

Training Report

ONLINE SHORT COURSE ON LOSS AND DAMAGE



ICCCAD

International Centre for
Climate Change and
Development



**GLOBAL
RESILIENCE
PARTNERSHIP**

Imprint

Disclaimer

The contents of this training report are intended solely for the use of the individuals or entities to whom it is addressed. If you are not the intended recipient, any dissemination, distribution, or copying of this report is strictly prohibited.

Contributors

S M Saify Iqbal
Madiha Chowdhury
Afra Sayra Rahman

Published by

International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD).
Independent University, Bangladesh
Plot 16 Block B, Aftabuddin Ahmed Road
Bashundhara R/A, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Email: contact@icccad.org
Web: www.icccad.net

Date of Publication

01 July, 2023

Note: the content and structure of the imprint may vary depending on your organization's preferences and requirements. Make sure to adhere to any specific guidelines provided by your organization.

CONTENT

Content..... 3

Acronym 4

1. Background..... 5

2. Objective of the Short Course..... 6

3. Session Description..... 6

 3.1. Day 1 Session 1: Loss and Damage Finance in Climate Change Negotiation.....6

 Open Discussion under Session 18

 3.2. Day 1 Session 2. Legal and Policy Responses to Address Loss and Damage9

 Open Discussion under Session 2.....11

 3.3. Day 2 Session 3. Human Mobility, Displacement and Loss and Damage.....11

 Open Discussion under Session 3.....13

 3.4. Day 2 Session 4. What to Expect from Cop 28 to Address L&D13

 Open Discussion under Session 4.....16

 3.5. Day 3 Session 5. Politics of Loss and Damage in UNFCCC Negotiation17

 Open Discussion under Session 5.....19

 3.6. Day 3 Session 6. Non-Economic Loss and Damage in the Context of Climate Change:
 Understanding the Challenges.....20

 Open Discussion under Session 6.....23

4. Participant Perspectives: Further Comments and Suggestion 25

 4.1. Significant Relevance: Assessing the Impact of Training on their Area of Work25

 4.2. Areas for Improvement and Development.....25

 4.3 Applying Gained Knowledge: Integrating Learnings into Everyday Work Practices25

 4.4 Additional Comments/Suggestions26

5 Conclusion 26

Annex 1: Agenda 28

Annex 2: List of Participants 29

Annex 3: Evaluation Result of the Knowledge Level 30

ACRONYM

AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
AR6	Sixth Assessment Report
CCJ-B	Centre for Climate Justice-Bangladesh
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
COP 27	27th Conference of the Parties
EXCOM	Executive Committee
G20	Group of Twenty
G77	Group of 77
GST	Global Stocktake
IPCCAD	International Centre for Climate Change and Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
L&D	Loss and Damage
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LUCCC	LDC Universities Consortium on Climate Change
NCQG	New Quantified Collective Goal on Climate Finance
NELD	Non-Economic Loss and Damage
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
SAJIDA	SAJIDA Foundation
SB	Subsidiary Body
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
SNLD	Santiago Network for Loss and Damage
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
US	United States
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism

1. BACKGROUND

Climate-induced loss and damage (L&D) refers to the impacts of climate change that go beyond the capacity of communities and countries to adapt, causing harm to people, livelihoods, economies, and ecosystems. This includes impacts such as sea-level rise, severe weather events, droughts, and heatwaves, which can result in physical damage to infrastructure and buildings, loss of crops and food security, displacement of communities, and declines in human health and well-being. L&D is a growing concern, particularly for countries and communities that are already vulnerable and lack the resources to cope with and adapt to these impacts.

In the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the concept of "L&D" continues to be an important topic. AR6 assesses the latest scientific knowledge on the impacts of climate change and the options for adaptation and mitigation. The report highlights the growing need to address the impacts of climate change that cannot be prevented through adaptation measures alone. AR6 also highlights the increasing concern over the impacts of climate change on the most vulnerable populations and emphasizes the need for international cooperation to address the challenges posed by L&D, including through the development and implementation of effective policies and measures to prevent and reduce these impacts.

At the 27th Conference of the Parties (COP 27) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), a decision was made to establish a L&D finance facility. The purpose of this facility is to provide financial support to countries and communities that are already experiencing the impacts of climate change and cannot fully adapt, resulting in harm to people, livelihoods, economies, and ecosystems. The facility aims to provide resources to help these countries and communities cope with and recover from the impacts of climate change, such as sea-level rise, severe weather events, droughts, and heatwaves. The decision to establish a L&D finance facility is part of the international community's efforts to address the challenges posed by climate change, particularly for the most vulnerable populations, and to ensure that they are able to access the resources they need to prevent and reduce the impacts of climate change. The details of the facility, including its governance, funding sources, and operations, are still being worked out.

Leading up to COP 27, many L&D activists argued that this is an issue that must be separated from mitigation, adaptation and humanitarian responses and should be addressed through a dedicated L&D financing facility. On the other hand, most developed country governments argue that L&D can be addressed through financial and operational mechanisms that already exist to deliver mitigation, adaptation and disaster response. Such differences in perspective continue to stall progress in mobilising the finance and technical support that the most at-risk countries and communities require to deal with the L&D risks they face today. Action must be taken now to address L&D, but while the Glasgow Dialogue and debates on the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage (SNLD) will keep the issue of L&D alive at the COP, such processes will likely take time to deliver meaningful results that can help the most at-risk communities in Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Considering the overall circumstances, capacity building on the rapidly evolving L&D discussion is needed both for the L&D practitioners and academician. To address these growing concerns, an online short course on L&D was conducted to provide an overview of the key concepts, mechanisms, and policies related to this field.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE SHORT COURSE

The objective of the short course on L&D was to provide participants with a comprehensive understanding of the concept of L&D in the context of climate change and its implications for vulnerable communities, ecosystems, and the global community. This course enhanced the representation of L&D situations in the Global Stocktake 2023, thereby promoting effective strategies and policies to address the impacts of climate change. By providing a forum for discussion and exchange of ideas, the course advanced the dialogue on L&D and facilitate the development of solutions in this important area of concern.

3. SESSION DESCRIPTION

3.1. Day 1 Session 1: Loss and Damage Finance in Climate Change Negotiation

Zoha Shawoo, a Scientist at Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), US working in the Equitable Transitions Program, conducted this session. It commenced with an overview of L&D as the impacts of climate change that cannot be avoided through adaptation or mitigation. An important point highlighted was that, despite efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C, L&D would persist, as indicated by recent findings from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report. Effective adaptation measures are unable to eliminate all L&D, contradicting arguments suggesting that increased financial support for mitigation and adaptation would suffice. Additionally, there is an equity issue, with vulnerable countries that contribute the least to climate change being disproportionately affected by losses and damages caused by climate impacts. To quantify this, a widely cited study suggests that by 2030, the economic costs in developing countries alone could range between 290 to 580 billion U.S. dollars annually due to L&D, narrated by her.

After the overview of the concept, a historical overview of L&D finance and climate negotiations was presented, along with key milestones in its development. The issue was initially raised in 1991 when Vanuatu, on behalf of Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), proposed the inclusion of an insurance mechanism in the UNFCCC. This mechanism aimed to hold industrialized nations accountable for the harm faced by small island nations due to sea-level rise. Although this proposal did not become part of the Convention, it marked the first mention of L&D. The establishment of L&D occurred later, in 2013, at the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM). In 2015, Article 8 of the Paris Agreement was dedicated to addressing L&D, introducing the language of "averting, minimizing, and addressing." This language, however, created confusion as it differed from the language used in the WIM, allowing certain countries, particularly developed nations, to conflate the concepts. The article also stated that it did not provide a basis for liability or compensation, which developed countries have often used to avoid discussions on L&D finance. In 2019, the establishment of the Santiago Network aimed to provide technical support to developing countries, with the hope that it would eventually lead to financial support. However, it was not

until 2021 that the largest group of developing countries, the Group of 77 (G77), made an explicit proposal to establish a dedicated L&D fund. Although this proposal did not make it into the final decision text, a dialogue called the Glasgow Dialogue was established to discuss financial arrangements for L&D. In 2021, Scotland made the first explicit pledge for L&D finance, addressing L&D. Finally, at COP27 in 2022, L&D finance officially became part of the negotiations, with an agreement to establish an L&D fund.

