEI Members only and do not include contributions channelled through TEI Partners, such as the EIB. Such contributions may be considered in future reporting exercises.

€3.42 billion committed

	Commitments to date	Disbursements 2021-2024
Total funding	**€3.424 billion**	**€2.821 billion**
Initiatives	€910 million	€466 million
Climate Funds	€2.514 billion	€2.355 billion

Funding approach that balances broad, systemic investments through CFs with targeted, context-specific action via MDIs & individual initiatives — enables responsiveness to varied contexts and supports both long-term strategies and shorter-term implementation needs.



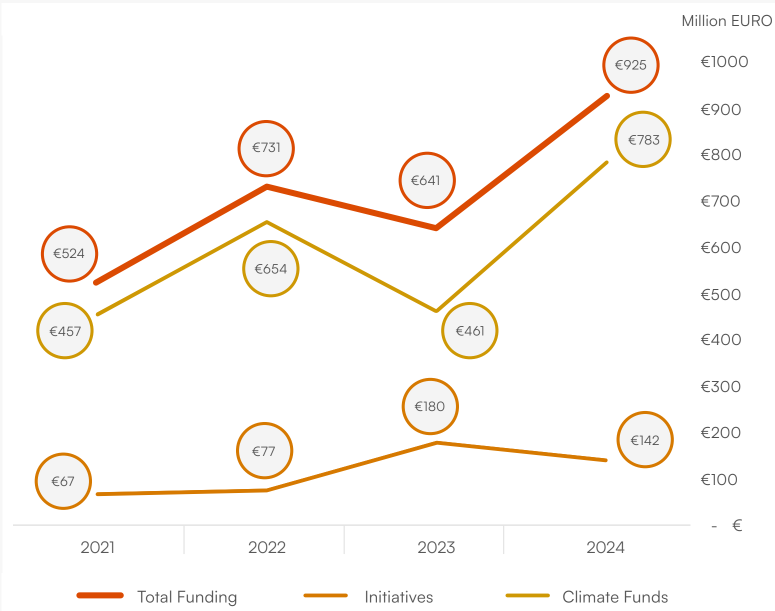
Commitments by TEI Pillars*

Pillar 3 receives approximately 2/3 of TEI commitments, reflecting the TEI Members' strategic focus on large-scale investments through contributions to global CFs.

€2.82 billion disbursed during the first implementation cycle from 2021 to 2024

Annual disbursements 2021 - 2024

Steady increase of overall disbursements since 2021 across all pillars, with fluctuations linked to shifting priorities, donors' interests and project cycles and dynamics.

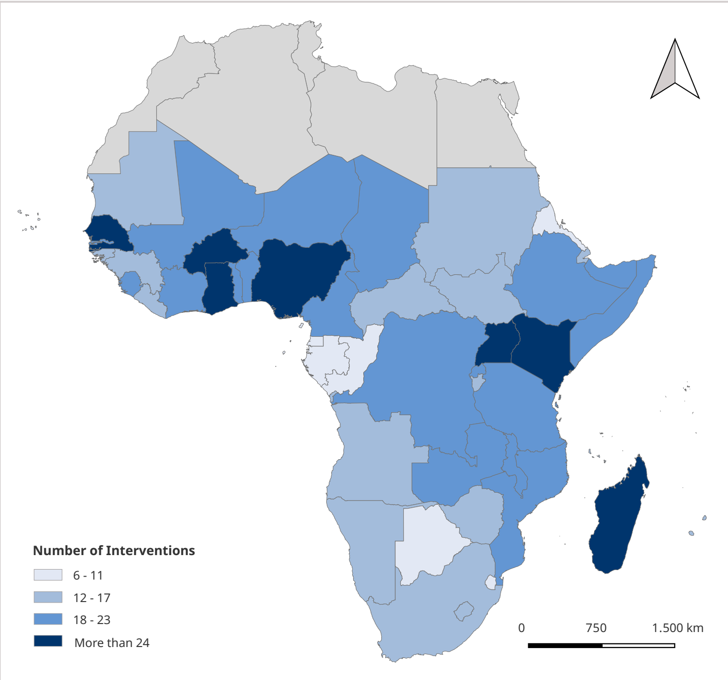


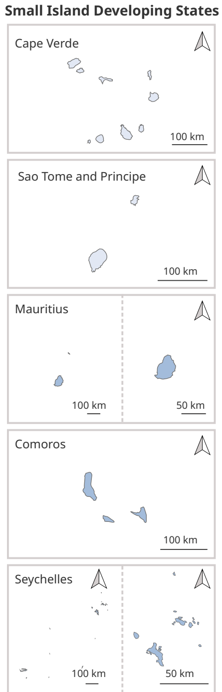
The distribution of contributions highlights the value of a collective, flexible, multi-modal & complementary funding approach within the TEI, where partners can leverage their strengths to ensure comprehensive coverage across all four pillars. Together, these complementary channels chart the course for future implementation efforts and underscore the TEI's role as both a coordinating hub and catalyst for diversified adaptation finance, ensuring commitments translate into on-the-ground results.

*These percentages are indicative and represent pillar contribution ranges, not exact numbers.

Geographical coverage

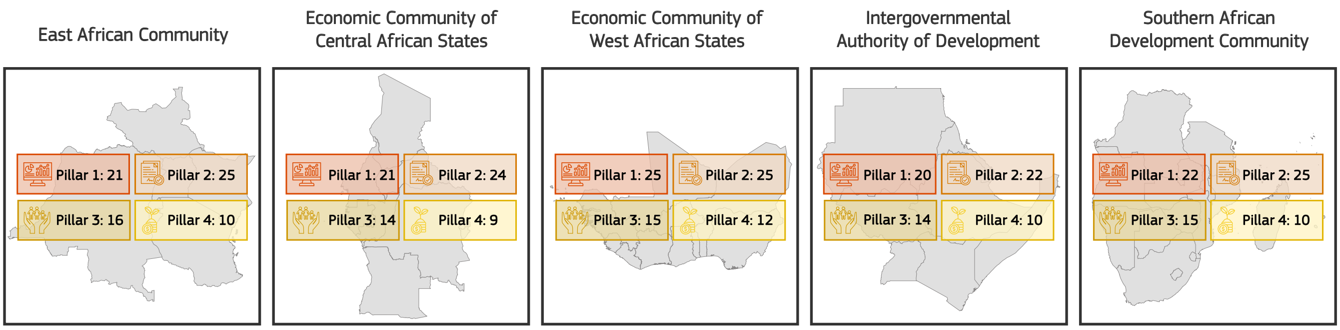
The interventions supported by the financial contributions from TEI Members between 2021 and 2024 encompass a diverse range of activities, scopes, and topics across the four pillars, and also cover a wide geographic area across SSA. Through the 40 regional interventions under the TEI Framework, the TEI is active in every country in the region.





Total country coverage of TEI interventions

Between 2021 and 2024, West and East Africa saw the highest number of interventions. In contrast, several Small Island Developing States have a comparatively low level of coverage.



Regional coverage of TEI interventions by TEI pillars

Engagement across all four Pillars within the SSA's Regional Economic Communities (RECs) is generally well-balanced, with many RECs active in TEI interventions across all four pillars, and showing a consistently primary focus on Pillars 1 and 2. Although fewer interventions focus on Pillars 3 and 4, they are present in every REC, reflecting a balanced, region-wide deployment of large-scale investments and risk-financing initiatives.

AAI: RIA Workshop in 2024 in Gaborone, Botswana.

© AAI/RIA

Pillar 1: Risk and asset data

GCF: A farmer presents an agro-ecosystem analysis as part of the UNDP-GCF project ‘Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe.’ Lead farmers in farmer field schools are trained in climate-resilient practices—such as rainwater harvesting, soil conservation, small-scale irrigation, cover crops, and agroforestry—and share their knowledge with other smallholders in their communities.

ClimSA: The initiative aims to strengthen the capacity of ACP countries’ Regional Climate Centres to convert data into user-friendly information.

