Range of approaches to address loss and damage for impacts related to sea level rise

Key findings from the breakout group

- SLR is not a stand alone problem, it leads to salinization and often subsidence
- USAID has implemented a no of adaptation specific projects in Asia and the Pacific to combat SLR
- USAID, Yale and AIT conducted a study on economics of adaptation that can be related to L&D assessment

- Action Aid worked with the local communities of Bangladesh on salinity of agricultural land; explored indigenous knowledge to link traditional knowledge with the scientific findings.
- They work closely with Government on DRR issues
- In 2010, they produced a report on Loss and Damage to find out international mechanism can effectively address the risk of loss and damage

- Professor Nishat from Bangladesh gave example on how salinity intrusion leads to loss of biodiversity of the mangrove ecosystem due to salinity intrusion in the coastal region of Bangladesh
- He also gave example of practicing salt tolerant rice variety in the case of increasing salinity
- Process of natural leaching of soil salinity

- Professor Zoo gave some examples of salinity intrusion in Sanghai and Tianjin province
- Case of subsidence in Shangdum due to over exploitation of GW in addition to SLR
- Case of biodiversity loss in agricultural ecosystem

- Malia from the Pacific recommended exploring the limitation of adaptation and scope of loss and damage in terms of: damage and loss, as well as permanency of loss
- Harjit from Action Aid questioned how to quantify the L&D of biodiversity
- Brad referred a study on differentiating the term loss and damage and how to quantify the biodiversity loss

- MicroEnsure gave example of Micro Insurance and Weather Index Insurance in the Phillipines
- Stated the difficulties in up scaling, lack of Govt support

- Hafiz discussed about the non-economic losses, such as of territory and loss of traditional livelihood and values due to SLR and the option of resettlement within and beyond the country limit
- He suggested explore the scope of para 14f the Cancun Agreement to address the risk of migration and loss and damage

- Mihir from India gave example from some of the studies and suggested that the narrative of disaster terminologies should be restated
- In terms of claiming the insurance payment, he stated the difficulties in firming the narratives of claims
- He suggested for piloting in a number of countries

- In response, Harjit raised a query about sourcing the fund for claim settlement is the most difficult part, as well to reach the most vulnerable group
- He also raised question about the appropriateness of micro insurance, national level insurance and international insurance mechanism.
- Here he illustrated the case of Pakistan in providing compensation for flood affected people from national and international funds

- Akio from APN gave focus of using climate change data at the city level planning
- Quality and quantity, both are important in the case of using climate change data for planning purpose

- Babu from UNEP focused on permanent loss and damage above adaptation
- He shared some exploration of knowledge on loss and damage from the APAN network
- Saleem suggested forming a sub-group of L&D in the APAN network

 Brad demonstrated some problem of maladaptation, like dam building often restricts the sediment flow that erodes the upstream channel bed leading to upstream intrusion of salinity

- Adao demonstrated a recent study of SLR in the Pacific, where they found that the rate of SLR will be much higher than the rate of AR4,
- Within next 500 years, one city will be lost due to SLR
- He recommended that in addition to adaptation, mitigation should also be given more emphasis

Some additional recommendations

- We should understand how L&D is different from adaptation
- What are the additional dimensions to address L&D beyond adaptation
- SLR and Stalinization is evident, we can't avoid included the relevant issues in the development planning horizon
- We should make strong commitments on fostering regional cooperation