

Code: UNFCCC/2/1

Committee: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties

Subject: International Mechanisms to Address Loss and Damage

1 *The Conference of the Parties,*  
2  
3 *Affirming* the existing successes and principles of the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund,  
4  
5 *Recognizing* the progress made by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term Cooperative  
6 Action under the Convention as provided for by the Bali Action Plan,  
7  
8 *Acknowledging* the 2008 proposal by the Alliance of Small Island states entitled The Multi-  
9 Window Mechanism to Address Loss and Damage from Climate Change Impacts that sought to  
10 address loss and damage and improve post disaster response,  
11  
12 *Taking note with regret* the plight faced by persons subject to natural disasters leading to status  
13 as refugees and internally displaced persons,  
14  
15 *Recognizing* the organizational consequences of a lack of legal documentation with regard to  
16 property rights, land ownership, and individual records,  
17  
18 *Emphasizing* the drastic improvements to coordination in pre and post disaster situations as a  
19 result of the increased cooperation with Regional Economic Integration Organizations,  
20  
21 *Seeking* increased financial consideration for The Adaptation Fund, Special Climate Change  
22 Fund, and the Least Developed Countries Fund from voluntary private and state party donations,  
23  
24 *Remembering* the importance of attention towards the adverse effects of climate change to  
25 enhance adaptive capacity as mentioned in decision 7/CP.17 (Work Program on Loss and  
26 Damage) in 2011, as well as 3/CP.18 (Approaches to address loss and damage associated with  
27 climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to adverse effects  
28 of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity) in 2013,  
29  
30 *Bearing in mind* the work of the Subsidiary Body for Adaptation which has provided a strong  
31 framework for diminishing the adverse effects of climate change,  
32  
33 *Guided by* the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage Associated With Climate  
34 Change Impacts established under the 19<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of Parties which encourages  
35 cooperation and coordination between the Parties for disaster relief on a regional level,  
36  
37 *Commending* the work of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees  
38 (UNHCR) in cooperation with the UNFCCC within the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term  
39 Cooperative Action Under the Convention which draws attention to the role of climate change in  
40 human displacement,  
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42 *Taking note with remorse* the devastation caused by the recent typhoon Haiyan that struck the  
43 Leyte Province of the Philippines,

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1. *Decides* to establish the Multi-Window Mechanism to Address Loss and Damage from Climate Change Impacts (MWM) to be implemented by the UNFCCC Subsidiary Body for Implementation in conjunction with the UNFCCC Secretariat;
  2. *Encourages* the inclusion of advisory mechanisms regarding land ownership auditing and property mapping into the Risk Management Section of the MWM;
  3. *Determines that* the UNFCCC Subsidiary Body for Adaptation expand upon the MWM to include:
    - a. Educational programs post disaster and preparation within areas vulnerable to climate related disasters as a component of risk management;
    - b. Expanded use of public private partnerships in the post disaster rehabilitation process as well as the promotion of green technology incentives;
    - c. Further implement bilateral and multilateral use and allocation of Information and Communication Technologies and Green Technologies for disaster relief and prevention;
    - d. Active support and response for refugees and internally displaced persons caused and effected by natural disasters;
  4. *Calls for* the expansion of the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund to broaden its scope to include funding for:
    - a. Sudden climate related crises;
    - b. Slow onset events such as ocean level rise and desertification;
    - c. Expansion of the existing program to fund long term sustainable projects and programs;
  5. *Strongly suggests* the Parties, particularly Least Developed Countries and those States with limited infrastructural capabilities in regards to record-keeping, cooperate with developed parties and Regional Economic Integration Organizations (REIO) to undertake more efficient and comprehensive record-keeping capabilities and standards;
  6. *Determines* that the Subsidiary Body for Implementation expand the scope of the existing framework within the MWM to include developed and developing states equally;
  7. *Endorses* the involvement of regional bodies and organizations, specifically REIOs, in the process of:
    - a. Information-sharing in regards to efficient and transparent record keeping;

- 89        b. Loss and damage assessment oversight with the assistance of region-specific experts and  
90            local scholars;  
91
- 92        8. *Invites* the UNHCR to cooperate with the Green Climate Fund, in order to expand the  
93            allocation of funds to the MWM, specifically for climate refugees and internally displaced  
94            persons;  
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- 96        9. *Requests* that the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties look into further methods to  
97            incentivize the continued funding by state parties and private stakeholders for the  
98            aforementioned programs.