AGRICA: Focus group discussion with coffee farmers in Central Uganda in 2022.

Specific objective 1

The understanding and management of climate change and natural hazards risk information and adaptation and risk reduction solutions is improved.

Support for the collection of climate and hazard risk information, disaster loss and asset data and the underlying drivers of risk and vulnerabilities.

Support the analysis interpretation of climate and hazard risk information. Disaster loss and asset data, and vulnerabilities.

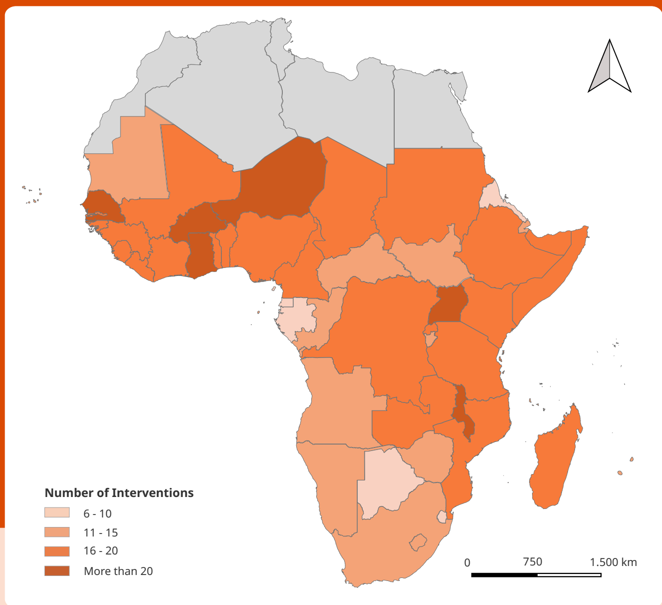
Support for the aggregation of and access to climate and hazard risk information and asset data.

Pillar 1: Risk and asset data

31 interventions support the collection, aggregation and analysis of climate risk and asset data across SSA.

8-11%* **of total TEI commitments** contribute to Pillar 1.

Almost **40** **countries** benefited from improved climate data, assessments and risk analytics.



Key progress and achievements under Pillar 1 (non-exhaustive):

- **17 countries** gained free and open access to European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) **climate and weather data** under a pilot phase (SOFF).
- **Over 100** **local governments** strengthened their capacity to collect, update and analyse **climate information** (LoCAL).
- **At least 30** **LDCs and SIDS** improved the accuracy and timeliness of weather forecasts and early warnings (CREWS).
- **Post-disaster needs assessments** and over **10** **analytical knowledge products** were delivered, including peer-reviewed articles and policy briefs (11th EDF).
- **At least 20** countries received access to advanced **climate and disaster risk modelling tools** (ARC).
- **5** **regional climate centres** were supported to enhance regional climate services (ClimSA).
- **At least 5** **climate risk analyses** and **over 10** climate risk profiles were produced to inform adaptation planning (AGRICA).
- **A continent-wide online adaptation knowledge hub** was established to facilitate access to data and tools (AAI).
- **National data management systems** were upgraded and **open-source risk platforms** promoted.

These percentages are indicative and represent pillar contribution ranges, not exact numbers.

AGRICA - Climate Risk Analyses for identifying and weighing Adaptation Strategies in Sub-Saharan Africa

AGRICA - Climate risk analyses for adaptation planning in Sub-Saharan Africa - is implemented by the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research in cooperation with GIZ [Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit] on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) to provide climate risk analyses for the agricultural sector in SSA. AGRICA produces two formats—comprehensive climate risk analyses with policy summaries and shorter climate risk profiles—to support evidence-based decision-making.

TEI contributions since 2021

Total commitment: **€2 million**

Overall objective

Provide scientifically robust climate risk analyses for the agricultural sector in selected SSA countries to support national and sub-national adaptation planning, including the development and review of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and National Adaptation Plans (NAP).

Contribution to the TEI objectives and pillars

AGRICA contributes to achieving the TEI objectives by providing climate risk analyses, supporting evidence-based adaptation planning, and identifying feasible adaptation strategies for the agricultural sector.

P1 ✓ P2 ✓ P3 P4

Selected achievements under TEI Pillar 1

- National-level climate risk analyses completed for **Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana** and **Niger** and under development for **Cameroon, Uganda** and **Zambia.**
- Climate risk profiles completed for **15 countries,** and additional climate risk profiles for Malawi, Nigeria, Somalia, and the Sahel region developed with partners.

Climate and Development Knowledge Network

Funded through the Step Change Initiative, the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) is a partnership of Southern leaders, implementing a global programme that drives climate-resilient action across public, civil society and private sectors. CDKN's Africa programme strengthens climate resilience across the continent by responding to the needs, requests, plans, and ideas arising at community, local, national, and regional scales.

TEI contributions since 2022

Total commitment: **€18 million**

Estimated contribution for climate change adaptation and resilience in SSA: ***€12 million***

Overall objective

The overarching goal of Step Change is to accelerate equitable and inclusive locally-led adaptation (LLA), contributing to improved quality of life and resilience of the most climate-affected people.

Contribution to the TEI objectives and pillars

CDKN contributes to achieving the TEI objectives by acting as a knowledge broker, connecting climate and risk data with policy-making processes.

P1 ✓ P2 ✓ P3 ✓ P4

Selected achievements under TEI Pillar 1

- Active in **32 SSA** countries to decentralise resilience building and mainstream climate change, gender equity, and social inclusion (GESI) into development planning.
- CDKN Ethiopia supported the Ministry in **integrating GESI and climate change into development planning** (incl. practical tools, such as a training manual and GESI mainstreaming guidelines).
- Finalisation of a **climate narrative** for the Netherlands Embassy in Uganda in 2024.

Intra-ACP Climate Services and Related Applications Programme

The Intra-ACP Climate Services and Related Applications Programme (ClimSA) is a €85 million initiative of the Organisation of the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP) funded under the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) to strengthen the climate services value chain: from access to information, generation and provision of climate services to engagement and capacity of users to ensure utilisation of these services.

TEI contributions since 2021

Total commitment: **€85 million**

Estimated contribution for climate change adaptation and resilience in SSA: ***€52 million***

ClimSA
INTRA-ACP CLIMATE SERVICES AND RELATED APPLICATIONS PROGRAMME

Overall objective

Strengthen the production, availability, delivery and application of science-based climate prediction and services.

Contribution to the TEI objectives and pillars

ClimSA contributes to achieving the TEI objectives by providing technical, financial, and policy support to regional and national climate centres, to enhance climate services, ensuring timely and accurate climate information for disaster risk reduction, agriculture, water management, and public health resilience.

P1	P2	P3	P4
✓	✓		

Selected achievements under TEI Pillar 1

- In collaboration with **Regional Climate Centers,** the AUC established **User Interface Platforms** to foster structured engagement between climate information producers and users
- Generation and dissemination of **actionable climate information** to guide decisions in key sectors, such as disaster risk management, supporting the IGAD [Intergovernmental Authority on Development] Climate Prediction and Applications Centre.
- **SADC [Southern African Development Community] Climate Services Centre** entered the demonstration phase of becoming a designated Regional Climate Centre of the World Meterological Organisation (WMO).

Systematic Observations Financing Facility

The Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) is a United Nations (UN) Multi-Partner Trust Fund co-created by WMO and UNEP at COP26. It aims to support the sustained collection and exchange of essential weather and climate observations in line with the Global Basic Observing Network (GBON). By strengthening weather forecasts, EWS, and climate services, SOFF contributes to climate adaptation, saving lives, livelihoods, and property.

TEI contributions since 2021

Total commitment: **€24 million**

Estimated contribution for climate change adaptation and resilience in SSA: ***€21 million***

SOFF
Systematic Observations Financing Facility

Overall objective

Improve the effectiveness of climate adaption and resilient development through improved weather forecasts, EWS and climate information services through sustained and strengthened observation networks.

