

**BORDERLESS**

LOSS &  
DAMAGE  
YOUTH  
COALITION

**LOSS &  
DAMAGE  
INSIGHTS  
INSID**

*THINGS  
YOU  
NEED TO  
KNOW!*

**MOVEMENT**



GLOBAL  
CONSULTATIONS

COP29

LOSS &  
DAMAGE  
YOUTH  
COALITION



# COP29

## ***CONSULTATIONS***

This document was designed by the LDYC's Working Groups to improve the state of knowledge on loss and damage issues and to inform consultations engagement for COP29 demands.

In case of questions or comments,

please contact the LDYC at [lossanddamageyouthcoalition@gmail.com](mailto:lossanddamageyouthcoalition@gmail.com)



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## UNFCCC

United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change

It is the UN body that supports the global response to climate change.



## KYOTO PROTOCOL

Is an international treaty adopted in Kyoto, Japan, 1997.

It is meant to address global warming and work on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.



## PARIS AGREEMENT

This is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 parties at the UNFCCC conference COP21 in Paris, France - 2015.

The main goal of the agreement is to limit global temperature to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels.



## IPCC

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

It is the UN body responsible for assessing the science related to climate change. It reviews and assesses scientific, technical and socio-economic information worldwide and its reports are a key input into international climate change negotiations

## SBs

The Subsidiary Bodies (SBs)



They consist of 2 bodies:

1. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)
2. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)

These bodies support the work of the UNFCCC. They meet **twice a year**

1. During Bonn Climate Change conference that usually happens in May/June.
2. During the Conference of Parties (COP) that usually happens in November/December.

## SBI

The Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Focuses on the implementation of climate policies and actions. Its meetings include discussions on mitigation, adaptation, reporting and review processes, as well as on financial mechanisms and capacity-building.

## SBSTA

The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Assesses the latest scientific findings, technological advancements and transfer, as well as methodologies and relevant guidelines.



## COP

Conference of Parties

It is the supreme decision-making body of the convention. All states and parties to the convention are represented at COP.

In **2009**

Developed country parties committed to mobilising

**US\$100 billion/year** by **2020**

Until **September 2023**

this goal was never met.<sup>1</sup>

## **DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' ADAPTATION FINANCING NEEDS TO GROW AS COLLECTIVE ACTION TO MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE REMAINS TOO SLOW.**

**The Glasgow Dialogue** was a result of COP26 discussions in 2021. The discussions on L&D finance were blocked. Developed countries were concerned about the language used, as setting up a finance facility on Loss and Damage could open a window for actions on liability and compensation (from a legal point of view). Therefore, the COP decision instead established a Glasgow dialogue on Loss and Damage Finance to explore mechanisms to address the loss and damage. From here, there was another concern that the Loss and Damage finance could result in more barriers to adaptation finance, putting into consideration that the 100 billion goal wasn't even achieved.<sup>2</sup>

## **GST?!**

The Global Stocktake of the Paris Agreement (GST) is a process for taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess the world's collective progress toward achieving the purpose of the agreement and its long-term goals (Article 14).<sup>3</sup>

### **How does the GST outcome influence national action plans?**

The first GST measured gaps in current efforts and what needs to be done more to implement the action plans. Limiting warming to 1.5°C was central to the GST decision. There is explicit recognition that this requires deep, rapid, and sustained reductions in global emissions of 43% by 2030 and 60% by 2035 from 2019 levels.

This is significant. It sets the stage and heightens expectations for strengthened 2030 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and for all new NDCs due early 2025, to be 1.5°C aligned. The shift outlined in the agreement towards economy-wide NDCs, covering all gases and sectors, is also good progress.<sup>4</sup>

### **What is the role of adaptation for the NDCs?**

NDCs can position adaptation to identify strategies and activities to reduce vulnerability and increase the resilience of communities, ecosystems, and economies to the negative consequences of climate change crises, by ensuring sustainable development and protecting lives and livelihoods.

