

LOSS AND DAMAGE



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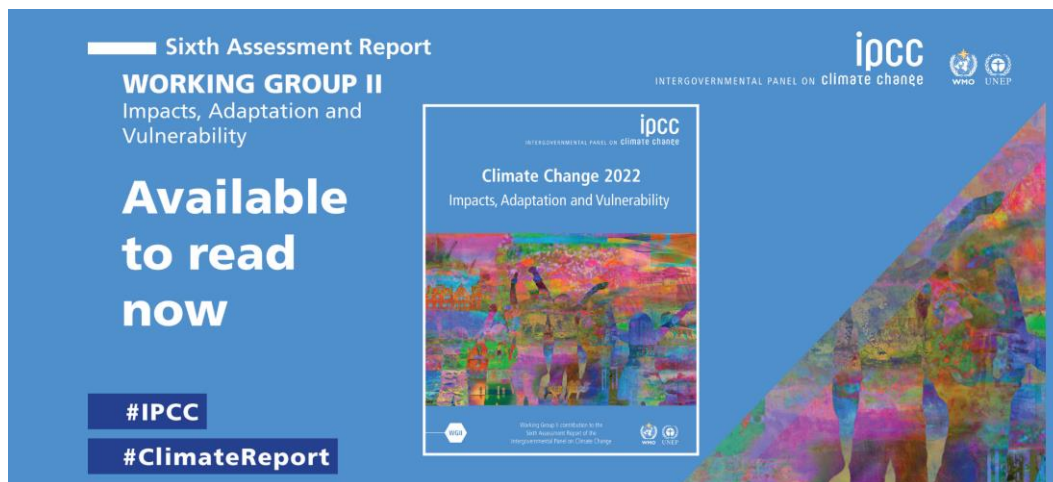
Loss and Damage: tra scienza...

2018



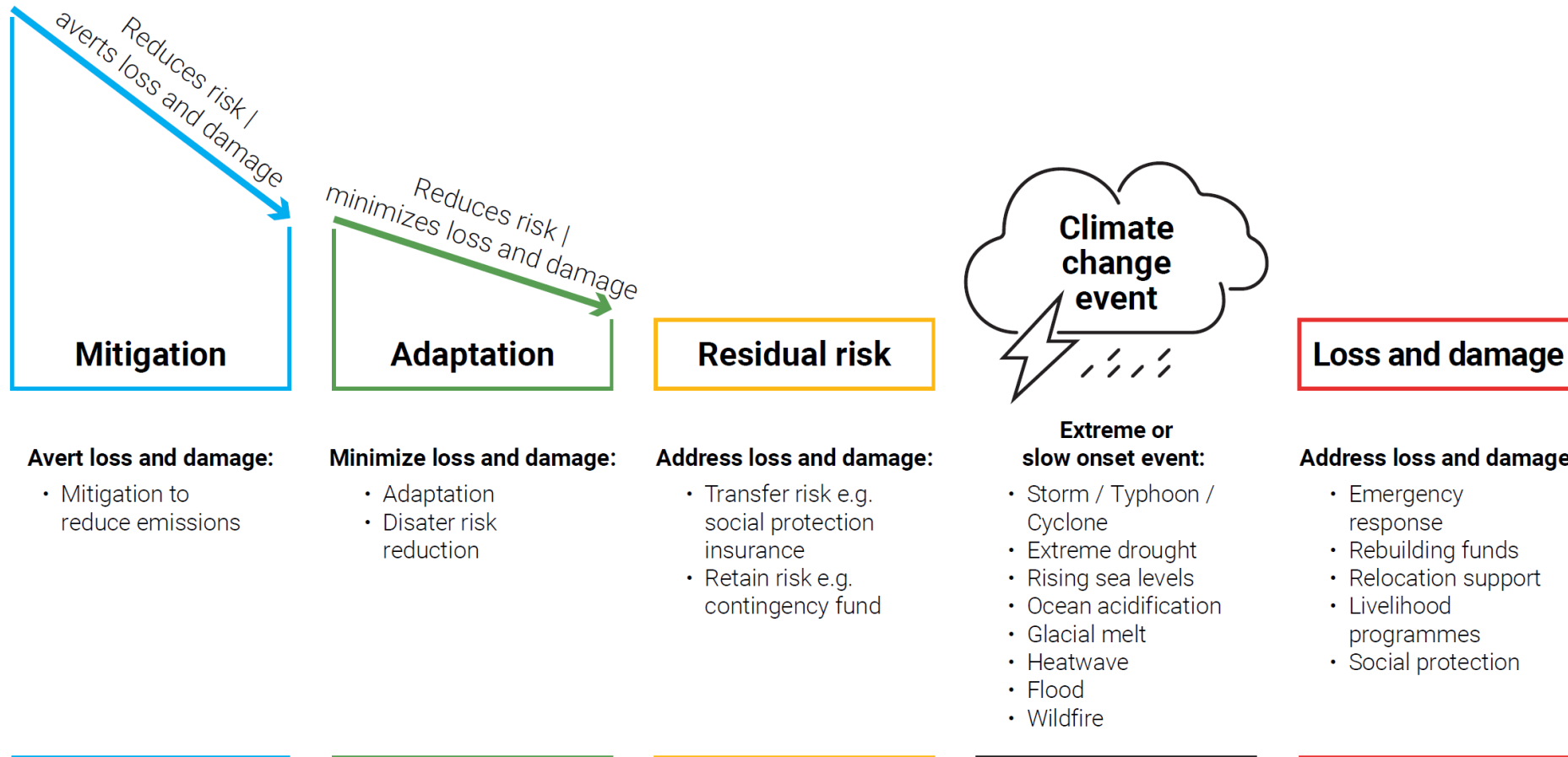
Glossario: 'losses and damages' fa riferimento in generale ai danni derivanti dagli impatti (osservati) e dai rischi (previsti), di natura economica e non economica.

