Regions4 Sustainable Development

CDP

States and Regions Climate Action

Summary Report

2025

Global insights from CDP states and regions disclosure

In collaboration with

10th Anniversary REGIONSADAPT

Foreword

With 25 years of experience, CDP is a global nonprofit that operates the world's leading environmental disclosure system, enabling investors, companies, cities, states and regions to assess their impact and take action toward a sustainable economy.

In 2025, over 23,000 organizations disclosed through CDP, including more than 22,000 companies and over 1,000 cities, states, and regions.

States and regions are critical actors in driving the transition toward a net zero, earth-positive future. Through CDP's States and Regions program, subnational governments are provided with a global platform to disclose environmental data across key areas, including climate mitigation, adaptation, and sustainable forests. In 2025 alone, 75 states and regions, representing 377 million people, reported publicly through CDP, demonstrating the growing momentum of subnational action.

The States and Regions Climate Action Summary Report offers a comprehensive overview of disclosures from 2025, including climate hazards and risks, targets and plans, financing, as well as adaptation, mitigation, jurisdictional initiatives, and forest-related actions. It highlights the value of transparent reporting and the critical role of subnational data in informing both global and regional analyses.

Katie Walsh
Global Director, Cities, States and Regions
CDP

We invite you to explore this report and the insights it provides into the accelerating role of states and regions in shaping a more sustainable and resilient future.

Foreword

Since COP21 in Paris (2015), RegionsAdapt has placed states, provinces, and regions at the center of global efforts to build climate resilience.

As the flagship initiative of Regions4, it has worked alongside its members to track progress, strengthen accountability, and demonstrate how adaptation is delivered on the ground.

Grounding advocacy in robust, data-driven evidence remains central to this mission. Through our longstanding partnership with CDP, we help ensure that the efforts of states and regions are visible, recognized, and reflected in global processes, including the Race to Resilience. As an active contributor to the Local Governments and Municipal Authorities Constituency (LGMA), we bring subnational experience and evidence into global adaptation discussions and negotiations.

The year 2025 marks an important milestone: ten years of RegionsAdapt and a decade of reporting progress with our members. At the same time, the adoption of the first global indicators for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Global Goal on Adaptation at COP30 reinforces the growing importance of consistent and transparent reporting.

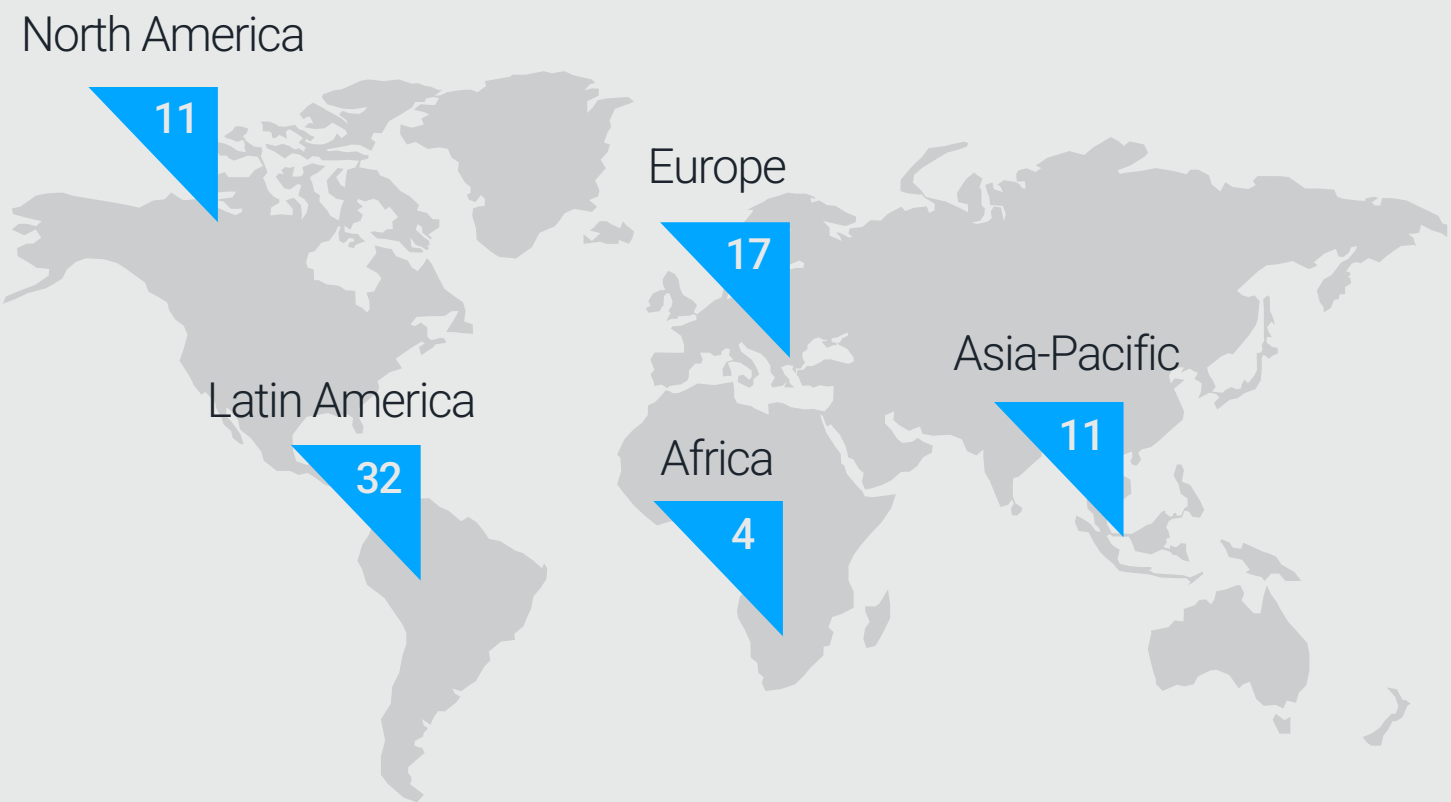
A decade of reporting shows that states and regions are not only planning for resilience, they are delivering adaptation on the ground.

Natalia Uribe
Secretary General
Regions4

This joint report by Regions4 and CDP contributes to that reflection. While it draws on data from all reporting governments, the examples featured throughout highlight the experience of RegionsAdapt members, showcasing how regions are advancing adaptation through planning, implementation, and disclosure, while also revealing the persistent challenges of mobilizing and tracking adaptation finance at the subnational level. As we celebrate ten years of RegionsAdapt and look ahead to the next decade, I invite you to explore these findings and their implications for accelerating climate resilience through regional action.

In 2025...

- 75 states and regions publicly reported their environmental data through CDP
- Representing 377 million people
- From 19 countries



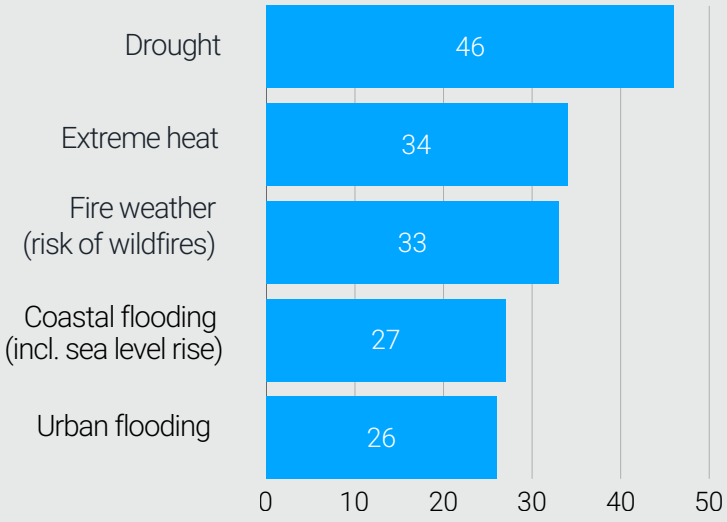
Hazards and Risks Faced by States and Regions

01

91% of states and regions are reporting climate hazards

- 80% have a climate risk and vulnerability assessment (CRVA)
- 63% consider vulnerable populations in the assessment
- 65% consider nature in the assessment
- 35% include a high-emissions scenario in the assessment
- 28% established a process to update the assessment at least every five years

Figure 1. Top 5 reported climate hazard types by states and regions to CDP in 2025 (out of 22 reported hazard types)



Across the globe, jurisdictions are increasingly facing the devastating effects of climate change. States and regions reported **375 hazards in total,** with extreme heat and water stress-related events being the most prominent. Among these hazards, droughts, extreme heat, wildfires, and coastal/urban flooding were the most frequently reported.

