

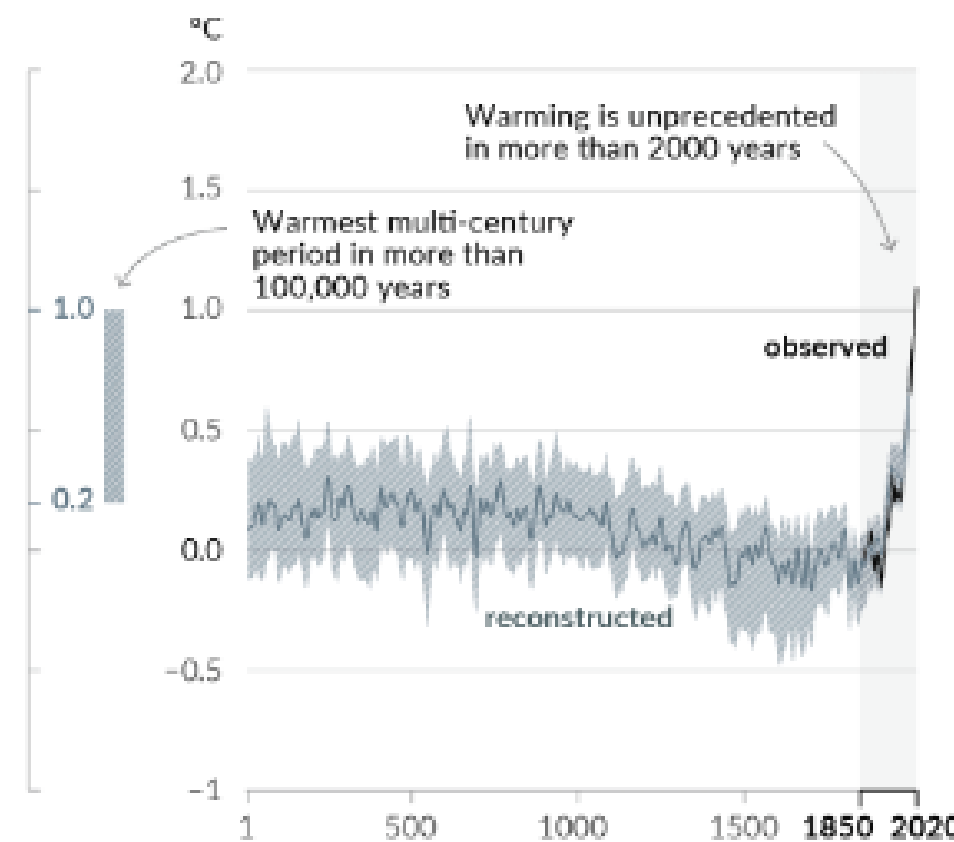
Framing Climate Change

- The number of climate and weather-related disasters has been increasing since the 1960s, and has risen almost 35% since the 1990s
- At 1.1 degrees, we are seeing extreme climate events and loss and damage happening around the world.