2022



Sommario per Decisori Politici: Il cambiamento climatico, attraverso la pericolosità, l'esposizione e la vulnerabilità, genera impatti e rischi che possono superare i **limiti dell'adattamento** e causare perdite e danni

...e negoziati



Adapted from: Richards, J.A. (2022). <https://www.lossanddamagecollaboration.org/stories-op/how-does-loss-and-damage-intersect-with-climate-change-adaptation-drr-and-humanitarian-assistance>

Elementi principali delle raccomandazioni del TC

Chi può ricevere le risorse del fondo?

Posizioni:


- I Paesi sviluppati spingevano per un focus sui "più vulnerabili" (i.e. SIDS e LDCs)
- Opposizione del G77 + China che volevano eleggibilità per tutti I PVS.

Raccomandazioni:

- "Paesi in via di sviluppo particolarmente vulnerabili agli effetti negativi del cambiamento climatico".
- Il Board dovrà sviluppare un sistema di allocazione che tenga conto, tra l'altro, di una "percentuale minima di allocazione per LDCs e i SIDS".



Sinead Walsh @SWalshEU · Nov 3

And we're off again! 5th and definitely final meeting of the Transitional Committee on [#LossandDamage](#) in Abu Dhabi. Diann Black-Layne [@AOSISChair](#) stresses that the new fund must prioritise LDCs & SIDS, a key priority for .



Elementi principali delle raccomandazioni del TC

Chi contribuisce al fondo?

Posizioni:

- I Paesi sviluppati richiedevano un'ampia varietà di fonti, compresi i donatori non tradizionali;
- G77 + Cina richiamavano l'obbligo di fornire finanziamenti sulla base del principio CBDR.

Recommoandazioni:

- *Sollecita* i Paesi sviluppati a continuare a fornire sostegno e *incoraggia* le altre Parti a fornire o continuare a fornire sostegno, su base volontaria, alle attività per affrontare le perdite e i danni



The image shows a screenshot of a news article from the Financial Times. The article title is "Western countries clash with Saudi Arabia over UN climate fund". The sub-headline reads: "Kingdom resists efforts to broaden base of donors for poorer countries coping with consequences of environmental fallout". Below the text is a photograph of a large, curved wall with a golden-brown facade. The wall features the United Nations logo and the text "MENA CLIMATE WEEK" and "IRYADH 2023". Several people are walking in front of the wall, including a man in a white thobe and a woman in a white hijab.

