

# Overview of the implementation of the work programme

**Expert meeting to consider future needs, including capacity needs, associated with possible approaches to address slow onset events**

12-14 September 2013, Nadi, Fiji



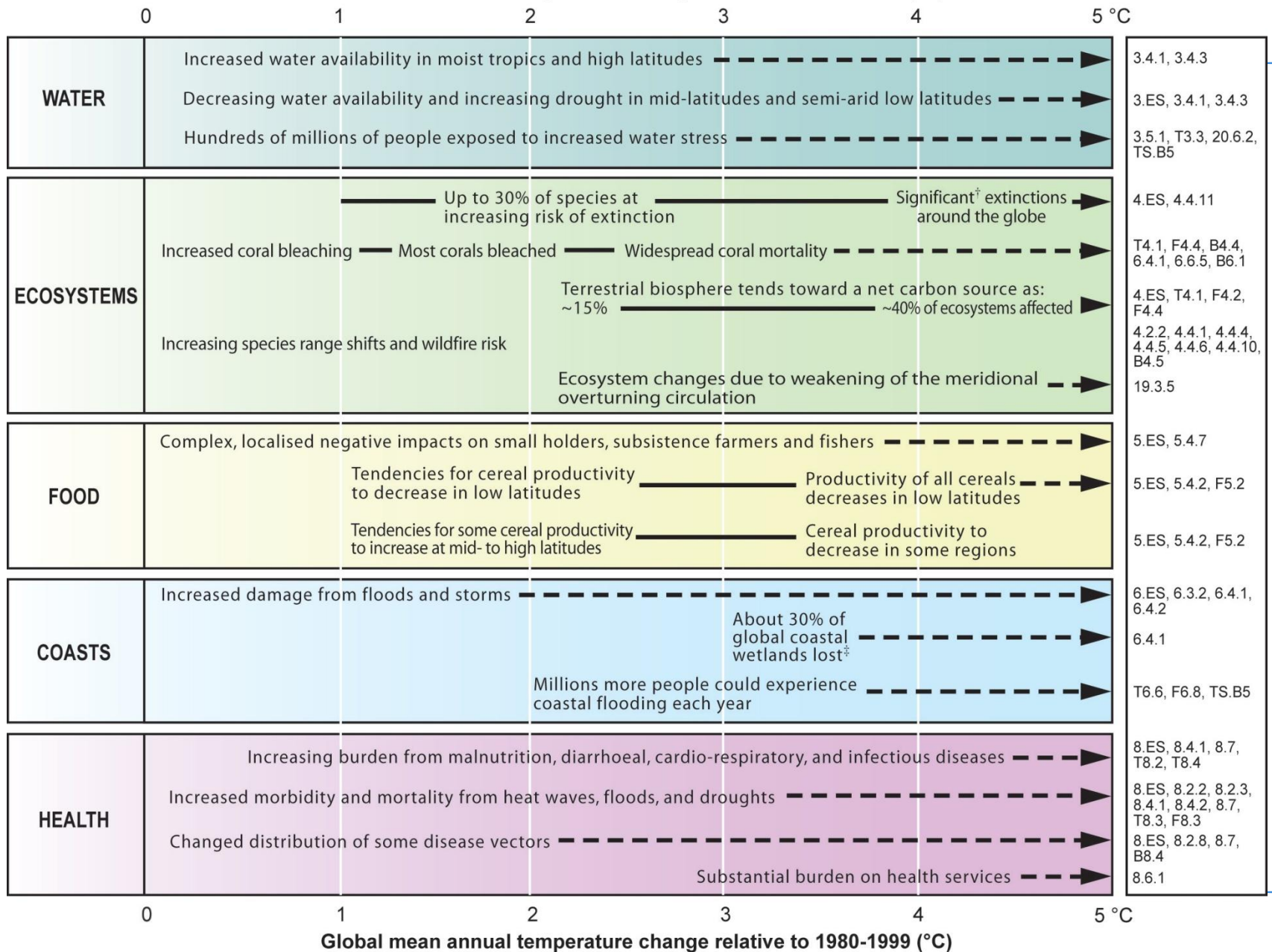
## In the next 10 minutes....

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- Some context of the UNFCCC Loss and damage deliberation
- Overview of the Loss and damage deliberation
- Summary of key needs identified under the work programme on loss and damage