Code: UNFCCC/2/2

Committee: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties

Subject: International Mechanisms to Address Loss and Damage

1 *The Conference of the Parties,*

2  
3 *Recalling* its decision on the “Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage associated  
4 with climate change impacts”, in particular Article 13 of the decision and its call for multi-level  
5 approaches,

6  
7 *Further Recalling* decisions 1/CP.16, 7/CP.17, 3/CP.18, and their previous commitment to  
8 international mechanisms for loss and damage associated with climate change,

9  
10 *Guided by* General Assembly resolution 66/288 “The Future We Want” and its  
11 acknowledgement for the need of voluntary information sharing among all Member States, as  
12 well as Article 4 of the Convention, which recommends cooperation in the exchange of  
13 information and technology and the overall technology framework,

14  
15 *Bearing in mind* the unequal vulnerability to climate change disasters felt by some regions of the  
16 world, as first asserted by the Report of the intergovernmental negotiating committee for a  
17 framework convention on climate change on the work of the second part of its fifth session, held  
18 at New York from 30 April to 9 May 1992, adopted on 16 October 1992 (A/AC.237/18),

19  
20 *Cognizant of* the severe consequences of climate related natural disasters such as the recent  
21 typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines,

22  
23 *Recognizing* the disparities in capacities to respond to natural disasters, as discussed in the  
24 Hyogo Framework of Action,

25  
26 *Emphasizing* the Cancun Adaptation Framework, especially its call for implementation of  
27 national adaptation plans, support from developed Parties and stakeholder engagement and  
28 encouraging cooperation towards adaptation efforts at all levels,

29  
30 *Acknowledges* the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, under 1/CP.17, and the desired  
31 continuation for preventative international response to addressing climate change and its effects  
32 on loss and damage resulting from natural disasters,

33  
34 *Realizing* the importance of rebuilding communities affected by natural disasters associated with  
35 climate change through relief mechanisms, psychological assistance, as well as rehabilitation  
36 efforts,

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38 *Highlighting* the efforts of the World Health Organization (WHO) in adopting the Psychological  
39 First Aid Guide for psychological assistance following high stress events implemented in 2011  
40 alongside the War Trauma Foundation (WTF) as well as World Vision International (WVI),

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42 1. *Recommends* the establishment of a multi-level mechanism, under the United Nations  
43 Environment Programme (UNEP), to systematically address loss and damage by preparing

44 Parties, especially the most vulnerable, with an all-inclusive approach to respond to the  
45 increased magnitude and frequency of natural disasters by:

- 46  
47 a. Providing a preparation framework for Parties susceptible to natural disasters through  
48 the domestic, regional, bilateral and international levels;  
49  
50 b. Subsequently creating a subsidiary body to address psychological impacts of  
51 disasters;

52  
53 2. *Encourages* coordinated and collaborative domestic efforts to increase risk assessment  
54 through state-specific plans which should:

- 55  
56 a. Emphasize finding weaknesses in infrastructure and agriculture in order to be aware  
57 of points of improvement, similar but not limited to the efforts which are undertaken  
58 by the National Emergency Management Agency of Nigeria;  
59  
60 b. Focus on implementation of the Technology Needs Assessment for Climate Change  
61 provided by the UNFCCC and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to  
62 assist domestic risk assessment;  
63  
64 c. Allow states to realize their areas of vulnerability so other levels of assistance may be  
65 targeted and effective;  
66  
67 d. Be assisted in their implementation, upon request, through cooperation with UNEP  
68 and United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR);

69  
70 3. *Expresses its hope* for regional cooperation to build upon the internal risks assessed within  
71 states by but not limited to:

- 72  
73 a. Making successful use of knowledge and information sharing platforms such as the  
74 Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN);  
75  
76 b. Building capacity in states with a lack of resources by conducting feasibility studies  
77 and engaging in dialogue in order to speed the development and implementation of  
78 new technologies and innovative solutions;  
79  
80 c. Transferring technologies through best practice sharing as outlined by the United  
81 Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT);  
82  
83 d. Coordinating and synthesizing information to ensure accuracy and relevance through  
84 partnership through the UN Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster  
85 Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), under the UN Office for  
86 Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) which builds upon regional space-based solutions  
87 for disaster management, emergency response and environmental monitoring to  
88 effectively prepare implementation of response and reconstruction by:  
89