Contribution to the TEI objectives and pillars

SOFF contributes to achieving the TEI objectives by improving weather and climate observation systems, enabling better forecasts, early warnings, and climate services to reduce risks and enhance resilience.

P1	P2	P3	P4
✓	✓		

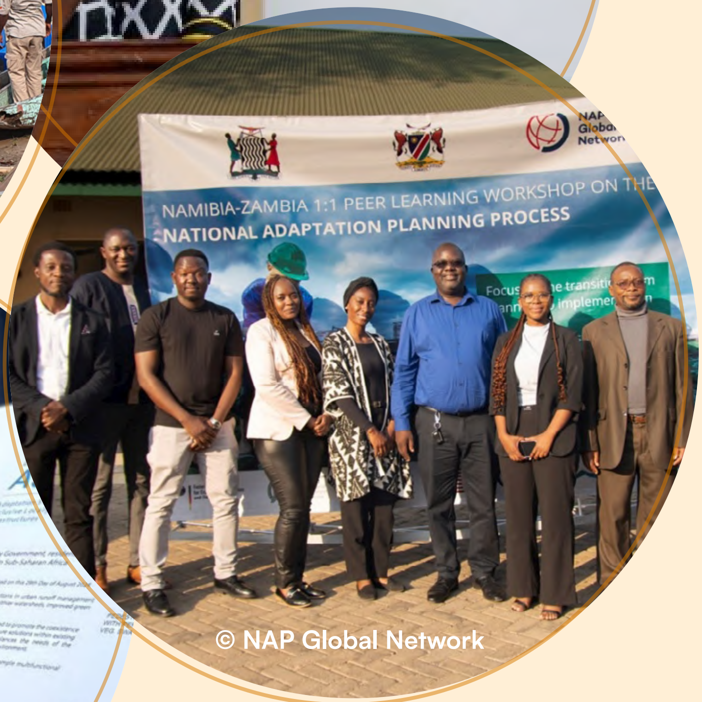
Selected achievements under TEI Pillar 1

- With a budget exceeding **$60 million,** SOFF supports **26 countries** in SSA.
- **17 National Contributions Plans** developed and under review/already approved by the WMO.
- **10 Investment Funding Requests** (conditionally) approved for building infrastructure and institutional capacity to achieve GBON compliance.

Pillar 2: Governance and early warning systems

11th EDF NDRR: Presentation at the 9th National Symposium on Disaster Risk Reduction and the International Day for Disaster Reduction 2023 in Kenya.

UNEP-DHI: Congo Basin Peatlands.



NAP Global Network: Participants at the 1:1 peer learning workshop on the National Adaptation Planning Process between Namibia and Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia

CoMSSA: Dallas Settlement in Embu County, Kenya, launches Green Infrastructure Plan to tackle climate change.

Specific objective 2

African governments and populations have increased capacity to plan, prepare, adapt and respond to climate and natural hazards risks.

Regional, national and local institutions capacities in CCA, loss and damage, and DRR are strengthened.

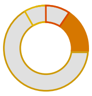
CCA and DRR are mainstreamed into national and priority sector policies, programmes and projects, and long-term development planning.

EWS are operational in targeted regions and countries.

Pillar 2: Governance and early warning systems

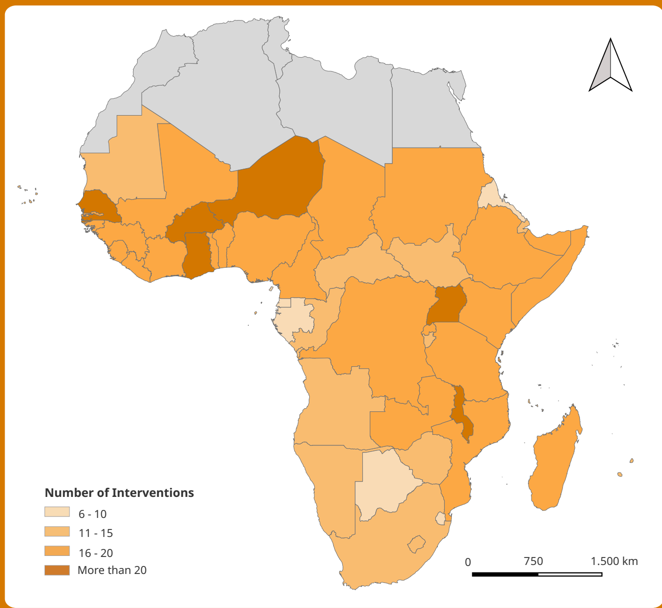
32 interventions strengthen climate governance, risk-informed decision-making and early warning systems.

15-18%* **of total TEI commitments** contribute to Pillar 2.



At least **45 countries** adopted or improved CCA or DRR policies, strategies or plans.

Over **40 countries** enhanced EWS, benefiting around 1 billion people.



Key progress and achievements under Pillar 2 (non-exhaustive):

- At least **35** **National Adaptation Programmes of Action** were prepared or implemented (LDCF).
- At least **17** **countries** integrated climate-resilient, low-emission investments into national **development plans or budgets** (NDC Partnership).
- Over **20** **countries** advanced **gender-responsive** adaptation and DRR planning (11th EDF, NDC Partnership).
- **Nationally Determined Contributions** were reviewed, contributing to strengthened climate commitments.
- **Locally led adaptation approaches** were promoted.
- Over **10** **National Adaptation Plans, DRR strategies or equivalent frameworks** were adopted or implemented, and at least **13** **disaster risk management policies** were developed at the sub-national level (11th EDF, GCF).
- **Inter-institutional coordination mechanisms** for CCA and DRR were strengthened.
- At least **18** **Sustainable Energy Access and Climate Action Plans (SEACAP)** were prepared to support climate-resilient urban development (CoMSSA).
- **EWS coverage** was expanded, including for the most vulnerable populations.

These percentages are indicative and represent pillar contribution ranges, not exact numbers.

11th EDF Intra-OACPS Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program

The 11th EDF Intra-OACPS Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program (NDRRP) is a €100.5 million initiative aimed at enhancing resilience to natural disasters across all Organisation of African, Caribbean, and Pacific States (OACPS) countries. It is aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and contributes to the Early Warnings for All Initiative:

TEI contributions since 2021

Total commitment: **€67 million**

Estimated contribution for climate change adaptation and resilience in SSA: ***€53 million***

Overall objective

Contribute to reducing the impact of disasters, including those related to climate change and natural hazards, and increase resilience in OACPS countries.

Contribution to the TEI objectives and pillars

The 11th EDF NDRRP contributes to achieving the TEI objectives by enhancing disaster risk governance, improving early warning systems, supporting climate adaptation strategies, and fostering community-based resilience initiatives to mitigate disaster impacts and promote sustainable development.

P1	P2	P3	P4
✓	✓		✓

Selected achievements under TEI Pillar 2

- Collaboration across Africa under the ACP-EU Disaster Risk Management Program to mainstream resilience and climate change adaptation into policy making and investment planning through **15 active grants** (12 in partner countries and 3 working with RECS).
- AUC convened coordination meetings of the Africa Working Group for Disaster Risk Reduction **(AWGDRR)** to review progress on the continent's DRR agenda.

Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems

The global Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative is designed to strengthen the capacity of countries to predict, prepare for, and respond to climate-related hazards. By enhancing EWS, CREWS supports vulnerable communities in reducing the impact of extreme weather events. The program offers technical assistance, capacity building, and funding to improve meteorological services, climate data management, and risk communication.

TEI contributions since 2021

Total commitment: **€32 million**

Estimated contribution for climate change adaptation and resilience in SSA: ***€20 million***

Overall objective

Strengthen the resilience to climate shocks and avert, minimize, and address loss and damage through increased availability and improved access to multi-hazard EWS by 2030.

Contribution to the TEI objectives and pillars

CREWS contributes to achieving the TEI objectives by enhancing and financing EWS, improving the availability and use of climate risk information, and building institutional and community capacities for effective adaptation and response.

