YECAP AGYLE Training Programme

Session 5 – Loss and Damage

16-17 May 2023, Bangkok, Thailand
Miwa Kato, Team Lead, WIM ExCom unit, UNFCCC secretariat
In the next 45 minutes…

Loss and damage associated with climate change impacts

• Context
• Key elements
• Evolvement under the UNFCCC – milestones, institutional arrangements
• Entry points for engagement
Burning fossil fuels, livestock farming, land use change, fertilizer and other industries release GHGs

Atmospheric concentrations of GHGs increase

Global average surface temperatures rise

Morbidity and mortality level increases, and livelihoods and economic well-being are affected

Damage occurs to property and sources of food

Sea level rises, and so do the intensity and frequency of extreme events

Precipitation and wind patterns change, and ice melts

The international climate regime is built upon a clear understanding of the threats posed by, and the causes of climate change
LOSS AND DAMAGE ASSOCIATED WITH THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

- SLOW ONSET EVENTS
- EXTREME EVENTS

- INCREASING TEMPERATURES
- HEATWAVE
- GLACIAL RETREAT
- LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY
- LAND & FOREST DEGRADATION
- SALINIZATION
- FLOOD
- OCEAN ACIDIFICATION
- TROPICAL CYCLONE
- STORM SURGE
- SEA LEVEL RISE
- DROUGHT
- DESERTIFICATION

ECONOMIC LOSSES

- INCOME
- PHYSICAL ASSETS

NON-ECONOMIC LOSSES

- INDIVIDUALS
  - LIFE
  - HEALTH
  - HUMAN MOBILITY
  - TERRITORY
  - CULTURAL HERITAGE
  - INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE
  - SOCIETAL/CULTURAL IDENTITY
  - BIODIVERSITY
  - ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
The latest science tells us

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report:

- Losses and damages are already happening and will escalate with increased global warming.
- Adaptation does not prevent all losses and damages, even with effective adaptation and before reaching soft and hard limits.
- With increasing global warming, losses and damages increase and become increasingly difficult to avoid.
- Unequally distributed across systems, regions and sectors.
## The Convention and Paris Agreement

**Decision 2/CP.19, preamble, para. 1**

Acknowledging that **loss and damage** associated with the adverse effects of climate change **includes, and in some cases involves more than, that which can be reduced by adaptation,**

...establishes the Warsaw International Mechanism to address loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change

**Paris Agreement, Article 8 paras. 1, 4**

Parties recognize the **importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage** associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage

Accordingly, areas of cooperation and facilitation to enhance understanding, action and support may include...**Events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage**
## Items on loss and damage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) – Executive Committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Established at COP 19 as the main catalyzer under the UNFCCC process for enhancing knowledge, coherence, action and support to avert, minimize and address loss and damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Executive Committee guides the implementation of the three functions of the WIM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Santiago network for technical assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Established at COP 25 with aim of catalyzing technical assistance in averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loss and damage funding arrangements &amp; Fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Established at COP 27 With a focus on addressing loss and damage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM — Functions

Averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change in developing countries by undertaking the following functions:

| Enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches |
| Strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders |
| Enhancing action and support, including, finance, technology and capacity-building |

Executive Committee guides the implementation of the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage

Decision 2/CP.19
EXPERT GROUPS OF EXCOM

UNFCCC PARTIES

mandate the

WIM EXCOM

establishes

reports back to

provide recommendations

EXPERT GROUPS

**EXPERT GROUPS OF EXCOM**

- Task Force on Displacement
- Technical Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management
- Expert group on Slow Onset Events
- Expert group on Non-Economic Losses
- Expert group on Action and Support
The current workplan

The workplan takes into account, in a cross-cutting manner:

- Gender, in particular within the scope of the five-year enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan;
- Groups at the frontline of climate change, such as indigenous peoples and local communities;
- The latest and best available science;
- Strengthened collaboration across constituted bodies;
- The work, information and expertise of bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement and under international processes, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the Convention on Biological Diversity;

The five-year rolling workplan aims to enhance cooperation and facilitation in relation to the five strategic workstreams:
Five-year rolling workplan and youth involvement

Possible entry points for engagement:

2. Foster **public education** and **awareness-raising efforts** at the regional, **national and local level** with a view to enhancing knowledge and understanding of and building capacity in relation to loss and damage.