- 90 i. Implementing a state-by-state presence of Regional Support Offices (RSO)  
91 and have more collaboration between the offices of each Party in every  
92 region;
- 93 ii. Allowing Parties unable to fund their own RSO to collaborate through  
94 regional offices;
- 95 iii. Collaborating with regional offices outside of a Party's region in order to  
96 understand the ongoing effects of climate change and with this knowledge  
97 predict future patterns;
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- 99 4. *Invites* Parties to increase bilateral and multilateral cooperation among especially vulnerable  
100 and developed countries in order to make up for discrepancies in regional cooperation by:
- 101
- 102 a. Sharing information on diverse methods of preparing for natural disaster in order to  
103 ensure best practices in all Parties through;
- 104
- 105 i. Providing technical information and software such as development plans of  
106 renewable energy sources and data management;
- 107 ii. Training in climate prevention software similar to the Pacific Islands Climate  
108 Prediction Project in partnership with Australia;
- 109 iii. Assisting in the planning of policy platforms for National Action Plans,  
110 similar to the Building Nigeria's Response to Climate Change (BNRCC) in  
111 cooperation between Canada and Nigeria;
- 112 iv. Sharing knowledge gained from scientific advancements through innovation  
113 initiatives such as the Danish Renewable Energy Development (RED)  
114 programme to support sustainable development;
- 115
- 116 b. Collaborating in bilateral partnerships initiated under UN-SPIDER as modeled after  
117 the US-Russia Bilateral Presidential Commission Working Group on Emergency  
118 Situations to:
- 119
- 120 i. Further allow for expert cooperation in disaster response operations and to  
121 study the latest practices for preparation purposes;
- 122 ii. Increase the ability to forecast emergency situations through the exchange of  
123 experience and training of emergency response personnel;
- 124
- 125 5. *Further reminds* the Parties of the importance of existing international cooperation,  
126 emphasizing the necessity to prepare for all means of humanitarian aid to be available in the  
127 case of an emergency by:
- 128
- 129 a. Setting aside tensions such as territorial disputes in times of climate-related disaster in  
130 order to:
- 131
- 132 i. Increase the effectiveness of response and recovery to prevent further  
133 damage and loss of life;
- 134 ii. Address the lack of capacity of some Parties to access required resources  
135 in times of disaster;

- 136                   iii. To be overseen by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of  
137                   Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), upon authorization by the UN General  
138                   Assembly, and if requested by cooperating Parties to act within its  
139                   mandate;  
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- 141           b. Ensuring necessary resources such as access to food and water are available to assist  
142           Parties facing climate change-related disasters and that remediation efforts such as  
143           relief assistance and cleanup projects are available for rebuilding in post-disaster  
144           regions;  
145
- 146 6. *Recommends* that UNEP explore the possibility of establishing a subsidiary coordinating  
147   body the establishment of a subsidiary coordinating body called the Disaster Relief Services  
148   and Counseling Program (DRSCP) under UNEP, which will hold the responsibility of  
149   providing counseling assistance and establishing youth programs to help victims of natural  
150   disasters from all ages to cope with loss and damage by:  
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- 152           a. Establishing eight regional branches in the areas of North America, Latin America and  
153           the Caribbean, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Central and South Asia, Africa,  
154           Middle East, Oceania and Asia-Pacific;  
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- 156           b. Providing experts from four different United Nations organizations including United  
157           Nations Volunteers (UNV), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United  
158           Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and United Nations Research Institute for Social  
159           Development (UNRISD) to work as counselors to provide psychosomatic treatment  
160           for victims;  
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- 162           c. Establishing a recreational community-based cleanup initiative for youth and adults  
163           alongside professionals from the International Development Association (IDA) to  
164           provide encouragements among environmentally damaged societies to make a  
165           collaborative effort to rebuild regions which were destroyed severely by sudden  
166           disasters such as hurricanes, earthquakes and typhoons;  
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- 168 7. *Requests* a bi-lineal meeting for the Disaster Relief Services in Counseling Organization  
169   (DRSCO) on March 15 in the year of 2014, to be held in Tokyo, Japan:  
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- 171           a. Discussing which regions were recently hit by severe natural disasters through  
172           reviewing the extent of damage and allocating funds to the specific regions in need  
173           with the proper type of programs;  
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- 175           b. Providing reports on the current disaster situation in each Member State in the eight  
176           designated regions, to be further assessed by UNOCHA;  
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- 178           c. Utilizing funds from UNOCHA’s Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF),  
179           pending authorization from the UN General Assembly, as well as contributions from  
180           willing and able Parties.

Code: UNFCCC/DR/2/3

Committee: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties

Subject: International Mechanisms to Address Loss and Damage

1 *The Conference of the Parties,*

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3 *Recalling* the decisions 4/CP.16, 6/CP.17, and 8/CP.17 which outlined the goal of establishing  
4 and supporting international mechanisms to address loss and damage as a result of climate  
5 change,

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7 *Bearing in mind* A/RES/66/198, which states that small island states and developing countries  
8 are the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change because of their lack of capacity, and the  
9 urgent need to develop sustainably,

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11 *Recognizing* the need for a more comprehensive definition of loss and damage due to climate  
12 change including slow onset events and sudden onset events as cited by decision 1/CP.18,

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14 *Also recognizing* the urgent need for an effective and efficient international financial mechanism  
15 to address loss and damage from climate change impacts in the most vulnerable of countries as  
16 stated in decision 4/CP.16,