FINANCIAL TIMES

Western countries clash with Saudi Arabia over UN climate fund

Kingdom resists efforts to broaden base of donors for poorer countries coping with consequences of environmental fallout

MENA CLIMATE WEEK
IRYADH 2023

'If you can pay millions to have [the footballer] Cristiano Ronaldo, then you can pay into the fund,' said one western official, reflecting the testy nature of the negotiations © AFP/Getty Images

Elementi principali delle raccomandazioni del TC

Dove situare il fondo?

Posizioni:

- I Paesi sviluppati volevano un fondo ospitato dalla Banca Mondiale;
- G77 + Cina volevano un fondo autonomo.

Raccomandazioni:

- Fondo di intermediazione finanziaria (FIF) ospitato dalla Banca Mondiale per un periodo di 4 anni (revisione);
- Condizioni da rispettare (e.g. consentire alle comunità di accedere a piccole sovvenzioni e fornire l'accesso a paesi che non sono membri della WB).



Loss and Damage Collaboration (L&DC) @LossandDamage · Nov 3

1/6. At #TC5, @AngelitaRiverag makes it clear that developing countries have made a HUGE concession on the location of the #LossAndDamage Fund by being willing to consider the @WorldBank as the interim host of the Fund and that Colombia 🇨🇴 still prefers a stand-alone Fund!



UN Climate Change and 9 others

Prossimi passi

Agreement on loss and damage deal reached on first day of Cop28 talks

Fund to help world's poorest and most vulnerable countries hit by climate disaster is first decision agreed at conference



Questioni aperte

- Composizione del Board;
- Convocazione prima riunione del Board entro 31/01/2024;
- Predisposizione da parte della WB della documentazione relativa alla operativizzazione della FIF e dell'accordo con il board entro 8 mesi;
- Accordi istituzionali affinché il fondo sia sotto la guida di COP e CMA entro COP29;
- Lavoro del board su allocazione.

Operativizzazione del Santiago Network

PREMESSE



La rete di Santiago fa parte del WIM e mira a catalizzare assistenza tecnica nei paesi in via di sviluppo che sono particolarmente vulnerabili



La COP 27 aveva approvato struttura e modalità operative (creazione advisory board, Segretariato).

- Nodo da sciogliere: identificazione sede del Segretariato

RISULTATI

- Identificazione della sede del Segretariato, ospitato da un consorzio formato dall'Ufficio delle Nazioni Unite per la riduzione del rischio di disastri (UNDRR) e Ufficio delle Nazioni Unite per i servizi ed i progetti (UNOPS).



Il ruolo della ricerca



nature reviews earth & environment

Financing needs for climate loss and damage

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Abstract | The 27th United Nations Climate Change conference established new funding arrangements, including a fund, to respond to loss and damage (L&D) in particularly vulnerable developing countries. This is a major step forward but the actual size and modalities of finance remain unclear. In this review, we discuss the finance needs for loss and damage, integrating traditionally separate streams of literature. We review methods used to quantify loss and damages, and their limitations. We show how climate economic damages are consistent with a sizeable L&D fund. Responsibility principles do not affect the recipients of L&D, who would be low and lower-middle income; but it matters for donors, affecting the balance between upper-middle and high-income countries. We also discuss possible funding arrangements and show how current ones are inadequate given the specificities of L&D. Overall, this review highlights how climate and economic sciences can inform the L&D debate and identify critical research gaps which need to be overcome for a robust quantification and operationalization of loss and damage finance.

Introduction

At the 27th United Nations Climate Change conference (Conference of the Parties; COP 27) in Sharm El Sheik in 2022, governments took the ground-breaking decision to establish new funding arrangements, including a fund, to assist particularly vulnerable developing countries in responding to loss and damage (L&D) associated with the adverse effects of climate change (UNFCCC, 2023) (referred to as “Sharm Decision” from hereon). This was the culmination of a 30-year long journey initiated by the Alliance of Small Island States during the very drafting of the UN climate change convention (UNFCCC) and aimed at securing the financial support vulnerable countries need in dealing with the most severe impacts of climate change they cannot adapt to. COP 27 tasked a Transitional Committee (TC) composed of 24 members from both developed and developing countries to operationalise the funding arrangements and the fund by COP 28. The key issues the committee was asked to clarify are what the money of the fund will be used for, who will receive it and who will disburse it, how the fund will be structured and governed, and how it will coordinate with existing financial schemes (e.g. the humanitarian system) which are relevant for L&D.