15. **Facilitate capacity-building** and **training** in relation to the application of technical guides and other knowledge products.

11. **Engage** those that are at the forefront of climate change, such as women, **youth**, indigenous peoples, local communities and persons with disabilities.

Where can youth involvement strengthen the work of the WIM ExCom?

Open the workplan:
FCCC/SB/2022/2/Add.2

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Second_5yrRWP_edited.pdf
The Santiago Network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change was established at COP 25/CMA 2 as a result of the 2nd review of the WIM.

- Aim to catalyse technical assistance of relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts for the implementation of relevant approaches to avert, minimize and address loss and damage at the local, national and regional level, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

- COP 26/CMA 3 strengthened the Santiago Network by agreeing on its six functions to facilitate the provision of needs-based technical assistance in developing countries.

- It also decided that it will be provided with funds for implementing its functions and establishing a process for the further development of its institutional arrangements.
The Santiago Network has six functions:

(a) Contributing to the **effective implementation of the functions of the WIM**;

(b) **Catalysing demand-driven TA** in developing countries by assisting in:
   - identifying, prioritizing and communicating TA needs and priorities
   - Identifying types of relevant TA;
   - Match-making developing countries and TA;

(c) Facilitating the consideration of a wide range of topics relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage;

(d) Facilitating and catalysing collaboration, coordination, coherence and synergies to accelerate action to deliver effective and efficient TA;

(e) Facilitating the development and dissemination of knowledge and information on averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage;

(f) **Facilitating access to action and support under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement**;
COP 27/CMA 4 finalized the institutional arrangements of the Santiago network, including its terms of reference.

The Santiago network has the following structure:

- A Secretariat that will facilitate its work;
- An Advisory Board to provide guidance and oversight on the effective implementation of the functions of the network;
- A network of member organizations, bodies, networks and experts covering a wide range of topics relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage.
COP 27 Outcomes - Funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage

Decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4 established:

- **New funding arrangements** for assisting developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, in responding to loss and damage, including with a focus on addressing loss and damage.

- **A fund for responding to loss and damage** whose mandate includes a focus on addressing loss and damage.

- **A transitional committee on the operationalization** of the new funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage and the fund.
Transitional Committee - Mandate

The Transitional Committee is mandated to **make recommendations for consideration and adoption by COP 28 and CMA 5** with a view to operationalize the funding arrangements and the fund. These recommendations will consider:

- **Institutional arrangements, modalities, structure, governance and TORs** of the fund
- **Elements** of the new funding arrangements;
- **Sources** of funding
- **Coordination and complementarity** with existing funding arrangements
The Transitional Committee will be informed by, inter alia:

1. **Current landscape of institutions** funding activities related to addressing loss and damage, and how to enhance coherence, coordination, and synergies among them.

2. The **gaps within that landscape**, including types of gap (e.g. related to speed, eligibility, adequacy, access), noting that these may vary depending on the challenge.

3. **Priority gaps** for which solutions should be explored.

4. **Most effective ways to address the gaps**, especially for most vulnerable populations and ecosystems on which they depend.

5. **Potential sources of funding**, recognizing need for support from wide variety of sources, including innovative sources.
The Transitional Committee’s recommendations will be informed by the following activities:

Two workshops conducted by the secretariat in 2023 relevant to addressing loss and damage

Synthesis reports prepared by the secretariat on existing funding arrangements and innovative sources relevant to addressing loss and damage, and outcomes of the various activities and deliverables

Submissions:
- Parties and relevant organizations invited to submit views on topics for and the structure of the 2nd Glasgow Dialogue
- UN agencies, IGOs, bilateral, multilateral and international financial institutions invited to submit inputs on how they might enhance access to and/or the speed, scope and scale of availability of finance for activities relevant to addressing loss and damage, including potential limitations and barriers and options for addressing them
2023 Milestones

