

**RE: Call for inputs for the Excom's draft initial two-year workplan for the implementation of the functions of the Mechanism, in accordance with paragraph 5 of Decision 2/CP.19**

Inputs from: The International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)  
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The ICCCAD has conducted in-depth research on loss and damage specific to Bangladesh as part of the 'Loss and Damage in Vulnerable Countries Initiative'. Looking both at impacts from slow onset processes as well as extreme events, a broad range of approaches for addressing loss and damage were considered. Topics included (but were not limited to): local perspectives on loss and damage in the context of extreme events, assessing microinsurance as a tool to address loss and damage, assessing the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, loss and damage from the local perspective in the context of a slow onset process, legal and institutional context of loss and damage, and links between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

Key findings from the research revealed some of the needs for better addressing loss and damage at the national level. These items included: comprehensive risk management approaches, capacity building, collaboration and communication with relevant stakeholders, public awareness, linkages between processes, finance and technology transfer, establishment of institutional arrangements at the national level and more research to better understand loss and damage, specifically arising from slow onset processes and non-economic losses.

Paragraph 6 of Decision 3/CP 18 outlines a number of national development priorities that could otherwise help countries establish a comprehensive risk management strategy of their own. A comprehensive risk management strategy requires that both risk transfer and risk retention measures are financially supported and effectively implemented. Since risk transfer measures like social protection programs can be a burden on public finances, it is important that countries be provided with financial, technical and capacity building support needed to enhance such efforts.

The workplan should therefore include the following measures to help countries implement, inter alia, the actions outlined in paragraph 6 of Decision 3/CP 18:

1. Develop guidance for developing countries for undertaking national level assessments of needs and opportunities and to develop related national policies;
2. Enable the sharing of information from any pilot studies that may be taking place at national level already (ICCCAD is willing to share the experiences from Bangladesh);
3. Enable and support sharing of information on different aspects of loss and damage from research and other activities (ICCCAD, as the Secretariat of the Asia Pacific Forum on Loss and Damage, is prepared to facilitate this activity).

More specific to the enhancement of social protection programmes, ICCCAD puts forth the following activities for the Executive Committee to consider:

1. Convene regional expert meetings with relevant stakeholders to review existing social protection programmes so as to determine best practices, limitations in using these instruments, and their role in a comprehensive risk management strategy;
2. Develop guidelines for national governments to identify how to develop social protection programs to reduce the impact of losses and damages from climate change on the most vulnerable;
3. Develop guidance and provide support for countries to establish contingency funds and access additional sources of support to finance national actions to address loss and damage.