10th Anniversary REGIONSADAPT

Anniversary Report 2026

10 Years of Regional Adaptation Leadership

What a decade of RegionsAdapt teaches us about **delivering resilience at scale**



Regions4 Sustainable Development

Climate High-Level Champions

RACE TO RESILIENCE

CDP

With the financial support of Québec

Forewords

Over the past decade, something important has changed in how we understand climate action. States, provinces and regions around the world have been finding practical ways to respond by restoring ecosystems, adapting infrastructure, strengthening economies and building the resilience of the people who depend on them.

As a long-standing partner of the Race to Resilience, RegionsAdapt has ensured that resilience-building efforts remain grounded in the communities at the frontline of the climate crisis, and that the knowledge generated there reaches the broader global agenda.

The progress over this decade is real. Adaptation is moving from standalone plans into implementation, legislation, budgets, infrastructure, spatial planning and everyday government decision-making.

Regional governments are connecting climate resilience with sustainable socioeconomic development, nature, food, water, health and the well-being of their communities. And through cooperation, solutions implemented in one territory are becoming a source of inspiration and innovation for others.

That leadership is now directly traceable in the Global Climate Action Agenda.

Regions4 and RegionsAdapt are active members of Activation Groups 11, 13 and 17, covering multilevel governance, resilient urban development and culture and Indigenous-led action. Their participation translates the call for subnational collaboration from principle into practice, contributing across all six axes of the Action Agenda and bringing the experience of states, provinces and regions directly into the proof of progress that the global framework depends on.

Ten years of RegionsAdapt has made the next chapter clearer: multilevel governance should be strengthened, implementation capacity must grow, regional adaptation must become investable and solutions that already work must reach scale and speed.

RegionsAdapt and the Global Climate Action Agenda provide the framework. The regions in this report provide the proof.



Dan Ioschpe

COP30 Climate High-Level Champion

Forewords

Ten years ago, Rio de Janeiro joined Catalonia and Regions4 in launching RegionsAdapt at COP21 in Paris. We shared a conviction that remains fundamental today: the response to climate change cannot be built by national governments alone.

A decade later, regional governments have demonstrated their capacity to turn international commitments into public policies, investments and concrete results. But we have also learned that ambition alone is not enough. Effective adaptation requires strong institutions, technical capacity, long-term financing and cooperation across all levels of government.

Today, RegionsAdapt brings together more than 85 states and regions, representing over 470 million people. With more than 300 experiences shared, the initiative has demonstrated how regional cooperation can translate global commitments into practical solutions.

In Rio de Janeiro, we are strengthening climate resilience across our 92 municipalities, combining institutional capacity, environmental financing and nature-based solutions. Our State Environmental Conservation Fund (FECAM), supported by 5% of oil royalties, mobilises approximately R$400–800 million annually for environmental programmes. This illustrates how dedicated financing mechanisms can support long-term public policies, connecting ecosystem protection, climate resilience and territorial development.

As Vice-President of Regions4 for the Americas, I believe our next challenge is to strengthen cooperation among regional governments, share solutions that can be adapted to different territories and connect our priorities with financing opportunities.

RegionsAdapt has helped establish our place in the global climate agenda. Now we must go further: regional governments need greater participation in decision-making and the means to implement their commitments.

The next decade must be measured not only by the ambition of our commitments, but by the investments mobilised and the tangible results we deliver for our communities.



Rodrigo Tostes de Alencar Mascarenhas

Secretary of State for the Environment and Sustainability of the State Government of Rio de Janeiro, and Regions4's Vice-President for the Americas

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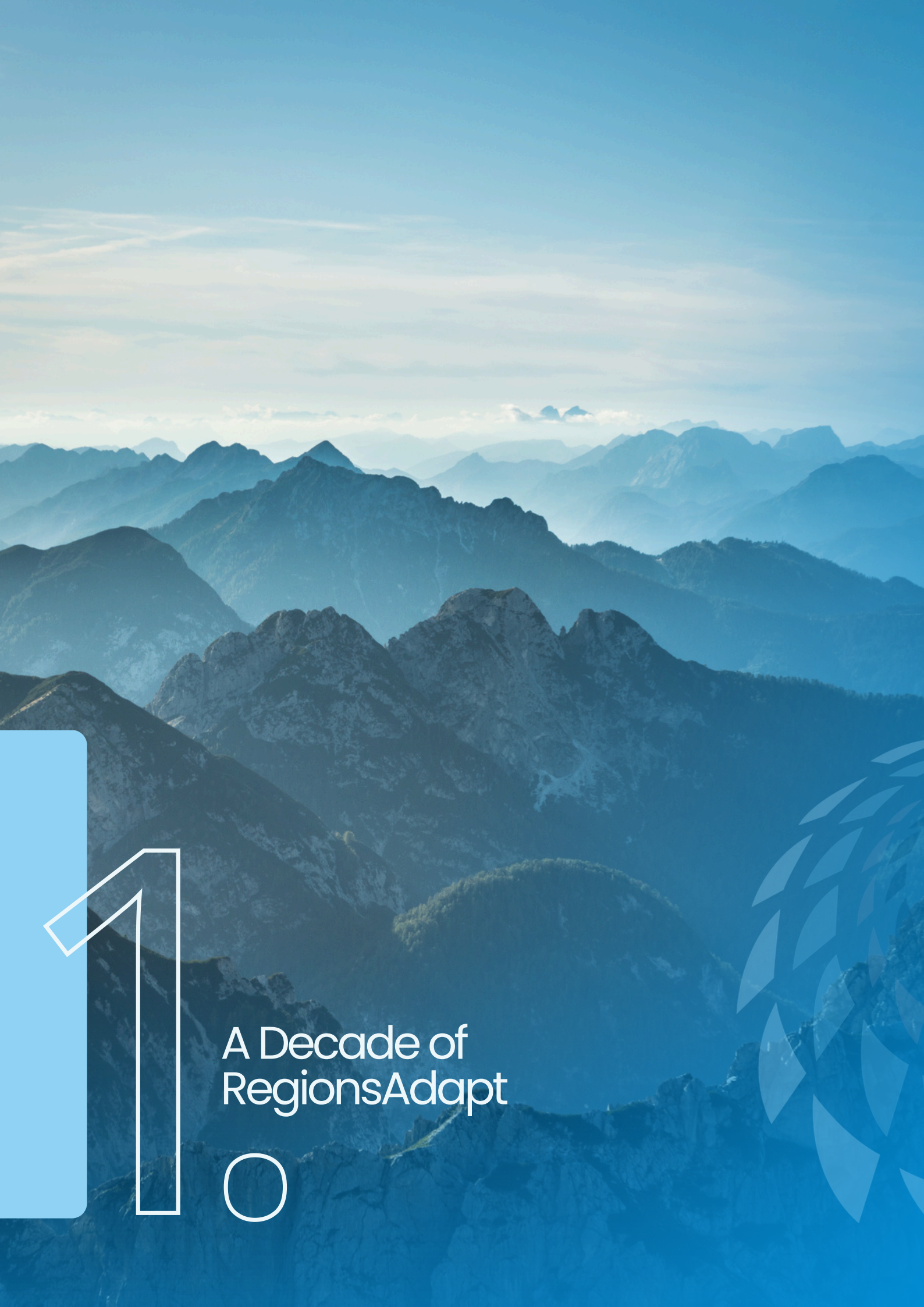
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10 A Decade of RegionsAdapt

Prologue

The RegionsAdapt Journey: A Decade of Leadership in Climate Adaptation

2015

A turning point for Global Climate Action

When the Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015, it represented a turning point for global climate governance by placing adaptation alongside mitigation as a central pillar of the international response to climate change.