Ms. Zoha then proceeded to provide a rationale for the urgent need for L&D, highlighting that it is already a tangible reality. Mitigation finance, including decarbonization measures and reforestation, largely focuses on averting L&D, while adaptation finance, through early warning systems and risk reduction measures, aims to minimize it. The L&D fund, on the other hand, seeks to address and provide compensation for climate change impacts. This compensation includes support for planned relocation or assisted migration, alternative livelihoods, insurance coverage for farmer crops, and addressing non-quantifiable losses such as cultural heritage and biodiversity.

Afterward, the discussion explored the obstacles that were impeding progress in L&D finance, neatly categorized into three types: political, institutional, and structural. For instance, the absence of a formal definition of L&D within the negotiations allows certain countries to potentially misinterpret its meaning. Developed countries, driven by concerns of liability,

It was suggested that enhanced direct access mechanisms should be established to reduce the requirements for developing countries to access funding. To avoid increasing debt burdens in recipient nations, financing should primarily consist of small

contribute to the political barriers. Additionally, the WIM itself has limited capacity and decision-making authority, posing institutional challenges. Conversely, the success at COP27 was attributed to several enabling factors. The united voice of the G77 and China, collaborating for the first time to advocate for L&D, left no room for compromises. Strong pressure from activists, especially youth and those representing the Global South, also played a significant role.

Ms. Zoha also proceeded to address the pressing question of the next steps following the establishment of the L&D fund. To tackle this, a transitional committee has been formed with the purpose of examining crucial inquiries. These inquiries include determining the contributors to the fund, defining the eligibility criteria for receiving funding, and assessing the involvement of mechanisms outside the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The committee has scheduled three meetings throughout 2023 in preparation for COP28.

The session concluded with the proposal of principles and modalities for the fund. It was suggested that enhanced direct access mechanisms should be established to reduce the requirements for developing countries to access funding. To avoid increasing debt burdens in recipient nations, financing should primarily consist of small grants and unconditional cash transfers instead of loans. Additionally, it was recommended that funding be programmatic rather than project-based to promote sustainable delivery. Furthermore, to ensure inclusivity, the fund's board should include representation from civil society and communities, and decision-making authority should be decentralized to the lowest levels.

Barriers to progress on L&D finance

- Political**
 - No formal definition of L&D
 - Fears of liability and developed countries' refusal to accept responsibility
- Institutional**
 - Low capacity and decisionmaking power of WIM
 - No official agenda item on L&D within COPs beyond work of ExCom
 - Article 8 of Paris Agreement not providing basis for liability or compensation
- Structural**
 - Climate finance architecture largely serves interests of donors
 - Bureaucratic structures, stringent accreditation requirements, long lag times, project-based model

Zoom Meeting Controls: Exit full screen (Option + Enter), 27:46 / 1:52:11, 1x

Zoom Participant List:

- ZS Zoha Zaman
- SI S. M. Saif Uddin
- TS Tahmina Siddique
- Prof. Saleemul Huq
- JM James McLean
- YE Yousuf Ebrahim
- HH Harun Hashim
- SN Suman Nath
- LF Leon Fera
- RK Ritu Khatun
- MC Madhu Choudhury
- Y Yagita
- Sumaya Rifaat
- EB Ekta Bora
- KD Kanchana Dhar

OPEN DISCUSSION UNDER SESSION 1

During the discussion, Prof. Saleemul Huq, Director of ICCCAD provided examples of potential sources of funding for the L&D fund. One such example was the taxation of fossil fuel companies, including the consideration of an air passenger levy for the adaptation fund. The idea of levying taxes on domestic air passengers resurfaced as a means to finance the L&D fund. Recently, during a G20 meeting of foreign ministers, the Bangladesh Foreign Minister proposed an ambitious fossil fuel tax on fossil fuel companies. This tax was suggested not only to contribute to the L&D fund but also to assist impoverished countries in addressing energy crises they may be facing. In response to Prof. Huq, Ms. Zoha expressed her perspective, suggesting that the taxation of fossil fuels could be implemented at the domestic level, with developed countries levying taxes on specific fossil fuel companies operating within their own borders. The revenue generated from these taxes could then be used as public finance to provide financial support for loss and damage initiatives. However, considering that public finance alone may not be sufficient, Ms. Zoha emphasized the importance of innovative approaches and private sector involvement in bridging the financial gap.

Also, a participant wanted to learn about how the technical committee would crowdsource content from around the world and what would be the process of feeding information into the committee. In response, Prof. Huq explained that the first transitional committee would allow a limited number of in-person observers, although the exact status of these observers was still uncertain. He mentioned that submissions to the committee could be made by writing to the secretariat. Furthermore, he highlighted that several committee members, such as Dr. Sumaya

Ahmed Zakieldean, a member of the adaptation committee and a seasoned negotiator for the Africa Group, as well as Suarez and Sonam Wangdu, both representing LDC members, are well-known individuals who can serve as channels for passing information. Dr. Huq stated his belief that once the full committee is in place and procedures are put down, there will be ways of submission and track-keeping.

3.2. Day 1 Session 2. Legal and Policy Responses to Address Loss and Damage

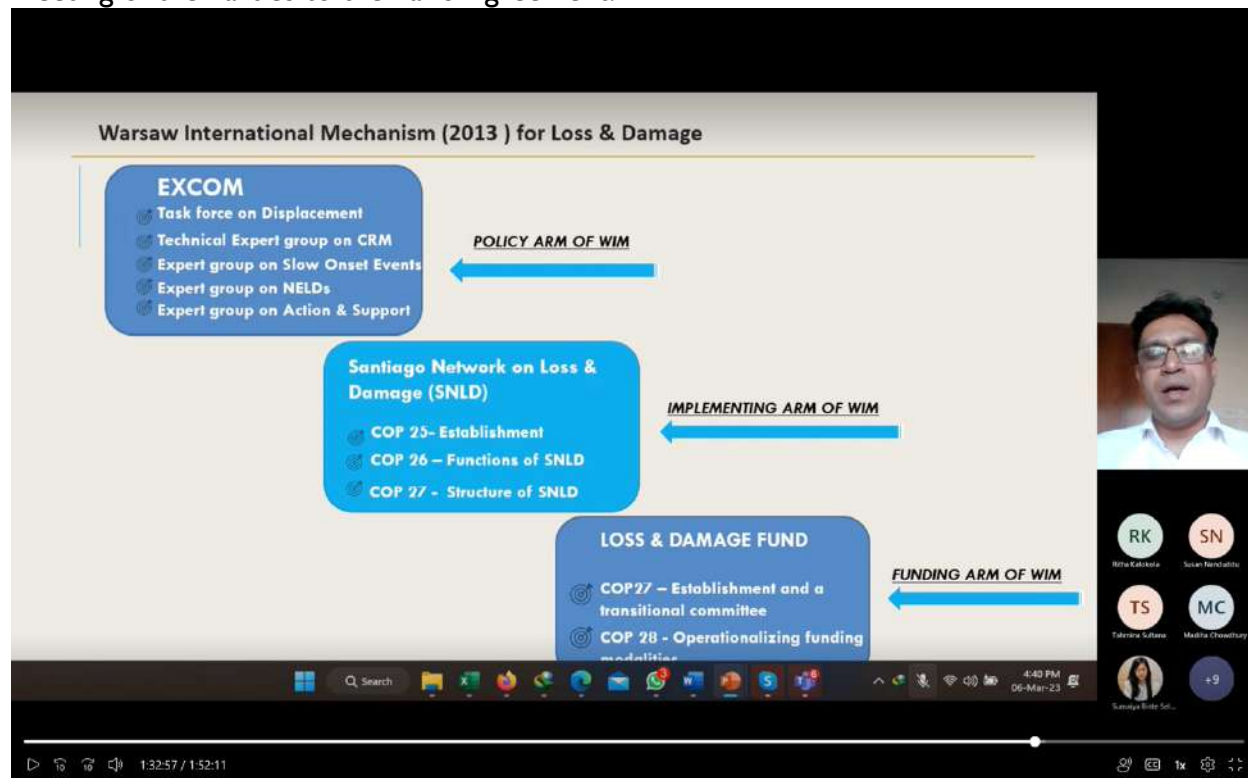
The second session of Day I was led by **M Hafijul Islam Khan**, the Co-coordinator of the L&D Team at the LDCs Climate Group in UNFCCC, as well as the Director of the Centre for Climate Justice-Bangladesh (CCJ-B). The session focused on exploring the legal and policy approaches to L&D. Mr. Hafij began by providing a concise overview of L&D and its different categories. He mentioned two types of categorization. Firstly, based on monetization, L&D can be classified as economic or non-economic. Secondly, based on its avoidability through mitigation and/or adaptation, L&D can be categorized as avoidable or unavoidable.