States & Regions Taking Action

Rio de Janeiro State (Brazil): A network of 54 monitoring stations sends data every 15 minutes to a central control center, enabling real-time flood alerts via SMS and email.

Goiás (Brazil): Through the Goiás Resiliente initiative, the state is mapping flood, drought, and landslide risks and developing emergency protocols to support evidence-based resilience action at municipal level.

Andalusia (Spain): Participation in the international LifeWatch ERIC research infrastructure supports efforts to reduce climate risks and impacts, aligned with regional adaptation strategies and plans.

Wales (United Kingdom): The Welsh Government and partners are developing a new risk and emergency management system focused on prevention, preparedness, collaboration, and local resilience, including climate-related risks.

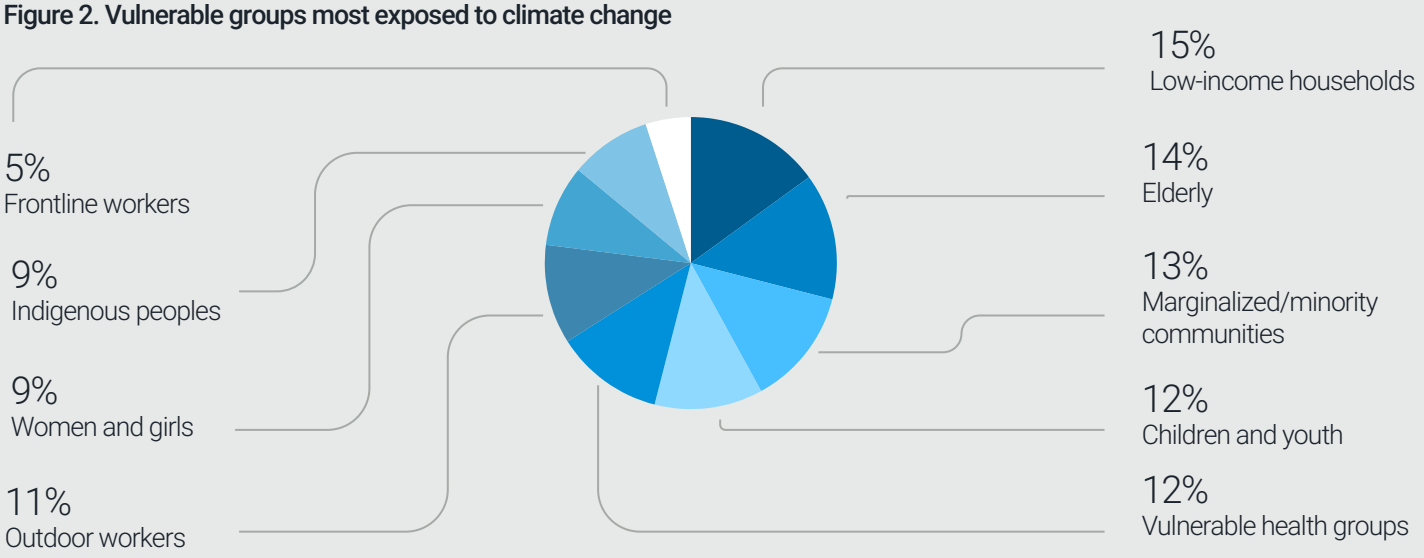
Climate Justice and Equity

Climate change is recognized as a climate justice issue because it can disproportionately affect the most vulnerable populations and exacerbate existing inequalities in areas such as health and systemic poverty. The majority of states and regions that disclosed in 2025 reported that vulnerable groups are already affected by climate hazards, highlighting how climate risks intersect with social, economic and territorial inequalities. Marginalized communities frequently face greater exposure to extreme events, while having fewer resources and capacities to adapt and recover. At the same time, states and regions are increasingly integrating equity considerations into climate action.

Half of the states and regions (50%) report designing or implementing climate actions targeting frontline communities most impacted by climate change, while 37% actively engage these communities in decision-making processes.

Many are also strengthening equity-focused planning through disaggregated data collection and wider equity assessments.

Figure 2. Vulnerable groups most exposed to climate change



States & Regions Taking Action

Basque Country (Spain):
The 2024 Energy Transition and Climate Change Law promotes a just transition, with a focus on equity and support for vulnerable populations, territories, and economic sectors.

South Australia (Australia):
South Australia advances inclusive climate action by engaging Aboriginal communities in policymaking, co-designing renewable energy and housing initiatives, and ensuring vulnerable populations benefit from climate resilience and emissions reduction programs.

Jalisco (Mexico):
Jalisco's State Climate Change Strategy promotes equitable and inclusive climate action by integrating gender and human rights considerations, prioritizing vulnerable groups, and systematically monitoring social, economic, and environmental co-benefits to strengthen planning and decision-making. Jalisco is one of the strongest examples of subnationals leading integrated Jurisdictional Approaches of Climate Change and broader nature related topics including forest, agriculture, and Jurisdictional REDD+.

Planning, Financing and Multilevel Climate Governance

02

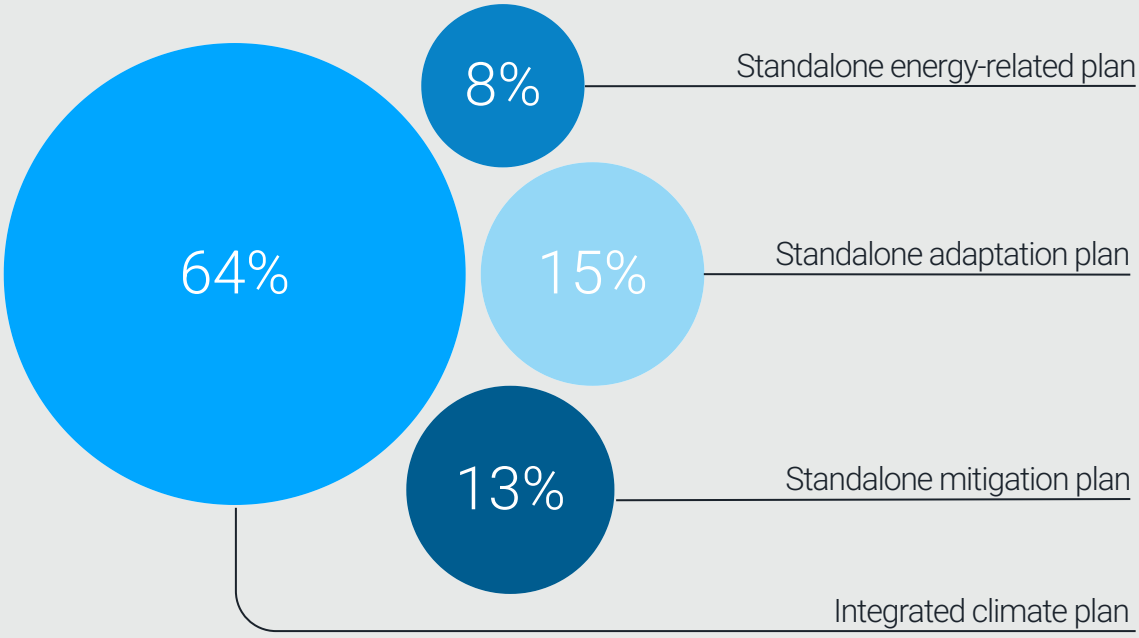
Climate action planning is now widespread

Climate action is increasingly shaped by how it is planned, coordinated across levels of government, and financed.