It recognised that building resilience would be essential for sustainable development, and that this effort would require coordinated action across all levels of government.

Yet at the time, adaptation remained unevenly understood and inconsistently implemented, particularly at the regional level. States and regions were already responding to floods, droughts, heatwaves, wildfires, coastal risks and biodiversity loss, but their efforts were often fragmented, under-recognised and difficult to compare. Subnational action at a territorial scale had limited visibility, with few opportunities for structured peer learning and no shared global narrative of what regional adaptation actually looked like in practice.



RegionsAdapt was created to help close this gap.

Launched at COP21 by Regions4, the government of the State of Rio de Janeiro and the government of Catalonia, the initiative set out to build a global community of states and regions devoted to turning climate risks into action.

As the first international initiative dedicated specifically to subnational climate adaptation, RegionsAdapt provided a shared framework for appraising risks, developing strategies, implementing actions and reporting progress.

Ten years later, RegionsAdapt is a growing movement for a more resilient tomorrow.

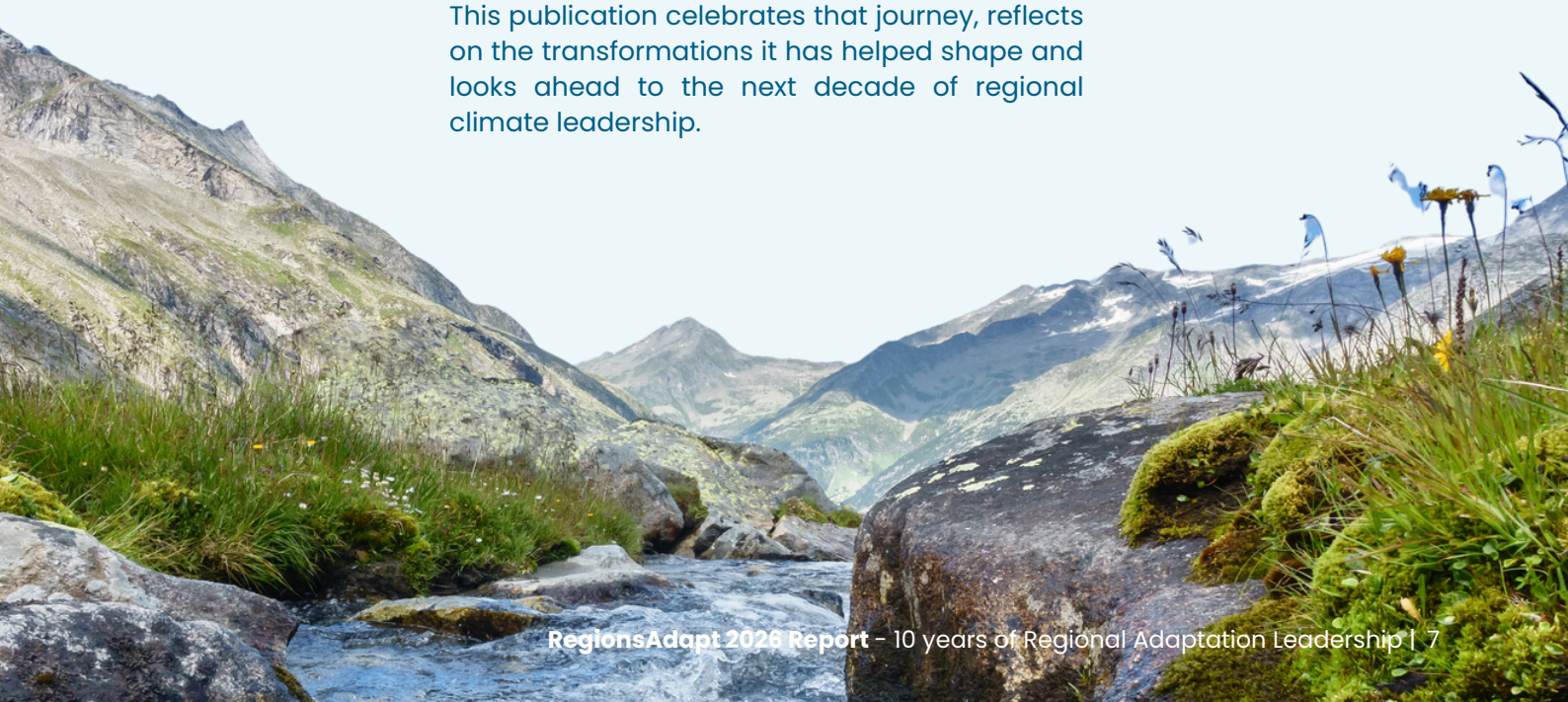
The network has grown into Regions4's flagship climate initiative, bringing together **more than 85 subnational governments** representing over 470 million people.

Over the past decade, RegionsAdapt has created not only a community of regional leaders, but also helped build and sustain political commitment to adaptation, bringing together governments willing to raise ambition, learn from one another and demonstrate what regional leadership can deliver.

It has also generated a collective knowledge base on what makes adaptation effective. Through reporting, peer exchange and shared learning, members have built a growing body of experience on what territorial resilience looks like on the ground and how it has evolved over the past decade.

Looking back over the past decade, RegionsAdapt has generated a rich body of data, experience and lessons on regional climate adaptation.

This publication celebrates that journey, reflects on the transformations it has helped shape and looks ahead to the next decade of regional climate leadership.



RegionsAdapt Anniversary Campaign

A Decade Captured Through Data, Stories and Knowledge

Over the past ten years, RegionsAdapt has brought together regional governments to advance climate adaptation in practice. With the support of the government of Québec, Regions4 has developed four anniversary resources that reflect different dimensions of the RegionsAdapt journey: the evidence of progress, the stories of regional action and the knowledge needed to support the next decade of adaptation – and this report itself, which draws those strands together.

Documenting progress through data:

States and Regions Climate Action Summary Report.

To celebrate a decade of reporting, Regions4 and CDP launched their first joint publication, **based on 2025 disclosure data of 75 states and regions across 10 countries.** The report presents key insights from subnational climate action and highlights **38 regional stories from RegionsAdapt members.**



Read the Report

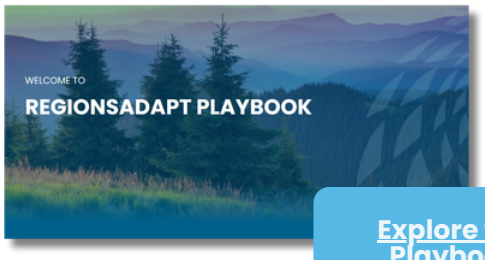


Explore our campaign

Celebrating Regional Stories:

A Decade of Leadership in Climate Action – 10 Years, 10 Stories of Progress

This social media campaign marks ten years of regional climate action through stories and interviews from founding partners and regional leaders, highlighting how regions are advancing adaptation through collaboration, innovation and locally driven solutions.



Explore the Playbook

A Decade of Collective Learning, Made Accessible:

RegionsAdapt Playbook

Built from a decade of collective experience, the RegionsAdapt Playbook brings together key principles, resources and examples to support regional adaptation journeys.

The Playbook complements the open-access RegionsAdapt Library, which gathers public resources, publications and examples from across the community.

You are reading it.

Bringing it all together

RegionsAdapt Progress Report 2026

This report is the synthesis piece of the anniversary – pulling together ten years of data, stories and collective learning to identify what a decade of regional adaptation leadership has taught us, and what that means for the decade ahead.