P1	P2	P3	P4
✓	✓	✓	✓

Selected achievements under TEI Pillar 2

- National institutions and regional specialised centres in **41 SSA** countries received technical support, covering about **1 billion women and men** with EWS.
- **Mutualization** of countries' capacities allowed early warning services to benefit multiple countries.
- 11 countries strengthened **governance** on weather & climate services or social protection in 2023.

NDC Partnership

The NDC Partnership is a global coalition of over 200 Partners, working to accelerate climate action and support the achievement of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals. It helps developed and developing countries to identify their NDC priorities and the support to turn them into effective policies and programs.

TEI contributions since 2022

Total commitment: **€34 million**

Estimated contribution for climate change adaptation and resilience in SSA: ***€11 million***

NDC PARTNERSHIP
ACCELERATING CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTION

Overall objective

Countries successfully reduce emissions, improve climate resilience, and advance sustainable development, with strong international support, consistent with the achievement of the Paris Agreement and Agenda 2030.

Contribution to the TEI objectives and pillars

The NDC Partnership contributes to achieving the TEI objectives by supporting the development of national climate action plans, facilitating access to climate finance, and providing technical assistance.

P1	P2	P3	P4
	✓	✓	

Selected achievements under TEI Pillar 2

- More than 10 member countries **mainstreamed** low-carbon and climate-resilient investment projects in **national or subnational development plans or budgets** through Partnership support.
- By 2024, 10 member countries with Partnership support developed NDC Partnership Plans, which are **gender sensitive, gender aware,** or **gender responsive.**

UNEP-Danish Hydraulic Institute Centre

The UNEP-DHI Partnership is a UNEP centre focused on improving freshwater resource management globally. Co-funded by UNEP, Danida, and the Danish Hydraulic Institute (DHI) since 2001, it collaborates with governments, UN agencies, and research institutions. The centre develops policy tools, models, and capacity-building programs to address water challenges, with expertise in climate resilience, ecosystem restoration, and integrated water management.

TEI contributions since 2021

Total commitment: **€8 million**

Estimated contribution for climate change adaptation and resilience in SSA: ***€4 million***

UNEP-DHI
Centre on Water and Environment

Overall objective

The UNEP-DHI Center is dedicated to improving the management, development and use of freshwater resources from the local to the global level.

Contribution to the TEI objectives and pillars

The UNEP-DHI Centre contributes to achieving the TEI objectives by developing and implementing climate-resilient water management strategies, enhancing water resource planning tools, supporting EWS for floods and droughts, and building local capacity for sustainable water use and conservation.

P1	P2	P3	P4
✓	✓		

Selected achievements under TEI Pillar 2

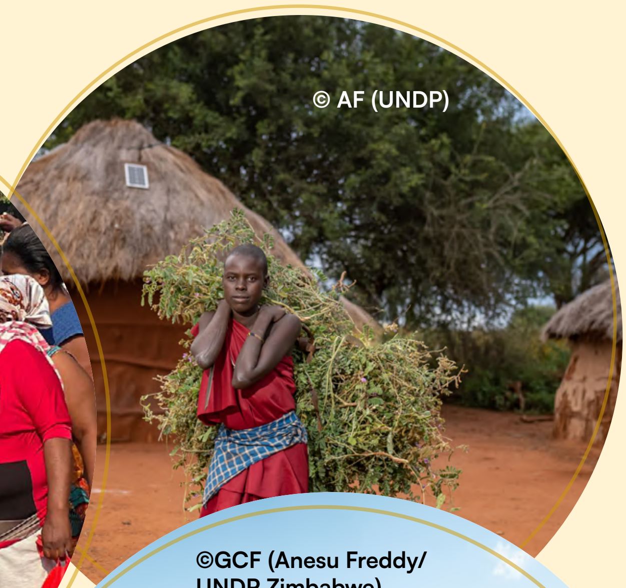
- Supported Botswana, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, the Republic of the Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, and Tanzania in developing **action plans for integrated water resources management.**
- The **Transboundary Water Resources Management for Resilience** Project in the Horn of Africa enhances collaboration over shared water resources.
- With core support from Denmark, the Centre is working closely with the **AU** and **RECs** to strengthen institutional capacities and promote risk-informed development planning.

Pillar 3: Climate adaptation finance

AF: The AF Climate Innovation Accelerator programme in Tanzania provides small grants to non-accredited entities (i.e. local organisations, indigenous peoples, NGOs, research organisations, etc.) for innovative adaptation solutions.

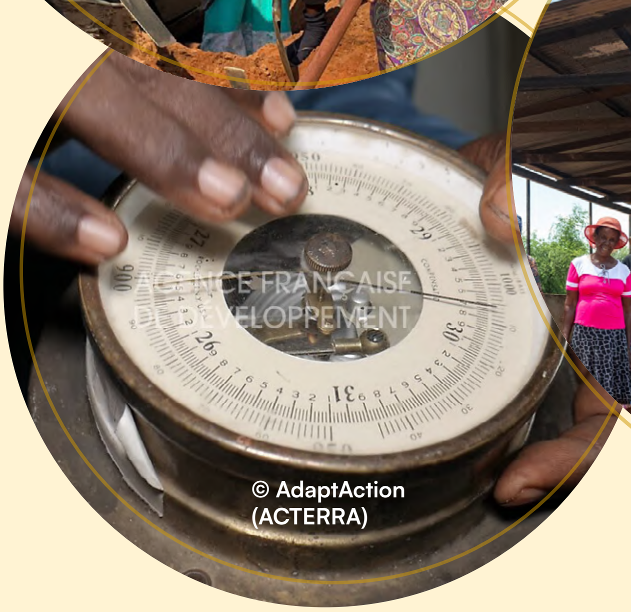
LoCAL: Cash-for-Work beneficiaries in Ghana desilt a gutter along Esereso Main Road to channel floodwaters to a future U-drain and culvert.

© LoCAL



© AF (UNDP)

©GCF (Anesu Freddy/ UNDP Zimbabwe)



© AdaptAction (ACTERRA)

GCF: Women take leadership roles in Irrigation Management Committees under the UNDP-GCF project in Southern Zimbabwe, supporting climate-resilient agriculture and improved water management for smallholder farmers.

AdaptAction: Photo taken as part of the support for the development of climate services for the agricultural sector and for the preparation of a programme to modernise and extend hydrometeorological infrastructures. The aneroid barometer is part of the equipment on the National Meteorological Directorate of Guinea, illustrating the need to invest in meteorological equipment and infrastructure.

Specific objective 3

African governments and institutions at regional, national and sub-national levels have increased resources to implement CCA and DRR investments.

Africa's public sector readiness is strengthened, LLA is increased and mechanisms are established to enhance access to international climate finance.

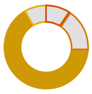
Investment in climate action by non-state actors (including the private sector, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and community cooperatives) is promoted.

Climate finance reaching the local/ community level in Africa is significantly increased.

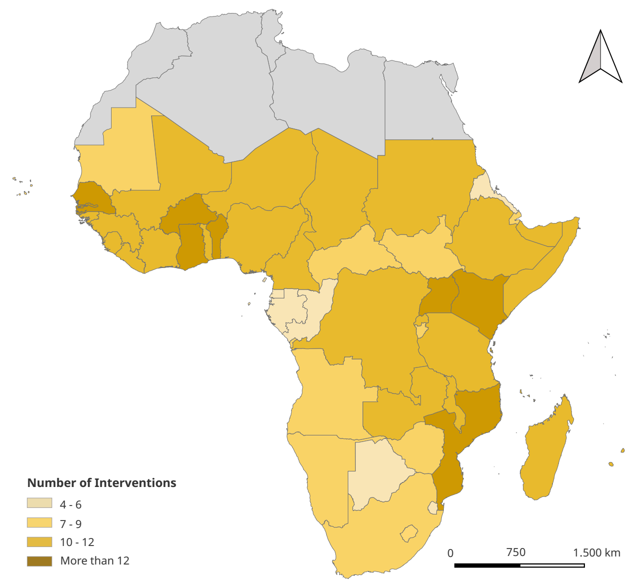
Pillar 3: Climate Adaptation Finance

19 interventions enhance access to climate adaptation finance.