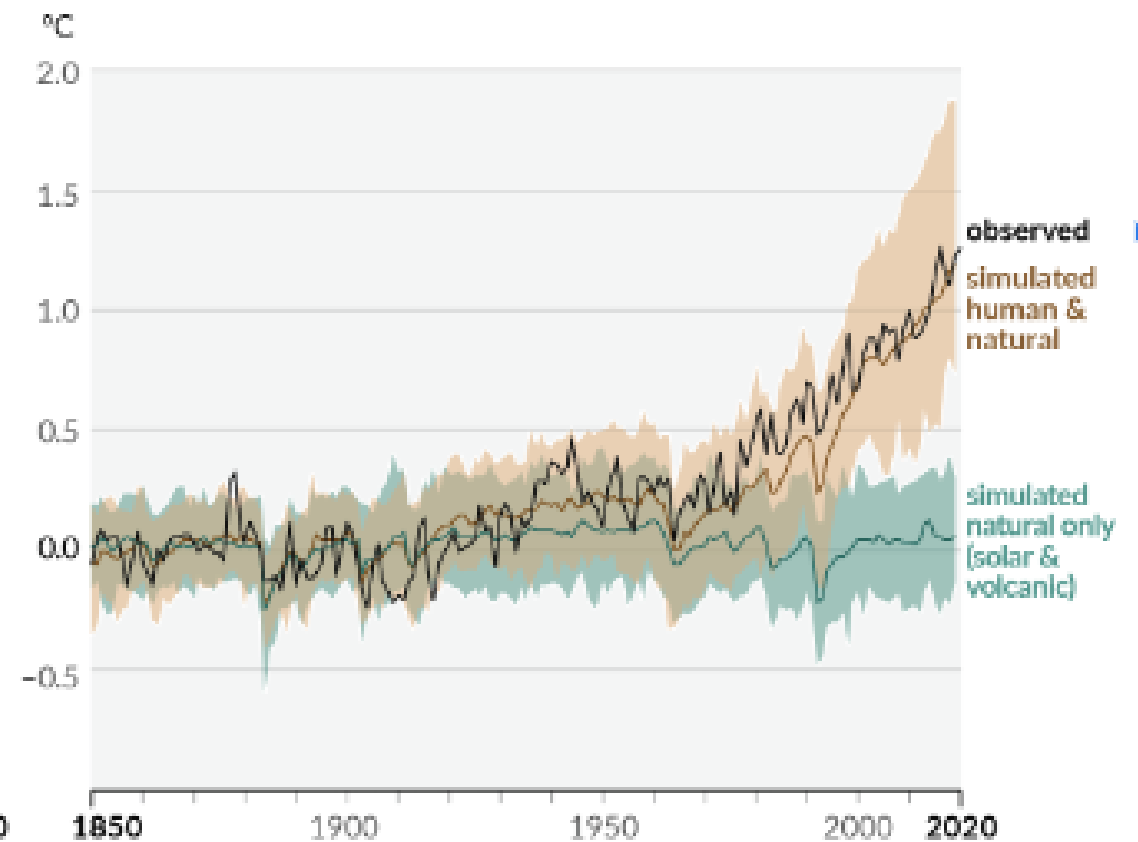
Human influence has warmed the climate at a rate that is unprecedented in at least the last 2000 years

Changes in global surface temperature relative to 1850–1900

(a) Change in global surface temperature (decadal average) as reconstructed (1–2000) and observed (1850–2020)



(b) Change in global surface temperature (annual average) as observed and simulated using human & natural and only natural factors (both 1850–2020)



History of global temperature change and causes of recent warming (IPCC, 2021)

History of global temperature change and causes of recent warming (IPCC, 2021)

What is Loss and Damage ?

- **Loss and damage** refers to the negative effects of climate change that occur despite mitigation and adaptation efforts.
- While mitigation addresses the causes of climate change (like reducing greenhouse gas emissions) and adaptation addresses its impacts (like building sea walls to prevent flooding), loss and damage is concerned with the unavoidable and irreversible impacts of the climate crisis (UNEP).



1. Parties recognize 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 risk of loss and damage.

2. The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts shall be subject to the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement and may be enhanced and strengthened, as determined by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.

3. Parties should enhance understanding, action and support, including through the Warsaw International Mechanism, as appropriate, on a cooperative and facilitative basis with respect to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

4. Accordingly, areas of cooperation and facilitation to enhance understanding, action and support may include:

- (a) Early warning systems;
- (b) Emergency preparedness;
- (c) Slow onset events;
- (d) Events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage;
- (e) Comprehensive risk assessment and management;
- (f) Risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions;
- (g) Non-economic losses; and
- (h) Resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems.

Paris Agreement - Article 8



Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

The COP established the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (Loss and Damage Mechanism), to address loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change at COP19 (November 2013) in Warsaw, Poland.

What are Economic and Non- Economic Loss and Damage?

- Economic loss and damage could be damage to crops, homes or infrastructure.
- In contrast, non-economic loss and damage (or 'NELD') – the focus of this explainer – refers to a broad range of impact that are not are not easily quantified.
- NELD has major implications for societal and ecological welfare. It may include harm to individuals (including to life itself, health and mobility); societies (e.g. loss of territory, cultural heritage, Indigenous and local knowledge, and certain untraded ecosystem services); and the natural environment (e.g. loss of and damage to biodiversity and habitats).



In 2009, about 40,000 people migrated from Koyra, Khulna, Bangladesh due to the devastating flood brought by Cyclone Aila (Photo: Direct Relief/CC BY-NC-ND 2.0)

The Loss and Damage Mechanism fulfills the role under the Convention of promoting implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, pursuant to decision 3/CP.18 and further elaborated in decision 2/CP.19, in a comprehensive, integrated and coherent manner by undertaking, inter alia, the following functions:

- **Enhancing Knowledge and Understanding:** Improve understanding and expertise in comprehensive risk management for addressing climate change impacts, through filling knowledge gaps, sharing relevant data, and providing best practices and lessons learned.
- **Strengthening Dialogue:** Enhance coordination and coherence among stakeholders by leading and fostering dialogue, ensuring synergy, and promoting collaboration across various levels and entities involved in addressing climate change impacts.
- **Enhancing Action and Support:** Boost action and support, including finance, technology, and capacity-building, to help countries address climate change impacts by providing technical support, guidance, and recommendations.