A Decade of RegionsAdapt

Ten Years at Glance

110+
peer exchanges, workshops, and high-level events

85+
states and regions engaged

10 years
of regional collaboration since COP21

300+
regional stories & case studies shared and amplified

46
regional governments reporting progress to the Race to Resilience

470+ million
people represented

85+
regional adaptation plans and assessments shared

2015

Launching a global movement.

RegionsAdapt was launched at COP21 by Catalonia and Rio de Janeiro as the first global initiative dedicated exclusively to climate adaptation led by regional governments.

2016 to 2018

Building the community.

Members pioneered subnational adaptation reporting through CDP, a global platform for organizations to report and share information on environmental risks and climate action, established thematic working groups, and expanded peer learning, technical exchanges and collaboration across regions.

2019 to 2020

Strengthening knowledge and cooperation.

RegionsAdapt produced its first flagship reports on multilevel governance and continued connecting regions and sharing knowledge throughout the COVID-19 pandemic.

Shaping the global adaptation agenda.

RegionsAdapt strengthened the collective political voice of regional governments on adaptation, became a Race to Resilience partner, strengthened its role in UN adaptation processes through the LGMA Adaptation Working Group, and promoted climate justice and multilevel partnerships through initiatives such as the Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships (CHAMP), which seeks to strengthen collaboration between national and subnational governments to accelerate ambitious climate action and implementation.

2021 to 2023

2024 to 2025

Driving accountability and ambition.

The network launched the first Subnational Adaptation Tracker, contributed to the UNEP Adaptation Gap Report, advanced adaptation finance discussions, and helped mobilise regional governments at the first Global States and Regions Summit. It also strengthened its engagement in the EU Mission on Adaptation to Climate Change through MAIA, supporting the use of climate research and knowledge to inform regional adaptation action.

Accelerating implementation & regional cooperation.

Building on projects launched in 2022–2023, RegionsAdapt strengthened practical support for regional adaptation. Through Pathways2Resilience(P2R), a flagship project of the EU Mission on Adaptation to Climate Change, it supported European regions in developing resilience pathways and investment plans, while COOP'R (2023–2025) strengthened peer-to-peer adaptation cooperation and capacity building across French and West African regions.

2026

A decade of regional adaptation leadership.

Celebrating ten years of impact through the anniversary campaign and the launch of the RegionsAdapt Playbook, RegionsAdapt joined the NAP Implementation Alliance that gathers all the tools and captures the knowledge, lessons and partnerships needed to accelerate implementation in the next decade.



2.0

The Evolution of Regional Adaptation: Five Key Shifts

Across a decade of regional experience, five major shifts stand out. Together, they show how regional adaptation has evolved – and what the RegionsAdapt community has learned about the conditions needed to move from climate risk to resilient development.



Shift 1: From Recognition to Leadership

Regional governments are indispensable adaptation actors

Where we started

Regional adaptation was under-recognised and fragmented.

What we learned

Regions have demonstrated their ability to lead adaptation and connect climate ambition with territorial action.

Where we must go

Regional governments must be recognised as essential partners in global adaptation governance and delivery.

When RegionsAdapt was launched in 2015, regional governments were rarely seen as adaptation actors in their own right. Their efforts were often fragmented, little known beyond their borders and largely absent from international discussions. Ten years on, that picture has changed. Regions have shown they can lead, connecting climate ambition with action on the ground, shaping national strategies and contributing to global frameworks. The challenge now is to turn this leadership into lasting recognition as essential partners in adaptation governance.

Working across every level of government

Effective adaptation depends on cooperation across national, regional and local levels of government. Countries are increasingly acting on this. Brazil is leading on what is sometimes called climate federalism: its **AdaptaCidades** programme illustrates a simple idea that effective municipal action needs support and coordination from the state level too.

Kenya offers one of the clearest examples: national strategies set the long-term direction, while counties design their own Climate Change Action Plans, built through risk assessments carried out by wards, giving communities a direct say in where investment goes. This approach is reinforced by FLLoCA (Financing Locally Led Climate Action), Kenya's flagship devolved climate finance programme, which enables communities to identify, prioritise and implement climate-resilience investments at the local level.

The relationship runs both ways. National governments increasingly ask regions for input before finalising their climate strategies because they know real change happens in the territories, not in a national ministry. In Ecuador, provincial governments have shaped national climate processes directly through CONGOPE, a network that gives regions a shared voice.

As this connection becomes clearer, there's growing discussion, including within the NAP Alliance, about how country platforms, the mechanisms countries use to coordinate climate finance, should better include subnational governments from the start.

Global frameworks are catching up

This shift is happening not only inside individual countries, but is also visible at the global level. The Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) targets, adopted in 2023, and the framework of 59 indicators adopted in 2025, have sharpened the world's focus on measuring adaptation progress and understanding what good adaptation looks like in practice.

This has taken concrete shape. The Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships, known as CHAMP, was launched at COP28 to strengthen collaboration between national and subnational governments on climate policy and finance. Today, 77 countries and the EU have signed on, a growing signal that national governments recognise the importance of stronger collaboration with subnational governments in delivering climate commitments.

Countries are also starting to build coordination mechanisms and financing channels to back this up, from microfinancing to inserting adaptation finance directly into local budgets.

Leadership beyond borders

Regional leadership can also extend beyond territorial borders. By pioneering new approaches, contributing to international climate finance and engaging in global networks, regions can set examples, influence wider practice and help raise ambition internationally.

This leadership is not confined to national frameworks either. A 2024 study by Dias and Antunes on regional climate leadership found that the Paris Agreement opened space for subnational governments to set their own climate ambition and engage independently in international cooperation, identifying Québec, California, the Basque Country, Catalonia, Wales and Scotland among the clearest leaders on this front. These subnational governments now take an active role in international networks, reinforcing peer learning and helping climate policy stay coherent across countries. Formal commitments through campaigns like Race to Zero and Race to Resilience add another layer of accountability, aligning regional action with global timelines.

A few regions have gone further still, choosing to act beyond their borders. Scotland became the first government in the world to provide dedicated funding for loss and damage, the money needed to help vulnerable countries recover from climate disasters they did little to cause. Québec has shown similar leadership through its own contributions to international climate finance, supporting adaptation in Francophone developing countries and standing as a key contributor to the global Adaptation Fund.

These examples show how regional governments can lead beyond their own jurisdictions: pioneering approaches, advancing climate justice, setting examples and helping influence wider international ambition and practice.

No single level of government can deliver adaptation alone. The last decade shows resilience emerging from many centres of action working in parallel, not from one.

Effective adaptation requires regional governments as recognised partners in climate governance, with the capacity to lead, innovate and influence action across every scale.





Shift 2: From Risk Assessment to Mainstream Governance

Embedding adaptation into policies, institutions and decision-making

Where we started

The priority was understanding climate risks and developing standalone adaptation plans.

What we learned

Adaptation is increasingly embedded across policies, institutions and public decision-making.

Where we must go

Climate resilience should become a permanent function of government, integrated across all sectors.

In the early years, much of the focus was on evaluating climate risks, assessing vulnerabilities and developing dedicated emergency responses and adaptation plans. Over the past decade, the strongest regional approaches have gone further: adaptation is increasingly embedded in laws, budgets, institutions and everyday public decision-making.

Stronger laws, stronger foundations

Legislation gives adaptation something a plan alone cannot: a mandate that survives beyond any single government. Progress here has been real and diverse. Lombardy adopted Italy's first regional climate law. The Basque Country's new law from 2024 goes further, putting for the first time adaptation on exactly the same legal footing as cutting emissions, building on two decades of joint projects like LIFE IP Urban Klima 2050, which brought multiple government departments, all three provincial councils, seven municipalities and five research institutes together under one roof.

Catalonia's ESCACC30 strategy folds adaptation into every government department rather than leaving it to one.