In order to understand the governance approaches for addressing L&D, they can be classified into two types: proactive and reactive approaches. Proactive approaches involve taking preventive measures such as mitigation, adaptation, enhancing community and ecosystem resilience, risk management, risk transfer, and risk retention. Mr. Hafij provided examples of proactive approaches, including insurance provisions for farmers, social protection schemes, subsidized insurance premiums at the community level for risk transfer and risk retention. On the other hand, reactive approaches involve responding to the impacts of L&D through compensation, resettlement, rehabilitation, and corrective measures. However, it is important to note that financial incentives alone may not always be sufficient to effectively address L&D. For instance, restoring an ecosystem would also require technical support in addition to financial resources.

Mr. Hafij then provided an overview of the WIM, which serves as the primary mechanism within the UNFCCC process to address L&D resulting from climate change impacts in developing countries. The WIM operates through the Executive Committee (EXCOM), which consists of 20 members, with half of them representing developing countries. The EXCOM receives recommendations from expert groups established by the mechanism, and these recommendations are then reported back to the UNFCCC. The expert groups focus on specific themes such as displacement, comprehensive risk management, slow-onset events, non-economic losses and damages (NELDs), and action and support. Currently, these expert groups are collaborating with the EXCOM to develop standardized tools and methodologies that can assist national governments in assessing and quantifying L&D. At the international level, there are two policy instruments for

The EXCOM will be indirectly trying to support the works of the technical committee by creating structure for the Glasgow Dialogue which will inform the technical committee to develop their recommendations accordingly. The EXCOM are working closely the Warsaw chairs, whereby four champions will primarily work to develop the content, substance, and structure of the Glasgow dialogue. Also, the expert group on action and support under the EXCOM is conducting a gap analysis related to the projects supported by the climate funds.

addressing L&D: the WIM and the Paris Agreement (PA). According to Article 8.2 of the Paris Agreement, the WIM is subject to the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement. The WIM may also be enhanced and strengthened based on decisions made by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.



All over, there are three arms within the wing of the international mechanism for L&D –

1. the policy arm which constitutes the EXCOM and the expert wings
2. the implementing arm – the SNLD – which is the technical arm of the WIM
3. the funding arm under which at COP28 the target is to operationalize the funding modalities of the established L&D fund

According to Mr. Hafij, the current challenge is to ensure the integration of the three arms and implement long-lasting measures at the national level. In his session, Mr. Hafij provided an overview of the progress made in the field of L&D at the COPs, starting from COP13 where L&D was initially acknowledged. These advancements have been broadly classified into three categories: initial scoping (COP13 and COP14), establishment of institutional frameworks and initiation of technical work (COP15 to COP26), and mobilization of support (COP27 and beyond).

OPEN DISCUSSION UNDER SESSION 2

During the discussion, a participant posed a question regarding the inclusivity of different types of L&D in the funding process and whether equal provisions would be made for each type. In response, Mr. Hafij explained that while economic L&D can be relatively easier to quantify, addressing NELD, such as the loss of territory, values, culture, and traditional livelihoods, poses a significant challenge as they are equally important but difficult to measure. Overall, scholars and policymakers are actively working to gain a deeper understanding of these complex issues.

Another participant wanted to know about the Forthcoming steps of EXCOM and its relationship with the newly formed technical committee for L&D fund. Mr Hafij described that at the upcoming 18th EXCOM meeting, the members are focused on developing criteria and standardized tools and methodologies for assessing risk of potential L&D and to identify the right approaches to L&D. The committee will try developing a general guide. The EXCOM will be indirectly trying to support the works of the technical committee by creating structure for the Glasgow Dialogue which will inform the technical committee to develop their recommendations accordingly. The EXCOM are working closely the Warsaw chairs, whereby four champions will primarily work to develop the content, substance, and structure of the Glasgow dialogue. Also, the expert group on action and support under the EXCOM is conducting a gap analysis related to the projects supported by the climate funds.

3.3. Day 2 Session 3. Human Mobility, Displacement and Loss and Damage

On Day 2, Md Shamsuddoha, the Executive Director of the Centre for Participatory Research and Development (CPRD), conducted the first session focusing on Human Mobility, Displacement, and L&D. The session began with an overview of the various levels of climate change impacts, categorized as primary, secondary, and tertiary risk impacts. Primary impacts encompass the immediate consequences of disasters such as floods, cyclones, and riverbank erosion, resulting in direct economic L&D to assets and livelihoods. These primary impacts then lead to secondary and tertiary effects, giving rise to residual risks. These risks include unemployment, school dropouts, child labor, child marriage, involuntary migration, gender-based violence, human rights violations, poverty, and inequality. The phenomena of displacement and migration are intertwined with human mobility. Migration can be either temporary or permanent. Temporary migration occurs when displaced individuals return to their original homes once the situation improves. However, migration resulting from the secondary and tertiary impacts of climate change is classified as involuntary migration, often accompanied by gender-based violence, human rights violations, poverty, and inequality. These circumstances force affected populations to seek better livelihood options elsewhere.

Conversely, temporary migration is commonly observed in relation to slow-onset events like droughts and salinity intrusion, where individuals attempt to adapt to the changes for as long as possible. However, when they reach a point where adaptation become unfeasible, they often resort to regular economic migration, primarily towards urban areas in search of better employment and livelihood opportunities. Amidst these transitions, a specific group of individuals known as the 'trapped' population emerges. These individuals are willing to migrate but are unable to do so due to their circumstances. This group comprises women, disabled individuals, the

elderly, and children, among others. Mr. Shamsuddoha emphasized the concern that media attention and political priorities tend to focus more on migrants affected by rapid-onset events. Consequently, the issue of involuntary migration stemming from slow-onset events is often neglected and overlooked.

Child Marriage: on the ground evidence

Alpona
Age: 24, Married at her 17
Education: Primary Location: Chakdho, Naria

Bangladesh has the **4th** highest rate of child marriage in the world.

65% of girls get married before 18

29% of girls get married before 15

Statistics of Bangladesh's Child Marriage/ UNICEF 2014

Alpona, daughter of Khaleq Mollah who suffered from erosion several times and lost almost everything

A helpless, Khaleq Mollah married off Alpona to a person with aphasia disorder .

Alpona's father considered that no one would be interested to marry his daughter as he doesn't have anything to give dowry.

Alpona used to live her in-laws house, however was visiting her parents' place at her pregnancy in 2018

Alpona gave birth a dead child at her 8.5 months pregnancy. She was traumatized by the Erosion in 2018

Alpo... r back after this incident, now she is staying at her parents' place.

teams.microsoft.com is sharing your screen and audio. Stop sharing Hide

Microsoft Teams interface showing a video call with a participant named Alpona. The interface includes a list of participants (LF, YE, HH, OK, MC, SN, T, SI, EB, KD, RK, +2) and a video feed of a man wearing glasses.

The session proceeded to present the findings of a study conducted in 2000, focusing on the displacement of people due to riverbank erosion in Shariatpur District, Bangladesh. This study aimed to provide evidence of the impact of climate change on human mobility and L&D. In 2018, a sudden onset event of riverbank erosion occurred at the downward confluence of the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna (GBM) River Basin, resulting in the loss of 13 square kilometers of land, displacement of over 5,000 individuals from their homes, and the destruction of at least 500 businesses and shops. The social study conducted in the affected areas identified various economic L&Ds experienced by the affected population, including the loss of homesteads, crops, livestock, damage to infrastructure, and the loss of agricultural land. Additionally, NELDs were identified, such as engaging in undignified occupations (e.g., domestic work, begging, and other demeaning jobs), school dropouts leading to increased child labor and child marriages, psychological trauma, loss of social identity, and damage to religious and social infrastructure. The study revealed that 98% of the respondents had experienced multiple displacements, with approximately 23% being displaced more than five times. It was also observed that male displacement often left women counterparts alone and trapped in vulnerable situations. These women faced increased workloads as they had to travel longer distances to access water, use communal latrines, and afford food. Unfortunately, these journeys were often accompanied by sexual harassment and heightened mental stress. Another significant finding of the study was the correlation between school dropouts, child labor, and child marriages. Around 75% of the

respondents confirmed an increase in school dropouts at the primary and secondary levels due to the destruction of school infrastructure and the relocation of schools to new sites. In the social context of Bangladesh, female children are considered a burden to families, particularly as they grow older (as dowry payments increase with age). Consequently, child marriage is perceived as a way to transfer the perceived risk associated with older unmarried daughters to other families. Families affected by river erosion expressed their inability to marry off their daughters after losing everything. The study also highlighted several case studies involving abduction threats, harassment, school dropouts, and child marriages as further manifestations of the challenges faced by the affected population.