Today, most states and regions have established climate action plans, combining adaptation and mitigation objectives and aligning them with national and international frameworks.

93% of jurisdictions have a climate action plan or strategy that addresses adaptation, mitigation or energy.

Figure 3. Climate Action Plans



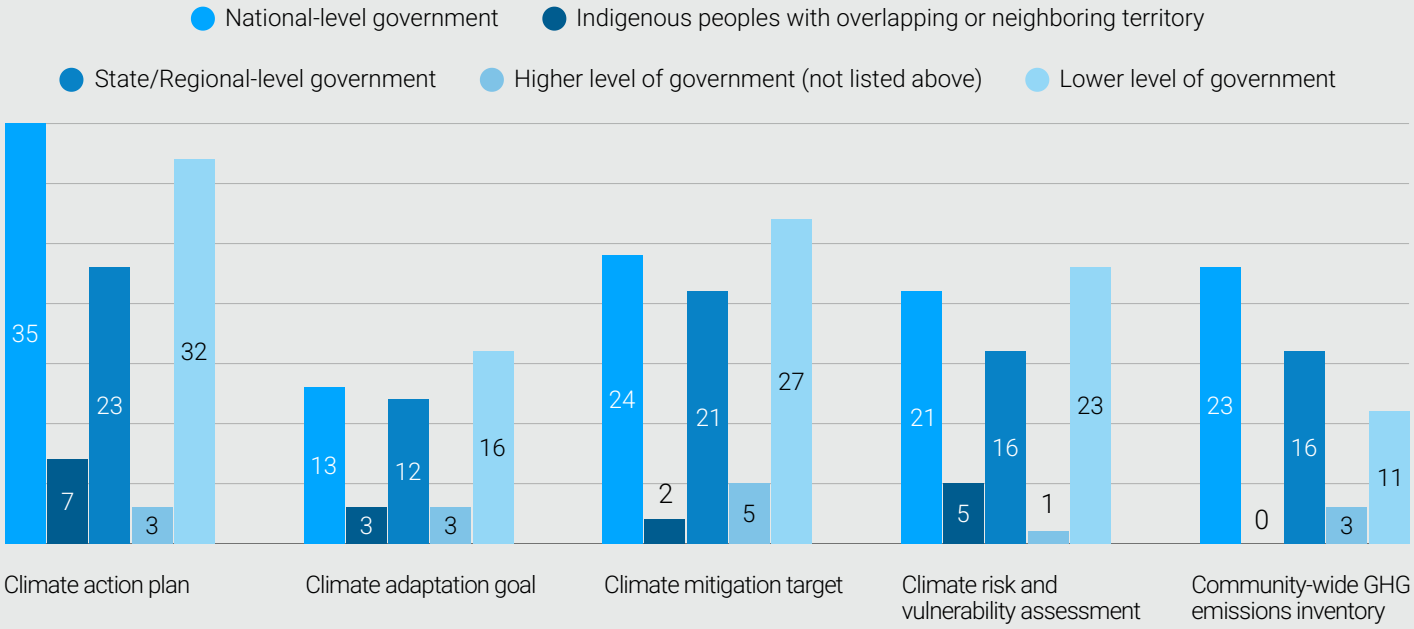
In total, 107 climate action plans have been disclosed, of which 64% are integrated climate action plans, while 15% and 13% are standalone adaptation or mitigation plans respectively.

Multilevel engagement

The Paris Agreement recognizes subnational actors and local governments as key stakeholders in implementing climate action.

Climate governance therefore operates across multiple levels (national, state/regional, and local), each playing complementary roles in planning, enabling, and implementing action. Effective action therefore relies on coordination across institutions, as well as engagement with communities, the private sector, and civil society.

Figure 4. Types of multilevel engagement per climate component



Across most regions, the most commonly reported form of multilevel engagement relates to climate action plans, although the level of government involved differs.

In **Africa and Latin America,** this engagement is primarily with national governments, while in North America it is more frequently at the state or regional level, and in South East Asia and Oceania with lower levels of government.

Europe shows a slightly different pattern, with the most frequently reported engagements relating to community-wide greenhouse gas emissions inventories with national governments, and climate mitigation targets with lower levels of government.

States & Regions Taking Action

Azuay (Ecuador):
The province aligns local climate action with NDCs and the National Adaptation Plan through multilevel coordination, while collaborating with cantonal, parish, and neighboring governments to restore ecosystems, manage water, and support resilient agriculture.

Across Brazil
AdaptaCidades is a federal initiative that supports local climate adaptation planning through a multilevel governance approach, bringing together federal, state, and municipal governments alongside local communities, the private sector, NGOs, and academia to ensure inclusive and locally tailored solutions.

