



United Nations  
Climate Change



COP28 UAE

# Reporting on Loss and Damage - lessons from Timor-Leste

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**#Together4Transparency**

A horizontal bar composed of several colored segments: teal, yellow, orange, light blue, purple, green, and red.

# Reporting on Loss & Damage

## Lessons from Timor-Leste

### **UNDP Team**

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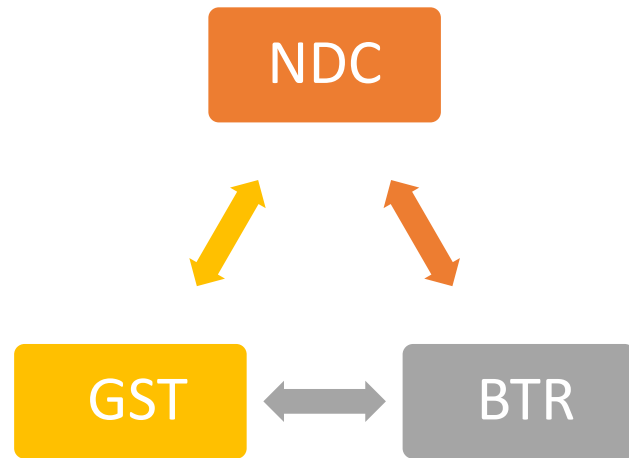
Sanny Ramos Jegillos, Senior Advisor, Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery Crisis Bureau



# Why you should report on Loss & Damage?

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# Paris Agreement



- 1) "Pledge and Review" system Agreement;
- 2) Transparency is the backbone of the Agreement
- 3) Review is a Center Piece of the Transparency!

## Connection of L&D and Transparency:

Decision 18/CMA.1 - Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

Annex, chapter IV A to I, but with special recognition of the importance of G:



# Decision 18/CMA.1 – Annex – Chapter IV - G



## **G. Information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts**

115. Each interested Party may provide, as appropriate, information related to enhancing understanding, action and support, on a cooperative and facilitative basis, to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, taking into account projected changes in climate-related risks, vulnerabilities, adaptive capacities and exposure, including, as appropriate, on:

(a) Observed and potential climate change impacts, including those related to extreme weather events and slow onset events, drawing upon the best available science;

(b) Activities related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

(c) Institutional arrangements to facilitate the implementation of the activities referred to in paragraph 115(b) above.

## Decision 9/CMA.4 - Outcome from Sharm-el-Sheikh: Reviews on a voluntary basis of the information reported pursuant to decision 18/CMA.1, annex, chapter IV, and respective training courses needed



- **Role of voluntary reviews:**

- **facilitating improved reporting** of that information over time and **enhancing national capacity and the capacity of adaptation experts**, especially from developing country Parties,
- **Sharing of experience and best practices related to reporting**
- “decision 18/CMA.1, annex, chapter IV, **constitutes an important input to the Global Stocktake and hence facilitates the assessment of collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement**, including by facilitating consideration of collective progress towards achieving the global goal on adaptation and recognition of the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties and by **enhancing the reporting of information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts**”

## Decision 9/CMA.4



- Decides that a **Party may request** the secretariat to organize a review of the information reported by the Party as part of the technical expert review

### THE VOLUNTARY REVIEW CONSISTS OF

Taking into account decision 18/CMA.1, annex, paragraphs 147–149, consists of:

- (a) Reviewing the **information reported by the Party in its biennial transparency report**, in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines contained in decision 18/CMA.1, annex, chapter IV;
- (b) Facilitating the improvement of the reporting of information pursuant to decision 18/CMA.1, annex, chapter IV, by identifying, in consultation with the Party, **areas of improvement and capacity-building needs related to reporting**

## Decision 9/CMA.4



### Scope of the voluntary Review

“the Party undergoing the voluntary review **may select specific sections** of the chapter in the biennial transparency report pursuant to decision 18/CMA.1, annex, chapter IV, for particular attention by the expert review team conducting the review;”