# **ADAPTATION**

# NDCs 3.0?!

Also known as NDC Third Generation, NDCs 3.0 will be reflected in the report of the first Global Stocktake bringing into the spotlight the urgent need to mobilize global climate action. NDC 3.0 which will be submitted in 2025 shows the critical need to address climate change crises and would be used to inform countries in early action, reflecting the last chance to get the world on track with a global emission trajectory following the 1.5C target outlined in the Paris Agreement. They must be progressive and more ambitious than present NDCs.<sup>5</sup>

## Why do we need to double adaptation finance?

The Paris Agreement aimed to balance mitigation and adaptation finance. However, while developed country parties had committed in 2019 to double their collective provision for adaptation finance by 2025, this promise was not met. A new goal was made necessary, which is known as the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG). The NCQG can serve as a tool to double adaptation finance.<sup>7</sup>

**NDCs?!**  
Nationally Determined Contributions

They are an important tool for achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

All Parties are obliged to specify their plans - They have to update them every<sup>6</sup>

**5 years**

### How should the updated NDCs address loss and damage?!

Updated NDCs should support vulnerable communities and increase resilience to climate impacts. They should specifically include a definition on climate change attribution, and include risk management, disaster preparedness, finance and needs assessment, and the integration of community engagement programs.

For adaptation finance to meet its **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)**,

**AFRICA > USD 50 Billion**  
specifically needs<sup>7</sup>

**Annually**

How big should the goal be?  
How should reporting take place, in line with transparency?  
How will the funds be distributed?  
What will be the goal's timeline?

**Parties still need to agree on several elements of the goal**

In 2015 during COP21 in Paris, the Parties decided that they<sup>8</sup>

“shall set a new collective quantified goal (NCQG) from a floor of \$100 billion per year, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries” (UNFCCC, 2016)

## NCQG Negotiations

The New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) discussion should go beyond the numeric value of the goal. Factors like the funders, monitoring procedures and distribution should be considered. The ‘How’ for the parties to specify the distribution of the fund between adaptation, mitigation and L&D should be agreed upon.<sup>9</sup>

Considerations on the new goal started at

**COP25**  
in Madrid  
**2019**

### What is the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance?

When countries signed the Paris Agreement in 2015, they decided to set a “new collective quantified goal on climate finance” (NCQG) to replace the existing goal of \$100 billion per year. The NCQG is meant to be adopted this year at COP29 in Azerbaijan<sup>10</sup>. The NCQG work program runs from 2022-24 and includes four technical expert dialogues (TEDs) each year and a High-level Ministerial Dialogue.<sup>11</sup>

# NCQG

# MITIGATION

## JUST TRANSITION

A just transition is broadly defined as ensuring that no one is left behind or pushed behind in the transition to low-carbon and environmentally sustainable economies and societies. The concept of just transition, while arising from concerns for justice at the local and national levels, cannot be separated from the broader issues of global climate justice and common but differentiated responsibilities. A globally just transition requires countries to meet their climate commitments and ensure that in doing so, they do not push poorer countries further behind by creating barriers to trade or excluding them from the opportunities associated with the expansion of new product markets.<sup>12</sup>

### What is the role of mitigation in relation to loss and damage?

By lowering greenhouse gas emissions to prevent global warming, mitigation aims to reduce and minimise the frequency and intensity of loss and damage caused by climate change-induced disasters. Mitigation measures improve climate resilience by reducing the likelihood of extreme weather events and long-term changes in the climate, which makes it easier for ecosystems and communities to cope/endure the effects of the changing climate. A major consideration of integrating mitigation into climate policies is to take into account emission reduction goals, NetZero commitments, and just energy transition plans that are in line with the integration of sustainable development objectives.

# Liability and Damages?!

In the context of climate change, liability is the legal responsibility of countries, corporations, and governments, to compensate impacted people or populations for causing or contributing to negative climate change effects. And since the term is legally critical, countries took sometime until they agreed on the name of the fund.

