UN Warns Climate Adaptation Is Falling Behind

A new report says poorer countries need far more help to prepare for floods, heat, storms, and other climate impacts.



A coastal community prepares for flooding with raised walkways and sandbags under dark storm clouds.

A new United Nations report says the world is not spending nearly enough to help developing countries adapt to climate change, even as warming, extreme weather, and related damage are increasing. According to a Phys.org report on the U.N. Environment Programme's 2026 **Adaptation** Gap Report, developing countries will need about US$305 billion each year by 2035 for adaptation, but current international public funding is far below that level.

Adaptation means changes that reduce harm from climate impacts that are already happening or are expected soon. It can include stronger flood defenses, heat plans for cities, **drought**-resistant farming, better warning systems for storms, or moving key infrastructure away from areas at high risk. It is different from **mitigation**, which means cutting greenhouse gas **emissions** so future warming is less severe. The report's warning is that the world needs both, but adaptation is not keeping pace.

The tension is not just whether climate change is a problem. It is about who should pay, how much they should pay, and whether money alone can solve the problem. Developed countries have been asked to provide public **finance** to developing countries, which often face severe climate risks while having fewer resources to prepare. In 2024, those international public adaptation flows reached US$28.2 billion to US$31.7 billion. That was only about US$1 billion more than the year before.

The report says that even if countries meet a goal from COP30, the U.N. climate conference where governments negotiate climate action, to at least triple adaptation finance by 2035, the money would still cover only 20% to 29% of estimated needs after **inflation**. In other words, tripling sounds dramatic, but it would still leave a large gap between what countries say is needed and what they are on track to provide.

That gap matters because climate impacts are not waiting for perfect agreements. The report says global warming is set to exceed 1.5°C, a major climate **threshold** often used to measure how far human-caused warming has gone. Higher temperatures can make some disasters more likely or more damaging, and adaptation becomes more expensive when communities wait until after roads, water systems, farms, and homes are already under stress.

There is another complication: not all countries face the same level of risk. The report says funding to least developed countries, meaning the world's poorest countries as defined in U.N. development

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categories, and small island developing states rose in real terms between 2019 and 2024, but has declined from a 2022 peak. Small island states are often especially **vulnerable** to sea-level rise and storms, while least developed countries may have limited tax bases, weaker infrastructure, and less access to loans.

The report also points out that money from developing countries to other developing countries has grown. These South-South finance flows, meaning support that moves between countries in the Global South rather than from wealthy donor countries, rose from US$3.8 billion in 2019 to US$9.6 billion in 2024. Private finance is growing too, but the report says it often pays for the private sector's own adaptation needs or may still have to be paid for by developing countries themselves. It may reduce the gap for public adaptation projects by only 15% to 20%.

That raises a difficult fairness question. If a coastal country needs **seawalls**, **drainage** systems, or safer housing because of climate damage, should that cost fall mainly on its own taxpayers, on private investors, on richer countries that have more money, or on some combination? The answer depends partly on what people think responsibility means. Some argue that wealthy countries should provide more because they have greater resources and have benefited from industrial economies. Others argue that all governments must make hard budget choices and that funding should be tied to clear plans, accountability, and results.

The U.N. report does not say finance is the only barrier. It says institutions also matter. That means the laws, agencies, planning systems, and public offices that turn money into real projects. A country may receive funding but still struggle to use it if agencies do not coordinate, if local governments lack trained staff, or if the process for accessing aid is too complex. The report says governments are working on climate framework laws, policy-learning platforms, coordination across sectors and levels of government, and systems to manage climate finance.

The report also discusses losses and damages, a term for climate-related harms that happen when adaptation is not enough or does not happen in time. The first round of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage received requests worth US$2.8 billion, far more than its initial funding envelope of US$342 million. That does not reveal the full global gap, but it shows that demand is already much larger than available support.

The central conflict is that adaptation is both urgent and incomplete. Spending more on preparation can save lives and reduce future costs, but governments disagree over how large the commitment should be and who should carry it. Waiting can make disasters more expensive, but paying now requires choices about budgets, priorities, and trust between countries. The report's message is not that adaptation can stop climate change. It is that a warmer world is already testing whether countries can prepare fast enough, fairly enough, and practically enough.

Written from reporting by Phys.org.

THINK IT THROUGH

1. If adaptation funding will still fall short even after a major increase, how should governments decide which projects or countries receive help first?