The pattern holds at a larger scale too. In Mexico, 30 of 32 states have adopted climate framework laws defining responsibilities and planning cycles; 8, including Guanajuato and Yucatán, have gone further with standalone climate laws and clear targets. In Brazil, 25 of 27 states have adopted State Climate Change Policies. In Ecuador, provinces have built climate roadmaps aligned with national frameworks through CONGOPE. The province of Santa Elena shows what this looks like up close: since 2018, it has coordinated with neighbouring provinces through the Coastal Cordillera Climate Change Consortium, a model that has since matured into its own Provincial System of Conservation and Sustainable Use Areas, now being considered for replication elsewhere in the country.

Surviving beyond a single mandate

That last point comes up constantly across the network, in almost identical terms regardless of region or income level. Adaptation strategies take years to design and longer to deliver, but political mandates and budget cycles are typically much shorter – and every change in administration risks stalling momentum a previous government built. Even with a dedicated Climate Fund in place, demand for adaptation measures consistently outstrips available budget, coordination across administrative levels remains difficult, and public trust in government action can be limited. A recurring challenge across the network is coordination between the scientific and political worlds, too, which often remains difficult since the two operate on different timelines. The lesson members draw from this isn't that legal frameworks don't matter – it's that a law or a plan only becomes durable once it is backed by institutions, budgets and coordination mechanisms able to survive political cycles. A plan can disappear with the government that wrote it; a law, a budget line or a standing institution tends to survive it.

Progress in adaptation planning: real, uneven and hard to measure

Adaptation planning has advanced worldwide, but regions are not all at the same stage. Some European and North American governments are already on their third generation of adaptation plans. Many regions in the Global South have only recently adopted their first plan or strategy or are still developing one. Some African jurisdictions say they do not expect to develop a plan soon, simply because they lack the funding and technical expertise to do so. This gap reminds us that legal and planning progress cannot be separated from resources: a plan is only as strong as the capacity behind it.

As more advanced regions move forward, another concern is emerging: today's adaptation choices could become tomorrow's maladaptation if decision-making does not account for future climate scenarios. Long-term foresight is therefore becoming a core part of what "good" adaptation planning means.

A final shared concern is knowing whether planning is actually working. Across our network, monitoring, evaluating and learning consistently emerge as a top priority, indicating the lack of standardised, practical ways to assess whether adaptation measures are reducing risk. Having a plan is one milestone; proving that it works is the next.

From RegionsAdapt 85+ members:



Making adaptation part of everyday government

The clearest sign of progress is not the plan itself, but how far adaptation has moved into the ordinary business of government. Across the RegionsAdapt network, regions are embedding climate resilience into legislation, public investment, spatial planning, infrastructure, budgeting and sector policies, recognising that adaptation is not one department's job. Wales' Well-being of Future Generations Act requires every public body to weigh long-term impacts in every decision. Andalusia is folding climate considerations directly into public budgeting, connecting ambition to actual resource allocation. In Morocco, regions are working to integrate climate considerations into their Regional Development Plans (Programmes de Développement Régionaux), so that future public investment responds to climate risk rather than being undermined by it. In Gauteng, South Africa, climate resilience is increasingly built into urban planning and infrastructure decisions, with the Gauteng City Region's climate response linking adaptation to spatial planning, infrastructure and long-term territorial development. Interdepartmental commissions, climate task forces and climate councils like these are increasingly becoming standard tools for breaking down silos and embedding resilience across all government action.

Regions are also investing in the people and institutions responsible for implementation: Jalisco has developed dedicated training for public servants; Lombardy's School for the Environment trains officials across institutional levels on climate science and international commitments; and Rio de Janeiro has trained 134 municipal and state staff through a dedicated capacity-building partnership with UN-Habitat, with nearly 400 more currently enrolled in a second course on city resilience planning.

A decade ago, adaptation was often an afterthought. Today, the strongest regions are no longer measured by whether they have a plan – but by how deeply climate resilience is built into daily decisions.





Shift 3:

From Environmental Action to Resilient Development

Adaptation is increasingly recognised as essential for resilient economies, ecosystems and communities

Where we started

Adaptation was largely viewed as an environmental and risk management issue.

What we learned

Adaptation is increasingly recognised as essential for resilient economies, ecosystems and communities – what territorial prosperity is made of.

Where we must go

Climate resilience must become a core principle of regional development with a special focus on nature and people.

Adaptation was once treated primarily as an environmental issue. Today, regional governments increasingly recognise that climate resilience underpins economic development, infrastructure, food and water security, public health and territorial well-being. Regions have started treating climate resilience as something core to their whole future, not a side project for one department to manage alone.

Adaptation: a reflection of the whole territory

Marking RegionsAdapt's tenth anniversary, the joint **CDP–Regions4 States and Regions Climate Action Summary Report 2025** counted 420 adaptation actions reported globally that year.

These actions show how broadly adaptation is now embedded in territorial development. Ecosystem-based approaches are now the single largest category, with 102 actions reported, followed by engineered and built infrastructure (88), government policy and programme actions (67) and educational or informational actions (55). Nature-based approaches are therefore not simply an environmental add-on to conventional climate infrastructure; they are increasingly part of a broader territorial response.

Sector data tell the same story from a different angle. Adaptation action is most concentrated in conservation (199 reported projects), agriculture (130), water supply (127), forestry (116), and human health and social work (83) – precisely the sectors on which territorial well-being depends.

Adaptation is therefore reaching far beyond environmental management, into the systems that shape how territories produce, provide, protect and sustain.

The conditions that enable or constrain this action reinforce the same point. Community engagement was identified as the strongest enabler of adaptive capacity, ahead of water security and access to reliable data. On the constraint side, budgetary capacity was the most cited barrier, followed by degradation and loss of green ecosystems. Together, these findings show that adaptation is not defined by any single intervention or sector. Its effectiveness depends on a territory's ability to connect ecosystems, infrastructure, institutions and communities around a shared response. One of the clearest expressions of this interconnected approach is the growing convergence between climate adaptation and nature action.

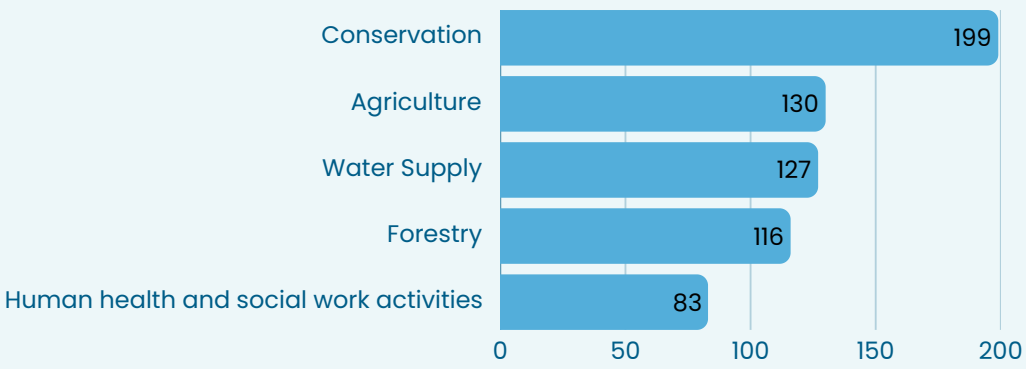
Climate and nature: each strengthening the other

RegionsAdapt's 2024 Progress Report, From Cali to Belém: Subnational Governments Leading Nature Actions to Adapt to Climate Change put the relationship plainly: nature and climate action reinforce each other, rather than sitting side by side as two separate crises. Healthy ecosystems are themselves a form of climate resilience – absorbing shocks, storing carbon and regulating water, while reducing pressures which would otherwise fall on engineered systems. At the same time, climate action can help protect the ecosystems territories depend on.