Santiago Network on Loss and Damage

The Santiago Network aims to catalyze technical assistance from relevant organizations, bodies, networks, and experts to implement approaches that avert, minimize, and address loss and damage (L&D) caused by climate change in vulnerable developing countries (Decision 2/CMA.2, para 43).

Functions (Decision 19/CMA.3):

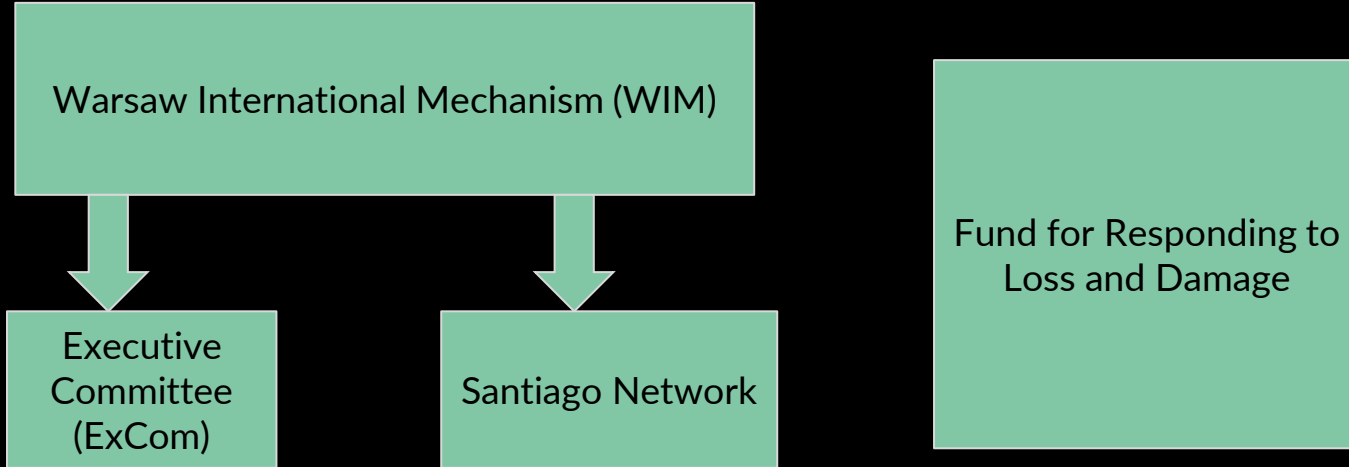
- **Implementation of Warsaw International Mechanism: Support the implementation of L&D functions in line with Decision 2/CP.19 and Article 8 of the Paris Agreement.**
- **Demand-Driven Technical Assistance: Identify, prioritize, and communicate technical assistance needs.**
- **Connect those seeking assistance with suitable organizations and experts: Facilitate access to available technical assistance.**
- **Topic Facilitation: Consider a wide range of L&D topics, including current and future impacts, priorities, and actions.**
- **Collaboration and Coordination: Accelerate action through collaboration among organizations, bodies, networks, and experts.**
- **Knowledge Dissemination: Provide and disseminate knowledge on L&D and comprehensive risk management approaches.**
- **Access to Support: Facilitate access to finance, technology, and capacity building for urgent and timely responses**