To wrap up the session, Mr. Shamsuddoha provided a brief overview of the global negotiation process surrounding L&D. He highlighted the long-standing issue of lack of financial support despite the subject being raised many years ago. There have been two institutional frameworks involved in the discourse. The first was initiated under the convention, starting from COP 16, which led to the establishment of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM). The second framework emerged under the Paris Agreement, resulting in the establishment of the SNLD at COP 25, followed by the Glasgow Dialogue at COP 26, and ultimately the establishment of a financing arrangement at COP 27.

OPEN DISCUSSION UNDER SESSION 3

A participant asked that how the current framework would address L&D at the national and local levels. Mr. Shamsuddoha shared the similar concern with the participant as to how the preparedness at the national and town levels would be ensured. It was said that national governments would establish a kind of national mechanism for addressing L&D which would be aligned with the global mechanism for addressing L&D. Institutional arrangements are needed from both sides, i.e. the international as well as national level. He also narrated his thoughts on quantifying local L&D (especially NELD) due to climate change. The example of Bangladesh's institutional structure from the national to the union level for quantifying or assessing L&D caused by sudden onset events like cyclones was mentioned by Mr. Shamsuddoha. However, despite the structure being in place, the quantification process and methodology is not robust and no standard process is followed for quantifying NELD. He mentioned the need to set indicators by national governments for the quantification and measurement of NELD and that such measurements need to be uniform to hold meaning. National governments need to set uniform indicators for quantifying NELD.

3.4. Day 2 Session 4. What to Expect from Cop 28 to Address L&D

Erin Roberts, a Climate Policy Researcher at the L&D Collaboration, conducted the second session on Day 2. The session aimed to provide an overview of the expectations regarding L&D at COP 28 from the perspective of the Santiago Network, the Global Stocktake (GST), the New Quantified Collective Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG), and funding for L&D.

The Santiago Network, established during COP 25 in Madrid, represents the most promising avenue for addressing on-the-ground needs. Its mandate involves facilitating technical assistance in vulnerable developing countries to avert, minimize, and address L&D at the local, national, and

regional levels. The functions of the Santiago Network were defined at COP 26, while the operational modalities and structure were established at COP 27. In 2023, the host for the network will be selected, and they will subsequently establish the secretariat and an Advisory Board.

The screenshot shows a video player interface. At the top, a button says "Press esc to exit full screen". The main content area has a title "What do we expect on the Glasgow Dialogue?" followed by two sections: "What's on the agenda this year?" and "What do we expect to see?". To the right, a sidebar titled "In this session:" lists the agenda items: "Overview of expectations for COP 28 (25 minutes)", "Discussion (30 minutes)", and "Wrap up (5 minutes)". Below the sidebar is a grid of circular icons representing participants, each with a two-letter code and a name. At the bottom right of the slide is a globe icon with "L&DC" text. The video player controls at the bottom show a progress bar at 1:27:44 / 1:49:15.

What do we expect on the Glasgow Dialogue?

What's on the agenda this year?

- The second dialogue will take place in June at SB 58 while the third will take place in December at COP 28/CMA 5
- The dialogue will focus on the L&D fund and funding arrangements and will inform the work of the Transitional Committee

What do we expect to see?

- The Glasgow Dialogue must provide a platform to address the gaps in understanding towards fully operationalising the Loss and Damage fund
- The first workshop should explore topics related to sources of finance and modalities for access (among others)
- The second workshop should focus on addressing the needs on the ground including non-economic L&D

In this session:

- Overview of expectations for COP 28 (25 minutes)
- Discussion (30 minutes)
- Wrap up (5 minutes)

ER Eric Roberts (COP) | SI S. M. Sanyal (India)

IC Indira Chhabra | SN Susan Narasimhan

RK Rishi Kishore | HH Harsha Harshman

MC Madhu Choudhury | OK Om Koul (India)

LF Leon Ford | YE Yasser Elwan

MC Madhu Choudhury

lossanddamagecollaboration.org
@lossanddamage

1:27:44 / 1:49:15

Currently, three organizations have expressed their interest in hosting the Santiago Network. By April 7th, the secretariat will assemble an evaluation panel composed of nominated individuals who will assess the three proposals. The panel's report will be presented at SB 58 in Bonn, where parties will engage in deliberations to finalize the selection of the host. At COP 28, it is expected that the Advisory Board will be chosen, and the host and secretariat will already be operational. It is crucial to ensure that the focus remains on the Santiago Network and that efforts are not diverted elsewhere.

Ms. Erin then discussed the expectations from the GST which began in 2021 at COP 26 and will finish at COP 28. It has three phases of implementation:

1. information collection phase which will finish in June at SB58
2. technical assessment phase which will also finish in June at SB58
3. and the consideration of outputs which will conclude at CMA5 in December

The mandate given at COP is to incorporate relevant information on L&D into the GST. However, many vulnerable developing countries lack the capacity to include such information in their national planning documents. Therefore, the expectation is to integrate L&D considerations into every phase of the GST, ensuring that the output provides an accurate depiction of the implementation gap in addressing L&D, despite information gaps. To achieve this, it is crucial to mobilize funding to enable countries to conduct needs assessments. The Santiago Network is anticipated to play a vital role in building the capacity of countries and facilitating the development of needs assessments. The hope is to see more funders stepping forward to support LDCs and other developing nations in assessing on-the-ground L&D needs and incorporating them into their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

it is crucial to identify the linkages between the GST, funding arrangements for L&D, and the ongoing work of the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), which is currently meeting in Bonn. In the long term, the goal must align with the priorities and needs of developing countries, encompassing sub-goals for mitigation, adaptation and L&D

The NCQG builds upon the objective of mobilizing \$100 billion annually by 2020 for both mitigation and adaptation. The finalization of the NCQG is scheduled to take place at COP 29, as outlined in the decision made at COP 26 in Glasgow. Four Technical Expert Dialogues (TEDs) will be held this year, focusing on scope, quality and access, quantity, and transparency arrangements. It is expected that L&D will be considered in every discussion, given its relevance to all these elements. The TEDs' outputs are anticipated to provide recommendations or options that will support further technical and political discussions, identifying areas of divergence and convergence. Additionally, a decision on the structure and main elements of the NCQG is expected at CMA 5. Moreover, it is crucial to identify the linkages between the GST, funding arrangements for L&D, and the ongoing work of the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), which is currently meeting in Bonn. In the long term, the goal must align with the priorities and needs of developing countries, encompassing sub-goals for mitigation, adaptation and L&D.

Shifting the focus to the Glasgow Dialogue, which has a mandate to concentrate on the L&D fund, Ms. Erin explained that the Dialogue will contribute to the work of the transitional committee. It will consist of two workshops this year, with the first scheduled for June at Subsidiary Body (SB) 58 and the second to be held in December at COP 28 and CMA 5. The primary objective of the Glasgow Dialogue is to address gaps in understanding to fully operationalize the L&D fund. The first workshop will explore topics such as sources of finance and modalities for access, among others. The second workshop will focus on addressing on-the-ground needs, including NELD.

Regarding the expectations for the L&D fund and funding arrangements, a transitional committee has been established to provide recommendations to the COP and CMA. The committee is mandated to hold at least three meetings, with the first meeting scheduled before the end of March. The UNFCCC Secretariat will organize two workshops on the operationalization of the fund and funding arrangements for L&D. The UN Secretary-General has also been requested to convene a meeting with the heads of International Finance Institutions, and the spring meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank have been asked to consider funding arrangements for L&D, creating opportunities for a variety of solutions. The expectations

are centered around funding within the Convention, prioritizing the needs on the ground in vulnerable developing countries. Moreover, there will be a space for observers and stakeholders to attend the transitional committee meetings to provide support, particularly to vulnerable developing countries.

To conclude the session, Ms. Erin highlighted some of the key activities required to achieve the best outcome at COP28. These include an alignment of the civil society actors with one another and with developing countries to build on each other's work. Technical work on the GST, NCQG alongside work on the L&D fund and funding arrangements need to be undertaken. It is vital to understand the linkages between the Santiago network and all the other elements of GST, NCQG and L&D Finance and how they're mutually supportive because they often get pitched against one another and it is really needed to understand that it is a package. Ms. Erin strongly emphasized on how important it is to stand behind developing countries to operationalise a fit for purpose SNLD as that is the best hope for addressing the needs on the ground in the short term. It is also important to stress linkages of L&D with mitigation and adaptation. And finally, it must be ensured that the WIM remains co-governed by the COP and CMA.