2. Should wealthy countries have a greater responsibility to fund climate adaptation in developing countries, or should each country mainly pay for its own preparation?

3. The report says money is not enough without strong institutions; how should that affect the way climate aid is designed?

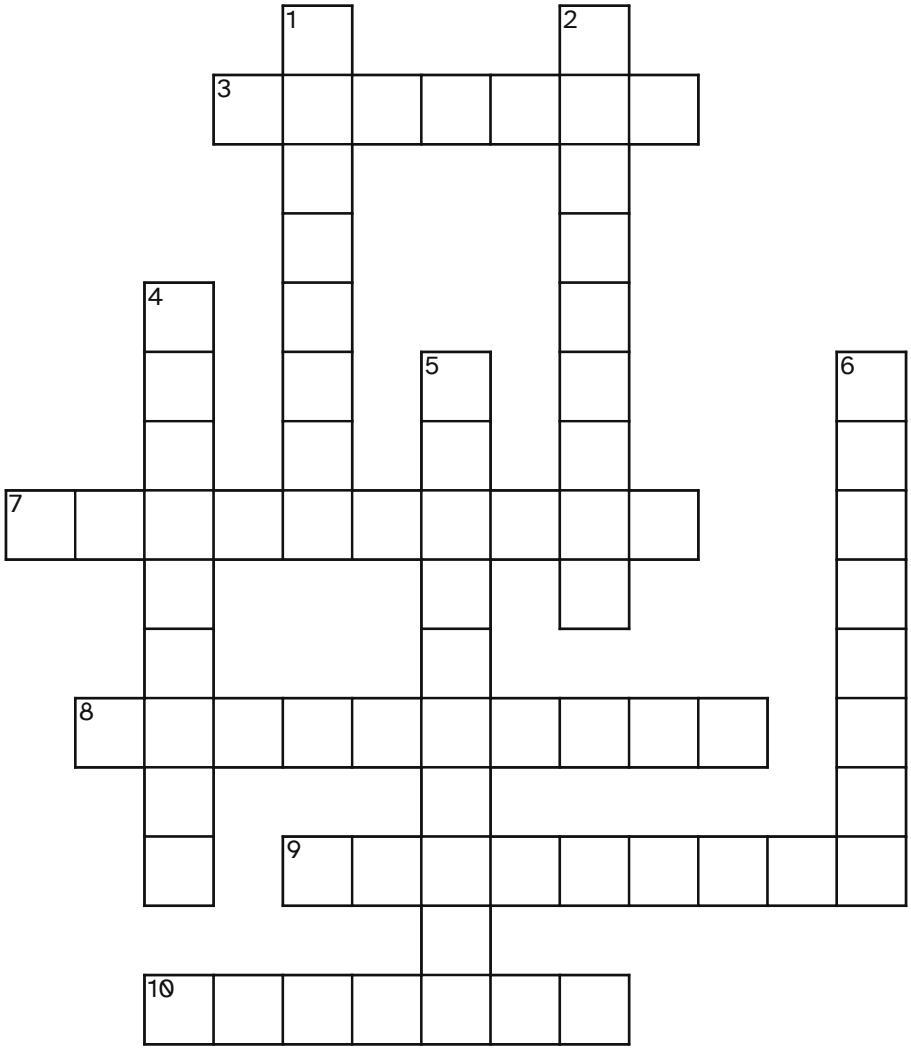
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ADAPTATION DRAINAGE DROUGHT EMISSIONS FINANCE
INFLATION MITIGATION SEAWALLS THRESHOLD
VULNERABLE

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ACROSS

- **3** Long dry spell that harms crops and shrinks water supplies
- **7** More likely to be harmed because of exposure or limited protection
- **8** Actions that slow future warming by cutting heat-trapping gases
- **9** Heat-trapping gases released into the air by human activity
- **10** Money managed or supplied for projects and investments

DOWN

- **1** System that carries extra water away from streets or buildings
- **2** Level beyond which a major change is expected
- **4** General price rise that makes money buy less
- **5** Steps that help communities cope with present or expected climate impacts
- **6** Shoreline barriers that protect land and buildings from waves and rising water

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Where this came from

This article was written for 3andB from the reporting below. It is not a reprint — the wording is ours and the facts are theirs.

Phys.org

"Adaptation isn't keeping up with global warming, UN warns"

Published	Thursday, November 5, 2026
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https://phys.org/news/2026-11-isnt-global.html

WHAT IS IN THIS PACKET

The article and its discussion questions, a word search, and a crossword.

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