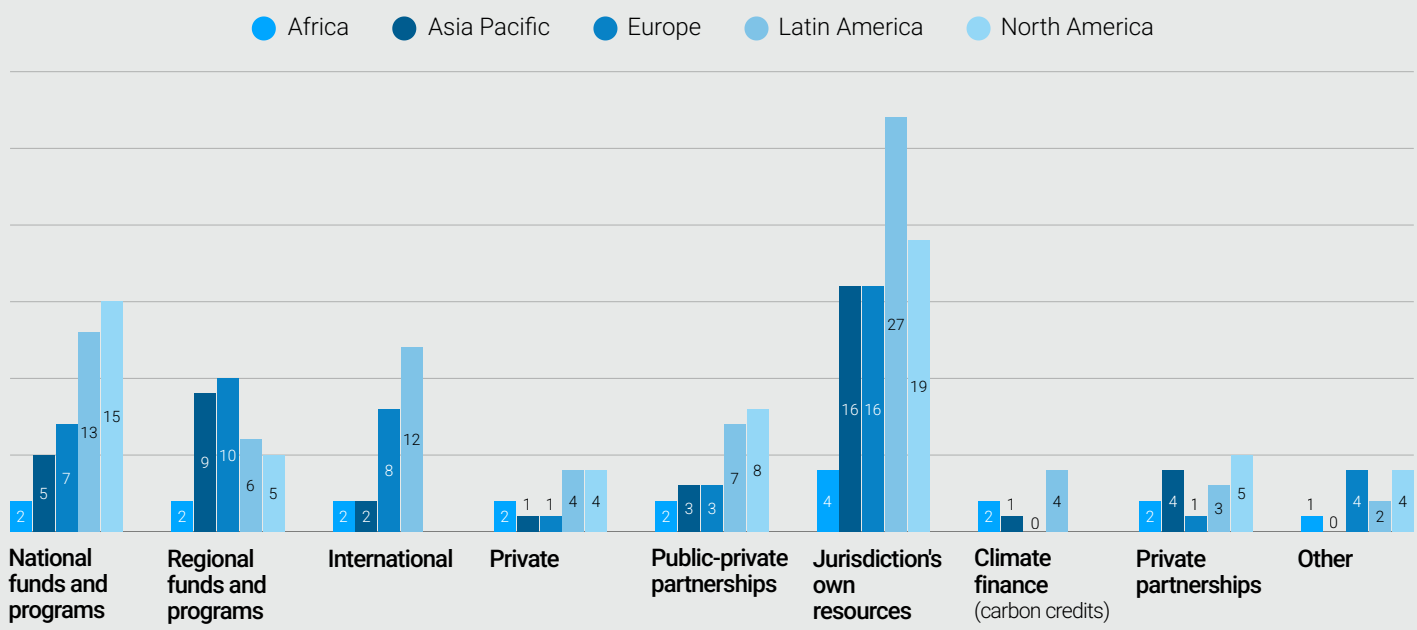
Climate finance and investment needs

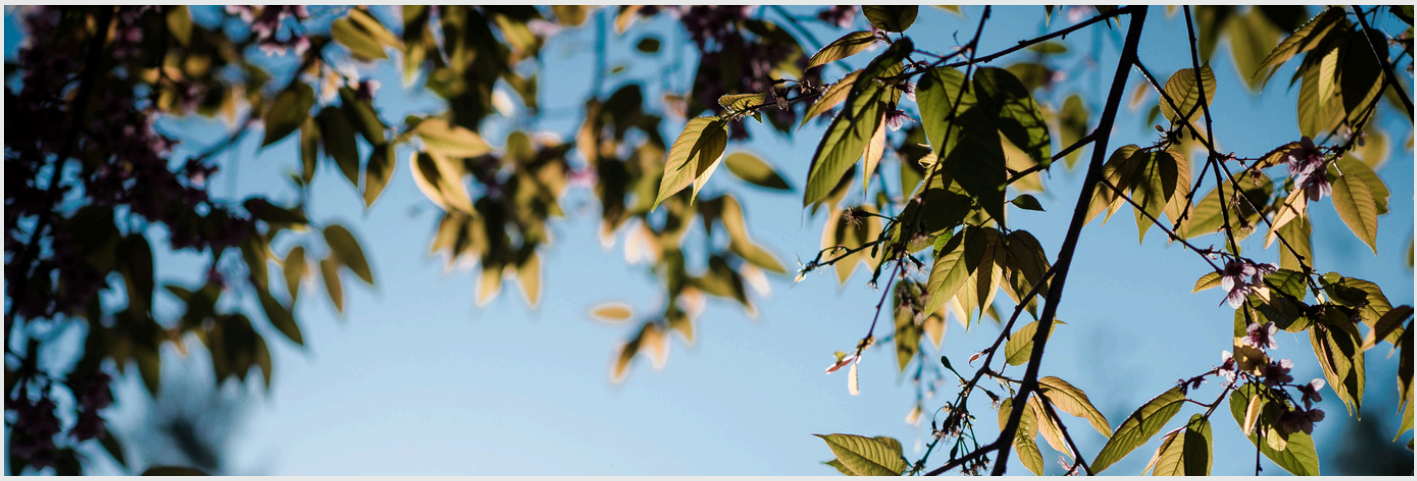
Despite progress in planning and governance, a significant implementation gap remains.

Many states and regions report climate-related projects that require external financing or additional investment to move from planning to execution.

Most jurisdictions rely primarily on domestic public finance to implement their climate action plans, while increasingly exploring complementary funding sources and financial instruments such as regional funds, public-private partnerships, carbon pricing mechanisms, and climate-related bonds.

Figure 5. Types of funding sources and financial instruments to finance climate action plans

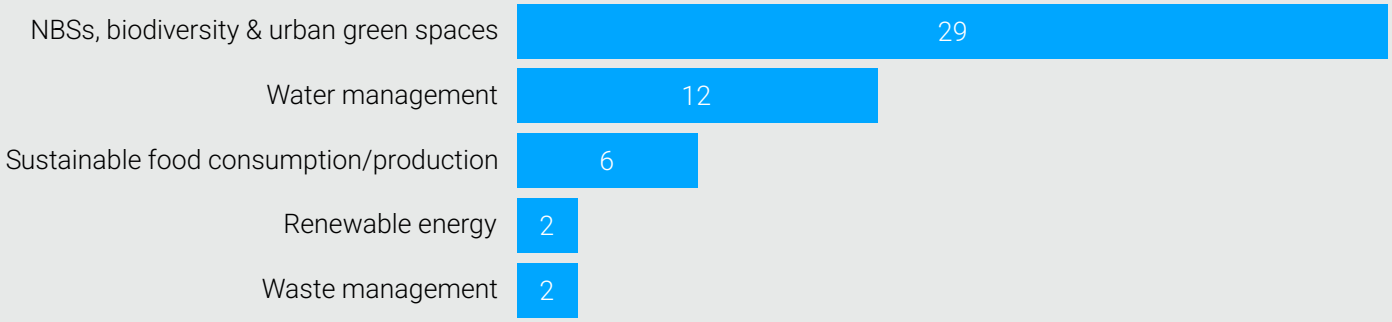




Financing needs remain substantial.

In 2025 alone,115 climate-related projects seeking finance were reported by 36 states and regions globally.

Figure 6. Top 5 project areas in need of financing



States & Regions Taking Action

Yucatán (Mexico):
Yucatán combines dedicated climate budgets, an environmental fund, payments for ecosystem services, and a carbon tax, with total 2025 allocations of MXN 127,879,898 (USD 7,280,962 million) across mitigation and adaptation programs.

Andalusia (Spain):
Andalusia legally mandates annual climate budget reporting, tracking implementation and impacts, with €1.176 billion (USD 1.338 billion) invested in 2023, representing 12.62% of climate-relevant program budgets.

Québec (Canada):
Québec finances climate-related measures through its Electrification and Climate Change Fund, supported by revenues from its cap-and-trade system, which had generated approximately CAD 10.4 billion (USD 7.33 billion) as of May 2025.

California (United States):
The state embeds climate risk into planning and investment decisions through its Climate Investment Framework, guiding lifecycle cost accounting, resilient infrastructure management, and alignment of public assets and pensions with long-term climate goals.

Navarre (Spain):
The region issues sustainable bonds and tracks climate budgets, raising between €50–125 million (USD 57–142 million) per issuance between 2019 and 2024, supported by monitoring frameworks ensuring transparency and alignment with climate objectives.

Adaptation

03

Adaptation is increasingly embedded in climate action

Adaptation is increasingly a core pillar of climate action across states and regions, reflecting a shift from risk identification toward structured resilience-building.

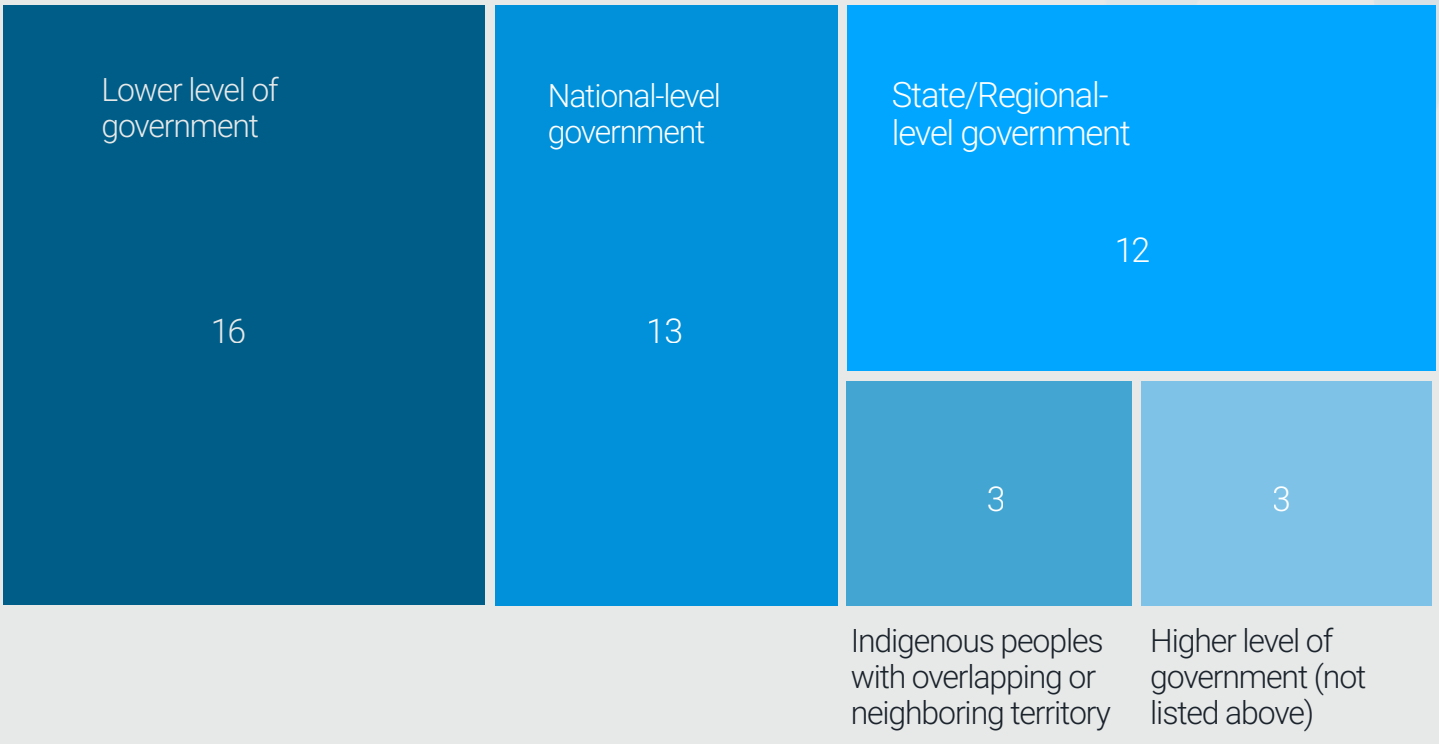
The development of these goals is strongly linked to multilevel governance.