64-68%* **of total TEI commitments** contribute to Pillar 3.



Over **110** **projects** were approved by global CFs between 2021 and 2024, totalling more than **€1.6 billion** (excluding cofinancing).



Key progress and achievements under Pillar 3 (non-exhaustive):

- At least **47** **investment projects,** with a total value of **$1.7 billion** were supported by TEI partners (NDC Partnership).
- **8 billion** **people** benefitted from CCA investments and interventions (LoCAL).
- At least **$5.6 billion** in co-financing was leveraged to scale adaptation action (GCF).
- At least **69** **city-level projects,** with a potential investment value of **€670 million** were prepared (CoMSSA).
- **End-to-end support** was provided for climate finance concept notes and full funding proposals aligned with fund requirements.
- **Accreditation** of national and regional institutions was facilitated to directly access international climate finance.

**These percentages are indicative and represent pillar contribution ranges, not exact numbers.*

AdaptAction

Launched by AFD [Agence Française de Développement], AdaptAction aims to assist partner countries in developing and implementing their adaptation strategies. The goal is to enable stakeholders to define and operationalise resilient, sustainable, and inclusive development pathways in their territories. After four years of implementing Phase 1, Phase 2 was launched at COP26 and is organized around three main pillars: 1) Understand, 2) Plan, and 3) Invest.

TEI contributions since 2021

Total commitment: **€21 million**

Estimated contribution for climate change adaptation and resilience in SSA: ***€11 million***

Overall objective

AdaptAction strives to better understand adaptation processes, but also to support the translation of scientific knowledge into governance mechanisms, public policies and adaptation-sensitive investments.

Contribution to the TEI objectives and pillars

AdaptAction contributes to achieving the TEI objectives by providing technical assistance, vulnerability studies, and policy support while promoting inclusive, sustainable solutions and facilitating access to international climate finance.

P1	P2	P3	P4
✓	✓	✓	

Selected achievements under TEI Pillar 3

- Funded a **feasibility study** in Senegal to **protect water resources** and improve groundwater recharge through nature-based solutions followed by a financing agreement between the **Government of Senegal** and **AFD** for a **five-year climate change adaptation demonstration project,** with a **€6 million** grant.
- Funded a **vulnerability and feasibility study** in Guinea, which led to a €5 million investment and the implementation of a project aimed at developing a **conservation and development programme** for the Ziama Biosphere Reserve that is resilient to climate change, by adopting a landscape approach.

Adaptation Fund

The Adaptation Fund (AF) was established under the Kyoto Protocol to finance concrete adaptation projects in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate change. It supports projects in sectors like agriculture, water resources, coastal management, and disaster risk reduction. A key feature is its Direct Access Modality, which allows National Implementing Entities to access funding directly without intermediaries.

TEI contributions since 2021

Total commitment: **€477 million**

Estimated contribution for climate change adaptation and resilience in SSA: ***€223 million***

Overall objective

Assist developing country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of concrete adaptation projects and programmes in order to implement climate-resilient measures.

Contribution to the TEI objectives and pillars

The AF contributes to achieving the TEI objectives by providing grant-based funding for adaptation projects to enhance climate-resilient infrastructure, support sustainable agriculture, improve water resource management, and strengthen early warning systems.

P1	P2	P3	P4
✓	✓	✓	

Selected achievements under TEI Pillar 3

- Financed 59 projects across 47 African countries, amounting to **$461.61 million** by 2024.
- Directly benefited **4.59 million** people in Africa, strengthened 360 EWS and protected more than 27 kilometres of coastline.
- Growing network of accredited implementing entities, including **14 from Africa.**

Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program

The Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program was launched in 2021 as Africa's response to the impacts of the climate crisis. It aims to mobilise $25 billion by 2025 to accelerate climate adaptation across Africa based on two financing mechanisms: the Upstream Financing Facility, managed by the Global Center on Adaptation (GCA), and the Climate Action Window, managed under the African Development Fund of the African Development Bank (AfDB) Group.

TEI contributions since 2021

Total commitment: **€184 million**

Estimated contribution for climate change adaptation and resilience in SSA: ***€174 million***

GLOBAL CENTER ON ADAPTATION

Overall objective

Accelerate Africa's adaptation to climate change by strengthening collaboration through high-level, pan-African and regional dialogue, large-scale climate adaptation action, and addressing the adaptation finance gap.

Contribution to the TEI objectives and pillars

The AAAP contributes to achieving the TEI objectives by providing financial resources, technical assistance, and policy support to implement climate-resilient infrastructure, promote adaptive agriculture, mobilize private sector investments, and enhance access to global climate funds, ensuring sustainable livelihoods and improved community resilience.

P1	P2	P3	P4
✓	✓	✓	

Selected achievements under TEI Pillar 3

- **65 million** beneficiaries through approved investment (direct) or enabling (indirect) solutions.
- **$15 billion** in approved investment projects (by international financial institutions).
- AfDB committed **$12.5 billion** with the African Development Fund's Climate Action Window.

Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility

The UN Capital Development Fund established the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) in 2011 to address local authorities' critical yet underfunded role in climate change adaptation. It is a flexible mechanism tailored to specific country contexts, designed to enhance local awareness, strengthen capacities, and mainstream climate change adaptation into local government planning, budgeting systems, and investments.

TEI contributions since 2021

Total commitment: **€37 million**

Estimated contribution for climate change adaptation and resilience in SSA: ***€25 million***

LoCAL LOCAL CLIMATE ADAPTIVE LIVING FACILITY

Overall objective

Promote climate-resilient communities and local economies by increasing investment in climate change adaptation at the local level in the targeted countries.

Contribution to the TEI objectives and pillars

LoCAL contributes to achieving the TEI objectives by increasing investment in climate change adaptation at the local level, integrating Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRGs) with robust technical and capacity-building support.

P1	P2	P3	P4
✓	✓	✓	

Selected achievements under TEI Pillar 3

- Financed more than **77 climate interventions** and investments through the PBCRG mechanism alone in Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, and Tanzania.
- Over **8.9 million beneficiaries** of the PBCRG mechanism across participating local governments in SSA.

Pillar 4: Residual risks

IIF: Pula client in Kenya participating in harvest measurement process with Pula agent.

ARC: Beneficiary in the Ivory Coast

GIIF: Following GIIF's commitment to continuously create tools and resources that make knowledge accessible for everyone, the program has recently introduced a new series of modules to complement the initial course. These advanced modules, delve deeper into the technical aspects of climate insurance.

Specific objective 4

Populations, livelihoods, ecosystems and assets are financially protected against the impacts of climate change and natural hazards.

Effective CDRFI solutions and national/ regional markets are developed.

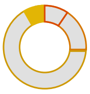
Access to CDRFI tools and products for vulnerable countries and populations is promoted.

Complementary financial instruments in support of CDRFI mechanisms are developed.

Pillar 4: Residual Risks

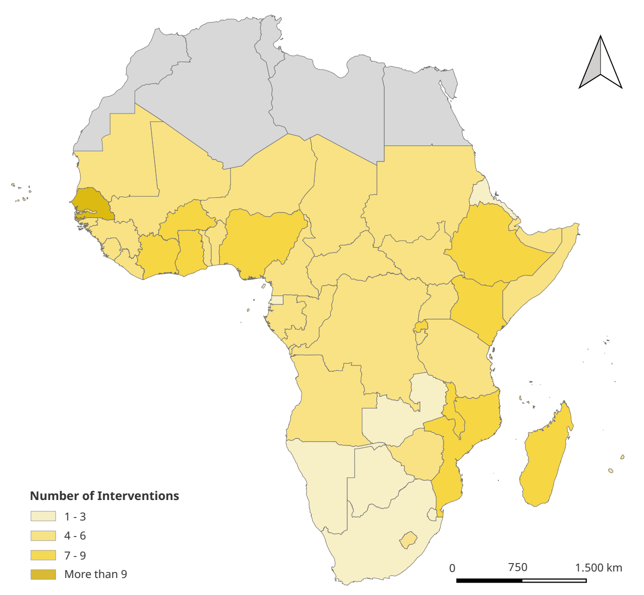
12 interventions strengthen inclusive CDRFI solutions.