### Time and how to request the Review

“Party may submit a request for the voluntary review to the secretariat either **in the overview section of the biennial transparency report or when agreeing with the secretariat the dates of the technical expert review**”;

### Outcome of the Review

The outcome of the voluntary review should be presented in a **dedicated annex to the technical expert review report** referred to in decision 18/CMA.1, annex, paragraph 187;



## Decision 9/CMA.4



### Importance of the Training Process of Secretariat of Reviewers

“Secretariat will develop and implement a training course for experts participating in the review referred to in paragraph 1 above, incorporating, as appropriate, **technical advice from the Consultative Group of Experts and lead reviewers**, as part of the training programme outlined in decision 5/CMA.3, annex VII, and taking into account decision 5/CMA.3, paragraphs 33–34;”

“**A review of the training course** will be undertaken in the context of the review of the modalities, procedures and guidelines contained in the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 **no later than in 2028** and to consider integrating into the training course relevant outcomes from the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3”

### Team of Experts

**Parties and, as appropriate, intergovernmental organizations may nominate** technical experts with expertise and experience in the areas outlined in decision 18/CMA.1, annex, chapter IV, to the **UNFCCC roster of experts;**



TIMOR-LESTE



# IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Impacts of climate change include slow onset events\* and extreme weather events which may both result in loss and damage.



\* As referred to in [Decision 1/CP.16](#)

\*\* Those presented are examples

# Extreme Weather Events

Examples of data collected in Timor-Leste following extreme events	Integrated monitoring of the global targets	
	Sendai Framework	SDGs
Number of deaths and missing persons Number of individuals impacted by houses damaged or destroyed Number of households evacuated/relocated Number of individuals with livelihoods affected/lost Number of individuals/households impacted by food stock lost	A1, B1	1.5.1, 11.5.1, 13.1.1
Economic loss (US\$) Damage to agriculture land/crops (ha) Number of livestock lost Number of houses damaged or destroyed Length of damage to roads (km)	C1	1.5.2, 11.5.2
Number of health facilities damaged/destroyed Number of schools damaged/destroyed	D1, D5	11.5.3
<u>Other:</u> Public resources allocated for response and recovery efforts (US\$) Other resources mobilized for response and recovery efforts (US\$) – e.g. trust funds, bilateral contributions, private sector, etc.	F	15, 17

Slow  
Onset  
Events

Slow onset events	Possible Impacts	Indicators (Examples)
Increased temperatures/ changing rainfall patterns	Change in agriculture production	% change in agricultural production (traditional crops)
	Food security, nutrition, water security	Change in number of water resources (e.g. streams) and/or volume of water in existing sources
	Cultural heritage, traditional livelihoods	Number of individuals adopting alternative livelihoods (as a result of a forced change due to climate impacts)
	Health impacts	% change in climate-related health issues (e.g. heat/vector/water related illness)
Land and Forest Degradation	Loss of ecosystem services, loss of important buffers/protection to climate impacts (e.g. water filtration, landslide protection)	% change in coverage or state of natural assets
Biodiversity Loss		Changes in species type and number
Sea level rise	Relocation of communities	Number of households relocated due to rising sea level
		Territory lost to sea level rise (ha)
Ocean Acidification	Food security, tourism	Changes to fish stock
		Changes in coral reefs



