## Sharm Adaptation Agenda Outcome List

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| **Resilient food & agriculture systems** | **Sustainable agriculture**: 50% of food globally is produced through sustainable agriculture practices (incl. agro-ecological & regenerative approaches), without expansion of the agricultural frontier into pristine ecosystems, to deliver for people, nature, and climate |
| | **Food waste and loss:** Halve global food waste and food loss per capita (relative to 2019) |
| | **Sustainable diets:** Adoption of healthy, locally-appropriate, and sustainable diets in line with global goals, respecting socio-cultural sensitivities and geographic variations. This includes increasing the global consumption per capita of fruits, vegetables, seeds, nuts, and legumes by 1.5x, while also significantly increasing the share of alternative plant-based proteins in the meat and seafood markets. |
| | **Biodiversity and land use**: Protect, manage, and restore biodiversity, including by halting and reversing forest loss and land degradation and conversion of natural ecosystems for agriculture, safeguard soil health, and ensure water quality and availability, to provide healthy and functioning natural ecosystems and resources for food and agriculture and other systems |
| | **Agrifood finance**: Scale and re-orient climate finance flows from public and private sources towards resilient, inclusive, and sustainable food systems, increasing direct access for small-scale family farmers, women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples, aligned with climate risk-informed food policies and plans |
| | **Nutrition:** By 2030, end hunger and malnutrition in all its forms, in particular for the poorest and most vulnerable, including infants, through access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round |
| | **Just food systems transition:** Advance a just and inclusive food systems transition, ensuring equitable and resilient livelihoods and meaningfully engaging all relevant stakeholders, and especially smallholders, women, youth and Indigenous Peoples, in relevant plans, processes and finances that affect them, with special emphasis on supporting their efforts to secure land and resource tenure rights, as well as boosting local markets for local consumption |
| **Resilient health systems** | **Health system resilience:** Health systems and facilities are resilient to climate hazards and vulnerable populations have access to safe and quality health services |
| | **Heat action plans**: Multi-sectoral heat action plans and health-sector action plans protect high risk populations (older persons, workers, impoverished, marginalised), for 50% of the populations exposed to extreme heat |
| | **Health early warning systems:** All countries have climate-informed health surveillance and early warning systems in place for priority climate-sensitive diseases, including vector-borne, water-related, airborne |
| | **Health finance:** Increase financing flows to build climate-resilient health systems |

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| **Resilient human settlement systems** | **Resilient housing:** 1 billion people have better design, construction and access to finance to live in decent, safe homes |
| | **Early warning systems**: Multi-hazard early warning systems have universal coverage |
| | **Urban NbS**: US$1 trillion invested in NbS for communities in urban areas |
| | **Social infrastructure**: Improve social infrastructure and related services to ensure equitable and inclusive access to essential needs and resilience capacities |
| | **Open waste burning**: Increased municipal solid waste recovery and management in controlled facilities to reduce open burning by 60% while including the informal waste sector |
| **Resilient coastal & ocean systems** | **Mangroves:** Secure the future of 15 million hectares of mangroves globally by mobilising US$4 billion to halt mangrove loss, restore half of recent losses, double protection of mangroves globally to support the resilience of 15 million people and over US$65 billion worth of property annually |
| | **Coral reefs:** Secure the future, halt loss, protect and restore 125,000 sqm of shallow-water tropical coral reefs with investments of US$12 billion to support the resilience of more than half a billion people globally |
| | **Coastal city protection:** Coastal cities are protected from ocean-based hazards by green, gray and hybrid solutions building resilience of at least 900 million people globally |
| | **Seagrass:** Halt loss of, protect and restore seagrass ecosystems to mitigate climate change and support people and biodiversity globally |
| | **Marshes and kelp forests:** Halt loss, protect and restore , marshes, and kelp forests to support people in temperate communities |
| **Resilient infra-structure systems** | **Grid flexibility and investment**: Transmission and distribution grids' resilience to extreme events is increased and flexibility is enhanced to accommodate varying daily, seasonal, and inter-annual patterns of demand. Global grid investment nearly doubles by 2030 to over US$600 billion per year, including 359 GW of battery storage capacity. |
| | **Regional power pool integration**: Regional power pool integration is scaled up to mitigate the potential negative impacts on supply and demand of hydropower due to increased precipitation variability, allowing for a growing complementarity of renewables sources |
| | **Integration of A&R in energy planning**: Adaptation of energy generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure is mainstreamed into national energy planning and scenarios at national and sub-national levels |

