

*Thank you, Co-facilitator, for this opportunity.*

*Let me highlight some overarching messaging:*

- 1. We have seen progress on adaptation but not on the scale that is needed. More climate extremes are happening around the world even at the current 1.1 degree warming, and which will just increase over time. We are not moving fast enough to adapt and safeguard vulnerable people and ecosystems.*
- 2. Countries are already developing their NAPs but there are still huge implementation gaps. Implementation gaps in terms of capacity building, technical support such as vulnerable assessment (especially downscaling model), and finance. GST should address these huge gaps and provide recommendation on how to address it.*
- 3. Transformational adaptation is key for scaling up adaptation and building climate resilience, but still the adaptation is fragmented. GST process should try an effort on how countries can be able to get support for transformational actions on the ground especially on key themes and sectors such as Ecosystems, Food, Water, Infrastructure, Health, Cities, and others. Local communities and Indigenous people's rights and their participation is critical in adaptation and loss and damage planning and implementation.*
- 4. Nature-based solutions or Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) is one of the options that we cannot undermine that helps to build climate resilience in vulnerable countries and communities. Scaling up the NbS for CCA helps to address the triple challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss, and nature loss. IPCC highlighted that approximately 30 – 50% of earth's lands, freshwater, and ocean areas need to be conserved to build climate resilience at scale. The role of ecosystem protection and restoration in adaptation and resilience can not be ignored and guidance is needed.*
- 5. Financial support for adaptation and loss and damage should be in line with the global temperature rise and need-based. There is a huge gap in the financial support for developing countries. Public climate finance needs to be grant base, easy to access, predictable, and sustainable. In terms of loss and damage finance, support also needs for both economic and non-economic loss and damage in developing countries.*