Global Gateway

Team Europe Initiative on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in Africa

#GlobalGateway #ForOurPlanet

UPDATED FACTSHEET | NOVEMBER 2025

From design to implementation

The European Commission (EC) and seven EU Member States (MS) - Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, the Netherlands, and Sweden, in partnership with the African Union Commission (AUC) and the European Investment Bank (EIB), joined forces under the Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on Adaptation and Resilience in Africa. This umbrella initiative aims to **respond to some of the most pressing priorities for climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA),** delivering targeted, high-impact solutions.

The TEI responds to adaptation needs and disaster risks through a comprehensive four-pillar framework. Interventions support one or more TEI pillars:

- Pillar 1, focusing on risk and asset data,
- Pillar 2, focusing on governance and early warning systems (EWS),
- Pillar 3, focusing on access to climate adaptation finance, and
- Pillar 4, focusing on the protection against residual risks.

By fostering EU-level coordination and deepening policy dialogue with African partners, the TEI has contributed to advancing regional climate action through a unified, collaborative approach.

Currently, the TEI brings together over **40 regional, continental and global interventions,** focusing on SSA. These interventions maximise regional impact by promoting collaboration and addressing transnational challenges. Grounded in strong partnerships, in-depth analyses of regional needs, shared interests, and African ownership, they are designed for long-term sustainability.

Since 2021, TEI Members have committed over **€3.4 billion.** Significantly surpassing the initial €1 billion announced at the TEI's launch, these increased commitments demonstrate strong, sustained political support for CCA and resilience under this TEI. Between 2021 and 2024, **€2.8 billion** have been disbursed, transforming these commitments into action. This funding is delivered through a dual approach:

- Channelling funds via established multilateral mechanisms to align with the global climate finance architecture and enhance Team Europe's coordination and engagement (74% of committments), and
- Directing funds to tailored, context-specific initiatives that translate finance into action (26% of committments).

QUICK FACTS

MEMBERS

European Commission, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, the Netherlands, and Sweden

PARTNERS

African Union Commission & European Investment Bank

INVESTMENTS TO DATE

Over €3.4 billion committed

Photo courtesy of the Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa

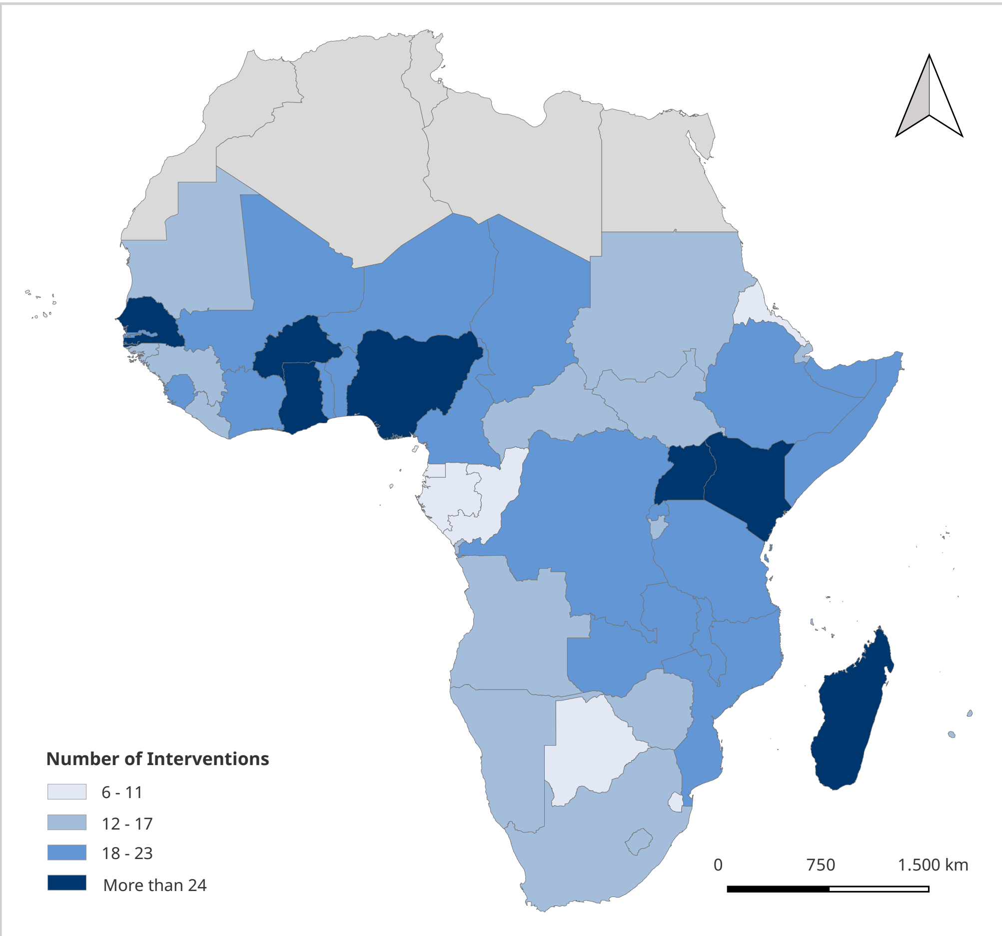
	Commitments to date	Disbursements 2021-2024
Total funding	**€3.424 billion**	**€2.821 billion**
Initiatives	€910 million	€ 466 million
Climate Funds	€2.514 billion	€2.355 billion

