

DISPLACEMENT AND LOSS & DAMAGE

Notes from the parallel informal session

PDD Advisory Committee Meeting 2023



KEY WORKSTREAMS TO CONSIDER

- The **Loss and Damage Fund**, agreed at COP 27 but not yet operationalised. Key questions remaining: Who pays into the L&DF, who receives the funds, when and how, and what L&D will be addressed (including NELD)?
- **Transitional Committee** (TC) to operationalise the L&DF. Meeting 3 times before COP (starting on 27-29 March) 2 [TC members](#) have yet to be nominated (Asia Pacific).
- **Santiago Network for Loss and Damage** (SNLD) to catalyse technical assistance for the implementation of work for averting, minimize and addressing loss and damage at the local, national and regional level, in developing countries. Questions for operationalization: who hosts, how is it operationalized, where is the funding coming from, how is it structured, who will be able to access it (gov, local gov, communities?)
- The **New Collective Quantified Goal** (NCQG) for climate finance shall be set from a floor of USD 100 billion per year, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries. It currently only focuses on mitigation and adaptation funds >

needs to include L&D and deliver much more than the \$100bn for mitigation and adaptation (L&D requires trillions of \$s).

- The [Glasgow Dialogue](#) (3 dialogues to be held at the SBs). It contributes to the operationalization of the the L&D Fund. The 18th WIM ExCom was set to decide on how the focus of the 2nd Glasgow Dialogue and two additional meetings to be held by the UNFCCC Secretariat. Decision points from their last meeting [here](#).
- The first [Global Stocktake of the Paris Agreement](#) (GST), will be the first official check-up on the Paris Agreement. L&D features to a certain extent. Additional workshops will be convened around GST where L&D can be raised at SB 58 and COP28.
- [The Task Force on Displacement](#) (TFD) - under the Wim ExCom to develop and disseminate recommendations for integrated approaches to L&D and mobility. TFD is a forum to exchange knowledge and experience on the impacts of climate change on human mobility, and to facilitate dialogue on relevant responses. The Recommendations developed by the TFD are fundamental points for the displacement/mobility community to consider, articulate and support in all relevant advocacy/policy work. Moreover, during WIM ExCom 18 the following points were [decided](#):
 - TFD activity 5 “Developing a technical guide on integrating human mobility in NAPs and NDCs”
 - TFD activity 6 “Developing a technical guide on accessing finance”

Indicative time frame for final products is September, and outline shall be presented in May.

These two products are key opportunities for bringing together L&D & HM, policy & finance experts together.

- [The NELs Expert Group](#) - Enhance cooperation and facilitation in relation to non-economic losses through enhancing data & knowledge and facilitating mainstreaming in measures at the national level.

Mosaic of Solutions: Clear references at COP27 for the establishment of a mosaic of solutions to address L&D. It will take time to get the L&DF up and running and finance must come from many sources to meet the scale of the needs. Funding arrangements need to extend out of UNFCCC - eg

- Initiative by [Scotland following its L&D](#) pledges at COP26 and COP27
- G7 / V20's [Global Shield Against Climate Risk](#) launched at COP27
- Air passenger levies

Synthesis of conversation

Advocacy

The big upcoming milestone is SB58. Human Mobility community needs to have a common voice by then.

There is no more time for discussions on the working of the different mechanisms.

We need to advocate for inclusion of LnD goal alongside mitigation and adaptation under the NCQG.

Implementation of L&DF

L&D funding needs to come through a public financial mechanism, under the UNFCCC – not market-based ones.

We cannot create a new system with high barriers for entry (procedures, requirements).

Fund needs to be accessible to all Governments, as well as CSOs and non-governmental actors. L&D funding needs to reach affected households and communities.

Additional funding, not diverting from existing streams & different from development/humanitarian.

L&DF fund has to be disbursed rapidly: within 24-48 hrs from impacts.

- Example: Bridgetown Initiative on reforming developing finance sector.

One issue with disbursement of LnD funds to parameters of impact is the need for attribution, which requires technical expertise and is a high bar to clear for affected countries.

We need to work at national level to get governments to take up L&D, both on the donor side (Scotland, Denmark) and from the recipient side (identify/analyze good and bad practices).

- Sri Lanka's NDC includes references to L&D.
- Bangladesh has a national strategy on IDPs, which allows it to bring together the IDP, migration and LnD discussions through a rights-based perspective.

Can we use national mechanism that already exist for L&D disbursements and assist directly affected persons? E.g. social protection mechanisms, which already identify vulnerable groups.

- Some insurance schemes work: e.g. farmers protection in Sri Lanka.
- In Bangladesh insurance schemes do not penetrate to the most vulnerable, and insurers avoided payments.

Economic and non-economic L&D

L&D support at national level is about economic L&D.

Overlooking NELD negates human dimensions of CC – focusing on displacement gives a human face to these impacts.

NELD are key as a community-level impact (and requires community-level responses) and need to be prioritised more, & better understood, conceptualised and assessed. There is a real need for evidence at local level, and CSOs need to develop and use indicators to assess L&DF needs.

Some push back against the dichotomy between economic and NELD. Even non-economic have quantifiable value for community, and we can use value-based approaches to assess the full impacts communities are suffering – due to sudden AND slow onset events. A methodology for assessing L&D is currently being developed by ICCCAD and University of Queensland.

Dichotomy of NELD vs economic L&D has a use: different impacts require different interventions. E.g. Investments for rebuilding, health care vs memorialization, culture.

Disaster loss accounting systems only cover direct economic losses. How do we ensure long term and indirect cascading impacts are captured (including those due to displacement)?

- For instance, after cyclone Idai and other disasters in Mozambique, it was not possible to include displacement and its impacts in PDNA methodologies.

L&D and displacement

What do we want L&D processes to say about displacement? In line with/in addition to TFD recommendations to guide us.

We need to look at the financial cost of displacement to quantify it. Quantification is key, as the overall scale of needs is important for advocacy. How do we quantify impacts of disaster displacement?

We need to go beyond the number of displaced persons and look at needs/vulnerability.

What are the main E & NELDs displacement produces? Discussions and assessments of impacts of displacement should be better linked with NELD workstream. Does displacement amplify other L&D, or does it produce specific ones?

We need to value:

- Impacts on health and reproductive health
- Impacts on education (and related long-term livelihoods issues)
- Loss of documentation (and related long-term issues)

What kind of innovative assessment tools can we use?

- Can we use geolocated data on population movements?
- Can we use global durable solution indicators to track and assess the impacts of displacement (e.g. JIPS DS indicators)

Solutions are central to this conversation, but we don't have enough data around protracted displacement (> 3/5 years). We need to understand what is keeping the residual population from solving their displacement.

Joining expertise of HM and finance practitioners/experts is key.

- Can displacement be part of parametric LnD indicators for disbursement of relevant funds rapidly?

How can we respond to displacement?

- Bangladesh: planned cities to manage displaced persons' inflow
- Redocumentation
- (Address lasting development issues comprehensively)
- Continuity of education

Ultimately ensuring HR for displaced persons is a responsibility of national Governments. CC should not be an opportunity to escape this responsibility.