

Date and time	05 Jun 2024, 11:45—13:00
Agenda item	Practical solutions enhancing national and local capacities to minimize and address loss and damage
Session	Side Events & Exhibits
Location	Room Bonn
Notes taken by	Dr Renuka Thakore, Future Earth, RThakore1@uclan.ac.uk; ceo@gfn.co.uk
Context	Ahead of the final Glasgow Dialogue on Loss and Damage, this event will share insights from real-world responses and practical solutions to strengthen national and local capacities, amplifying the needs and priorities of affected communities in minimizing and addressing loss and damage.
Speakers	The event will harness a range of perspectives from local to global. The event will hear insight from a range of stakeholders, including governments and actors working across climate, humanitarian and development action on practical solutions
Organisers	World Food Programme (WFP) Ms. Amelia Stewart amelia.stewart@wfp.org +44 77 48661643 Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB) Mr. Md Fahad Hossain fahad.hossain@iccad.org +88 0 1845532675 International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Ms. Mary Friel mary.friel@ifrc.org +41 79 2173355

Mr. Saqib Huq, Managing Director, ICCCAD, International Centre for Climate Change and Development

- Long history of discussing loss and damage from last decade
- Real time negotiations - many entities are involved
- The research and project championed by ICCAD must be taken into consideration
- Political and UN leadership can make the change

Nusrat Naushin, Programme coordinator on Loss and Damage, ICCCAD

- Active participation
- Solutions are culturally relevant and locally help people
- FM must be flexible, agile, needbase, and accountable
- Key challenges is the accessible and flexibility and efficient of finance
- Multiple innovative funding mechanisms must be developed
- Online platforms – locally to globally
- Framing and frameworks are being developed
- Getting the knowledge from ground up – such frameworks are being developed in Bangladesh – 8 divisions – creating alternate or secondary towns where people are given all rights, so when the communities are suffering, this can offer some solutions on ground.

- Super colliding activities are happening, so local hubs are created
- Team of local communities, local leaders, national
- Loss and damage is not limited to

Florence Iautu, Strategic Manager, National Advisory Board Government of Vanuatu

- Lots of challenges in the area of climate change
- Enhanced NDC, included loss and damage in NDC, 12 targets and commitments based on baseline and working with the relevant stakeholders, defined in decentralised ways, these stakeholders are also planning to achieve these targets
- National carbon reduction policy, loss and damage is included in this policy, thus establishing concrete actions taken by the government,
- Mainstreaming loss and damage in other national policies
- Includes storms, sea rise, etc – multi-hazard vulnerable country
- Climate change and disaster management
- International negotiations – Vanuatu continues to be championing in this area – as adaptation is no more option to Vanuatu
- Loss and Damage capacity strengthening project – first project – what government is doing for loss and damage – supports the ministry on research and studying case study – supporting the government to getting the data, developing capacity for government stakeholders and other actors regarding matters in this country.
- Vanuatu is experiencing more and more natural hazards
- Experiences 3 rainfall cycles
- The baseline developed by this project will inform the proposals for loss and damage
- Local leadership, engagement different actors and local ministries, addressing specific
- Coherence, wider landscape – pragmatic solutions would be of importance
- Need for Coordination and complementarity
- Need for bilateral collaborations
- Synergies between sustainable development and climate action, doing it a right way at country level, adaptation is also sitting right in the midst of loss and damage
- NDCs must have high commitment on adaptation, nexus between humanitarian and climate solutions
- Already have a few mechanisms to support and looking at the solutions/tools that we have today, locally led preparedness is very significant
- New window for climate action funding
- Examples that are the solutions on grounds – so solutions exists, need to scale these up

Micol Mulan, Head of Strategic Partnership Engagement, Climate Resilience, WFP

- World Food program serves the communities by predicting climate hazards
- 4.1 million people were covered last year
- Technical solutions such climate insurance – payout after the climate shock – 5.5 million people from 27 countries, 40% of the people from conflict countries were provided this solution
- Somalia – forecasted risk was about heavy rain – early warning was issues about the flooding – four actions were disseminated, early warning, cash, deliveries and special packages – such help was helpful in reduction of risk
- Somalia – activation in Sept 2023, again in April 2024, 2 million people were given cash

- Video was shared on Somalia – longest drought in 2022, El nino, floods, working with government to track the hazard, reaching people through radio, evacuating to the school and safer places
- ARC – Africa Risk Capacity – partners are called Replica partners
- Many countries fragile and conflict
- ARCPP
- National protect system – cash is provided – systems reach people

Emmanuel Ntale, Manager Climate & Environment Uganda Red Cross

- 25 thousand people are affected due to climate change disasters
- People living mountains (where there were glaciers), central (lake Vicotria) are highly affected
- Working with government on these emerging risks
- El nino – various communities were affected, they were supported
- Part of adaptation group
- Define and Quantifying loss and damage in the local context is important

Mary

- Early warning action
- Minimising loss and damage
- Effective coverage must be there
- Loss and damage impact – how we use risk information to address effectively
- Working with various stakeholders
- Effective recovery and reconstruction of the damaged area
- Strengthening early warning systems
- Look into if there uare funds and access them to address the gaps

Expert from Bangladesh

- Loss and damage architecture
- Current state of institutional structure for loss and damage fund – 3 constituted bodies are working in loss and damage
- Glasgow dialogue is really important in support the works of the loss and damage fund – addressing lack of coordination and cooperation
- Fund for FM, Santiago for DR
- Mandates of the fund – how to develop coordination at global level
- Local level – many ministries are working for in silos, thus some top level approach must be there to ensure coordination
- Technical support is needed – assess the needs of local people/vulnerable communities, challenges to national level is to address the lack of coordination, technical resources.
- fund is trying to establish innovative approaches
- fund is mandated to ensure direct budget – independence of the secretariate to take the decisions
- Are the national level entities are prepared to take the leadership

Collaboration, complementary approaches and understanding and addressing gaps.