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| | **Access and affordability of electricity**: Affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy access to electricity for 675 million unconnected people and higher quality access for 1 billion underserved people through climate resilient energy systems |
| | **Clean cooking**: 2.4 billion people with access to clean cooking through at least US$8 billion/year in innovative finance for clean cooking action worldwide |
| | **Cooling:** Support grid infrastructure resilience by reducing electricity consumption for cooling by approximately 30% (1900 TWh per year) by 2030 |
| | **Low-cost and clean mobility:** 2.2 billion people access low-cost, clean vehicles and mobility solutions through the expansion of affordable public and private transport services |
| | **Transport infrastructure:** Transport infrastructure is resilient to climate hazards through integration of climate-informed approaches in planning, design, delivery and management of the infrastructure and adoption of new technologies, design and materials |
| **Resilient water & natural systems** | **Freshwater systems:** Restore 300,000 kms of rivers and 350 million hectares of wetlands by 2030 and protect healthy rivers and wetlands |
| | **Water supply, sanitation and hygiene:** By 2030, all communities living in the overlap of high climate hazard exposure and insufficient water supply, sanitation, and hygiene access have been targeted with climate resilient water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services |
| | **Water policy:** Coherent national policy frameworks and climate strategies are enhanced to integrate water planning that enables transformative climate outcomes in agriculture |
| | **Water NbS financing**: By 2030, 1% of annual water sector spending is invested in NbS via watershed investment programs - *like water funds* – resulting in improved management and/or protection of rivers, lakes and wetlands, driving water security benefits and improving critical habitat for biodiversity |
| | **Water and wastewater systems**: Water systems are smart, efficient and robust with a reduction in water loss through leakage, and wastewater systems maximise recycling and reuse alongside natural wetland filtration with zero environmental spillage |
| | **Nature-based solutions:** Protection of 30% of the world's lands and inland waters, 2 billion hectares sustainable management and 350 million hectares restoration of land securing legal Indigenous and local communities with use of nature-based solutions to deliver the integrity of natural ecosystems for climate, water, food, health and other biodiversity life supporting roles |
| | **Nature finance:** By 2025, financial institutions contribute to halting land conversion by eliminating commodity-driven deforestation from portfolios and all actors tap into nature-based solutions investment opportunities of US$484 billion/year needed by 2030 |

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| **Planning & Policy** | **A&R plans for cities and regions:** 10,000 cities and 100 regional governments have evidence-based, actionable adaptation & resilience plans |
| | **A&R plans for companies:** 2,000 companies have evidence-based, actionable adaptation & resilience plans |
| | **Climate risk data and analytics:** Universal access to data and analytics required to integrate climate risks and impacts into decision making and action across all levels |
| | **Operationalization of locally-led NAPs:** 100% operationalization of NDCs with Adaptation components, National Adaptation Plans, and Locally-Led Principles, enabling adaptation in a country-driven, localized, and consultative manner |
| **Finance** | **Private finance:** Private sector integrates physical climate risks into investment decisions and continues to innovate mechanisms for financing adaptation and resilience so as to enable the mobilization of the US$215 billion to US$387 billion that will be needed annually across both public and private sources |
| | **Public finance:** Public finance actors increase provision of climate finance and allocate 50% of climate funds to adaptation and resilience |
| | **Insurance:** Global property and casualty insurance sector has an industry capabilities framework, actively supports project implementation, and institutionalizes a longer-term industry approach to climate adaptation |
| | **MDB finance:** Multilateral Development Banks and Development Partners support scaling-up private finance by providing dedicated resources to support credit enhancement and de-risking of adaptation investments |