Of the 196 distinct climate risks members reported that year – led by drought, extreme heat, wildfires, water stress and river flooding – 57% were found to affect nature conservation and forestry significantly. To address this, around three-quarters of RegionsAdapt members were found to be developing adaptation plans complemented by biodiversity strategies, with governments like Andalusia, the Basque Country and Yucatán integrating green infrastructure, forest restoration and biocultural conservation directly into their climate planning rather than running it as a parallel environmental programme.

Andalusia's LIFE Blue Natura project protects blue carbon ecosystems along 900+ km of coastline while storing an estimated 13.1 million tonnes of CO2; in Saint-Louis, Senegal, mangrove restoration does the work of a sea wall against coastal erosion; Yucatán's milpa maya resilience initiative shows a traditional farming system can be a climate strategy too. Climate adaptation and nature action, in other words, are not always separate agendas – they are increasingly the same one.

Top adaptation sectors based on number of reported projects



***Source**: CDP Regions4 States and Regions Climate Action Summary Report 2025*

Putting people at the centre

But connecting climate and nature is only part of the resilience equation. People must be at the centre of how resilience is defined and delivered. This is the principle RegionsAdapt committed to when it became a **Race to Resilience** partner: a global campaign aiming to make 4 billion people from the world's most vulnerable communities more resilient to climate risks by 2030.

How adaptation is designed and implemented – and who has a voice in shaping it – matters just as much. **RegionsAdapt's 2023 Progress Report, Addressing Climate Justice in Regional Adaptation Planning and Actions**, made the case plainly: resilience cannot be built through infrastructure and technical solutions alone – those most exposed to climate change impacts need to be able to participate in developing the decisions and solutions that affect them.

This principle was developed further in **Regions4's 2025 policy brief, Cultivating Just Resilience at the Subnational Level**, which set out the concept of Just Resilience – making sure that climate and biodiversity responses are not only effective but also fair, inclusive, transformative and grounded in local realities. The brief, built on regional consultations including a workshop with Indigenous communities and provincial governments in the Ecuadorian Amazon, argued that just outcomes require both equitable processes – transparency, participation and knowledge-based decision-making – and equitable outcomes, where the costs and benefits of climate action are fairly shared.

Across the network, regions are putting this into practice in different ways. In Minas Gerais, climate justice is embedded as a pillar of the state climate plan; in Napo, the Environmental Leadership School strengthens Kichwa leaders' climate knowledge and participation in territorial planning; and in Santa Elena, Design Thinking combines community knowledge with technical expertise.

However, even as engagement with people increases, public trust may not rise at the same pace in every region. This highlights the importance, where needed, of investing in communication and building societal trust – complementing funding and institutional measures rather than relying on them alone.

Over the past decade, adaptation has moved from the margins of environmental policy to the core of territorial development. Resilience increasingly depends on bringing together healthy ecosystems, strong institutions, participation and local knowledge to build solutions that are relevant, inclusive and built to last.





Shift 4:

From Peer Learning to Collective Innovation

Regions are generating, sharing and scaling adaptation solutions

Where we started

Regional adaptation knowledge was fragmented, with few opportunities for governments to learn from one another.

What we learned

Through RegionsAdapt, regional governments have built a global community of leaders and practitioners, sharing practical solutions and generating collective knowledge for adaptation.

Where we must go

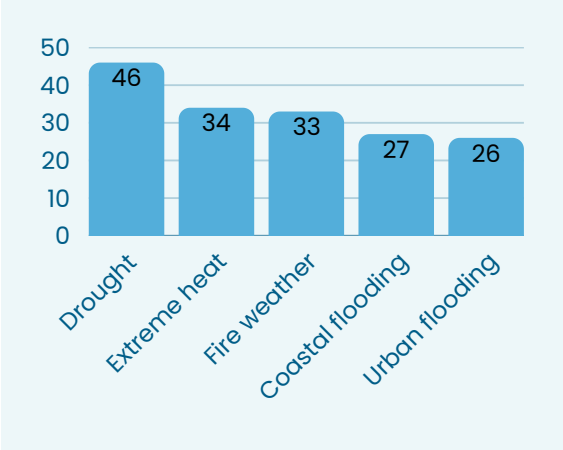
Regional governments must deepen peer learning and cooperation so proven approaches can be taken up and tailored more quickly across regions, while regional experience increasingly informs national and global adaptation agendas.

Regions operate in very different contexts, but many face similar climate risks and adaptation challenges. That is precisely where working together adds value: experience developed in one region can help others respond faster, avoid starting from zero and build on approaches already tested elsewhere. Over the past decade, RegionsAdapt has evolved from peer exchange into a global community for collective learning and innovation, where regions share approaches, build knowledge together and advance solutions collectively.

Solutions responding to shared challenges

Reporting has helped identify not only where climate risks are growing, but also where regions have experience and solutions that others can learn from.

Every year, through the CDP States and Regions Questionnaire, members tell RegionsAdapt what they are facing on the ground, and that reporting does not just measure progress; it shows where the network's most useful stories are. In 2025, regions reported 375 climate hazards in total, with extreme heat, water stress, drought, wildfire and flooding the most common. Behind each figure is a region responding in its own way: South Australia investing in desalination and wastewater recycling to fight drought, California deploying cool pavements and roofs against extreme heat, Goiás using satellite monitoring to catch wildfires in real time and Québec investing in green infrastructure to reduce flood risk.



Solutions that can inspire action elsewhere

The value of regional innovation consists not only in solving local challenges, but in creating approaches others can adapt. Paraná's ICMS Ecológico, a fiscal mechanism that rewards municipalities for environmental performance, has inspired similar approaches elsewhere in Brazil. The Basque Country's KAIA interdepartmental working group, developed under the European Climate Change Adaptation Mission, exists explicitly to design demonstration projects that are transferable and replicable elsewhere, not one-off pilots. Scotland has been advancing new approaches to adaptation monitoring and evaluation, strengthening the evidence base the whole network draws on. In West Cameroon, an ecological restoration and ecotourism initiative around Mount Mbapit – reforestation, erosion control and community-led tourism built around one of the region's most biodiverse landscapes – has become a reference point for other regions through the COOP'R programme, which connects governments across Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco and Senegal specifically to share experience.

Their wider value lies in showing how approaches developed in one territory can provide models, methods and evidence that other regions can build on and tailor to their own realities.

Solutions that inform global processes

Regional experience not only helps other regions; it can also strengthen the evidence available to national and global adaptation processes. Across the RegionsAdapt community, regional governments are already delivering action across the thematic targets recognised under the Global Goal on Adaptation, covering water, food and agriculture, health, ecosystems, infrastructure, livelihoods and cultural heritage.

This same body of action maps closely onto the six axes of the UNFCCC's Global Climate Action Agenda – energy, industry and transport; forests, oceans and biodiversity; agriculture and food systems; cities, infrastructure and water; human and social development; and finance, technology and capacity-building – through which the Action Agenda's Activation Groups are now translating the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake into practical delivery.

The next page shows how that evidence lines up, axis by axis.

This accumulated regional experience can do more than demonstrate implementation. It can help national and global processes understand what adaptation looks like in practice, identify the conditions needed for delivery and develop frameworks and indicators that reflect territorial realities.

With the second Global Stocktake now underway through 2028, there is a clear opportunity to bring this evidence into the Action Agenda and the next cycle of global climate ambition. The task is therefore not simply to align regional action with global adaptation frameworks, but to ensure that regional experience helps shape them – informing national adaptation planning, the Global Goal on Adaptation, the UNFCCC Action Agenda and the second Global Stocktake.

