

**Submission by the Republic of Senegal on behalf of the Least Developed Countries Group (LDCs) on how to achieve the objectives of 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 decision 3/CMA.4, para. 16 on sharing views on the workshops to be held in 2023, including questions related to the themes of those workshops. This submission will focus on the expectations of the LDC Group on the themes of the next four workshops of the GlaSS and the expected outcomes. The submission will also consider the latest information note published by the co-chairs of the SBs for the 2023 work plan of the work programme.

**THE FRAMEWORK AND LINK TO GST**

The LDC group sees the decision at COP27 as a milestone that has identified the framework for how GGA can be operationalized. But this is a start of a framework and not the end in itself. There are critical conversations that need to happen amongst parties on how the framework can have holistic guidance that responds to the objective of the work programme particularly objective B, which is understanding of the global goal on adaptation, including methodologies, indicators, data and metrics, needs, and support needed for assessing progress towards it. The LDC group, as it reflects on what this framework could look like, underscores the need to have indicators, metrics, and/or targets, as this framework is to support global assessment of progress.

For the LDC group, work under the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) shouldn't just be a technical undertaking at the global process but needs to raise global adaptation ambition, action, and support necessary to close the growing adaptation needs and finance gaps in the least developed countries, eradicate poverty and ensure food security and sustainable development. The LDC group continues to stress that framework or any agreed outcomes from the programme should not result in new reporting instruments but use available information including information coming through the adaptation communication.

As such, the GGA is inextricably linked to the temperature goal, as temperature rise is based on levels of current mitigation actions resulting in different levels of severity of impacts on developing countries making GGA a moving target.

The LDC group expects the outcome of the GST to provide a clear picture of how the Paris Agreement's ambition mechanism is working in the context of ratcheting up the ambition to keep the 1.5°C limit within reach and improve climate resilience. This, for our group, is not limited to mitigation but also adaptation. As the timeline of the GST and the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation (GlaSS) runs in parallel, it's challenging to link the goal on adaptation with the GST. The possible options would be to rely on the initial work on the framework for the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), the GST should contribute to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the GGA. The GST will be an opportunity to put in context the GGA with the overall structure of the Paris Agreement in achieving its long-term goals. Further, the experience from National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in terms of its formulation and implementation to date, also provides information on challenges and gaps faced by vulnerable countries in addressing adaptation needs.

The output of the GST must result in enhanced mobilization of and simplify access to financial resources. It should also recognize the interlinkage with mitigation and finance to show where the gaps are arising from. This is critical to close the adaptation gap. The GST should also provide technical guidance on what the different sectors can do to move to more climate resilience.

The LDC group also notes the range of work underway by the different constituted bodies that can help contextualize and inform discussions on GlaSS. This includes work undertaken by the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, the Standing Committee on Finance, the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, the Paris Committee on Capacity Building, the Nairobi Work Programme and more. The discussions in the GlaSS should leverage, raise awareness about and utilize the rich existing work already done on adaptation.

## REFLECTION ON THE INFORMATION NOTE

The LDC group would like to appreciate the work of the Co-facilitators supported by the secretariat for the information note prepared to inform the work to be undertaken in 2023 on the GLaSS Work Programme. The LDC group would like to share its views on the information note, in particular on the workshop agenda and the modality of engagement.

### *Themes*

The LDC group expresses its gratitude to the co-chairs for their diligent efforts in designing the themes for the upcoming four workshops in line with the guidance given at COP27. However, we believe that there is room for improvement in organizing the themes to ensure that we achieve the objectives under the GLaSS and finalize the establishment of the framework.

In particular, we feel that it is essential to prioritise discussions on the Global Stocktake (GST) to inform the adaptation assessment ahead of its conclusion in June. Therefore, we recommend bringing forward Workshop 7, as outlined in the information note, to become the new Workshop 5. This workshop will provide a valuable opportunity to delve into what the current GST cycle could cover, setting the stage for the subsequent workshops to continue with the framework's establishment.

Workshop 6 should focus on target-setting, metrics, methodologies, and indicators for the global goal on adaptation in line with decision 3/CMA.4, paragraph 20(a). This workshop should include discussions on how the metrics, indicators, and targets reflect and consider the dimensions, themes, and cross-cutting considerations outlined in CMA 4, paragraph 10. Additionally, it is important to ensure that the workshop builds on the discussions that took place in Workshop 5 while avoiding duplicative conversations. One way to achieve this is by identifying the key takeaways from Workshop 5 and incorporating them into the agenda

The following Workshop 7 should remain flexible enough to build on the progress made in Workshop 6 and continue to develop the framework. This workshop should also consider cross-cutting issues, including those mentioned in paragraph 20(g)(e) of decision 3/CMA.4.

Workshop 8 should provide an opportunity for parties to start narrowing down their options ahead of the negotiations at COP28. By following this revised structure, we believe we can make significant progress in establishing the framework and achieving the objectives under the GLaSS.

Finally, the LDC Group recognizes the need for flexibility in terms of the workshop themes, which may evolve depending on the discussions and outcomes of each workshop. However, it is important to ensure that the available time and space are fully utilized to achieve the objectives of the GLaSS work programme and to arrive at COP28 with a clear understanding of the framework for the GGA.

### ***On the Modalities***

The LDC group welcomes the early start to the year with the four workshops on the GLaSS Work Programme that will be conducted in 2023. The LDC group supports the modality of having in-person engagement ensuring balanced geographical representation.

The LDC group is of the view that Unlike the previous four workshops, which focused more on sharing expert knowledge and best practices, the upcoming workshops need to be more interactive and hands-on. Parties need to be given the opportunity to test ideas through a retreat modality, where they can engage with each other and work together towards establishing the framework. We highly recommend modalities used for the NCQG retreats be applied to the upcoming workshop.

The LDC group welcomes the 4-6 hour per day setting suggested for the workshops. In addition, we hope parties present in person will use the time outside the formal meeting for an informal discussion to advance the work. For this, the secretariat and organizing host country can provide open spaces for engagement. The LDC group recognizes the importance of having the right representatives to be present in the room to ensure consistency in engagement and to not restart discussion that has advanced in the workshop in the negotiation rooms. Thus the LDC group would recommend modalities of invitation to use the like of the NCQG where negotiation groups are made aware of invitations and space is provided for representatives to the group.

\*\*\*\*\*