States and regions report close collaboration with other levels of government, particularly with lower levels of government (16 mentions), national governments (13), and other state or regional authorities (12), highlighting the importance of coordinated governance in defining and implementing adaptation objectives.

49 **states and regions (65.3%) have plans that address adaptation (either as standalone or integrated)**

46 **states and regions (61.3%) have an adaptation goal in place**

Figure 7. Adaptation goals engagement level



420 Adaptation actions were reported globally

These actions show a clear emphasis on ecosystem-based approaches and nature-related interventions, alongside engineered solutions and policy-driven programs.

Education and **information-based actions** also play a complementary role in strengthening awareness and capacity.

Across sectors, **adaptation** is most frequently focused on **ecosystems, agriculture, water systems, forestry, and human health**, highlighting its strongly cross-sectoral nature.

Figure 8.
Top areas of adaptation actions based on number of actions reported

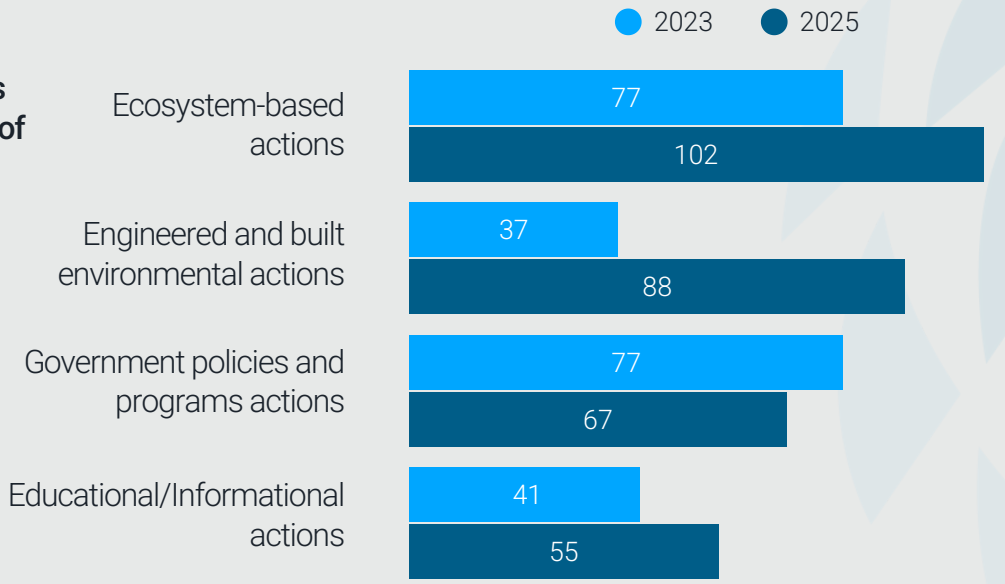
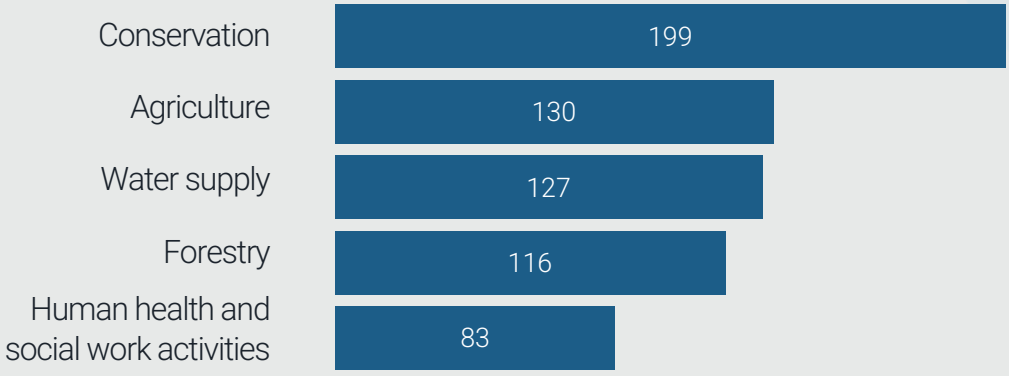


Figure 9.
Top adaptation sectors based on number of reported projects



Note: # of adaptation actions reported in each project area

What enables or constrains adaptive capacity

The ability of states and regions to implement adaptation varies depending on both structural constraints and enabling conditions.

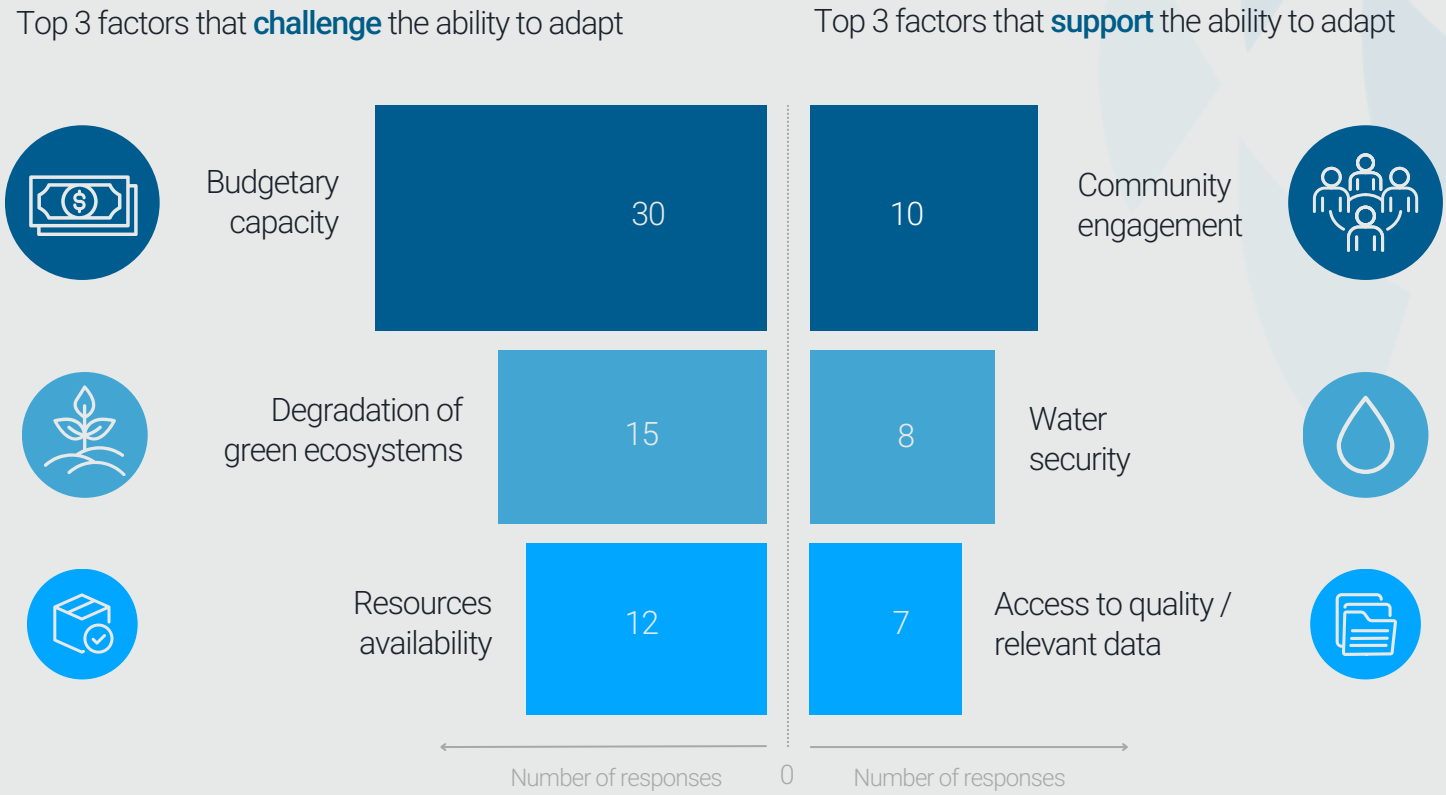
Key constraints continue to include **limited budgetary capacity, degradation and loss of green space, and restricted access to natural resources**.