From Territories to Global Delivery

How regional climate solutions are informing the Global Climate Action Agenda

Behind every data point in RegionsAdapt are real stories, solutions and experiences from regions on the frontlines of climate adaptation – evidence of states and regions advancing global adaptation goals.

Through the Arboris and Regions4 Knowledge Hub, this evidence is mapped against the six axes of the Global Climate Action Agenda – the structure through which the Global Stocktake's outcomes are being translated into delivery – showcasing the role of states and regions within the Granary of Solutions, and highlighting where regional experience is already shaping global climate delivery.



1. Transitioning Energy, Industry & Transport

Cross River State, Nigeria: A $5 billion Green Economy Initiative is building an e-mobility strategy, including a local EV assembly plant, alongside a Solar PV and Lithium Battery Manufacturing Hub. Read more.



2. Stewarding Forests, Oceans & Biodiversity

Andalusia, Spain: The LIFE Blue Natura project, protecting blue carbon ecosystems along 900+ km of coastline, with research tracking 13.1 million tonnes of CO2 stored in these ecosystems. Read more.

Saint-Louis, Senegal: Mangrove forest restoration as a direct response to escalating coastal erosion and climate vulnerability. Read more.

Scotland, United Kingdom: Saving Scotland's Rainforests is a collaborative action to protect Scotland's temperate rainforest. Read more.

Wales, United Kingdom: Wales National Peatland Action Programme is a coordinated restoration of Welsh peatlands, a major carbon store. Read more.



3. Transforming Agriculture & Food Systems

Jalisco, Mexico: A zero-deforestation certification for the agave-tequila production chain, targeting 50% deforestation reduction by 2024 and 100% by 2030. Read more.

Yucatán, Mexico: The Enhancing Mayan Milpa Resilience case study, strengthening traditional milpa farming systems for climate adaptation. Read more.

Flanders, Belgium: A Coastal Vision Plan setting out coastal protection infrastructure for the next 100 years. Read more.

Napo, Ecuador: Promoting Indigenous knowledge and sustainable farming. Read more.



4. Building Resilience for Cities, Infrastructure & Water

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: Multilevel climate leadership, linking Brazil's national AdaptaCidades programme with state support for all 92 municipalities. Read more.

Gauteng, South Africa: Turning flood risk into opportunity along the Kaalspruit River. Read more.

Jalisco, Mexico: Reviving the Santiago River, with wastewater treatment in the basin up from 61% to 75% since 2018. Read more.

Goiás, Brazil: The Zero Dumpsite programme, with municipalities disposing of waste properly up from 17% to 58% in four years. Read more.

Wales, United Kingdom: From 95% of municipal waste going to landfill to less than 1%, now second in the world for recycling. Read more.



5. Fostering Human & Social Development

Québec, Canada: The Multipartite Observatory on Zoonoses brings human health, animal health and environmental science together under a One Health approach to track and respond to climate-driven disease risks. Read more.

Assam, India: The Chief Minister's Climate Resilient Village Fellowship Programme engages youth directly in building climate resilience at the village level. Read more.

Morona Santiago, Pastaza, Zamora Chinchipe, Ecuador: Cultivating Just Resilience is an Indigenous-led biodiversity governance with three linked provincial stories on ancestral knowledge, land reserves and gender in REDD+. Read more.



6. Unleashing Enablers and Accelerators Including on Financing, Technology and Capacity-Building

Kenya, Council of Governors: Counties accessing climate finance directly, with US$ 82 million received through FLLoCA and US$ 24 million added from their own budgets. Read more.

Catalonia, Spain: A Climate Fund built on CO2 tax revenue, with over €500 million invested across 81 projects since 2021. Read more.

Rio de Janeiro & Paraná, Brazil: Paraná and Rio de Janeiro redistribute state tax revenue to reward municipalities for protecting ecosystems and improving environmental management. Read more.

Regions are already delivering much of the climate action the world needs. The next decade should build on this collective knowledge: helping regions advance proven approaches more quickly, strengthening cooperation across the community and ensuring regional experience increasingly informs national and global adaptation policy.



Shift 5:

From Adaptation Plans to Bankable Projects

Making regional adaptation implementable and investable

Where we started

The focus was on planning and identifying adaptation priorities, and adaptation was treated as a cost rather than an investment.

What we learned

Regions have built the economic case for adaptation, but planning has advanced faster than implementation and finance.

Where we must go

Regional adaptation priorities must become investable, financed and delivered at scale, with regions recognised as central to that finance, not marginal to it.

The focus, for much of the past decade, was on identifying adaptation priorities – understanding risks, setting out plans, deciding what mattered. The next challenge is turning those plans into real, funded projects on the ground. **RegionsAdapt's 2025 Progress Report, Financing Adaptation Where Change Happens**, put it directly: regions are the missing link in climate finance, sitting at the interface of global ambition and local delivery, yet still too rarely financed as such. A plan without money behind it is just a wish list, and that is the gap regions are now working to close.

Adaptation has made its case

Adaptation is increasingly understood not as a cost but as an investment with a measurable return – the Global Commission on Adaptation found that every $1 invested in climate adaptation can generate between $2 and $10 in net economic benefit,[1] while a more recent World Resources Institute study of 320 real adaptation projects across 12 countries found average returns of 27% over ten years.[2]

Making this case was itself part of how adaptation broke out of being treated as an environmental afterthought: once regions could show adaptation pays for itself, it stopped being a cost line for one department and became a mainstream economic argument for the whole territory.

Regions are leading in investments, not just recipients

Adaptation being worth the investment is only half the story regions have proven; the other half is that they are increasingly the ones making it. Regional governments are major public investors in their own right: in OECD and EU countries, subnational governments account for nearly 70% of climate-significant public investment, making their investment decisions critical to long-term climate resilience.

Across the network, members are exploring ways to turn adaptation priorities into investable projects by putting existing public revenue streams to work. Québec's cap-and-trade system covers 80% of provincial emissions and has generated over CA$ 11 billion for climate action to date; for 2025–2030, CA$ 1.34 billion of that is allocated specifically to adaptation, nearly tripling previous levels. Paraná's ICMS Ecológico redistributes tax revenue to municipalities based on environmental performance, and the model has since been replicated in 17 Brazilian states. Minas Gerais' development bank, BDMG, has mobilised US$ 400 million through sustainable bonds and climate- focused lending. In Kenya, the FLLoCA programme shows how a national financial system can channel resources directly to locally led adaptation, helping ensure finance reaches the communities that need it most. Île-de-France's €6 billion regional budget now finances more than 200 adaptation projects, from urban cooling to large-scale ecosystem restoration, backed by green bonds that make up more than a fifth of regional revenue.

Nature-based investment is being explored more widely: **RegionsAdapt's 2024 Progress Report** found governments like Catalonia and California channelling hundreds of millions into dedicated nature funds and blue carbon markets alongside their wider climate budgets.

Regions are also mobilising private capital

Public revenue alone will not close the gap. UNEP estimates the private sector could supply around US$50 billion a year in adaptation finance globally, if backed by the right policy signals and blended finance tools. Regional governments are increasingly building exactly that: the legal frameworks, incentives and financing vehicles that make resilience a viable business decision. Catalonia secured a €100 million loan from the European Investment Bank to finance green SMEs. The Basque Country's Clean Technology List gives companies tax deductions of up to 35% for investing in green technology, including mitigation and adaptation. Québec's Origo programme has separately mobilised CA$ 5 million to accelerate cleantech startups, private capital complementing its public carbon-revenue mechanism. Jalisco, Mexico's tequila industry – one of the state's signature economic sectors – has joined the government's Business Alliance for Climate to promote sustainable agave farming. Cross River State runs a ₦1 billion matching fund with SMEDAN to support micro, small and medium enterprises, with a strong focus on women- and youth-led businesses. A **2025 Regions4 review** found that private-sector partnerships like these now account for nearly one in five of all adaptation actions reported across the network, evidence that this is becoming a mainstream strategy rather than a handful of pilots.