1. March 27-29: First Transitional Committee Meeting; Luxor, Egypt
2. April 10-16: Spring Meetings of the World Bank and IMF
3. April 29-30: First workshop
4. May 24-27: Second Transitional Committee Meeting
5. June 8-10: Second Glasgow Dialogue; Bonn, Germany
6. October 30 Nov – 12 Dec: COP 28/ CMA 5; Dubai, UAE
7. October 17-20: Fourth meeting of the Transitional Committee
8. Pre-COP 28 (date TBC): Ministerial consultations by COP 27 and COP 28 Presidents
9. September 29 August – 1: Third Transitional Committee Meeting
10. July 22-23: Second workshop
Youth involvement in Loss and Damage

Youth representative in the Expert group on Non-economic loss and damage and Task for on Displacement

Santiago network Advisory Board

YOUNGO has a working group on Loss and Damage and on topics relevant to the discussion e.g. human mobility and climate change, ocean

Irfan ULLAH
UNFCCC Youth Constituency – YOUNGO

Irfan Ullah is a Researcher at the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security in Bonn, Germany and is the Founder of Sustainability Week Pakistan. His areas of expertise include climate change adaptation, flood risk assessment, exposure and vulnerability analysis, community mobilization, youth empowerment and development. Previously, he served as the South and Central Asia Regional Focal Point for the United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth (UNMGCY) and prior to that, as a Community Development Officer at the Islamic Relief Pakistan.

Rose KOBUSINGE

Children and youth constituency of the UNFCCC (YOUNGO)

Rose is a passionate and driven Climate Action advocate hailing from Uganda, with a strong focus on driving individual, political, and non-state stakeholders to take action against climate change. Her mission is centred on amplifying underrepresented African voices in climate action and enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities, including refugees, children, and youth.
Where can you contribute further this year

**ExCom Meetings and Expert groups**

ExCom meetings are open to observers and input from youth would be highly appreciated, Keep up-to-date on meetings: [https://unfccc.int/wim-excom](https://unfccc.int/wim-excom)

YOUNGO will continue its participation in Expert Groups

**SB58**

The 2\textsuperscript{nd} Glasgow Dialogue

ExCom organizes a side event to showcase ongoing efforts on the ground and launch the 10\textsuperscript{th} year Anniversary of the WIM. 5 June 2023 13:15–14:45, Room Berlin, WCCB
Where can you contribute further this year

10-year anniversary of the WIM

The Loss and Damage in Focus: 10 Years of the Warsaw International Mechanism photography exhibition at COP 28 will exhibit select photos that depict ongoing practices to respond to loss and damage to showcase solutions and provide insight into the scope and scale of the challenge of climate impacts.

Join the photo campaign!
In the context of the Paris Agreement. Areas of cooperation and facilitation to enhance understanding, action and support include:

- Early warning systems and emergency preparedness
- Slow onset events
- Events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage
- Comprehensive risk assessment and management
- Risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions
- Non-economic losses
- Resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems
Thank you!

For further information on L&D:  https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/the-big-picture/introduction#loss-and-damage

For information on the WIM ExCom:  https://unfccc.int/wim-excom

For general inquiry, email <loss-damage@unfccc.int>
Factors affecting international climate politics

01 Retention of status quo of geopolitical and trade balances
02 Balance and reciprocity
03 The need for consensus
04 Supremacy of national sovereignty (Party drivenness)
05 Slow progression (compare to COVID)
06 Costs of transition – and need for just transition arrangements
07 Operationalizing the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances
What is Loss and Damage (L&D) – an example

Chitrakoot District in India is a hilly and undulating area with many rivers and rivulets, with a dry climate and where 90% of the population lives in rural areas.

The area is exposed to recurrent droughts, heat stress, and water scarcity caused by climate change.

Slow-onset events: For instance, droughts and heat stress, water scarcity

Extreme events risks: For instance, flash floods, forest fires

Non-economic losses: For instance, loss of lives, loss of biodiversity, loss of crop diversity have accentuated existing malnutrition, long distances to collect water, distress migration.

Economic losses: For instance, flash floods result L&D to housing infrastructure, especially for vulnerable people living in low-lying areas, crop losses, longer work-hours