OPEN DISCUSSION UNDER SESSION 4

A participant from Uganda emphasized on the importance of quantifying the needs of the local governments and strengthening their capacities, which again needs financing. She highlighted how the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) that has been developed for Uganda has halted at the launching of the road map four years back. With respect to that and on a broader perspective, the participant wondered what could be expected from the developed countries on the L&D agenda. Ms. Erin explained how it is a difficult and varying issue given that the target keeps moving. There are some moderately progressive countries in the Europe, and then there is the United States (US) and the United Kingdom who are not particularly helpful. Based on information from developed countries on the technical committee, it is likely that they will try to renegotiate and reinterpret the funding arrangements. On that note, Ms. Erin strongly emphasized on the stance that developing countries need to hold. The developing nations are the ones who should shape the narrative. The developed nations will try to divert the focus from fund inside the convention to the mosaic of solutions outside. This must be prevented. It is necessary to support initiatives that are fundamental and significant for developing nations, such as the NAPs and the Santiago network.

A participant questioned how to ensure that L&D is addressed in a way that it takes into account the interlinkages between different sectors like agriculture, water, energy, health in the global space. Ms. Erin responded by emphasizing the importance of bringing sectoral needs into the Glasgow dialogue. She highlighted the need for further research, particularly in cross-sectoral areas such as agriculture and L&D. It is crucial to incorporate on-the-ground work and research findings into the discussions and roundtable sessions, ensuring that practical experiences and insights are considered. Including these perspectives will enable a more comprehensive and informed dialogue.

3.5. Day 3 Session 5. Politics of Loss and Damage in UNFCCC Negotiation

This session was led by Prof. Mizan R Khan, Deputy Director of ICCCAD at the Independent University, Bangladesh, and Technical Lead of the LDC Universities Consortium on Climate Change (LUCCC), an official program of the LDCs. The session began with Prof. Mizan R Khan asking the participants about the topics they had already covered. Susan Nanduddu, a guest, mentioned that they had discussed the concept of L&D, its history within the UNFCCC processes, and what to expect regarding L&D at COP 28. He then elaborated on the legal and institutional issues associated with L&D.

The fear among developed countries, led by the US, stemmed from the potential for L&D to give rise to compensation schemes. This fear was rooted in America's litigious culture, where community arbitration is not commonplace. The concern was that L&D would eventually lead to demands for billions of dollars in compensation.

Next, Prof. Khan discussed the less-explored perspectives and angles on L&D, particularly focusing on the underlying politics of this issue. He presented two different framings of L&D based on the outline of his presentation. He further discussed why the Global North has accepted the L&D agenda over the past 15 years and continues to address it, including the establishment of a L&D finance facility. He then shifted to why developing countries in the Global South have embraced Article 8 of the Paris Agreement, which pertains to liability, compensation, and the potential for

litigation. Another point he raised was the option of litigation beyond the UNFCCC process and highlighted growing divisions within the Global North. Finally, he shared his insights on the way forward.

Prof. Khan proceeded to discuss the growing strength of the climate justice movement in response to the escalating and devastating impacts of climate change, particularly in developing countries and LDCs. He highlighted the movement's emphasis on addressing these impacts and the need for climate adaptation finance, as well as the reluctance of developed countries to accept liability and compensation as part of the solution. The fear among developed countries, led by the United States, stemmed from the potential for L&D to give rise to compensation schemes. This fear was rooted in America's litigious culture, where community arbitration is not commonplace. The concern was that L&D would eventually lead to demands for billions of dollars in compensation. He drew an example from a quarter-century ago when US courts received cases against tobacco companies for hiding the harmful effects of smoking on human health and ecosystems. After several years, the court was presented with concrete evidence supporting the plaintiffs' claims.

Prof. Khan also highlighted the reasons why developing countries have accepted Article 8 of the Paris Agreement, which does not include any provisions for liability, compensation, or payment mechanisms. Instead, the agreement focuses on eight areas of action, such as early warning systems, understanding slow-onset events, and insurance mechanisms, as well as capacity building. The absence of explicit discussions on money or compensation posed a challenge for developing countries in providing specific proof of causation. To claim liability and compensation, it is necessary to establish a direct link between a specific cause and its effect, attributing it to climate

Way Forward for Loss & Damage (L&D)-

- Fissures within the Global North – more countries are positive about L&D
- New and additional funding to support in managing climate risks and addressing L&D
- Implementation of key justice criteria for L&D finance. Such as: PPP, CBDR, adequacy, additionally, predictability
- Coverage for all relevant climate risks & L&D – A, L&D finance facility
- Bandwagoning with Climate Security & Human Rights regimes
- Maintaining this rock-solid unity within the South

change or human-induced climate change. Without this concrete evidence, courts cannot pass judgments on liability. Although there is general causation recognized through the IPCC reports, stating that human-induced climate change is a reality with a high level of confidence, it is considered general causation and accepted by all governments since the IPCC reports undergo government vetting.

Prof. Khan pointed out the erratic behavior of the climate system, citing examples of heavy snowstorms in the United States and Canada, while Europe experienced milder winters compared to previous years. This unpredictability highlights the lack of patterns and stability in the climate. In terms of the way forward for addressing L&D, he discussed it from a political perspective. He noted that industrial countries are witnessing increasing divisions within their ranks, with some countries shifting their stance and supporting initiatives related to L&D. For instance, the Scottish Government and several other countries have contributed to the L&D fund, including New Zealand with a contribution of \$80 million and Denmark with approximately \$14 million. Additionally, Canada is engaging in partnerships with Bangladesh and other LDCs to enhance understanding and management of L&D. This trend indicates a growing involvement of countries from the Global North in supporting efforts related to L&D. He emphasized the need for new and additional funding to effectively manage climate risks and address L&D. He mentioned that such funding is accepted under Article 4.3 of the Convention, but compliance has been lacking due to power dynamics and what is commonly referred to as "constructed ambiguity" in diplomatic circles.

OPEN DISCUSSION UNDER SESSION 5

One participant expressed the view that the focus of the fund for addressing endemic losses should specifically be on compensation. They emphasized the ongoing impact of climate change and raised the need for a comprehensive framework or prompt measures, not limited to compensation alone, to address and mitigate the losses resulting from this impact. They questioned the lack of mainstreaming disasters and losses caused by climate change in countries like Sudan. They emphasized the importance of integrating climate change considerations into policies and disaster management efforts, highlighting the necessity of the fund for compensation. However, they acknowledged that it would take a considerable amount of time to establish the framework for releasing the funds. In the meantime, they inquired about the existence of interim plans or urgent frameworks that could be implemented to address the situation until the compensation framework is established.

Prof. Khan responded by highlighting the existence of various funds under the UNFCCC and beyond, but expressed concerns about the inadequacy of financing. They mentioned that the majority of the funding is directed towards mitigation efforts, which focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. However, for countries like theirs, which they referred to as "nanometers" in their book, adaptation should be the primary priority. Unfortunately, funding for adaptation is limited due to political reasons, as adaptation is seen as providing only local or national benefits rather than global benefits. Developed countries and donors are reluctant to allocate significant funds to adaptation, as they believe that adaptation is necessary for their own survival to prevent further L&D in their own countries. The impacts of climate change occur daily, not only in Sudan but globally, with varying degrees of severity and adaptive capacity in different regions. Countries like Sudan and Somalia, lacking adequate adaptive capacity, are not receiving sufficient climate finance due to ongoing conflicts. Professor Khan also emphasized the relevance of Article 8.3 of the Paris Agreement, which addresses L&D, and the need to collaborate with the humanitarian sector to address residual damages that cannot be adapted to. They stressed the importance of advocating for increased funding, acknowledging that in the international system, money holds significant influence, and development partners tend to allocate funds strategically based on their own interests.

Drawing a distinction between aid and climate finance, Professor Khan narrated that climate finance is their rightful entitlement, as developed countries have assumed obligatory responsibilities under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. However, compliance with these obligations is lacking, and enforcement mechanisms are limited since vulnerable countries have neither sanction power nor significant emissions. They also highlighted the influence of countries like the United States in climate diplomacy, exemplifying how America's refusal to join the Kyoto Protocol wielded negative power and dictated the course of climate negotiations. As a result, the Paris Agreement was designed as a non-binding, bottom-up approach rather than a top-down protocol.

