

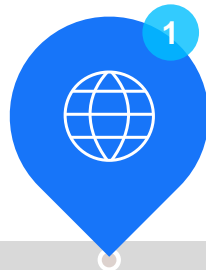


United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Second workshop on addressing loss and damage in the context of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4



2023 Milestones



1

27-29
March

**First Transitional
Committee
Meeting; Luxor, Egypt**



2

10-16
April

**Spring Meetings of the
World Bank and IMF**



3

29-30
April

First workshop



4

24-27
May

**Second Transitional
Committee Meeting**



5

8-10
June

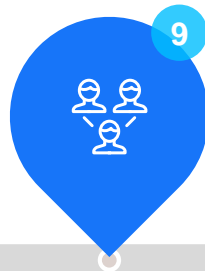
**Second Glasgow
Dialogue; Bonn,
Germany**



10

30 Nov –
12 Dec

**COP 28/ CMA 5;
Dubai, UAE**



9

17-20
October

**Fourth meeting of the
Transitional Committee**



8

Prior to COP 28
(date TBC)

**Ministerial consultations
by COP 27 and COP 28
Presidents**



7

29 August – 1
September

**Third Transitional
Committee Meeting**



6

15-16
July

Second workshop



On operationalizing the fund...

- **Placement** of the fund (new standalone fund; new fund within existing institution under the UNFCCC or outside the UNFCCC)
- Considerations related to **the Board of the fund** (e.g. resident vs. non-resident; ensuring representation of different geographic regions and stakeholders; how to ensure time-sensitive decision-making; roles of secretariat vs. the Board)
- Potential **thematic windows** of the fund (e.g. focused on specific types of events like NELs or SOEs, on specific financing arrangements like pre-arranged finance, on particular phases of the recovery process like rehabilitation and reconstruction, etc.)
- **Access and eligibility** (e.g. alternatives to traditional accreditation models, ensuring simplified access)
- **Governance** (different layers of governance; relationship to the governing bodies)
- The **role the fund will play in coordination and complementarity**, and the **modalities and tools** that may be used (e.g. MOUs; national focal points; potential new coordination mechanism vs. taking advantage of existing mechanisms)

On operationalizing the funding arrangements...

- Expanding the **humanitarian system** (e.g. more anticipatory action)
- Expanding the use of **climate-resilient debt clauses** or pursuing **other debt treatment** measures
- Promoting the **inclusion of migrants and refugees** in the programming of existing climate funds
- **Mainstreaming loss and damage** in the MDBs
- Strengthening existing programmes on **risk pooling and pre-arranged finance**
- **Amending relevant needs assessment methodologies** to better capture non-economic losses and slow-onset events
- Specific modalities that can be introduced in existing institutions, such as **new windows, programmes, and policies** for addressing loss and damage
- How to **ensure feasibility and uptake** of recommendations made to institutions regarding new funding arrangements?

Cross-cutting – on sources and coordination...

- Importance of **mobilizing and attracting the widest possible variety of sources of funding**, including public and private, philanthropic, innovative sources
 - Grant-based and concessional public finance; potential international levies; shares of proceeds from carbon markets; special drawing rights; etc.
- **Various levels of coordination to consider** (e.g. between funds and other bodies at the international level; regional level coordination; coordination with national-level actors)
- Coordination also concerns **reporting, accountability, monitoring, and follow-up**
- The potential **role of the Santiago network** in coordination and complementarity