6-10%* **of total TEI commitments** contribute to Pillar 4.



49 countries addressed residual climate risks through CDRFI mechanisms.

More than **96 million** people benefited from CDRFI solutions.



Key progress and achievements under Pillar 4 (non-exhaustive):

- Over **100** **micro- and meso-level insurance solutions** were deployed for households and businesses (Global Shield Secretariat).
- Up to **82%** of modelled risk was transferred to **regional and sovereign risk pools** (ARC).
- Pre-arranged, rules-based and parametric **insurance payouts** were delivered following climate shocks.
- Insurance and risk financing instruments were linked to **national social protection** and **shock-responsive safety net systems.**
- **Diversified insurance portfolios** were developed and deployed to manage climate risks.
- **Insurance market development** and **private capital mobilisation** were supported.

These percentages are indicative and represent pillar contribution ranges, not exact numbers.

Global Shield against Climate Risks

The Global Shield against Climate Risks, coordinated by the Global Shield Secretariat, was launched in 2022 by the Group of Seven (G7) and the Vulnerable Twenty (V20) Group to enhance financial protection for countries most affected by climate change. By ensuring timely funding, it seeks to minimize economic and social disruptions caused by extreme weather events. The initiative is supported by two key financing mechanisms: the Global Shield Solutions Platform (GSSP) and the Global Shield Financing Facility (GSFF).

TEI contributions since 2021

Total commitment: **€301 million**

Estimated contribution for climate change adaptation and resilience in SSA: ***€224 million***

Global Shield against Climate Risks

Overall objective

Increase the protection for vulnerable people and countries and contribute to effectively responding to loss and damage from climate change.

Contribution to the TEI objectives and pillars

The Global Shield contributes to achieving the TEI objectives providing pre-arranged financial support, enhancing access to climate risk data, integrating disaster risk finance into national policies, and scaling up insurance and social protection solutions to ensure timely and effective responses to climate-related shocks.

P1	P2	P3	P4
✓	✓		✓

Selected achievements under TEI Pillar 4

- In-Country Process in **5 SSA nations** and preparations in Somalia and Rwanda by the end of 2024.
- Global Shield package for **Ghana** is being implemented (total estimated support of €26 million).
- Significant surge in **micro- and meso-level** insurance solutions for households and businesses in SSA, increasing from 63 projects in 2022 to 116 in 2023.

African Risk Capacity

African Risk Capacity (ARC), a specialized initiative of the African Union, enhances Africa's ability to manage natural disaster risks and climate challenges through innovative risk financing and insurance solutions. ARC comprises ARC Agency, which strengthens government capacities for disaster preparedness, and ARC Insurance Company Limited, which provides risk pooling and transfer services.

TEI contributions since 2021

Total commitment: **€70 million**

African Risk Capacity
Sovereign Disaster Risk Solutions
A Specialized Agency of the African Union

Overall objective

ARC's mission is to use modern finance mechanisms, such as risk pooling and risk transfer, to create pan-African climate response systems that enable African countries to meet the needs of people vulnerable to natural disasters.

Contribution to the TEI objectives and pillars

ARC contributes to achieving the TEI objectives by providing innovative financial solutions, such as parametric insurance, disaster response financing, and risk pooling, while building national capacities through training, early warning systems, and technical support to ensure timely, efficient responses to climate-related disasters.

P1	P2	P3	P4
✓	✓		✓

Selected achievements under TEI Pillar 4

- Introduction of the **Flood Model** and the Anticipatory Insurance solution in 2023.
- Four more countries signed the ARC Treaty in 2023, bringing the total to **39 countries.**
- By 2023, **more than 27 million people** indirectly insured through ARC policies.
- Coverage expanded from $104 million to **$232 million** in 2023

InsuResilience Solutions Fund

The InsuResilience Solutions Fund (ISF) promotes the development of innovative and sustainable climate risk insurance products in developing and emerging countries, aiming to enhance the resilience of vulnerable populations against climate change impacts. Funded by BMZ through KfW Development Bank, the ISF provides grant-based co-funding and advisory services to partnerships between public entities, private insurance companies, and Non-Governmental Organisations.

TEI contributions since 2021

Total commitment: **€18 million**

Estimated contribution for climate change adaptation and resilience in SSA: ***€6 million***

InsuResilience Solutions Fund

Overall objective

The ISF's mission is to support innovative solutions to mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change.

Contribution to the TEI objectives and pillars

The ISF contributes to achieving the TEI objectives by providing co-funding, technical assistance, and advisory services to enhance f inancial protection for vulnerable populations and improve risk assessment together with initiatives like the Global Risk Modelling Alliance.

P1	P2	P3	P4
✓			✓

Selected achievements under TEI Pillar 4

- Co-financed 10 projects in SSA with **€12.4 million** in grants between 2021 and 2023.
- Secured **33% private sector co-funding** of overall product development costs for SSA.

LoCAL: Women use a foot pedal to fill water containers at a climate-resilient borehole in Benin.

5 Lessons learnt

Experience from the first implementation cycle of the TEI has generated valuable lessons for scaling up adaptation and resilience. Across pillars, interventions confirmed that impact depends on **strong data systems, lasting institutional capacity, inclusive governance**, predictable finance, and effective CDRFI solutions. Sustained investment in open and interoperable data systems improves risk modelling and comparability, and underpins evidence-based planning at all levels. Embedding capacity and coordination mechanisms within national institutions builds ownership and continuity, while flexible design allows adapting to context and progress even in fragile contexts. Inclusive engagement — especially with women, youth, and local actors — enhances legitimacy, relevance, and uptake, while predictable and diversified financing enables long-term implementation. At the same time, CDRFI mechanisms complement these efforts by providing financial protection against residual risks, helping governments, businesses, and communities recover more quickly from climate- and disaster-related shocks. when shocks occur. Integrating sustainability from the outset ensures that gains endure beyond project cycles.

Beyond the lessons emerging within individual pillars, several cross-cutting insights highlight how these elements interact. Reliable climate and risk data and information only generate lasting impact when matched with institutional capacity and governance systems that can translate them into policy and investment. Coordination and inclusion are mutually reinforcing: integrated planning depends on broad participation, while inclusive decision-making strengthens accountability and policy coherence. Sustained capacity and knowledge retention require continuous institutional learning and mechanisms to preserve expertise beyond project cycles. Flexibility and adaptive management enable interventions to maintain relevance and momentum in fragile or rapidly changing contexts. Financial sustainability, in turn, anchors these processes by ensuring that strengthened systems and partnerships can endure and evolve over time. These interconnections demonstrate that adaptation and resilience depend as much on the linkages between systems as on the strength of each one individually.

Taken together, these findings point to a central insight: when data, capacity, governance, finance, and inclusion are developed together, as the *mutually reinforcing enablers* they are, they shift adaptation from isolated efforts to a sustained, system-wide resilience agenda — the very approach that defines Team Europe's collaboration with African partners through this TEI.

PILLAR 1
Risk and asset data

Reliable, open-source data systems enhance interoperability, uptake, localised planning, and decision-making.

Strengthening data ecosystems requires **sustained investment** and knowledge transfer beyond project cycles.

Clear communication of uncertainty builds trust and promotes the use of **climate data** in decision-making.

Cross-sector and local knowledge integration improves the **relevance** and uptake of climate information.

Institutionalised knowledge transfer ensures **skills** and systems endure over time.

PILLAR 2
Governance and EWS

Integrating **climate priorities** into national and sectoral policies sustains coherent **adaptation action.**

Early and continuous engagement of **finance and planning ministries** ensures coherence and policy alignment and **effective budgeting** of adaptation priorities.