3.6. Day 3 Session 6. Non-Economic Loss and Damage in the Context of Climate Change: Understanding the Challenges

This session was conducted by Dr. Samiya Ahmed Selim, director and professor of Center for Sustainable Development, University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh, Acting Head, Climate Change and Disaster Management Program, SAJIDA Foundation. Her primary focus has been on addressing NELD.

She highlighted that Bangladesh, for multiple reasons, is considered as one of the most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change. Apart from its geographical characteristics, such as being a flat and low-lying country with a funnel-shaped topography and densely populated coastlines, there are several other factors that contribute to its vulnerability. Bangladesh faces high levels of poverty and relies heavily on climate-sensitive sectors like agriculture, fisheries, and water resources. Furthermore, the country experiences additional pressures from unplanned anthropogenic development and struggles with equity issues. These factors collectively amplify the challenges posed by climate change in Bangladesh.

Dr. Selim portrayed further into the discussion, specifically addressing the challenges of quantifying NELD. She emphasized that while it is possible to assign a value to the loss of assets or property, it becomes significantly more complex when attempting to quantify the impact of loss of life and the associated personal, familial, and community-level significance. Consequently, dealing with these challenges requires a long-term perspective. Furthermore, she highlighted that the health impacts of climate change vary depending on different factors, such as age and spatial context (urban vs rural). Referring to the social ecological systems framework, she explained how it helps examine the interplay between natural systems, including soil, trees, and biodiversity, and the ecosystem services they provide. While some of these services, such as food, fiber, wood, and honey, can be quantified in monetary terms, there are others that hold cultural value and are much more challenging to quantify. Therefore, when attempting to gather evidence and quantify NELD, it is crucial to consider these various factors.

Ms. Selim illustrated the challenges involved in measuring NELD. She shared a quote from an elderly villager in Kumirmari, Gosaba, who expressed the devastating impact of cyclones and the multiple threats they face, including tiger attacks and conflicts with forest officers. Despite these challenges, the villagers choose to remain in their land, as it is their home and they are familiar with the rhythms of the delta. Some of them have shifted to inland fishing within their household premises as a way to cope with the risks they face.

To illustrate the challenges involved in measuring NELD, Ms. Selim shared a quote from an elderly villager in Kumirmari, Gosaba, who expressed the devastating impact of cyclones and the multiple threats they face, including tiger attacks and conflicts with forest officers. Despite these challenges, the villagers choose to stay on their land because it is their home and they are familiar with the rhythms of the delta. Some of them have shifted to inland fishing, within the confines of their homes, as a way to cope with the risks they face.

Press **esc** to exit full screen

Challenges in Measuring Non-economic Loss and Damage

"Cyclones hit us hard and snatch away everything from us. And then, the increasing threats of tiger attacks in forest fishing on one hand and the brutal forest officers on the other! Yet, we prefer staying here. This is our land, our habitat, and we know the rhythms of the delta. Many of us have shifted to inland fishing in our household premises. We are constantly trying to cope against the 'risk basket' thrust upon us."

— an elderly villager from Kumirmari, Gosaba

Incommensurable and context dependent

Most non-economic values are the result of specific human-environment interactions. A consequence of incomparability is that loss and damage cannot be aggregated into a single number and trade-offs between mitigation, adaptation and residual damage can be difficult to make.

Non-economic losses and damages are often **deeply embedded in local cultures, traditions, and ways of life**, making it difficult to measure them using standard economic metrics. This can lead to **incommensurability between the values and perspectives of different stakeholders**, such as affected communities, policy-makers, and researchers.

This renders them highly context-dependent.

DS Dr. Sanjaya K. Mishra S. M. Sanyal
MC Madhu Choudhury SN Sankar Nath Das
IC Ishwari Choudhary RK Rishi Kishore
FD Fatemata Didi MA Mahendra Arora
HH Harsh Nathani YE Yashwanth
KD Kishore Datta OK Om Karan

Exit full screen (Option + Enter)

1:46:20 / 2:30:40

She further discussed the incommensurable and context-dependent nature of NELD. She explained that these losses are highly interconnected and influenced by specific interactions between humans and the environment. It is challenging to aggregate these L&D into a single numerical value. Additionally, there are trade-offs between mitigation, adaptation, and the residual damage, making it difficult to assess the overall impact. Many non-economic values are intricately tied to the specific dynamics of human-environment interactions, adding to the complexity of measuring and quantifying them. She also portrayed that measuring NELDs presents challenges due to their strong connections to local cultures, traditions, and ways of life. These intrinsic aspects make it challenging to employ conventional economic metrics for measurement purposes. The diverse values and perspectives held by various stakeholders, including affected communities, policy-makers, and researchers, further contribute to the incommensurability of these losses. This incommensurability arises from the contextual nature of NELDs, highlighting the need for nuanced and localized approaches to understanding and assessing their impacts.

NELD are closely intertwined with mental health and overall well-being. These forms of damage can originate from various causes, including natural disasters, conflicts, and other traumatic incidents. Such events can profoundly impact individuals' mental health, resulting in long-term emotional, psychological, and behavioral challenges. Natural disasters like hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes can inflict severe physical damage to property and infrastructure, leading to loss of life, displacement, and economic hardships

During the discussion, Ms. Selim emphasized on the value of biodiversity. She mentioned that the impact of biodiversity loss cannot be easily expressed in terms of the number of years of good health lost, as its significance extends beyond such simple metrics. While some aspects of biodiversity can be quantified, such as the valuation of mangroves in terms of their benefits to human communities, the overall value becomes more complex when considering cultural connections, indigenous knowledge, and the collective impact on society. When taking into account these multifaceted factors, the task of fully capturing and assessing the value of biodiversity becomes challenging.

Finally, it is important to note that NELD, similar to other impacts of climate change, have had a disproportionately severe effect on countries already facing significant multidimensional poverty. The IPCC has determined that the losses in well-being resulting from these impacts are far greater than the direct asset losses. In fact, the World Bank estimates that when non-economic losses, such as impacts on well-being, are taken into account, the estimated cost of natural hazards to the global economy increases from \$300 billion to \$520 billion annually. These costs are particularly devastating for impoverished communities and marginalized social groups, including women, children, indigenous peoples, the elderly, and people living with disabilities. They bear the brunt of NELD. Their vulnerability to these impacts further exacerbates existing inequalities and disparities. Addressing NELD is crucial for achieving equitable and inclusive climate action and ensuring the well-being and resilience of these vulnerable populations.

Continuing her discussion, Ms. Selim shifted to the topic of mental health. Health-related issues has received significant attention in the arena of climate change impacts. There is an emerging narrative that emphasizes the importance of mental health, as highlighted in a study conducted by Hossain et al. (2021). The study revealed that a considerable percentage, ranging from 30 to 50%, of individuals affected by natural disasters experience various mental health challenges such as depression, anxiety, stress, major depressive disorder, post-traumatic stress, and behavioral changes. This evidence demonstrates a direct connection between climate change impacts and mental health issues, not only in Bangladesh but globally. In Bangladesh, we have been dedicatedly focusing on addressing this matter. However, the complexity arises from the fact that mental health itself is a relatively new concept in our country. It is vital to recognize its significance and not dismiss it as something trivial. Mental health has the potential to affect our physical well-being and significantly impact our lives. When combined with the additional layer of climate change, the complexity of the issue further intensifies.

She also illustrated that NELD are closely intertwined with mental health and overall well-being. These forms of damage can originate from various causes, including natural disasters, conflicts, and other traumatic incidents. Such events can profoundly impact individuals' mental health, resulting in long-term emotional, psychological, and behavioral challenges. Natural disasters like hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes can inflict severe physical damage to property and infrastructure, leading to loss of life, displacement, and economic hardships. However, they also leave a deep imprint on people's mental well-being, triggering conditions such as depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and other psychological ailments. These mental health issues can persist for extended periods and significantly diminish individuals' quality of life. Likewise, conflicts, forced displacement, and other traumatic occurrences can substantially affect individuals' mental health and overall well-being. Those who are compelled to flee their homes

due to conflict or persecution often grapple with feelings of loss, grief, and trauma, leading to mental health struggles. Additionally, individuals who have experienced physical or emotional abuse or have witnessed violence may develop aforementioned conditions such as PTSD, anxiety disorders, and other mental health complications. NELD, when linked to mental health and well-being, can exert a significant impact on individuals, families, and communities. It can result in decreased productivity, heightened healthcare costs, and an overall decline in the quality of life. Therefore, it is crucial to prioritize mental health and well-being in the aftermath of natural disasters, conflicts, and traumatic events. By doing so, we can aid individuals and communities in their recovery and rebuilding processes.

