

Date and time	07 Jun 2024, 14:45h - 16:00h
Agenda item	CA, CAFOD, DCA and FKN, ACT Alliance: Making the NCQG and the Loss and Damage Fund work for vulnerable communities
Session	Side event
Location	Berlin 1/2, Plenary Building
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Context	<a href="https://www.ipcc.ch/event/ipcc-at-sb60-unfccc/">https://www.ipcc.ch/event/ipcc-at-sb60-unfccc/</a>

## LOSS AND DAMAGE

### FUGI

- NCQG is very important
- Santiago framework
- Community actions emphasised

### LDCS – TIMOR-LESTE

- Huge infrastructure lost due to climate impacts
- Minimum capacity to recover
- Humanitarian help is there but not even enough for 1 country
- Need to link the gap to the results to the global stocktake
- Link to existing negotiation with the NCQG
- Space for considering these issues
- Capacity building is very weak – need to have real actions – hit by loss and damage – facility to support the coherence and finance is very weak – NDCs are looking forward to get finance and technical assistance – how to communicate these issues to NDCs? Very weak support – support must be increased from Santiago framework
- Funding arrangement and funding will be from UNFCCC – innovative approaches must be there
- Fully facilitation of funds
- Technical assistance in risk assessment issues and how to plan for loss and damage and to implement in future is welcomed
- Coherence and collaborations must be in place between Excom and Santiago
- Emphasis on data

### European Union

- Working together coherently is highly important
- Should happen in different levels
- Several entities are there, thus must be debated how the new landscape looks like
- 2022 and 2023 – Europe experienced extreme wildfire – forests are under the member states, thus some responses – fire strategy and policy,
- Number of lessons were learned by Morocco.
- Integrated approaches and knowledge exchange, awareness, and communications through early warning systems – all must be applied and strengthened
- Technical support

## Unknown speaker (I didn't get the name) on Global Shield

- Global shield was implement
  - First request received from Ghana
  - National ownership of global shield
  - The country decides where and how they need the support
  - Identifying need through risk analysis and identify solutions not only at the national level but at many levels
  - Brings the support from multi-level organisation
  - Global shield enhancing gender inclusivity, and most vulnerable groups are reached by the funding
  - Provide instruments that can develop mechanism to provide support and cash (direct payout) to the most needed

## Oceania and SIDS- PALAU

- Vicious circle – Santiago framework or funds should have come yesterday
- Coming here for past 30 years without any progress
- Mentioned Japan and other countries who have provided some help
- Need for more multi-lateral cooperations
- Loss and Damage is the term that has been develop in this space now, but the loss and damage has been there from many years
- Sea level rise is something that was never estimated
- It is new area – data, science etc.,
- Communities do not care about the science
- Communities wants results
- Consultations with the communities bring frustration as they have not seen any benefits of the consultation
- Relocation is a paper idea – it does costs a lot, but also impacts mental health
- Coastal communities' lifestyle is different than the land lifestyles, thus they cannot survive
- There are many social conflicts when you leave your location
- Governments are not prepared for relocation
- Children have hard time to engage in the new area – kids drop off from the education
- Human element – social plus economic impacts
- Even within the local communities there is intolerance between people moving to different locations
- Coral bleaching – very danger to environment and community – happening from 20 years
- Draught – impacting own live – how can represent and discuss while the family is struggling for water
- Comfortable weather – e.g., air conditioning will become a need
- Actions are needed
- Questions posed here in the discussion do not convey the stress the people undergo with the climate impacts
- Even the kitchen garden does not allow food for nutritious meal
- Challenges are huge – capacity building, science is really needed
- The traditional knowledge must be included
- Economic and non-economic loses must be considered

## New Zealand

- 20 M New Zealand donated

- Funding to many channels, thus challenges for proper distribution
- Nascent building of programs of loss and damage
- Starting to know some partners and play as complementary to each other
- Technical support to the focal points, methodology development, and the fundamental work that help countries to develop their capacity for loss and damage
- Supporting and engagement with the local community
- Heard the demand for capacity develop for multiple
- Fuji trust fund – 1 M fund
- Request Vanuatu, Palau – to meet so the dialogue can be kicked off for discussion

## SENEGAL

- All lost and damage are not related to climate change
- Coastal countries – most than 60% people are located at the coastal regions, also the economy comes from there
- Sedimentation – restore land – loss of biodiversity – desertification -
- Synergies needed between different impacts
- Esurance about the budget and first household work
- National strategies on loss and damage
- Participation assessment is needed for economic and non-economic loses – challenges were experiences in assessing non-economic loses
- Coastal area – you may find friendly environment but with the displays from the location, there are issues related to work environment, travel and income
- What do we learn from adaptation fund, green climate fund, so we must consider these issues

## Australia

- Underscored the importance of loss and damage
- Integrated approaches
- Powerful reminder of impacts and responsibilities in the session
- Actions are led at local level, individual level and other levels – meaning at every level
- There are extensive arrangement also exist
- Meaning there are many actions/help occurring but if we do not coherence and coordination, these efforts will be lost
- Funding priorities must be determined by the national governments, integrated account must be taken
- Pragmatic approaches

## Iraq

- Thunderstorm, flood flash
- Adaptive measures have been considered
- Funding must enhance
- Ensure the funds of loss and damage must reach the people those need it
- Must work towards reduction of vulnerabilities

## Indonesia

- Coastal areas
- More than 100 islands
- Protect small fisherman and local communities
- Risks to Marine resources