Coordinated cross-sectoral and **multi-level governance** reduces fragmentation in adaptation action and **strengthens policy delivery.**

Co-developing EWS with local actors **builds trust** and ownership and improves relevance and adoption.

Gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches enhance the **equity** and effectiveness of EWS.

PILLAR 3
Adaptation finance

Building **national capacity** and leadership reduces reliance on external support and **strengthens ownership.**

Early engagement of finance and planning ministries ensures adaptation priorities are reflected in budgets and investments, **accelerating adaptation delivery.**

Innovative mechanisms and blended and private financing can close adaptation gaps, expand resources and **foster long-term partnerships.**

Local partnerships and intermediaries improve **access to finance** at the community level.

Co-designed projects with local actors ensure contextual relevance, **transparency**, and **sustainability.**

PILLAR 4
Residual risks

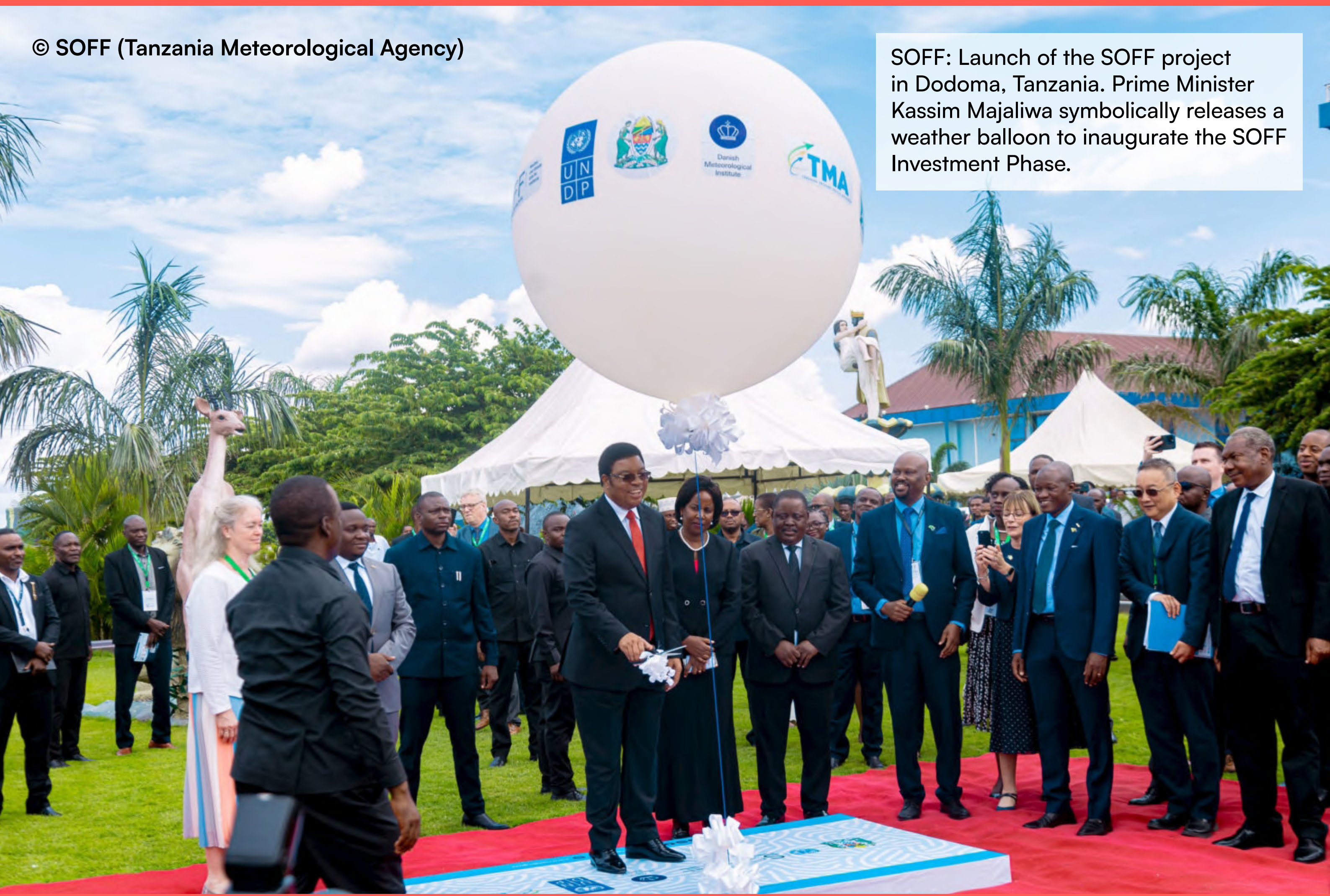
Trust, awareness, and affordability are vital for insurance uptake. Tailoring insurance products to local needs broadens access and promotes equity for **vulnerable populations.**

Strong regulatory frameworks accelerate the rollout of CDRFI solutions and **improve market confidence.**

Transparent pay-out processes and clear communication strengthen **user trust** and renewals.

Regional risk pools **enhance sustainability** and risk diversification and reduce dependency on subsidies.

Digital innovation and collaboration with Fintech and Insurtech partners improve **accessibility, efficiency,** and market outreach.



© SOFF (Tanzania Meteorological Agency)

SOFF: Launch of the SOFF project in Dodoma, Tanzania. Prime Minister Kassim Majaliwa symbolically releases a weather balloon to inaugurate the SOFF Investment Phase.

6 Conclusions and key messages

Over its first implementation cycle (2021—2024), the TEI on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in Africa has demonstrated that a coordinated European-African partnership can translate shared priorities into tangible, measurable progress. By bringing together African partners, the EU, its MS and European development finance institutions under one framework, through an all-hazards, all-of-society approach, the Initiative has helped strengthen the foundations for climate-resilient development across SSA. Anchored in the **EU—AU Joint Vision for 2030** and the **EU global climate and energy vision (2025),** and aligned with the **AU Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan (2022—2032),** it has supported countries and communities to plan, finance and implement adaptation measures that safeguard people, livelihoods and ecosystems from growing climate risks.

Under **Pillar 1**, the TEI delivered tangible progress in strengthening Africa's climate and risk-data ecosystem. Regional data platforms, digital tools, and modelling systems were upgraded or established, improving forecasting accuracy, comparability, and access to information across countries. By supporting initiatives such as AGRICA, ClimSA, and GRMA, the TEI enhanced regional capacity to generate and use climate information, creating a stronger foundation for evidence-based planning and investment.

Under **Pillar 2**, the Initiative reinforced institutional frameworks for climate governance and expanded early-warning coverage across the region. Support for NAP processes, regional coordination mechanisms, and community-based EWS strengthened countries' ability to plan and respond to climate hazards. TEI-supported interventions improved vertical coordination between national and subnational levels, promoted the integration of adaptation priorities into planning and budgeting processes, modernised early-warning infrastructure, and enhanced the dissemination of alerts, thereby improving preparedness and response to climate-related hazards and, ultimately, helping safeguard millions of lives and livelihoods.

Under **Pillar 3**, the TEI contributed to unlocking greater access to climate finance for adaptation by supporting African countries and local authorities in strengthening institutional capacity, financial readiness, and investment planning, and by facilitating partnerships with development finance institutions. Through initiatives such as the Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI) — including RIA - , the NAP Global Network, and LoCAL , national and sub-national governments have improved their ability to prepare, budget, and secure funding for adaptation priorities. The TEI has also supported contributions to the AF, GCF, LDCF/SCCF and the CIFs. Together, these efforts have expanded national and subnational financing pipelines, linked adaptation plans to budgets, and attracted both public and private investment toward resilience objectives.