Lastly, Ms. Selim discussed the profound impact on human life caused by health issues, skin diseases, infections, and menstrual problems. These physical ailments not only contribute to individuals' mental health problems but also give rise to social issues. Moreover, they can lead to pregnancy complications, miscarriages, and subsequent marital difficulties. Migration resulting from the loss of traditional livelihood further exacerbates the mental stress faced by affected communities. The rapid changes in the environment introduce an element of uncertainty to both life and livelihoods. This uncertainty, coupled with the loss of traditional practices, intensifies the mental strain experienced by these communities. The cumulative effect of these factors manifests as various forms of mental stress in these populations.

OPEN DISCUSSION UNDER SESSION 6

A participant from Uganda, expressed her concern about the prevailing language in her country, which she believes is strongly linked to L&D. She shared an example from her own experience, recounting how her grandmother used to bring back food-related treats when she visited the village. However, over the years, as food scarcity became more prevalent, people in the city started going back home empty-handed. This brought great sadness to her grandmother, as she witnessed the decline in the ability to offer hospitality and share abundance. She also highlighted another example of language change over the past seven years, where the phrase "we ask the government to help us" emerged and spread from the city to rural areas. This language shift reflects a loss of dignity, as begging for assistance was not traditionally a part of their culture. Now, people across different regions of the country find themselves in situations where they are compelled to beg for basic necessities such as food and shelter. She stressed that the loss of dignity is an essential aspect that needs to be acknowledged in discussions about L&D. Her observations shed light on the social and psychological impacts of L&D, where the erosion of cultural practices and the loss of dignity have become everyday realities for many individuals and communities in Uganda.

According to Ms. Selim, when we discuss language, the terms "narratives" and "intergenerational equity" come up. In our current generation, we use language to talk about various topics, but when we mention "goodies," our thoughts often revolve around food because it holds significant cultural importance. Food serves as a universal language understood by all. There has undoubtedly been a shift in this aspect, as well as in the concept of dignity, which remains powerful but challenging to measure objectively. It is crucial to acknowledge the intangible changes we are

experiencing, which are harder to quantify but have a significant impact on the challenges we face today.

A participant from Sudan discussed three points. In 2020, the authorities in Sudan faced a challenging situation when a flood struck Tuti Island, forcing the residents to abandon their homes and seek shelter in a camp. This displacement resulted in the loss of their neighborhood, disrupting the social fabric of the community and causing mental distress and non-economic loss. The connections between families and relatives, which were previously fostered through the neighborhood, were severed. The evacuation plan implemented by the institutions or organizations involved did not prioritize maintaining social cohesion. Instead, people were simply gathered and relocated to a safe place. Another significant point to consider is the stress experienced by individuals outside the disaster-affected area. They may feel compelled to amplify or exaggerate the magnitude of the disaster since they cannot physically see the well-being of their relatives. This situation is reminiscent of what we witness in current events concerning Syria and Turkey, where the news sometimes sensationalizes the disaster. Thus, the stressors can impact not only those directly affected by the disaster but also individuals outside the disaster zone. Lastly, it is important to recognize the impact of both post-hazard and pre-hazard stressors on mental well-being. The stress experienced after the disaster is well-known, but there can also be pre-existing stressors caused by the anticipation of an impending hazard. For instance, if people are aware that a flood is expected to occur in their area, they may experience stress, necessitating their departure and the need to secure their belongings. This situation highlights the recurrence of stressors prior to the actual occurrence of the hazard.

Ms. Selim expressed her appreciation for the three points raised. Regarding the loss of social cohesion and fabric, she acknowledged that there has been existing work on this topic. Resilience discussions often focus on economic and financial aspects, emphasizing the importance of building resilience to vulnerabilities. However, it is equally crucial to recognize the loss of social and cultural resilience resulting from disasters and climate change impacts. The deterioration of social connections and community bonds increases vulnerability and contributes to various stressors, including mental health challenges. Therefore, it is essential to comprehend the implications of losing this social fabric and prioritize its preservation. Addressing the second point, when people migrate to areas that have not directly experienced the impacts of climate change, conflicts may arise between the newcomers and the local population affected by climate change. This conflict requires attention and resolution. Efforts are being made, such as the work on climate-friendly migrant cities, to address this issue. However, further discussion and action are necessary to effectively address the tensions between outsiders and those directly impacted by climate change. Living in constant fear and uncertainty, knowing that the next flood or disaster is imminent, generates significant stress and anxiety for individuals and families. This aspect should also be taken into consideration and appropriately addressed.

A participant from Senegal said that people are experiencing the negative impacts of erosion and high external waves, leading to a significant displacement of individuals from coastal areas to inland regions. However, these individuals are reluctant to move inland due to their strong dependence on sea-related activities. Consequently, this situation represents a form of NELD, yet Senegal lacks comprehensive policies addressing such issues. The consequences extend beyond the loss of land for agriculture, as water quality is also being affected due to the intrusion of saltwater into

the land. Consequently, the fertility of some individuals is being negatively impacted on a monthly basis.

4. PARTICIPANT PERSPECTIVES: FURTHER COMMENTS AND SUGGESTION

4.1. Significant Relevance: Assessing the Impact of Training on their Area of Work

According to the evaluation results, the majority of respondents found the Online Short Courses on L&D to be extremely valuable for their respective fields of work. Given the significance of L&D, especially in relation to climate change, acquiring knowledge and skills in this domain can greatly benefit professionals from diverse backgrounds. It is gratifying to observe that the training has had a positive influence on the respondents and their professional endeavours.

4.2. Areas for Improvement and Development

The participants provided valuable suggestions for improving future training programs. One common suggestion was the preference for in-person training, which allows for networking opportunities and hands-on learning experiences. Emphasizing the significance of considering participants' schedules and accommodating their availability, it becomes imperative when scheduling sessions. Although conducting sessions during night time or beyond regular business hours could be an option, its feasibility will be subject to the varying work and personal commitments of the participants.

The inclusion of exercises, such as quizzes, was recommended to reinforce learning and enhance retention of information. Quizzes were particularly seen as beneficial in online training sessions, as they help maintain participant engagement and provide feedback on their understanding of the material. Moreover, incorporating quizzes enables trainers to assess participants' learning progress and identify areas where additional support or clarification may be needed.

Lastly, shortening the duration of training sessions was advised to maintain participant focus and engagement throughout the session. By reducing the duration, participants can more easily accommodate the training in their busy schedules while maximizing their learning experience.

4.3 Applying Gained Knowledge: Integrating Learnings into Everyday Work Practices

The participants demonstrated diverse plans for applying the knowledge acquired during the training in their respective work. In the field of teaching, integrating the knowledge about L&D into curricula and lesson plans can enhance students' understanding of the impacts of climate change and the importance of taking action. This approach can also empower students to become future leaders and advocates for climate action. In research, the knowledge gained can serve as a foundation for informing and directing research projects focused on climate change and L&D. This may involve developing innovative methodologies or frameworks for studying these issues, as well as exploring new areas of research that are relevant to mitigating the impacts of climate change.

Moreover, the training has equipped some participants with the skills to conduct comprehensive reviews of scientific literature pertaining to L&D in Senegal. This ability allows for benchmark assessments and capacity-building efforts. Staying up to date with the latest developments and initiatives in climate change and L&D is crucial for effective disaster management, and several participants recognized the training's value in helping them remain current in their field.

Additionally, participants expressed their interest in publishing manuscripts on topics related to L&D. Such publications can contribute significantly to the field by sharing knowledge and insights with a wider audience.

4.4 Additional Comments/Suggestions

The participants also provided a few more comments and suggestions. One suggestion was to arrange specialized training sessions focusing on specific topics related to L&D. These sessions would enable participants to explore those areas in greater detail and gain a deeper understanding of the complex issues involved. For instance, a training session could be dedicated to L&D assessment, covering various quantitative and qualitative methods for assessing the extent of L&D. Another potential topic could be the legal responses to L&D, where participants could examine the different legal frameworks available for addressing these issues and evaluate their strengths and limitations.