These factors highlight persistent structural barriers to scaling adaptation in many territories.

At the same time, several enabling conditions are consistently identified as strengthening adaptive capacity.

Community engagement emerges as a central driver, alongside **water security and access to reliable and relevant data.** Together, these factors underline the importance of combining social participation, resource management, and knowledge systems in effective adaptation.

Figure 10. Factors that impact the ability to adapt to climate change



Resilience attributes

Adaptation actions increasingly deliver both resilience-building outcomes and wider environmental co-benefits.

Resilience attributes, as defined by the **Race to Resilience campaign**, refer to the capacities and conditions that enable systems to withstand, adapt to, and recover from climate impacts. In this sense, they capture how adaptation strengthens the functioning of systems over time.

Data from 2025 shows that the most frequently reported resilience attributes linked to adaptation actions were **Planning & strategy (265 actions)**, followed by **Anticipation & preparedness (209 actions)** and **Natural resources (176 actions)**. This highlights a strong focus on risk-informed planning, and ecosystem-based approaches.

States and regions also frequently reported actions linked to **Community participation (152 actions)** and **Coordination & governance (149 actions)**, underlining the importance of inclusive governance and collaboration in building resilience.

Figure 11. Resilience attributes strengthened by reported adaptation actions

Enhanced attributes of resilience	Count of adaptation actions
Planning & strategy	261
Anticipation & preparedness	208
Natural resources	173
Community participation	149
Coordination & governance	148
Decision-making capacity	117
Infrastructural assets	90
Formal learning	84
Leadership	69
Basic services	69
Social connections	60
Informal learning	53
Backup resources and strategies	53
Inclusive access to goods and services	43
Finance & resource management	38
Availability of diverse options	37
Technology assets	34
Distributive equity	29
Self-determination	17

At the same time, adaptation generates significant co-benefits across environmental systems, reflecting the strong alignment between adaptation and nature-based solutions.

Top 3 co-benefits associated with adaptation actions include :

- **Protected/improved biodiversity and ecosystem services** (150 actions)
- **Reduced natural resource depletion** (135 actions)
- **Increased water security** (123 actions)

States and Regions Taking Action

The Paris Agreement was the first time a Global Goal on Adaptation was established, signaling its importance alongside mitigation.

Since then, a clearer global framework has emerged, including the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience adopted at COP28, with shared thematic targets and ongoing work on indicators to track progress.

Many of these global adaptation targets fall within the core mandates of states and regions, including water, infrastructure, health, food systems, ecosystems, and disaster risk reduction.

The sections below highlight how states and regions are advancing the seven global adaptation thematic targets through action across these key systems.

Water

South Australia (Australia):
The region strengthens water security and climate resilience through large-scale wastewater recycling (around 30%), expanding desalination infrastructure (including new plants operational in 2024), and integrated water-sensitive urban design that combines stormwater reuse, smart metering, and mandatory efficiency standards in new developments.

Yucatán (Mexico):
"Women's Water House" provides solar-powered, community-run rainwater harvesting and purification centers in rural Mayan communities, improving water access while promoting gender equity, local leadership, and economic empowerment.

Agriculture & Food systems

Scotland (United Kingdom):
The "Preparing for Sustainable Farming" program supports farmers and crofters to future-proof farms and build environmentally and economically resilient businesses.

Santa Catarina (Brazil):
AptClim is a climate suitability mapping system that helps farmers identify crops best adapted to local temperature, precipitation, and relief conditions.

Ecosystem

Azuay (Ecuador):
Through the "One Million Trees for Azuay" program, the province has already planted over 600,000 trees across 15 cantons and expanded access to native plants through local nursery networks.

Cross River State (Nigeria):
The state conducts ambitious mangrove replanting in coastal areas to combat deforestation and invasive species.

Health

Québec (Canada):
A "One Health" Zoonoses Observatory connects human, animal, and environmental health disciplines to anticipate and manage climate-related infectious diseases.

Rio de Janeiro (Brazil):
The CIEVS strengthens the capacity of the Unified Health System to respond to public health emergencies linked to climate impacts.

Livelihood

KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa):
Transformative River Management Program includes river rehabilitation projects combining ecosystem restoration with employment creation and vocational training in rural and informal settlements.

Goiás (Brazil):
The Goiás Social program combines direct assistance, housing improvements, income-generation support, and climate response operations for vulnerable households.

Cultural heritage

Yucatán (Mexico):
Programs integrate traditional Mayan and Indigenous knowledge into climate adaptation practices and territorial management.

Lombardy (Italy):
Historic village restoration projects revitalize abandoned buildings through energy-efficient and climate-resilient rehabilitation.

Infrastructure

Québec (Canada):
A USD 59.5 million OASIS program supports municipalities in implementing green infrastructure to reduce heat and flood risks.

South Australia (Australia):
Green Adelaide released a metropolitan Urban Greening Strategy in March 2025, supported by LiDAR and thermal-imaging mapping of urban heat and canopy cover.

Mitigation

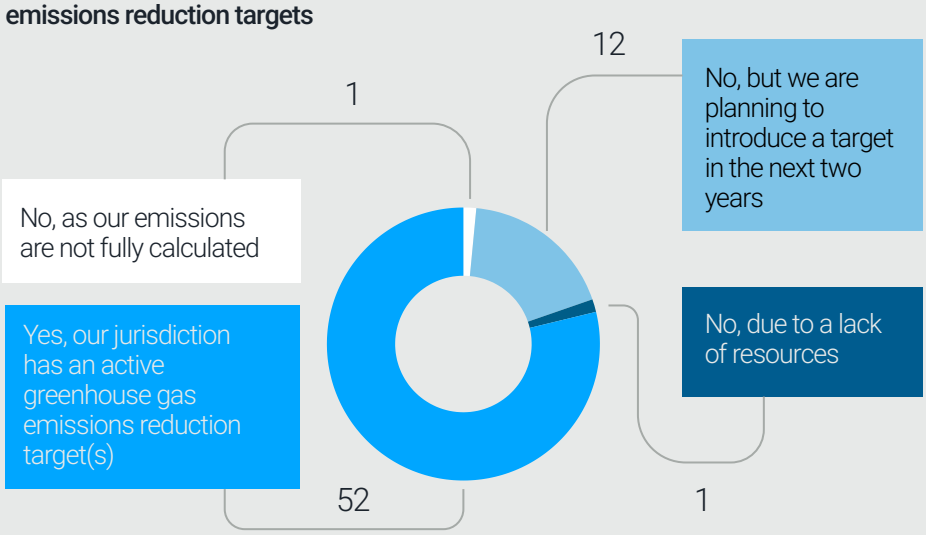
04

The number of states and regions setting ambitious targets is increasing.

In 2025, 69% of jurisdictions reported having a greenhouse gas emission reduction target.

The percentage of reported targets varies across regions, with South East Asia and Oceania leading the way with 100% of reporting states and regions setting greenhouse gas emissions targets. This is followed by North America (91%), Europe (77%) and Latin America (53%), while Africa reported the lowest percentage at 25%.

Figure 11. Reporting of greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets



Engagement patterns are broadly similar for adaptation and mitigation, with lower levels of government most frequently involved, highlighting the critical role of local authorities in translating climate goals into action.

