

## **Prompt for breakout discussion D) for Roundtable 2: Adaptation, including Loss and Damage (RT A/L&D)**

**Topic: Assessing collective progress and enhancing efforts on averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage, moving from knowledge generation to implementation**

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### *Short summary of relevant findings from TD1.1.*

Article 8 of the Paris Agreement recognizes the importance of averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risks of loss and damage. The results of TD1.1 of the Global Stocktake (GST) highlighted the progress towards averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage and the significant challenges that remain.

While TD1.1 highlighted an increasing knowledge base, participants identified an urgent need for more knowledge, understanding, support, and action to address losses and damages. Participants noted that the capacity of some governments and many communities to recover from recent events had been exceeded, and the compounding impacts of repeated events leave minimal residual response capacity. At the same time, participants contrasted the disproportionate effects on the poorest and most vulnerable countries and constituencies with the significant barriers to accessing support for impacted communities and a need to mobilize resources and technical assistance to those affected both from inside and outside the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement.

Averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage requires actions across the spectrum of climate and development policies to reduce vulnerabilities (poverty eradication, education, biodiversity protection, etc.) decrease exposures (access to land, infrastructure, etc.), as well as to recover and stay resilient once loss and damage occurs. However, participants noted that the limited systematic collection of information on loss and damage and related financial needs constrains effective policy-making and action.

Finally, participants discussed considerations of just transition and equity regarding geographical balance, particularly insufficient finance for LDCs and SIDS, indebtedness, prioritizing support for vulnerable countries and communities, local-level inclusion of marginalized groups and gender, and finance for addressing loss and damage. In this context, insufficient finance for loss and damage and limited information on related financial needs were noted.

### *Prompts for discussion at TD1.2*

TD1.1 Participants recommended that future sessions discuss moving from knowledge generation to implementation, document the sources of international funding for loss and damage, and find solutions for addressing gaps, barriers, and challenges. Participants in TD1.2 are asked to address for following questions:

- What tangible opportunities exist to improve the capacities of vulnerable communities and countries to access technical, finance, and other necessary support and implement concrete actions to enhance comprehensive risk management to reduce and respond to loss and damage?
- How can planning processes and support providers better integrate the capacities, finance, and actions needed to reduce vulnerability, increase resilience, and strengthen response and recovery from climate extremes and the impacts of slow-onset events, and thereby enhance understanding, action and support, to avert, minimize and address loss and damage?