Just Resilience Action Platform
Connecting regions to finance for people and nature

Making sure finance reaches the right places

Mobilising more finance – public or private – does not automatically mean it reaches the people most exposed to climate risk. Regions4's own **Just Resilience Action Platform** (JRAP) is built around that distinction: this mechanism for channelling investment toward projects that combine resilience with integrated, inclusive outcomes. Finance that never reaches the communities most exposed to climate risk doesn't close the gap; it just moves it.

Why financing remains the bottleneck

Despite this innovation, financing remains one of the most decisive constraints on subnational adaptation capacity. Many regions have adaptation strategies that stay aspirational: dedicated budget lines are often insufficient, multi-year allocations remain rare and access to international climate finance is typically mediated through national governments. Structural barriers compound this: weak institutional mandates, low creditworthiness, gaps in data and monitoring, and bottlenecks in preparing bankable projects.

Members describe this gap in concrete terms. Some European regions note that even with a dedicated Climate Fund in place, demand for adaptation measures consistently outstrips what the budget can cover, and that funding, public engagement and private-sector participation, including the insurance industry, remain the principal barriers to scaling further.

A more structural version of the same problem shows up in Latin America: budgetary limits, fragmented responsibilities across national, provincial and municipal government, and technical and data gaps that make it hard to build a case for larger projects. The scale of the gap is stark: developing countries alone face adaptation costs of up to US$365 billion annually by 2035, yet in 2023 only about 3.4% of global climate finance was directed to adaptation.

After a decade of progress, the priority now is to accelerate delivery at scale – turning more regional priorities into investable projects and portfolios, strengthening project-preparation capacity and connecting regional governments with the finance and partnerships required to act at the pace climate impacts demand.

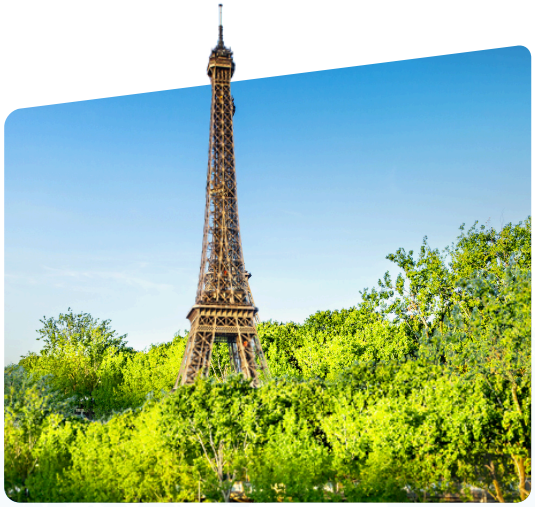




3.0

Regions in Action: Ten Regions, Ten Adaptation Journeys

Over the past decade, RegionsAdapt members have transformed climate ambition into action, developing solutions tailored to their territories and communities. From strengthening governance and planning to advancing nature-based solutions, water resilience and community-led approaches, these journeys illustrate the five shifts explored in this report, showing how regional adaptation has evolved in practice across different territories, capacities and climate realities.



Paris Region, France

From recognising climate risks to embedding adaptation across regional policies

Ten years ago, climate adaptation was still largely absent from political agendas in Île-de-France, despite the region's exposure to growing climate risks. That began to change after the 2003 heatwave exposed how vulnerable a densely built, highly urbanised territory could be – and the region began building the tools, policies and knowledge needed to prepare. Today, adaptation runs through regional action: the 2022 Regional Climate Change Adaptation Plan is integrated into spatial planning, biodiversity protection and public investment, backed by a €6 billion regional budget financing over 200 adaptation projects, with green bonds now representing more than 20% of regional revenue. That investment is visible on the ground – from 450 climate-resilient schools to large-scale nature-based solutions, urban cooling measures and ecosystem restoration. Île-de-France shows how a region can turn a single climate shock into a decade of structural change.

Québec, Canada

From secondary concern to nearly a central pillar of climate action

A decade ago, Québec's climate policy centred on cutting emissions, with adaptation treated as a secondary, longer-term concern. Today, adaptation is now a central pillar of climate action, integrated into land-use planning, infrastructure and public health, and backed by data-driven risk assessments. The shift shows most clearly in the budget – adaptation funding has grown from a few hundred million dollars to over CA$1.6 billion for 2026–2031, nearly 20% of Québec's total climate spending.

The urgency is real: 2023's wildfires burned an area the size of Switzerland, on top of recurring flooding, heat waves and coastal erosion. Québec's flagship "Accelerating Local Climate Transition" (ATCL) program, backed by CA$473 million for 2026–2031, puts municipalities on the front line – and through its long-standing support for RegionsAdapt, Québec has shown what it means to connect territorial action with global cooperation.





Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

From disaster response to integrated climate governance

Ten years ago, Rio de Janeiro's environmental response focused largely on emergency recovery and reconstruction after landslides and floods, supported by a basic 2010 climate law and no dedicated funding. Since then, the legal framework has strengthened, with greenhouse gas requirements incorporated into environmental licensing, including mandatory emissions inventories and mitigation plans for specific sectors. This represents a significant advance for a state responsible for 87% of Brazil's oil production, and it now directly finances its environmental programmes through the State Environmental Conservation Fund (FECAM), allocating 5% of oil royalties – approximately R$400–800 million per year – to conservation and climate action. Integration has advanced both vertically, by bringing climate and biodiversity agendas under one institutional structure, and horizontally, by expanding climate resilience planning across all 92 municipalities. Since 2024, the Ambiente Resiliente Programme has strengthened municipal capacity through risk assessments, technical training, local climate plans and nature-based solutions. AdaptaCidades, a national initiative launched in 2025, reinforces this work by supporting climate adaptation planning at the municipal level.

Basque Country, Spain

From first diagnosis to a legal framework that puts adaptation on equal footing with mitigation

The Basque Country has built a mature climate adaptation framework over the past two decades, from early vulnerability assessments and the K-Egokitzen study to the Klima 2050 Strategy, which established long-term priorities and practical tools for climate action. This foundation has supported cross-government initiatives, integrated adaptation into spatial and coastal planning and enabled action by provinces and municipalities through Udalsarea 2030. Law 1/2024 on Energy Transition and Climate Change marks a major step by giving adaptation equal legal status with mitigation and creating dedicated governance bodies. As climate risks intensify – particularly heat, flooding and drought – the region's priority is to take adaptive action across the entire territory. To do so, it must mobilise additional funding, increase public participation and involve the private sector more closely.





Cross River State, Nigeria

From a mitigation focus to adaptation on the front line

Ten years ago, climate action in Cross River State centred on mitigation – closing the energy gap with cleaner power and transforming public transport. Adaptation moved to the forefront as impacts accelerated: recurring floods and landslides, including a landslide that threatened the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary, home to the Cross River gorilla, the state's flagship species. As one of Nigeria's mangrove states, coastal flooding compounded the pressure, prompting mangrove replanting and conservation alongside decentralised renewable energy – solar, wind, hydro – now powering irrigation, desalination and flood-control systems in exposed communities. In the central-north, adaptation measures are tackling detrimental practices like bush burning that have worsened landslide risk. The state's priority now is building institutional and human capacity to access climate finance, with peer learning through RegionsAdapt proving especially valuable in connecting subnational governments.