However, mitigation target-setting shows slightly higher engagement overall, which may reflect the historically stronger development of measurement and reporting systems for greenhouse gas emissions.

Figure 12. Mitigation targets engagement level

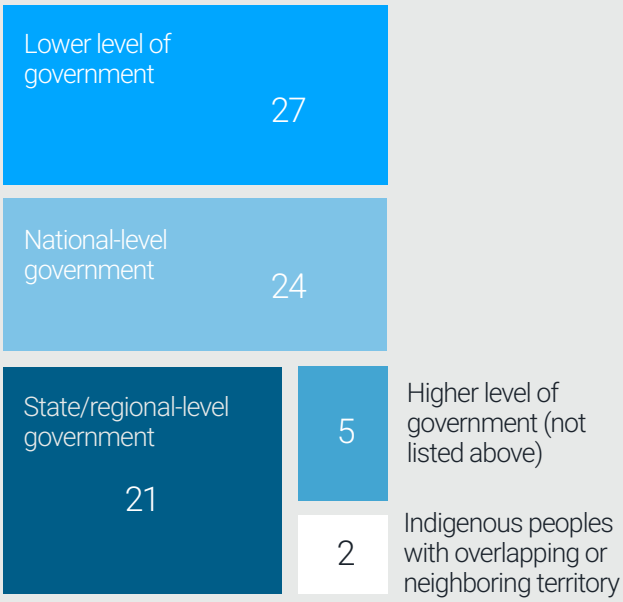
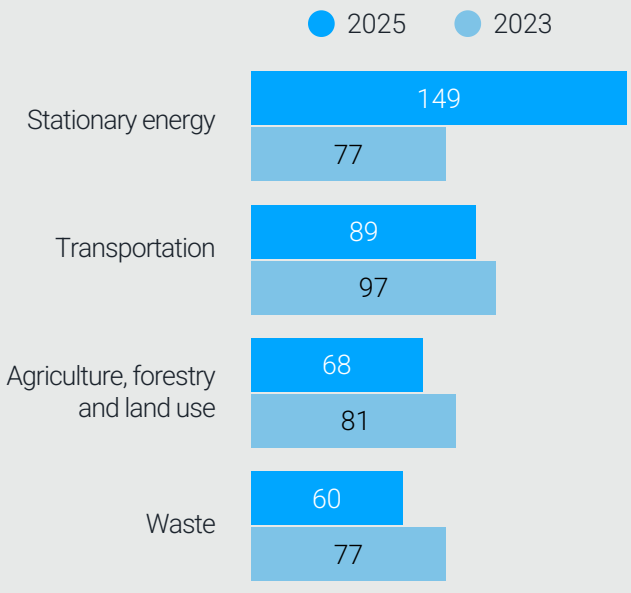


Figure 13. The top sectors addressed by mitigation actions



Mitigation actions generate a range of co-benefits beyond emissions reductions.

The top 3 co-benefits associated with mitigation actions include :

Job creation
(141 actions)

Reduced costs
(130 actions)

Business/ technological innovation
(124 actions)

States & Regions Taking Action

Basque Country (Spain):
The Basque Country is supporting industrial and community-led decarbonization through the "Valle de descarbonización" initiative focused on hydrogen, CO_2 valorization, and circular economy measures, alongside the Ekiola citizen-owned solar energy cooperative program.

California (USA):
The state is accelerating transport decarbonization through its Advanced Clean Cars, Trucks and Fleets regulations, including the goal of achieving a zero-emission truck and bus fleet in California by 2045.

Pernambuco (Brazil):
Pernambuco is advancing large-scale decarbonization through 62 mitigation actions, including a 65.5 MW solar PPP supplying renewable electricity to public buildings.

Paraná (Brazil):
The state is developing the 1,500 km Nova Ferroeste railway corridor to shift freight transport from road to rail, reducing both transport costs and emissions by around 30%.

Yucatán (Mexico):
The state is reducing emissions through a metropolitan waste management system expected to avoid 42,158 tCO2e annually through improved regional waste treatment and diversion from open dumps.

Goiás (Brazil):
Goiás is reducing deforestation in the Cerrado through a Payment for Ecosystem Services program that provides financial incentives for forest conservation and sustainable land management.

Note: The above actions are undertaken by States and Regions that are both RegionsAdapt and Under2 members.

Sustainable Forests Management

05

76% of states and regions reported that deforestation is a major issue in their region.

Large and small-scale agriculture remains the leading driver of deforestation globally, and 26% states and regions disclose it as a primary cause. It is followed by **fires (18%), unsustainable logging (12%), mining (10%), and infrastructure expansion (10%)**.

These drivers are linked to reinforcing impacts that intensify underlying pressures. The most frequently reported severe impact was increased **wildfires (30%)**, followed by **disruptions to the water cycle (17%)** and **biodiversity loss (13%).**

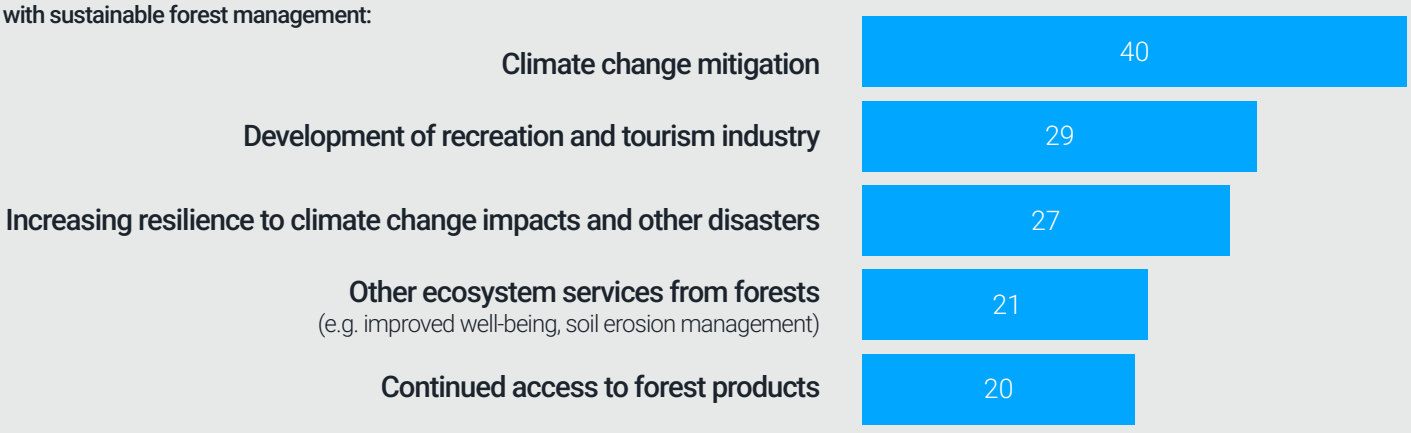
75% have deforestation, forest degradation and/or forest restoration **policies**

69% have a forest **monitoring system** in place

52% reported that they have a **full or partial risk or vulnerability assessment** on deforestation/forest degradation in their region

85% reported that managing forests sustainably provides **opportunities** for their region

Figure 14. Top 5 reported opportunities associated with sustainable forest management:



Landscape/Jurisdictional Approaches

61% of jurisdictions are implementing LA/JA initiatives.

These are integral place-based sustainable management strategies defined at the landscape/jurisdictional level, requiring multiple stakeholders to align and implement collective land-use plans, policies, initiatives, long-term investments, and other interventions to reach multiple nature goals.

Governance and progress under REDD+

After 10 years adoption of the Paris Agreement, tropical forest countries have demonstrated substantive progress on Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+).

They have done so by enhancing governance, developing institutional arrangements, ensuring socio-environmental safeguards, installing monitoring systems and more importantly, delivering tangible results to communities.

Through Jurisdictional Approaches and Jurisdictional REDD+, countries and sub-nationals are now advancing on high-integrity carbon markets through ART with the TREES (the REDD+ Environmental Excellence Standard), results-based payments from the Green Climate Fund and other pilot programs.

