

Thank you Co-facilitators,

I would like to highlight the fact that my intervention will be limited to my country's perspective. For a matter of saving time, I'll focus on some elements and provide a detailed version of my statement by email.

Again, we would like to renew our thanks, co-facilitators, for providing this space to talk about adaptation and loss and damage in the context of taking stock of the Paris Agreement implementation. My delegation would like also to commend you for the efforts you made for the organization and the preparation of this round table.

At the outset, Algeria associates itself with the statements delivered by Botswana on behalf of the African Group, and China on behalf of the LMDC group.

Co-facilitators,

At this stage, it is important to highlight that we understand Global Stocktaking as a periodic process that aims to assess the collective progress toward achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals, including the increase of the ability of countries to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production. The assessment has to conduct solutions, we hope concrete, for strengthening the global response to climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts made by countries to eradicate poverty. In this regard, paragraph 1 of decision 19/CMA.1 stipulates that the process has to be comprehensive and facilitative and conducted in the light of equity and the best available scientific knowledge.

These are some critical elements that have prompted me to focus my intervention on aspects of vital importance to my country. But, before engaging, it is necessary to highlight findings coming from the Working Group Two report under the sixth IPCC Assessment cycle.

This report states that there are several adaptation gaps, that will continue to grow because of the existence of limits hindering adaptation to the negative impacts of climate change. Despite some progress due essentially to domestic efforts, gaps exist across sectors and regions. Among barriers and limits to adaptation efforts, we note limited resources, limited research capacities, and low uptake of adaptation science. The problem of insufficient resources supporting adaptation is attributable to the small proportion of global tracked climate finance targeted to adaptation and an overwhelming majority to mitigation. So, current global financial flows for adaptation are insufficient and constrain the implementation of adaptation options, especially in developing countries. Then, adverse climate impacts reduce the availability of financial resources by incurring losses and damages and impeding national economic growth, thereby further increasing financial constraints for adaptation, particularly for developing countries.

In the same vein, the profusion of extreme climate phenomena has led to some irreversible impacts as natural and human systems are pushed beyond the developing countries' ability to adapt. Climate change has caused substantial damages, and increasingly irreversible losses to human and natural systems, which will reach adaptation limits. Adverse climate impacts can reduce the availability of financial resources by incurring losses and damages and impeding national economic growth, thereby further increasing financial constraints for adaptation.

Having in mind these findings put forward by the last report of the IPCC, Algeria would like to highlight the following elements that have to be considered as benchmarks:

- The necessity is to take stock of the implementation of the provisions of the Paris Agreement dealing with adaptation by following a comprehensive approach that establishes the correct linkages among this instrument. It is not about Article 7, but this latter and other relevant provisions, namely Articles 9, 10, and 11. Coming back to the aim of this exercise, we do see the value of linking these articles, in the sense that climate action, from which adaptation is an important part, cannot be dissociated from the

financial and technical support to be provided by developed countries to developing countries;

- The establishment of linkages between adaptation and response measures, as far as developing countries are doubly disadvantaged. On one hand, they are affected by the adverse impacts of climate change and, on another hand, need to address the negative impacts of response measures, that could reduce their ability to address climate change and adapt to the impacts of this phenomenon.
- The recognition of the existence of bridges between the exercise we are conducting and the relevant ongoing process, under several agenda items.

On the last element, I'd like to emphasize the importance of the National adaptation plans as a vector for the improvement of global action to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change. This means that the overall climate framework has to take advantage of the wisdom accumulated by gathering available information on domestic experiences, and success stories related to the design, development, and implementation of NAPs. This dynamic has to be maintained and supported by the allocation of adequate, sufficient, and predictable resources to support developing countries when formulating, implementing, and monitoring their plans.

Our work has also to be linked to the process of the definition of the Global Goal for Adaptation. This element cannot be dissociated from the one that I exposed previously, as far as NAPs, are recognized as a communication channel on adaptation by the Paris Agreement and could be used for the identification of targets and indicators serving the definition of the GGA.

Finance remains critical, as well, for attaining the objective set out in Article 2.1 (b) of the Paris Agreement. For this reason, it is important to reach the goal of doubling adaptation finance, as stipulated by paragraph 18 of decision 1/CMA.3

Finally, co-Facilitators, my delegation would like to stress the hugeness of the adaptation science gap, especially in developing countries. Bridging this gap implies that the GST has to identify solutions and options to enhance the capacities of developing countries, especially for research, systematic observation, and modeling of climate change and its impacts on settlement and ecosystems, taking into consideration domestic and local contexts and circumstances.

This brings me to the end of my intervention.

Thank you very much.