Where action happens

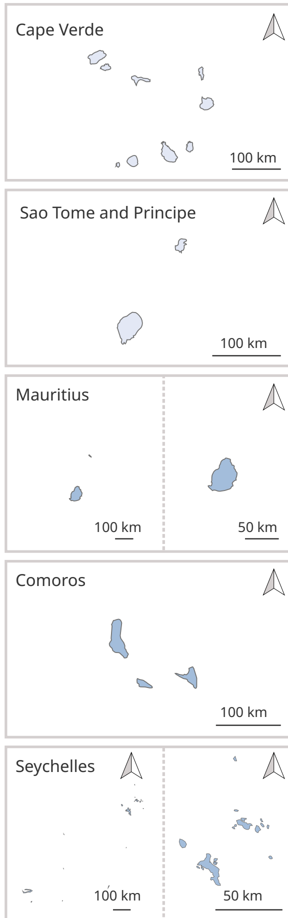
The TEI portfolio spans a broad geographic footprint across SSA, with interventions active in every country in the region. Between 2021 and 2024, West and East Africa saw the highest number of interventions, particularly in Senegal, Burkina Faso, and Ghana in West Africa, and Kenya, and Madagascar in East Africa.

Engagement across all four Pillars in SSA’s Regional Economic Communities (RECs) is generally well-balanced, with many RECs active in all four and showing a consistently strong focus on Pillars 1 and 2. The East African Community (EAC), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), for instance, have all been substantially engaged in activities related to risk understanding, and policy and institutional strengthening (Pillars 1 & 2). SADC and ECCAS show particularly strong engagement under Pillar 2, reinforcing a regional emphasis on enabling conditions. While interventions addressing Pillars 3 and 4 are fewer, they are present in every REC, reflecting a measured but regionally inclusive deployment of large-scale investments and risk-financing mechanisms.

Total country coverage of the interventions under the TEI umbrella

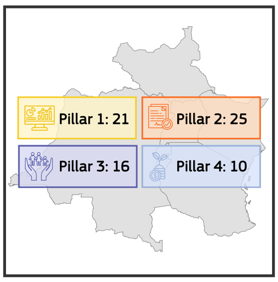


Small Island Developing States

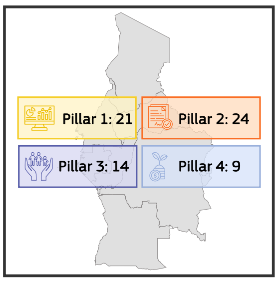


Regional coverage of interventions by TEI pillars

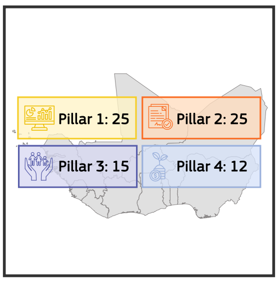
East African Community



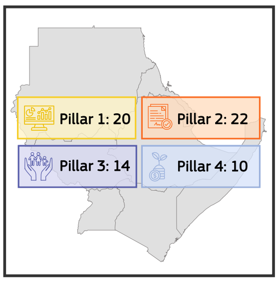
Economic Community of Central African States



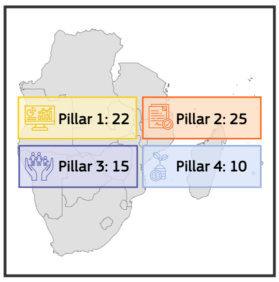
Economic Community of West African States



Intergovernmental Authority of Development



Southern African Development Community



Team Europe driving impact

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 wide range of needs, from systemic investments in CCA and resilience to targeted interventions in capacity building, governance, knowledge generation, and residual risk management, including CDRFI mechanisms.