States and Regions Taking Action

São Paulo State (Brazil):
Through the REFLORESTA-SP initiative, forest restoration efforts focus on degraded areas and river corridors, supporting biodiversity, water security, and green jobs.

Goiás (Brazil):
Goiás has strengthened deforestation control through satellite-based enforcement, drone monitoring, and interinstitutional operations, contributing to a 30% reduction in deforestation between 2019 and 2020.

Cross River State (Nigeria):
Long-term restoration and agroforestry projects combine carbon sequestration, biodiversity protection, and food security through landscape-level ecosystem restoration approaches.

Santa Catarina (Brazil):
The state implements the SIMAD integrated deforestation monitoring and alert system, combining satellite data with environmental licensing, protected areas, and rural cadastre databases to generate rapid and precise deforestation alerts.

Value of Reporting

06

Benefits of reporting

CDP is the one-stop-shop for reporting to, and participating in, global environmental initiatives.

CDP is the global environmental reporting platform for the **RegionsAdapt** initiative, the **Under2 Coalition**, the Climate Change High Level Champions' Regions **Race to Resilience** and **Race to Zero** campaigns and the **Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force**.

Reporting informs all of these initiatives on the progress of states and regions' commitments towards net zero, building resilience, and adapting to the impacts of climate change.

Through disclosure, states and regions can signal their environmental leadership, while also gaining capacity-building opportunities and access to a network of enablers and supporters.

More benefits

Identify gaps and opportunities:
The reporting process can identify potential gaps and opportunities within regional government's climate and nature strategies, helping them to build a baseline of their current conditions and the areas to pursue for further improvement.

Showcase ambition:
Present your plans, targets and progress through CDP's reports and data partners. Public data is used by partners to recognize climate actions and commitments undertaken by actors from around the globe in reports and data insights.

Access actionable insights and knowledge-sharing:
CDP facilitates the exchange of best practices between states, regions, cities, investors and companies, through regional and global events, case studies and reports. All states and regions' data is shared on the Open Data Portal. This is a valuable resource where you can view the actions of other cities, states and regions.

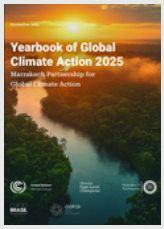
Demonstrate transparency and accountability:
By publicly reporting sub-national environmental data, states and regions can monitor progress, display commitment to tackling the climate crisis, identify opportunities to become a competitive area for economic development and attract finance and investment.

Align with financial best practices:
CDP's questionnaire is aligned with the global standard of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), showcasing sub-national leadership in climate-related financial risk planning and strengthening opportunities to engage with investors and the private sector. States and regions can find the 2026 Guidance Note on the TCFD Recommendations for city, state, and regional governments here.

States and Regions **Data in Action:**

RegionsAdapt Progress Report 2025
Drawing on research, member insights, and data from 109 subnational governments reporting to CDP (including 41 RegionsAdapt members), this report examines how regions are mobilizing finance, the barriers they face, and the systemic reforms needed to scale investment where it matters most. Explore here.

Under2 Coalition - Subnational Solutions Policy Report 2025
Drawing on nearly 100 examples worldwide, this report illustrates how subnational governments are delivering measurable progress across energy, finance, adaptation, resilience, and nature-based solutions. Nearly half of all documented initiatives are policy instruments, while a third are on-the-ground projects and pilots, and the remainder are technical and institutional tools such as MRV systems and finance-readiness guides. Together, they show how subnational action is bridging the gap between ambition and implementation. Explore here.



UN Yearbook of Global Climate Action 2025
The Yearbook of Global Climate Action 2025 highlights progress and impact from non-state actors, including states and regions, across key axes of the Global Climate Action Agenda. It showcases concrete examples of climate action, drawing in part on data and insights from data providers, such as CDP and partners, and helps demonstrate how non-state actors contribute to global climate goals. Explore here.

Race to Resilience Progress Report 2025
The Race to Resilience showcased global progress with the release of its 2025 Progress Report, sharing that 437 million people are now more resilient and 8.4 million hectares of nature are protected thanks to the work of 47 members and partners. This closes a full reporting cycle, showing resilience in practice beyond pledges and plans. Explore here.

CDP Adaptation & Action Explorer

The CDP Adaptation & Action Explorer — developed with support from Google — is an AI-enabled platform that helps governments turn climate risk insights into investment-ready, resilient action by combining world-class technology with CDP's trusted global data. Explore here.

Regions4 Climate Knowledge Hub

The Regions4 Knowledge Hub is an open platform showcasing regional action for climate, biodiversity, and sustainable development. It highlights innovative solutions and detailed case studies led by states and regions, with many stories identified and enriched through CDP reporting. Explore here.

RegionsAdapt Subnational Adaptation Tracker

The RegionsAdapt Adaptation Tracker transforms CDP disclosure data into a visual and accessible tool, showcasing how states and regions are progressing across the adaptation cycle, from risk assessment to implementation and monitoring. By highlighting key indicators and trends, it supports transparency, peer learning, and evidence-based advocacy, while positioning subnational action within global frameworks such as the Global Goal on Adaptation. Explore here.

States and Regions That **Reported in 2025:**

Africa

Kenya
1. Nyandarua County

Nigeria
2. Cross River State

South Africa
3. KwaZulu-Natal
4. Western Cape

Europe

Finland
5. Region on Kanta-Hame
6. Region of Paijat-Hame

Germany
7. State of Hesse

Greece
8. Region of North Aegean

Lithuania
9. Klaipeda County

Portugal
10. Autonomous Region of Madeira
11. Autonomous Region of the Azores

Spain
12. Autonomous Community of Andalusia
13. Autonomous Community of Cantabria
14. Autonomous Community of Catalonia
15. Autonomous Community of Galicia
16. Autonomous Community of Navarre
17. Autonomous Community of the Basque Country
18. Island Council of Gran Canaria

United Kingdom
19. Scotland
20. Wales

Latin America

Argentina
21. Misiones

Brazil
22. Acre
23. Goiás
24. Mato Grosso
25. Mato Grosso do Sul
26. Minas Gerais
27. Paraná
28. Pernambuco
29. Rio de Janeiro State
30. Rio Grande do Norte
31. Rondônia
32. Santa Catarina
33. São Paulo State
34. Sergipe
35. Tocantins

Ecuador
36. Azuay
37. Pastaza

Mexico
38. Aguascalientes
39. Campeche
40. Chiapas
41. Colima
42. Federal District
43. Guanajuato
44. Jalisco
45. Nayarit
46. Nuevo León
47. Queretaro
48. Quintana Roo
49. Sinaloa
50. Tabasco
51. Tlaxcala
52. Yucatán

North America

Canada
53. Québec

United States of America
54. State of California
55. State of Colorado
56. State of Connecticut
57. State of Hawaii
58. State of Maryland
59. State of Minnesota
60. State of New Jersey
61. State of Oregon
62. State of Virginia
63. State of Washington

Southeast Asia & Oceania

Australia
64. South Australia
65. State Government of Victoria

Indonesia
66. Aceh
67. Central Kalimantan
68. East Kalimantan
69. North Kalimantan
70. Papua
71. West Kalimantan
72. West Papua Province

Thailand
73. Nonthaburi Province
74. Yasothon Province

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About CDP

CDP is a global non-profit that runs the world's only independent environmental disclosure system. As the founder of environmental reporting, we believe in transparency and the power of data to drive change. Partnering with leaders in enterprise, capital, policy and science, we surface the information needed to enable Earth-positive decisions. Our team is truly global, united by our shared desire to build a world where people, planet and profit are truly balanced.

Visit cdp.net or follow us @CDP to find out more.

About Regions4

Regions4 is a global network of subnational governments driving action in climate change, biodiversity, and sustainable development. It was born in 2002 to represent states, regions and provinces at UN negotiations, European Union initiatives and global discussions on biodiversity, climate change and sustainable development. Today, Regions4 brings together 59 members across 25 countries, collectively representing 171 subnational governments reaching over 430 million people.

For more visit: www.regions4.org