# Non-Economic Loss and Damage?!

Non-Economic Loss and Damage (NELD) fall under a wide range of intangible impacts, such as loss of human lives, population displacement and migration, loss of cultural heritage, health impacts, biodiversity decline, loss of livelihoods, social and psychological impacts, erosion of traditional knowledge, and degradation of ecosystem services. These are the impacts that cannot be quantified in terms of money and are often irreplaceable.

During the arrangements discussions, usually, decision-makers prioritise sudden onset events like floods and earthquakes and financial loss and damage and sometimes forget about NELD and slow onset events like desertification and increasing temperatures when they should be prioritised.<sup>13</sup>



Sudden Onset Events

Used to be called  
**Loss and Damage Fund LDF**

Its official name now is  
**the Fund for responding to Loss & Damage FLD**

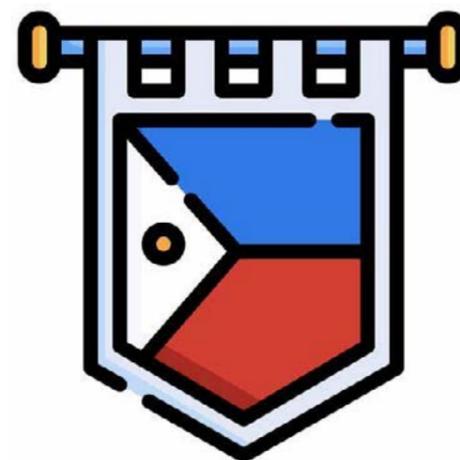


Slow Onset Events

# LOSS & DAMAGE



**World Bank  
Conditions?!**



## Board Host

**Philippines**

During the LDF's board meeting in Songdo, South Korea that happened in July 2024, the Philippines was chosen to be the **host country for the board** of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage.<sup>15</sup>



**Where is  
the fund  
Located?**



## Secretariat Host

There were five transitional committee (TC) meetings following COP27, where it was agreed to establish the Loss and Damage Fund. The 5th TC agreed that the World Bank (WB) would **host the LDF's Secretariat** (decision, para.15). The most vulnerable countries, including least developed countries, opposed the idea of having the WB as the LDF secretariat. This decision was conditionally accepted, provided that the WB shows it can meet a set of 11 conditions, as detailed in the decision text in paragraphs 20-25.<sup>14</sup>

By meeting those conditions by the specified deadline, the LDF can then operate and be accessible to countries. If a delay happens, it can harm accessibility to the fund and undermine collaboration between stakeholders to address and support vulnerable countries.



**How will the World Bank's  
capacity to meet these  
conditions affect or impact loss  
and damage action?**

The WIM was established at COP19 in November 2013 in Warsaw, Poland. The main aim of this mechanism is to address L&D associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

The Santiago Network on Loss and Damage SNLD was established at COP25 as a component of the Warsaw International Mechanism to catalyse technical assistance of relevant organisations for the implementation of effective approaches to tackle L&D in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change (see Decision 2/CMA.2, para 43).<sup>18</sup>

The Executive Committee guides the implementation of the functions of the WIM under the guidance of the COP.<sup>16</sup>