# NON-ECONOMIC LOSSES



**Economic losses** can be understood as the loss of resources, goods and services that are commonly traded in markets.



**Non-economic losses** can be understood as the remainder of items that are not commonly traded in markets.

# Adaptation/Disaster Risk Reduction

Climate-Related Pressures (per Timor-Leste NDC)	Potential Indicators	Means of Verification	Alignment to Trust Fund, SDG, Sendai Frameworks
<p>Nature Positive Growth and Transition/Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Building</p> <p>Priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• infrastructure</li> <li>• biodiversity and ecosystems</li> <li>• health sector</li> <li>• agriculture</li> <li>• water sector</li> <li>• disaster risk reduction</li> <li>• tourism sector</li> </ul> <p>(example only, not complete list of priority areas)</p>	<p><u>Infrastructure</u></p> <p>Type and extent of physical assets strengthened to withstand the effects of climate change</p>	On site verification/ assessments by relevant Ministries	LDCF/SCCF, AF, GCF, SDGs, Sendai
	<p><u>Biodiversity and ecosystems, Water</u></p> <p>Type and extent of natural assets rehabilitated/restored and/or better managed to withstand the effects of climate change. Priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forests</li> <li>• Mangroves</li> <li>• Water Resources</li> </ul>	<p>Regular Forest Assessment Reports (e.g. FAO 2020)</p> <p>Updated mangrove inventory by MAF (baseline established by LDCF Building Shoreline Resilience project)</p> <p>Water Survey reports</p>	LDCF/SCCF, AF, GCF, SDGs
	<p><u>Agriculture sector</u></p> <p>% of agriculture households or farm land applying sustainable practices</p>	MAF reports	LDCF/SCCF, AF, GCF, SDGs, Sendai
	<p><u>Health sector</u></p> <p>Development and implementation of Health-NAP</p>	Approval of H-NAP, subsequent monitoring reports	LDCF/SCCF, AF, GCF, SDGs, Sendai
	<p><u>Access to climate information/Early warning systems</u></p> <p>Number or % of people/ geographical area with access to improved climate information services and early warning information</p>	Enhancing Early Warning Systems to build greater resilience to hydro-meteorological hazards in Timor-Leste project reports, hydromet dept reports/analysis	LDCF/SCCF, AF, GCF, SDGs, Sendai
	<p><u>Tourism sector</u></p> <p>Number of individuals/small businesses receiving grants to support sustainable tourism</p> <p>US\$ disbursed to support sustainable tourism</p>		LDCF/SCCF, AF, GCF, SDGs, Sendai

# Outcome Level Indicators – Measuring Impact

Priority Areas (from previous slide)	Output Indicators (from previous slide)	Outcome Indicator Considerations Has there been a(n)...
Infrastructure	Type and extent of physical assets strengthened to withstand the effects of climate change	Change in expected losses of economic assets due to the impact of events (GCF)
Biodiversity and ecosystems, water	Type and extent of natural assets rehabilitated/restored and/or better managed to withstand the effects of climate change. Priority areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forests</li> <li>• Mangroves</li> <li>• Water Resources</li> </ul>	Improvement in slope stabilization Improvement to groundwater/ecosystem services/coastal protection Improvement in availability of/access to water Change in expected losses of non-economic assets due to the impact of events
Economic sectors (agriculture, tourism)	% of agriculture households or farm land applying sustainable practices  Number of individuals/small businesses receiving grants to support sustainable tourism US\$ disbursed to support sustainable tourism	Change in agriculture household production/income (particularly of households indicated as vulnerable to climate impacts) Change in sustainable tourism revenue/growth in sector, jobs created Economic indicators (GDP, poverty reduction targets, etc)
Health sector	Development and implementation of Health-NAP (public awareness, preparedness of health facilities to identify and treat climate related illness)	Increase in trained personnel to identify and treat climate-related illness Increase in availability of related treatments Change in number of affected people (e.g. as result of public awareness)
Access to climate information/Early warning systems	Number or % of people/ geographical area with access to improved climate information services and early warning information	Increase in <u>application</u> of climate information in policy/planning (e.g. budget allocation for adaptation/disaster risk reduction interventions) or economic activity (e.g. agriculture – crop choice/crop calendar)



# Challenges

Are there any data gaps in your country's systems that would keep you from submitting loss & damage communications?

What type of support is needed?

## Discussion








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# CLIMATE PROMISE

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