

# LDC Expert Group inputs on non-economic losses at the national level

Practical examples and case studies to highlight lessons learned, risks, challenges associated with addressing non-economic losses at the national level

18 May 2016, Bonn, Germany,



## Lessons learned

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- When conducting assessments, in most cases, the LDCs do not rely on economic statistics alone in order to identify urgent and immediate needs. This is due to the major difficulties in assessing quantitative economic cost estimates of impacts and expected costs for implementing adaptation action, and the fact that not everything that is important can or needs to be monetized.
- In fact, the distinction between economic and non-economic losses is largely artificial in regular assessment of vulnerability. In assessment of risk, there are cases where quantitative data are central to the analysis, and data or models are used to inform appraisal of options. Economic costs are one of several metrics that are used, in either multi-criteria analysis, or other multi-objective analyses.



## Major challenges

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- Including all major stakeholders in assessments to ensure their values and interests are reflected in priority actions that are identified and subsequently implemented
- The challenge of merging different types of information and knowledge in appraising adaptation, without giving economic or quantitative data too much weight



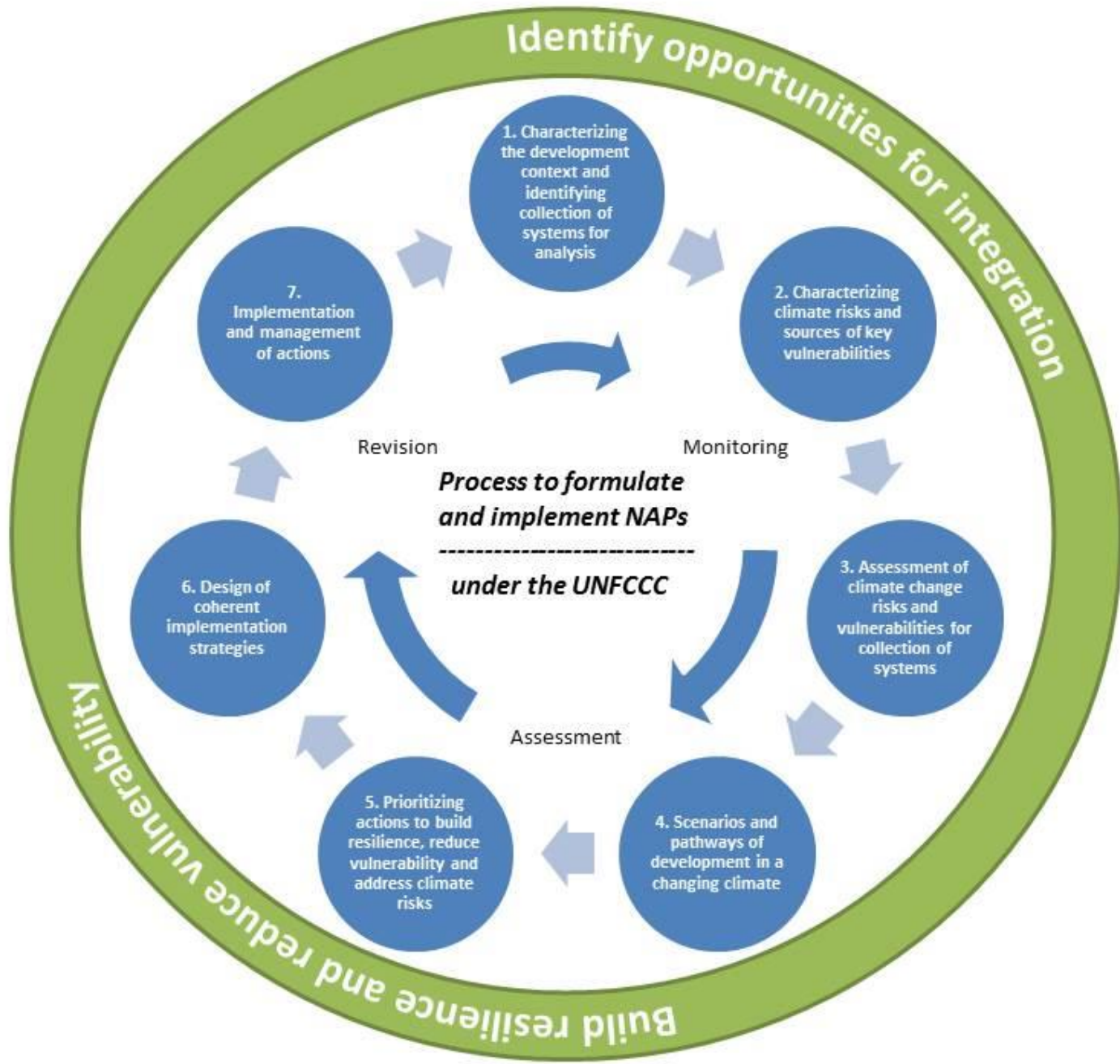
## Strengthening efforts to integrate measures to reduce the risk of non-economic losses in comprehensive approaches to address L&D

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- Useful insights and new questions emerge, and when discussed with stakeholders on the ground, practical solutions emerge.
- For example, in struggling with whether to start assessments at the sectoral or ministry level then merge results into a national plan, or assessing vulnerability based on the major climatic hazards and looking at impacts across all relevant sectors, versus focusing on a theme, the LEG finally resolved with case study participants that it is very helpful to
  - a) start with key development themes (e.g. Food Security, Water Security, etc); the
  - b) map these to specific “systems” on the ground that contribute, assess risks and vulnerabilities and identify adaptation solutions; and only then
  - c) assign responsibilities to sectoral ministries to take leadership in implementing the adaptation solutions.
- This is the Development-Centered approach for the NAPs (DCNAPs in short), and it is how the LEG training on NAPs is being organized. I invite you to visit the LEG document from last November for more details (FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.14)



Stocktaking, identifying and addressing gaps and needs, building readiness and capacity, awareness-raising, learning



Governance structures, coordinating mechanisms, accessing and managing support



## **LEG Chair**

**Mr. Abias Huongo**

E-mail: [legchair@unfccc.int](mailto:legchair@unfccc.int)

## **LEG webpage**

<http://unfccc.int/4727>

## **LEG Work Programme 2016-2017**

<http://unfccc.int/9516>