Since its launch, the TEI has placed strong emphasis on Pillar 3, which accounts for approximately 71% of total disbursements. This reflects the partners' strategic focus on large-scale investments that promote long-term CCA and resilience in SSA. These investments are primarily made through contributions to Climate Funds, enabling broader and more systemic long-term impact across the region. In comparison, Pillars 2 and 1—which focus on governance, policy, institutional strengthening, and risk-informed decision-making—account for 15% and 7% of total disbursements, respectively. Pillar 4, which supports CDRFI, represents 7% of TEI funds. Interventions under Pillars 1, 2, and 4 are most often delivered through tailored, flexible mechanisms, such as multi-donor and individually funded initiatives.

Photo courtesy of the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (2022)

PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4
Risk and asset data	**Governance and early warning systems**	**Adaptation finance**	**Residual risks**
8-11% of total TEI commitments	**15-18%** of total TEI commitments	**64-68%** of total TEI commitments	**6-10%** of total TEI commitments
31 interventions contribute to supporting the collection, aggregation, and analysis of risk and asset data	**32 interventions contribute** to strengthening policy, governance, and risk-informed decisions and reinforcing early warning systems	**19 interventions contribute** to enhancing access to climate adaptation finance for all	**12 interventions contribute** to strengthening inclusive Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance (CDRFI) solutions
*Almost **40 countries** benefitted from improved climate data, assessments, and risk analytics*	*At least **35 countries** prepared/implemented National Adaptation Programmes of Action* *Over **10 countries** adopted/implemented National Adaptation Plans and/or disaster risk reduction strategies* *Over **40 countries** with enhanced early warning systems*	*Over **110 projects** approved by global climate funds between 2021 and 2024* *Over **€1.6 billion** approved by climate funds between 2021 and 2024 (excluding co-financing)*	*Over **40 countries** addressing residual risks through CDRFI mechanisms* *More than **96 million** people benefitted of CDRFI solutions*

Selected achievements under each TEI Pillar

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

From lessons learnt to action on the ground

Building on experience across its four pillars, the TEI has translated lessons learned into tangible action on the ground — from improving the clarity and accessibility of climate and risk data (Pillar 1), and co-designing EWS with local actors and strengthening cross-sector coordination (Pillar 2), to building national capacity to access climate finance and linking investment plans to budgets (Pillar 3), and tailoring insurance products to local needs while reinforcing regulatory frameworks (Pillar 4). By promoting open-source data ecosystems, building institutional and technical capacity, and fostering innovation, the TEI has helped countries integrate climate priorities into national planning and expand financial protection for vulnerable populations. Building trust through transparent communication and user-centred design has been key to enhancing the reach and acceptance of climate services, finance mechanisms and risk management tools.

During its initial implementation cycle (2021–2024), the TEI has demonstrated that a coordinated European–African partnership can turn shared priorities into tangible, measurable progress. By bringing together the EU, its MS, European development finance institutions and African partners under one framework — through an all-hazards, all-of-society approach — the TEI has strengthened the foundations for climate-resilient development across SSA. Anchored in the EU–AU Joint Vision for 2030 and the commitments made under the EU's Global Gateway Africa–Europe Investment Package, and aligned with the African Union 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.

PILLAR 1 Risk and asset data	PILLAR 2 Governance and EWS	PILLAR 3 Adaptation finance	PILLAR 4 CDRFI and residual risks
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.	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.	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.**	**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.

Selected lessons learnt from each TEI Pillar

Looking ahead, the TEI will continue to build on this progress, shared lessons learned and early successes to sustain and scale up impact while closing the adaptation financing gap. By deepening African ownership, consolidating partnerships, enhancing regional cooperation and mobilising innovative finance, the TEI will remain a catalyst for systemic resilience — turning adaptation commitments into lasting improvements in livelihoods, ecosystems and economic stability across SSA.

The results presented in this factsheet reflect the contributions of TEI interventions within broader efforts to advance CCA and resilience in SSA.