Yucatán, Mexico

From vulnerability reduction to a resilience-based, cross-cutting approach

Ten years ago, Yucatán was at the beginning of its climate adaptation journey – building institutional capacity, creating dedicated structures and developing the knowledge needed to understand its climate risks. As IPCC studies advanced from its Fourth to Sixth Assessment Reports that work matured from a focus on reducing vulnerability toward building resilience across social, economic and ecological systems embedded into development planning through the State Special Program on Climate Change (PEECC). Coordinating adaptation with disaster risk management, led separately by Civil Protection, remains a live institutional challenge. Today, adaptation is a strategic priority integrated into the state's development agenda, supported by stronger planning, coordination and community participation. A key example of that is the project Women's Water House (U Yotoch Ja' le Ko'olelo'ob in Mayan language), which strengthens water resilience in southern communities through rainwater harvesting and the "Methane Mitigation Strategy for Livestock Systems in the Puuc Region: A Biocultural and Gender-Responsive Approach" initiative; these efforts focus on women-led governance – combining community-based adaptation with gender equity and local leadership in a model built for replication.





Catalonia, Spain

From strategy to whole-of-government, participatory governance

Over the past decade, Catalonia has built substantial institutional capacity for adaptation – first through the Catalan Climate Change Law, then through the 2021–2030 Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (ESCACC30), which sets 76 operational objectives and 312 measures spanning water, agriculture, health, infrastructure and civil protection. Governance has matured alongside it: coordination between the Catalan government and municipalities has strengthened, and Catalonia convened its first Citizens' Climate Assembly, where 100 citizens deliberated on renewable energy and food systems to shape policy. That structure has helped mobilise real finance, including a €100 million EIB loan supporting green SMEs – though Catalonia is candid that demand still outpaces its dedicated Climate Fund. Heatwaves, drought, floods, wildfires and sea-level rise affect the region unevenly, striking dense urban, coastal and rural territories differently – precisely why whole-of-government coordination matters.

Gauteng, South Africa

From climate awareness to legislated action

Ten years ago, climate adaptation barely featured on Gauteng's political agenda. Repeated flooding disasters changed that, building the critical mass needed for climate-aligned legislation – culminating in South Africa's Climate Change Act in 2024. Today's challenges are stark: continued dependence on fossil fuels despite frequent power outages, informal settlements clustered along riverbanks for water access and rivers under pressure from both scarcity and unchecked pollution that worsens flooding. The province's flagship response, the Kaalspruit River management project, tackles these threads together – clearing debris and pollution to restore water quality and availability, raising community awareness and improving riverbanks. Home gardening grew alongside it, linking food security to climate resilience. Gauteng's journey shows how a province can turn recurring disaster into the political will for legislated, community-rooted adaptation.





Jalisco, Mexico

From environmental planning to institutionalised, cross-sectoral delivery

Jalisco's climate adaptation approach has evolved over the past decade from a primarily mitigation-focused agenda, including REDD+, toward a cross-sectoral and institutionalised approach to resilience. Today, recurring droughts, floods, changing rainfall patterns and heatwaves have made adaptation an urgent priority. Successive State Climate Action Programmes (PEACC) have increasingly integrated climate risks into government responsibilities, supported by stronger coordination through the Interinstitutional Commission for Climate Action and the State Climate Change Council. Jalisco's emblematic initiative, Jalisco Resiliente: State Adaptation Plan, provides the strategic framework for responding to these growing risks. Its implementation is reflected in actions such as Nidos de Lluvia (Rain Nests), which strengthens water security for households and communities facing drought through rainwater harvesting. PEACC 2025–2030 includes 52 adaptation actions across 13 state agencies, translating this strategy into coordinated, tangible measures.

Santa Elena, Ecuador

From isolated actions to collaborative, ecosystem-based resilience

Over the past decade, Santa Elena has moved from addressing climate challenges through individual, disconnected actions toward an integrated, collaborative approach to adaptation. A turning point came in 2018, when the province joined neighbouring provinces and municipalities to form the Coastal Cordillera Climate Change Consortium – a governance model that has since matured into the Provincial System of Conservation and Sustainable Use Areas (SPACUS-SE), protecting more than 63,000 hectares of ecosystems while supporting biodiversity conservation, water regulation and sustainable livelihoods. That same collaborative instinct shows up in how Santa Elena builds capacity: its ecosystem-based adaptation training in the Chongón-Colonche Ecological Corridor uses Design Thinking to combine community knowledge with academic expertise, rather than leaning on technical jargon that few can act on. Santa Elena's experience demonstrates how nature-based solutions and territorial governance can reinforce each other – and how resilience built with communities tends to last longer than resilience built for them.





4

The Way Forward: From Regional Leadership to Accelerated Delivery

RegionsAdapt 2.0

Supporting the next decade of regional leadership

The past decade has confirmed that regions are not just impacted by climate change – they are essential drivers of adaptation. This report has traced that evolution: from recognising risks, to embedding adaptation in governance, strengthening territorial prosperity, fostering innovation and unlocking finance. RegionsAdapt's own journey reflects this same progression, from climate justice to nature and now to investment.

These five shifts also reveal where the next decade must focus: not on proving the importance of regional adaptation, but on closing the gap between leadership and delivery.

The next decade is about turning ambition into delivery. The priority is no longer proving the role of regions, but enabling them to accelerate implementation, mobilise resources and build resilience at the scale climate impacts demand.

This requires stronger cooperation across all levels of governance and a global shift towards treating regions as partners in shaping adaptation solutions.

RegionsAdapt 2.0 will build on ten years of experience to help close this delivery gap, guided by its 2026–2028 Strategy. Its global community will remain at its core, connecting regions through peer learning and collective advocacy, sharing what works, building implementation capacity and linking members with technical and financial partners. With the right resources and partnerships, RegionsAdapt can help connect regional priorities with national adaptation processes and financing pathways, and, through Country Chapters and thematic or language support, meet each region where it stands.

Join RegionsAdapt, support the next decade

Regions are already delivering adaptation. More members and more partners mean faster delivery at greater scale.

Join the network. If you are a state, province or region working on adaptation, you can become a member at no cost. More info.

Support our work. Partners, funders and technical institutions can help more regions turn plans into delivery, and connect regional priorities with national plans and finance, through funding, expertise or joint initiatives. Contact regionsadapt@regions4.org

A collective call for the next decade

Delivering this next phase will require national governments, international institutions, development and technical partners, and financial actors to **work with regional governments differently.**

1) Recognise regional governments as essential adaptation partners

That role needs stronger recognition in national and international processes – with real representation, clear responsibilities and the support to match.

2) Strengthen multilevel governance for delivery

Move multilevel governance beyond coordination toward shared planning and implementation, shared responsibility and shared outcomes.

3) Shift from planning to implementation

Invest in implementation capacity, technical assistance, project development and the monitoring systems needed at the regional level.

4) Make regional adaptation investable

Build real pathways from adaptation need to adaptation finance, strengthen and build portfolios of subnational bankable projects and connect regional governments with financial institutions, development partners and technical organisations.

5) Scale and connect regional solutions

Accelerate the knowledge exchange, partnerships and cooperation needed to adapt and expand what already works, rather than reinventing it region by region.

Ten years ago, **RegionsAdapt** was created to mobilise and strengthen **regional leadership on adaptation.**

The priority now is to build the **partnerships**, **capacity** and **finance** needed to accelerate delivery at the scale and pace climate impacts demand.

RegionsAdapt
Community Members












Nature is needed


SCOTLAND


COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan

Acknowledgements and contributions

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Race to Resilience

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/regionsadapt

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