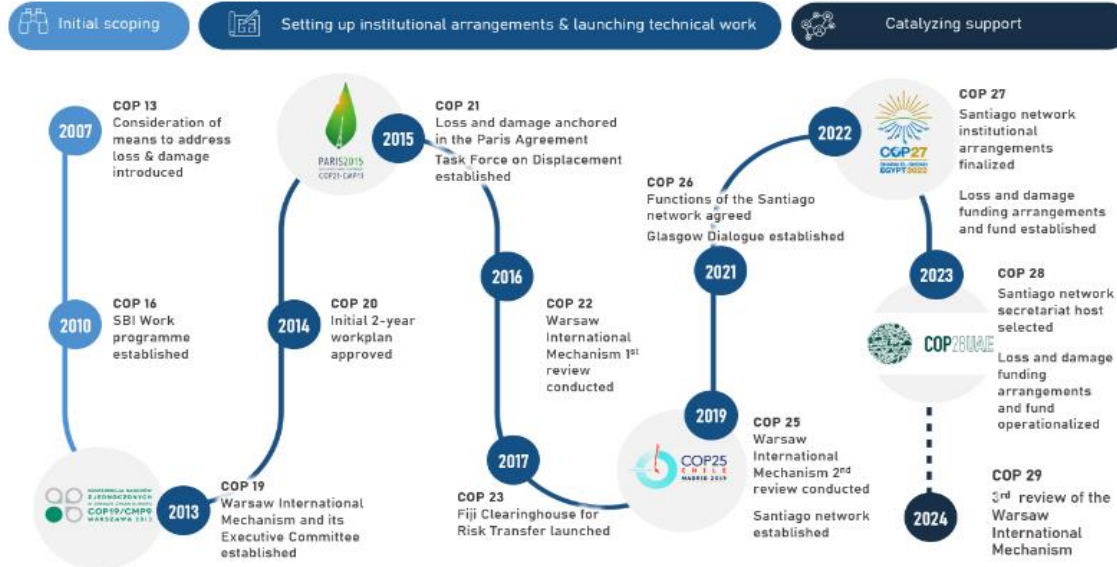
CURRENT INTERNATIONAL POLICIES & AGREEMENTS ON LOSS AND DAMAGE

By
Brenda Mwale

LOSS AND DAMAGE OVERVIEW UNDER THE UNFCCC PROCESS

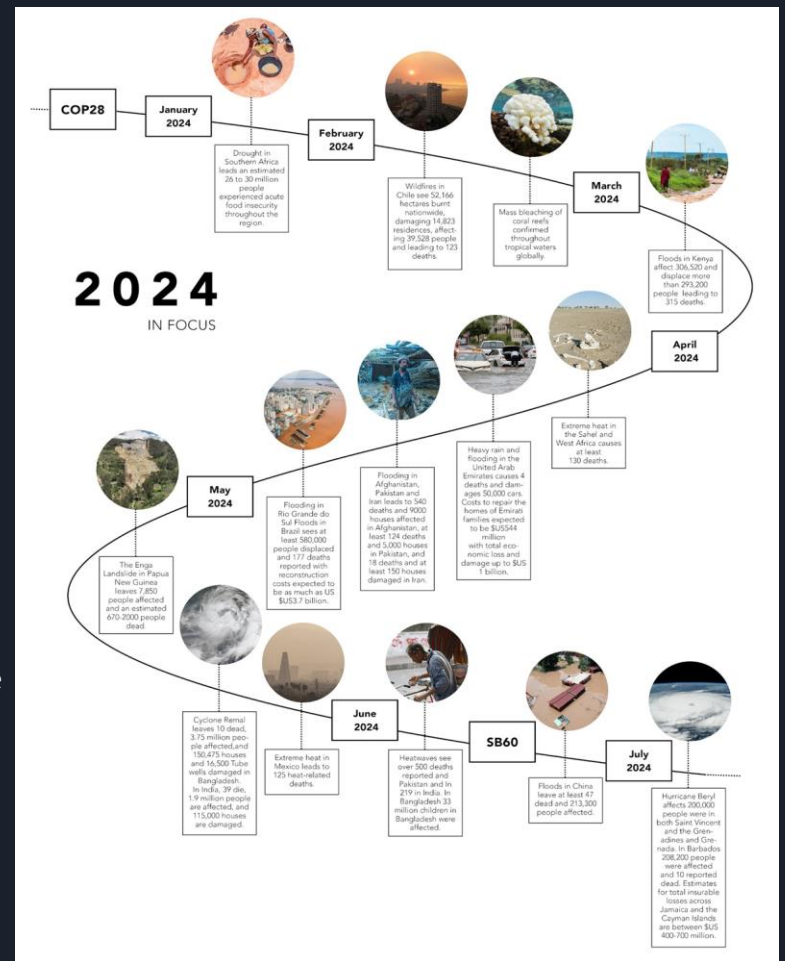


Summary of Loss and Damage Milestones over the Years



ROLE OF YOUTH IN ADVOCATING FOR EQUITABLE SOLUTIONS

- How are we impacted by climate change
- What is our role from grassroot to global level
- How to effectively contribute in decision making tables
- What kind of Fund are/should we advocate for.



THANK YOU!!!

The background features a series of dark grey, parallel lines that create a sense of depth and perspective, receding towards the right. A prominent green diamond shape is positioned in the upper right, and a blue diamond shape is located below it, both appearing to be part of the geometric structure.