Under **Pillar 4**, the TEI strengthened Africa's capacity to manage residual climate risks by supporting the design and scaling of CDRFI mechanisms. Through collaboration with African governments, insurers, and financial institutions, it has supported the development and scaling of sovereign and micro-insurance products, regional risk pools, and financial instruments that provide timely payouts after shocks. These efforts have improved financial preparedness, reduced humanitarian impacts, and enhanced the resilience of vulnerable populations and public budgets across SSA.

During this period, the TEI consolidated **over 40 complementary interventions** that have strengthened climate and risk data systems, enhanced governance and early warning capacities, broadened access to climate finance, and expanded financial protection against residual risks — the four thematic pillars of the Initiative. Together, these efforts have enhanced the ability of African institutions to anticipate and manage climate hazards, integrate climate risk into development planning, and respond faster to shocks — directly contributing to the EU's objective of stepping up international action on adaptation, the **Global Gateway Africa Investment Package** objective of promoting a green, resilient, and inclusive transformation, and the **AU's vision of resilient, sustainable growth.**

Looking ahead, the TEI will continue to build on this progress and its early successes. Sustaining and scaling up results will require continued efforts to close the adaptation financing gap, strengthen institutional and technical capacities, and enhance access to data and technology. By deepening African ownership, consolidating partnerships, strengthening regional cooperation, and mobilising innovative finance, the TEI can continue to act as a catalyst for systemic resilience — helping to transform adaptation commitments into lasting improvements in livelihoods, ecosystems and economic stability across SSA. In doing so, the TEI embodies the spirit of the **EU—Africa partnership:** a joint endeavour to translate political pledges into tangible action and to ensure that climate resilience becomes an enduring reality for the continent.

AF: Meeting in Ghana as part of a successful regional project on disaster risk reduction and early warning systems in West Africa. The project — Integrating Flood and Drought Management and Early Warning for Climate Change Adaptation in the Volta Basin — involves six countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Mali, and Togo.

7 Annex — TEI Interventions & collective commitments

COMMITMENTS							
INTERVENTION	P1	P2	P3	P4	TOTAL COMMITMENTS (MEUR)	ESTIMATED CONTRIBUTION TO CCA IN SSA (MEUR)	TEI MEMBER CONTRIBUTING
11th EDF Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Programme	✓	✓		✓	66.5	53.0	
AdaptAction	✓	✓	✓		20.7	11.4	
Adaptation Fund	✓	✓	✓		477.0	222.9	
Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program	✓	✓	✓		183.7	173.7	
Africa Adaptation Initiative	✓	✓	✓		20.0	20.0	
African Risk Capacity	✓	✓		✓	69.5	69.5	
AGRICA - Climate Risk Analyses for Adaptation Planning in Sub-Saharan Africa	✓	✓			1.8	1.8	
Climate and Development Knowledge Network	✓	✓	✓		17.8	12.5	
Climate Investment Funds	✓	✓	✓		266.2	61.2	
Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems	✓	✓	✓	✓	32.0	19.5	
Covenant of Mayors Sub-Saharan Africa		✓	✓		41.8	13.9	
Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage			✓		242.6	121.3	
Generating Ambition for Locally-Led Adaptation	✓	✓	✓		15.0	9.7	
Global Green Growth Institute		✓	✓		8.0	2.0	
Global Index Insurance Facility				✓	4.4	3.3	
Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management	✓	✓			18.8	18.8	
Global Risk Modelling Alliance	✓				5.4	3.4	
Global Shield Secretariat	✓	✓		✓	22.2	14.9	
Global Shield Financing Facility (previously Global Risk Financing Facility)				✓	85.0	63.75	
Global Shield Solutions Platform	✓			✓	193.7	145.28	
Green Climate Fund	✓	✓	✓		5113.6	1840.9	
IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative	✓	✓	✓		5.4	5.4	

Insurance and Risk Finance Facility				✓	15.9	4.9	
InsuResilience Global Partnership	✓	✓		✓	26.8	17.7	
InsuResilience Investment Fund				✓	18.0	7.2	
InsuResilience Solutions Fund	✓			✓	17.6	6.3	
International Drought Resilience Alliance	✓	✓	✓		5.0	2.5	
Intra-ACP Climate Services and Related Application Programme	✓	✓			85	52	
Least Developed Countries Fund	✓	✓	✓		340.6	255.5	
Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility	✓	✓	✓		36.7	24.9	
NAP Global Network		✓	✓		4.0	2.3	
NDC Partnership		✓	✓		33.9	10.8	
Regional Responses to Climate Displacement	✓	✓			100.0	100.0	
Sahel Resilience	✓	✓		✓	11.7	11.7	
Santiago Network	✓	✓			22.0	6.6	
Space and Earth Observation Programme	✓	✓			20.0	20.0	
Special Climate Change Fund	✓	✓	✓		42.1	12.6	
Systematic Observations Financing Facility	✓	✓			24.4	20.6	
Technical Assistance to ECOWAS	✓	✓			0.50	0.5	
UNEP - Danish Hydraulic Institute Center	✓	✓			8.0	4.0	

Interventions contributing to SO1:	
• 11th EDF Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (NDRR) Programme • Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP) • Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI) • AdaptAction • Adaptation Fund (AF) • Climate Risk Analyses for Adaptation Planning in Sub-Saharan Africa (AGRICA) • African Risk Capacity (ARC) • Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) • Climate Investment Funds (CIF) • Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) • Covenant of Mayors Sub-Saharan Africa (CoM SSA) • EU-AU Space and Earth Observation Program • Generating Ambition for Locally-Led Adaptation (GA-LLA) • Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management (GIDRM) • Global Risk Modelling Alliance (GRMA) • Global Shield Secretariat • Global Shield Solutions Platform (GSSP)	• Green Climate Fund (GCF) • IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) • InsuResilience Global Partnership (IGP) • InsuResilience Solutions Fund (ISF) • International Drought Resilience Alliance (IDRA) • Intra-ACP Climate Services and Related Application programme (ClimSA) • Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) • Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) • Regional Responses to Climate Displacement (RE2CLID) • Sahel Resilience Project • Santiago Network • Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) • Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) • Technical Assistane (TA) to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) • United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) - Danish Hydraulic Institute Centre (DHI)

Interventions contributing to SO2:	
• 11th EDF Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Programme • Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP) • Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI) • AdaptAction • Adaptation Fund (AF) • Climate Risk Analyses for Adaptation Planning in Sub-Saharan Africa (AGRICA) • African Risk Capacity (ARC) • Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) • Climate Investment Funds (CIF) • Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) • Covenant of Mayors Sub-Saharan Africa (CoM SSA) • EU-AU Space and Earth Observation Program • Generating Ambition for Locally-Led Adaptation (GA-LLA) • Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) • Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management (GIDRM) • Global Shield Secretariat	• Green Climate Fund (GCF) • IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) • InsuResilience Global Partnership (IGP) • International Drought Resilience Alliance (IDRA) • Intra-ACP Climate Services and Related Application programme (ClimSA) • Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) • Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) • NAP Global Network • NDC Partnership • Regional Responses to Climate Displacement (RE2CLID) • Sahel Resilience Project • Santiago Network • Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) • Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) • Technical Assistance to ECOWAS • UNEP-Danish Hydraulic Institute Centre

Interventions contributing to SO3:	
• Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP) • Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI) • AdaptAction • Adaptation Fund (AF) • Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) • Climate Investment Funds (CIF) • Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) • Covenant of Mayors Sub-Saharan Africa (CoM SSA) • Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) • Generating Ambition for Locally-Led Adaptation (GA-LLA)	• Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) • Green Climate Fund (GCF) • IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) • International Drought Resilience Alliance (IDRA) • Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) • Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) • NAP Global Network • NDC Partnership • Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)

Interventions contributing to SO4:	
• 11th EDF Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Programme • African Risk Capacity (ARC) • Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) • Global Index Insurance Facility (GIIF) • Global Shield Secretariat • Global Shield Financing Facility (GSFF)	• Global Shield Solutions Platform (GSSP) • Insurance and Risk Finance Facility (IRFF) • InsuResilience Global Partnership (IGP) • InsuResilience Investment Fund (IIF) • InsuResilience Solutions Fund (ISF) • Sahel Resilience