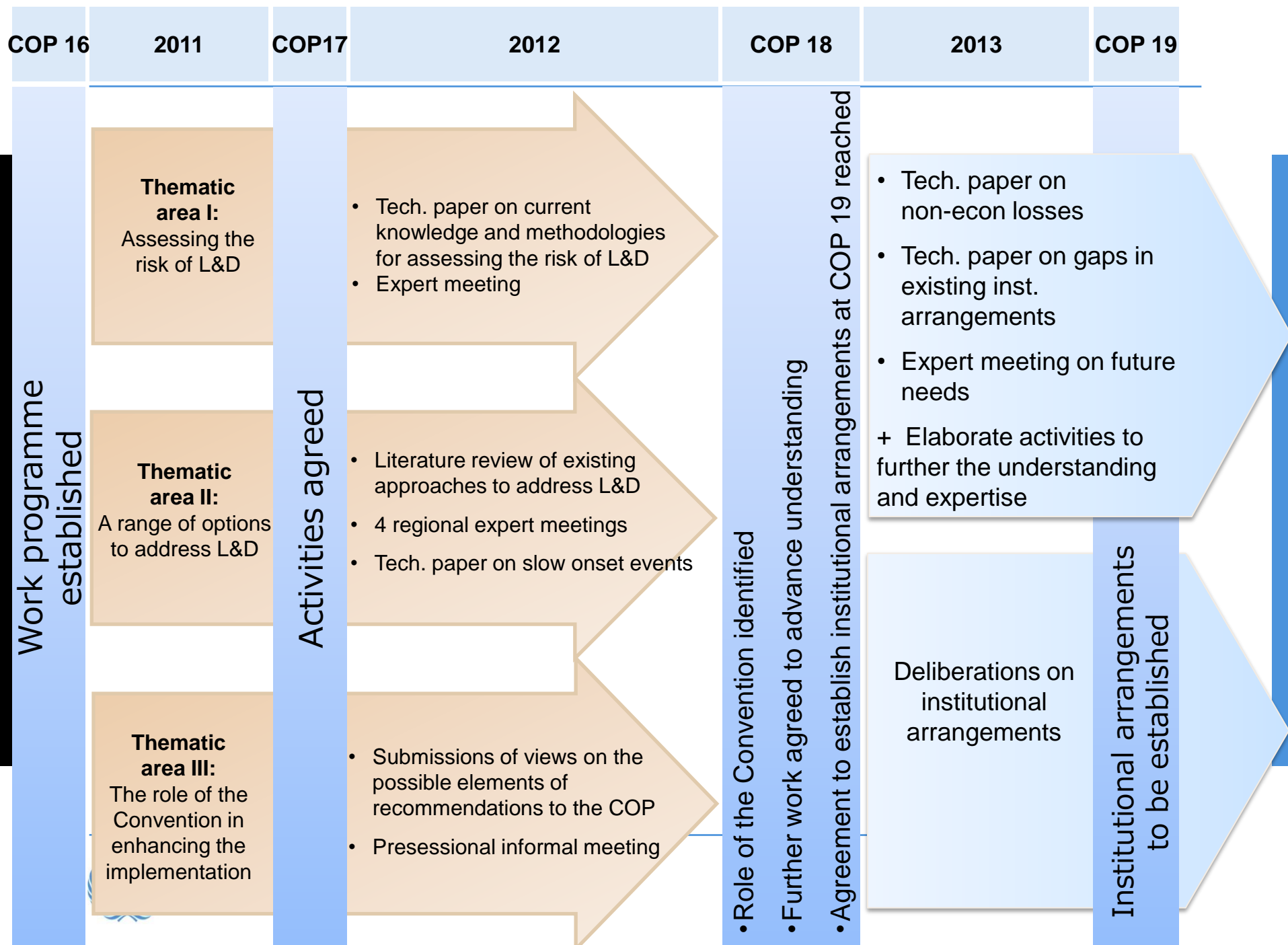


Global mean annual temperature change relative to 1980-1999 (°C)



<sup>†</sup> Significant is defined here as more than 40%.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on average rate of sea level rise of 4.2 mm/year from 2000 to 2080.



# Assessing the risk of L&D (thematic area 1)

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- Need to have risk and hazard assessment processes in place at national level *(Report of the meeting, FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.3, para.18)*
- Countries need to define which risks they are able to adapt to and the level of risk that they are willing to accept *(Report of the meeting, FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.3, para.18)*
- Strengthening capacity at national level, including developing baseline information, economic data, capturing non-economic L&D *(Report of the meeting, FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.3, para. 21)*
- Enhance a common understanding of what constitutes L&D, incl. the types of loss *(Report of the meeting, FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.3, para.12)*



# Key common needs at different levels (thematic area 2)

Local/subnational level	National level	International level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing community participation</li> <li>• <b>More financial and technical support needed for local-level action</b></li> <li>• Generating more accurate downscaled data</li> <li>• <b>Addressing slow onset events</b></li> <li>• Effective communication of data</li> <li>• <b>Raising awareness</b></li> <li>• <b>Mainstreaming climate change into development planning</b></li> <li>• Establishing and enhancing <b>early warning systems (EWSs)</b></li> <li>• Getting international-, regional- and national-level decisions to reach the local level</li> <li>• Making use of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bottom-up approaches</li> <li>• indigenous and community knowledge</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing the sharing of case studies and lessons learned</li> <li>• Improving training facilities</li> <li>• <b>More financial and technical support needed for local-level action</b></li> <li>• Improving technical capacity and monitoring</li> <li>• Strengthening institutional capacity</li> <li>• <b>Addressing slow onset events</b></li> <li>• <b>Raising awareness</b></li> <li>• Enhancing the assessment of non-economic impacts</li> <li>• Establishing and enhancing <b>EWSs</b></li> <li>• Evaluating the effects of actions taken</li> <li>• Enhancing the coordination of different government actors</li> <li>• <b>Mainstreaming loss and damage into national development planning</b></li> <li>• Prioritizing actions targeting the most vulnerable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating an overview of regional initiatives</li> <li>• Improving the efficiency of the use of resources</li> <li>• Formulating clear definitions and guidelines</li> <li>• Increasing regional cooperation through regional platforms and forums</li> <li>• <b>Addressing slow onset events</b></li> <li>• Supporting <b>EWSs</b></li> <li>• Setting up a common framework for institutional arrangements to address loss and damage</li> <li>• Giving policy guidance</li> <li>• Increasing cost-effectiveness by linking actions at a transnational level</li> <li>• Linking policy and research communities</li> </ul>

Source: Report of the TA 2 meetings (FCCC/SBI/2012/29)