Submission by the Republic of Senegal on behalf of the Least Developed Countries Group (LDCs) to the second workshop under the Glasgow - Sharm-el Sheikh (GlaSS) Work Programme on Global Goal on Adaptation.

The Republic of Senegal is pleased to make this submission on behalf of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in response to the call for submission under conclusion FCCC/SB/2022/L.7, para. 4 on the subsequent workshops, including on general considerations, the topics for discussion under the themes identified in the compilation and synthesis of submissions, areas of work, expected outcomes, examples, case studies and modalities, for each workshop to be conducted in 2022.

The launch of the two-year Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme at COP26 represents a significant step forward in establishing the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) outlined in the Paris Agreement. It embodies one of the notable wins at COP26 where discussions and the subsequent decision, reinforced that adaptation action is inherently national and local, although it contributes to a global agenda. For least developed countries, it is crucial that the GGA reflects the realities on the ground and will be nationally determined and locally appropriate.

This submission will focus on the expectations of the LDC Group in advancing the upcoming (second) virtual work of the GlaSS on enhancing adaptation action and support.

MODALITY OF THE WORKSHOP

The LDC Group would like to provide some suggestions around the modality of the upcoming workshop. Our Group has registered its concern around the virtual workshop as foreseeable challenges arising from different levels of internet connectivity, technological and technical availability as well as difference in time zones will make our work difficult and heighten the inequalities in the Parties' level of participation and engagement. Thus, our group would request this workshop to be organized with due consideration to those afore-mentioned elements that might put a toll on the LDC's participation and engagement.

The upcoming virtual workshop should also benefit from a breakout group discussion to let conversations flow much easier and lead to concrete technical outcomes. Limiting each intervention from parties and observers to 3 minutes could help accommodate broad engagement from participants. Our group would like to suggest that the workshops should not be conventional, but rather convening moments around which an ongoing flow of technical information, discussion, and work is designed and advanced. Two facilitators and breakout moderators can play a leading role in the organization of the workshop.

While the workshop is a party-led process, the LDC Group would also like to highlight the need for an inclusive process that integrates the voices and perspectives of vulnerable groups, civil society, and grassroots organisations representing indigenous people and local communities, women, youth, and other marginalized groups.

The LDC group also sees good opportunity for the secretariat to prepare a short presentation on the outcome of the first workshop drawing on similarities and converging views to help facilitate the conversation and the points of divergence which will require more work.

The LDC group would also like to underline the need to associate certain relevant organizations in the workshop to make presentations on key potential indicator applicable at the global level and experiences on their application globally, nationally and locally

The Group also propose to have the intervention of the IPCC, in order to better deepen the reflection for a common understanding of the terms contained in article 2 of the Paris Agreement, in particular in point 1. b), “Strengthening capacities to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change and promoting resilience to these changes”; propose indicators, methodologies or tools that would enable countries to be able to measure these different aspects of adaptation.

ENHANCING ADAPTATION ACTION AND SUPPORT

Adaptation will be a key response to unavoidable climate change in LDCs but will only be successfully achieved at a significant cost. It requires, inter alia, effective natural resource management, building functional institutions, building capacities and capabilities, improving literacy, etc. These should hold integral part in the national development priorities to build a sustainable economy. The addition of climate risks in the planning and implementation of national development policies and plans would help reduce vulnerability and boost development but comes at a high cost.

The IPCC AR6 WG2 report clearly shows that the vulnerable countries are facing severe constraints to adaptation, particularly on finance. Global climate finance on adaptation is still insufficient. This includes public and private finance resources. Rapid scaling up of climate finance is needed, using various financial instruments including innovative ones. Enhanced mobilisation and access to financial resources are essential for the implementation of successful adaptation and to reduce adaptation gaps. The Global Goal on Adaptation was established by the Paris Agreement to enhance **adaptive capacity**, **strengthening resilience** and **reduce vulnerability to climate change**. This goal not only serves the purpose of having a target to work towards, but also forms part of a complete adaptation regime under the Paris Agreement, with the aim to ensure an adequate adaptation response in light of the inadequate mitigation ambition and means of implementation.

The LDC Group in its past submission noted that there is a need for a set of shared indicators, at the international level, to get a better picture of the different national circumstances and progress on adaptation, including but not limited to reducing vulnerabilities and risks, availability, and accessibility of means of implementation including finance, capacity building and technology transfer and efficiency of robust monitoring and evaluation systems. This global picture is needed for the GGA to show how well (or not) countries are doing and what the current needs are. The LDC Group agrees with the reflection by some parties at the first workshop that ''the global community should be able to understand the '*direction of travel' on adaptation action, and understand the required efforts*''. Synthesizing and analyzing national information across key adaptation indicators at the global level

will ensure that progress is being made towards the objectives of GGA. This exercise should not be mistaken for aggregation of national metrics, but rather as review of various national information and assessments, that can provide a global narrative on adaptation and resilience.

To this effect, the LDC group believes that the assessment of GGA should stir political momentum that will drive adaptation action. Such visibility will also shed light on the need developing countries face in meeting their respective national adaptation plans. The LDC Group also believes that the implementation of the GlaSS work program should contribute to advancing support for adaptation at the national level for vulnerable countries. The upcoming workshop should contribute to inform and bring clarity on insufficiencies of adaptation planning, implementation and means of implementation.