5 CONCLUSION

Prof. Saleemul Huq delivered the closing remarks and outlined future steps following the completion of the short course on L&D. He began by acknowledging that while the logistics of the courses were straightforward, the absence of face-to-face interaction made it difficult to assess their impact or effectiveness. To address this, he requested participants' detailed advice and criticism through an online survey questionnaire. The aim was to improve the delivery of such courses in the future, given the substantial demand they were receiving. Additionally, he mentioned plans to organize in-person courses in Bangladesh, inviting interested individuals to apply and attend.

Prof. Huq emphasized that capacity building in the field of L&D would become a significant part of ICCCAD's program. The courses offered would be tailored to specific topics, such as NELD, research on L&D, and the political aspects surrounding it. While the current course covered various aspects, he encouraged participants to provide input on specific areas they wished to explore more deeply. This shift reflected the realization that L&D encompassed a range of subjects, necessitating a multidisciplinary approach.

Building on his opening day remarks, Prof. Huq expressed his hope that participants would not merely passively engage with the issue of L&D but become active contributors in addressing the problem. He emphasized that the era of L&D was just beginning and urged individuals to quickly learn and take action. He encouraged participants to focus their energy on gaining expertise, writing papers, contributing to negotiations, or any other endeavors aligned with their interests. Through the feedback form, he invited participants to share their personal aspirations for further

involvement, emphasizing that the training course served as an introduction to their collective interests and capacity building.

Furthermore, Prof. Huq expressed his willingness to provide one-on-one advice to participants on how they could progress in their journey of tackling L&D from climate change. He encouraged them to share their interests and areas of focus so that he could offer guidance accordingly. Finally, he highlighted that ICCCAD had shifted its research focus from adaptation to L&D. As a research institution, ICCCAD aimed to collaborate with individuals, particularly from the LDCs, in their ongoing efforts to understand and address L&D at the national and local levels. He emphasized the importance of sharing information and invited participants to discuss their own initiatives, offering ICCCAD's support in enhancing their effectiveness.

Furthermore, Prof. Huq discussed the formation of a network of universities known as the Least Developed Countries Universities Consortium on Climate Change (LUCCC), often referred to as "LUCCC" for short. He mentioned that LUCCC was already engaged in several case studies with their partner universities. Those interested in joining this program were encouraged to express their interest individually, and ICCCAD would provide further guidance and support on a one-on-one basis. Prof. Huq emphasized that if anyone had ideas or initiatives they wished to share, ICCCAD would assist them in moving forward with their endeavors. ICCCAD also offered a mentoring service, where individuals could receive personalized advice and assistance in expanding their knowledge and developing the necessary skills to take action. The approach involved a process of learning, doing, and learning from the experience gained. Prof. Huq acknowledged that it was not feasible to become an expert in every aspect of climate change or L&D. Therefore, individuals would need to choose specific topics to focus on. While becoming an expert was a valuable pursuit, it was essential to remember that expertise served as a means to an end rather than an end in itself.

ANNEX 1: AGENDA

Time (GMT+6 Bangladesh Time)	Name of the Session/Activity	Facilitator
Day 1 (6 March, 2023)		
15:00-15:10	Opening and Welcoming	Prof Saleemul Huq Director, International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)
15:10-15:20	Pre-evaluation	S M Saify Iqbal Programme Coordinator, International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)
15:20-16:30	Session 1: Loss and Damage Finance in Climate Change Negotiation	Zoha Shawoo Associate Scientist, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)
16:30-16:40	Break	
16:40-17:50	Session 2: Legal and Policy Responses to Address Loss and Damage	M Hafijul Islam Khan Co-coordinator, Loss and Damage Team, LDCs Climate Group at UNFCCC and Director, Centre for Climate Justice-Bangladesh (CCJ-B)
Day 2 (7 March, 2023)		
15:00-16:20	Session 3: Human Mobility, Displacement and Loss and Damage	Md Shamsuddoha Executive Director, Centre for Participatory Research and Development (CPRD)
16:20-16:30	Break	
16:30-17:50	Session 4: What to expect from COP 28 to address Loss and Damage	Erin Roberts Climate Policy Researcher Loss and Damage Collaboration
Day 3 (8 March, 2023)		
15:00-16:20	Session 5: Politics of Loss and Damage in UNFCCC Negotiation	Prof Mizan R Khan Technical Lead, Least University Consortium on Climate Change (LUCCC) and Deputy Director, International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)
16:20-16:30	Break	
16:30-17:50	Session 2: Non-Economic Loss and Damage in the Context of Climate Change: Understanding the Challenges	Dr Samiya Selim Acting Head, Climate Change and Disaster Management Unit. SAJIDA Foundation
17:50-18:00	Closing Remarks	Prof Saleemul Huq Director, ICCCAD

ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl.	Name of the Participants	Name of University/Institution	Email Address
1	Om Nath Katel	Royal University of Bhutan	katelom76@gmail.com
2	Dimobe Kangbeni	Université de Dedougou	kangbenidimobe@yahoo.fr
3	Rosta Mate Munjovo	Universidade Eduardo Mondlane	rostamate@gmail.com
4	Elias Bizuru	University of Rwanda	ebizuru@gmail.com
5	Ibrahima Camara	Universite Cheikh Anta Diop	ibrahima.l.camara@ucad.edu.sn
6	Ritha Daniel Kalokola	University of Dar Es Salam	rithakalokola@gmail.com
7	Yassir Abdallah Mohammed Elhassan	University of Khartoum	yassirabdallah05@gmail.com
8	Yogeeta Dahal	Royal University of Bhutan	yogeeta.cnr@rub.edu.bt
9	Tahmina Sultana	Independent University, Bangladesh	tahmina@iub.edu.bd
10	Hanna Habtemariam Robele	Addis Ababa University	hanhabtemariam@gmail.com
11	Fatoumata Dibba	University of Gambia	fadibba@utg.edu.gm
12	James McClain	University of Liberia	mcclaja@gmail.com
13	David Mfitumukza	Makarere University	dmfitumukiza@gmail.com
14	Rosta Mate Munjovo	Universidade Eduardo Mondlane	rostamate@gmail.com
15	Susan Nandudu	African Centre for Trade and Development	snanduddu@actade.org
16	Leon Franze	African Centre for Trade and Development	lfranz@actade.org

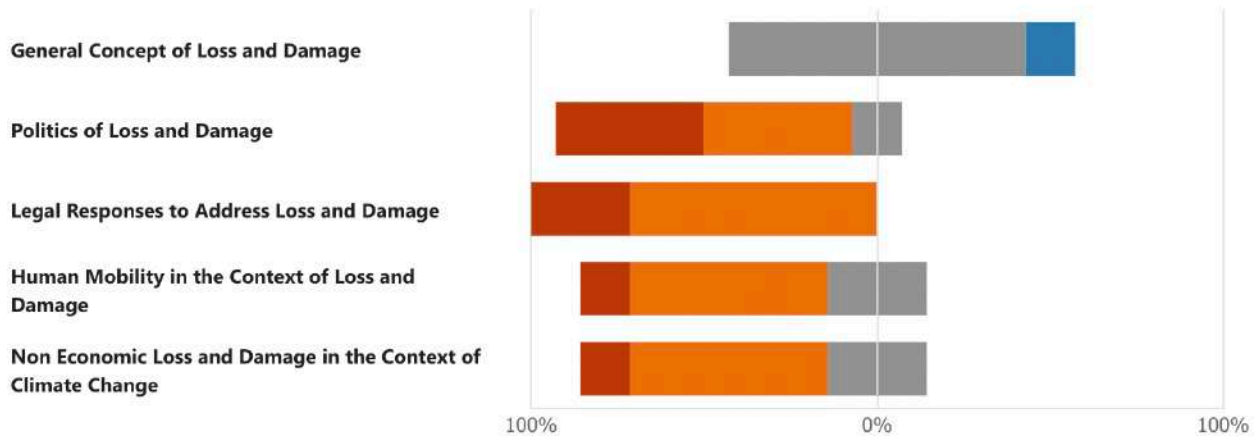
ANNEX 3: EVALUATION RESULT OF THE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL

Pre Evaluation

Please Indicate Your Level of Knowledge on the Following Topics

[More Details](#)

■ No Knowledge
 ■ Minimal Knowledge
 ■ Basic Knowledge
 ■ Adequate Knowledge
 ■ Superior Knowledge



Post Evaluation

Please Indicate Your Level of Knowledge on the Following Topics

[More Details](#)

■ No Knowledge
 ■ Minimal Knowledge
 ■ Basic Knowledge
 ■ Adequate Knowledge
 ■ Superior Knowledge