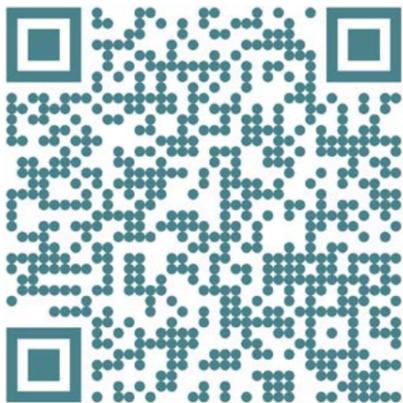
**WIM**

**WIM  
Excom**

**SNLD**

**FUND  
& FUND  
ARRANGE-  
MENTS**

# LOSS & DAMAGE



# SNLD

The SNLD is focused on six major areas<sup>19</sup>

- 1 Contributing effectively to the implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism on loss and damage by spurring all necessary technical assistance in remedying loss and damage.
- 2 Spotlighting major areas of support and critical approaches that can be considered in averting and reducing loss and damage in developing countries, especially communities that are highly vulnerable to climate change crises. This includes mapping of technical assistance (TA), identification of the available TA, and accessibility of TA by relevant bodies.
- 3 Coordinating all relevant aspects of addressing LD including some identified workstreams of the five-year work plan of the Excom
- 4 Facilitating and spearheading collaborations and synergies with all necessary bodies to speed up actions to minimize and address the impact of climate change-induced disasters as well as ensure sufficient delivery of TA to developing countries.
- 5 Providing a platform and channel for, and in accessing information that reduces and averts loss and damage including the cross-cutting implementation of risk management approaches at various levels- regional, national, state, and local.
- 6 Utilizing all the necessary approaches (beyond the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement) in facilitating the Technical assistance of organizations, bodies, and experts with access to relevant resources (finance, technology, and capacity building) to address loss and damage.

## Loss and Damage Advisory Board

Functions<sup>20</sup>

UPDATES<sup>20</sup>

Advisory Board Meetings 1&2

- a) Approval of the developing and implementing workplan program of the secretariats in consolidation with the five-year workplan of the WIM-Excom (The governing body of the Warsaw International Mechanism in averting loss and damage).
- b) Approval of policies and procedures of the SNLD Secretariat
- c) Provide relevant guidance for the proper implementation of the SNLD
- d) Provision of necessary steps in preparation and development of the SN annual report
- e) Approval of the SNLD annual budget
- f) Approval of all the modalities for members of the SNLD
  - a) Approval/endorsement of the director of the Santiago Network Secretariat
  - b) Endorsement of the financial statement of the SNLD
  - c) Evaluation and monitoring of the SNLD's provision of technical support
  - d) Provision of necessary guidance and tools for measuring the quality of resources provided by all relevant organizations, bodies, and experts to the SNLD

- Approval of the **host country and secretariat**
- Election of **Mr Alpha Kaloga and Mr Akio Takemoto** to serve as **Co-Chairs** for a term of one year
- **Operationalization of the SNLD secretariat** which includes request of Technical Assistance TA by countries, SNLD website, approval of SNLD interim work program, resource mobilization (advocacy, outreach, comms, and M&E), and **employment of a Director General DG** for the secretariat
- Location of the **SNLD secretariat HQ**
- Development of Conflict of Interest COI and AB rules of procedure
- **Modalities** for Technical Assistance TA and inclusion of Organization, Bodies, Network and Experts OBNES as members of the SNLD
- Approval of document for **guidelines for OBENS**
- Development of **guidelines for TA**
- Development of **document for managing funds**
- Development of **document for result framework**
- Consideration of **community-driven TA**
- Call for employment for DG

## Why is it important in climate finance and loss and damage actions?

In the context of climate change, transparency refers to the reporting and review of relevant climate information and data. Transparency empowers countries to make informed decisions, set meaningful targets, and develop relevant policy responses. It also helps unlock results-based finance, contributing to attracting the support that will enable more ambitious climate action over the longer term.<sup>23</sup>

# TRANS PARENCY

## What is it?!

Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) originated from Article 6 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), adopted in 1992, which emphasises the need for public participation, education, training, public awareness, public access to information, and international cooperation in promoting climate change awareness, advocacy, campaigns, and education.

# ACE

## Article 6?!

In carrying out their commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1 (i), the Parties shall[6]:

- a) “Promote and facilitate at the national and, as appropriate, subregional and regional levels...” United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (1992).
- b) “Cooperate in and promote, at the international level, and, where appropriate, using existing...” United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (1992).<sup>21</sup>

## Article 12?!

Parties shall cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness...[4]” United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (2015).<sup>22</sup>



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Want to get involved?  
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