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18 *Reaffirming* the role of the European Union in Durban Process, in order to further develop the  
19 goals reached by international community with the Kyoto Protocol, which must be considered as  
20 a starting point for future negotiation, focusing on developing and developed states as mentioned  
21 in decision 1/CP.17,

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23 *Recognizing* the concept of climate-smart agriculture mobilized by Food and Agriculture  
24 organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Bank as a preventative measure and its  
25 components on managing natural resources, soil, water, and biodiversity sustainability,  
26 diversifying and introducing incomes to households and improving livestock productivity in an  
27 environmentally sustainable manner which integrates income security and adaptation,

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29 *Drawing attention* to decision 1/CP.16 adopted in 2010, which underlines the creation and  
30 mandate of the Green Climate Fund as the operating arm of the financial mechanism under the  
31 Convention,

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33 *Noting* the importance of sharing information about climate change on an international level to  
34 coordinate efforts and recognizing the existing platform of the United Nations Office for Disaster  
35 Risk Reduction (UNISDR) as a mechanism to address it in an effective way,

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37 *Recalling* the 2012 decision 3/CP.18 and understanding that the cooperation between developed  
38 and developing states is crucial for climate change adaptation mechanisms,

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40 *Highlighting* the partnership between the UNFCCC and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation  
41 and Forest Degradation (REDD+), conservation of forests carbon stocks, sustainable



42 management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks as established by the sixteenth  
43 Conference of the Parties and the role of such a relationship in mitigating climate change effects,  
44  
45 1. *Calls upon* the Parties to adopt a comprehensive international mechanism by:  
46  
47 a. Adopting the definition of loss and damage as mentioned in [the annex] of this  
48 document;  
49  
50 b. Implementing adaption and prevention efforts;  
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52 c. Supporting adaptation measures through financial mechanisms;  
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54 2. *Invites* the Parties to implement sustainable agricultural practices to improve food production  
55 while conserving the environment through the Green Revolution Program by:  
56  
57 a. Welcoming the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) as well as  
58 the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to share modern  
59 and sustainable farming methods;  
60  
61 b. Utilizing modern irrigation and agro-ecology practices in order to promote green  
62 environmental practices which increase food production;  
63  
64 3. *Suggests* the Parties to coordinate their decisions with the scientific community such as the  
65 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC);  
66  
67 4. *Invites* the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) to continue  
68 enhancing its work in sharing information and knowledge about programs that address  
69 preventing loss and damage due to climate change by:  
70  
71 a. Increasing accessibility and ease of use for all Parties;  
72  
73 b. Expanding their database to include the protection of cultural heritage sites;  
74  
75 5. *Encourages* the continued cooperation of all Parties in order to support developing countries  
76 in creating policies to promote awareness and capacity-building and to set up sustainable  
77 infrastructures:  
78  
79 a. To promote knowledge about climate change effects on the territory and in the  
80 society by supporting educational programs modeled on specific issues relevant to  
81 individual nations;  
82  
83 b. To encourage all countries to consider the importance of plans to adapt the territory  
84 and the infrastructures to the increasingly frequent adverse effects of climate change;  
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- 86 c. To emphasize the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in this process and  
87 encourage cooperation between sovereign states, NGOs, and United Nations  
88 organizations;  
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- 90 d. To rally community-based support from individuals and the private sector via  
91 campaigns such as the “My city is getting ready!” campaign under the UNISDR;  
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- 93 6. *Also encourages* developing country Parties to improve current public transportation  
94 infrastructure modeled after the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Transport  
95 Division in order to:  
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- 97 a. Provide developing Parties with transportation innovation in order to more efficiently  
98 structure roadways to cities and to lessen greenhouse gas emission (GHG);  
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- 100 b. Set regulations for increasing fuel quality;  
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- 102 7. *Emphasizes* the United Nations Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform’s standard on  
103 creating International Green Model Cities (IGMC) to motivate and aid governments,  
104 enterprises and social forces to create better transportation systems and create low carbon  
105 towns;  
106
- 107 8. *Acknowledges* the need for an improvement of forestry management policies to prevent loss  
108 and damage and promotes the REDD+ Reducing Emissions from deforestation and forest  
109 degradation by:  
110
- 111 a. Inviting academic and scientific institutions such as the European Union Horizon  
112 2020 Framework and the African Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)  
113 Environmental Observatory to collaborate with the REDD+ Monitor in order to  
114 enhance progress in the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of the  
115 protection of forestry efforts;  
116
- 117 b. Encouraging the cooperation between REDD+ Monitoring fund, Green Climate Fund,  
118 and other funds pertaining to protection of forests, for the purpose of providing the  
119 adequate financial assistance to deforestation policies;  
120
- 121 c. Calling upon NGOs to engage in grass-root movements to promote capacity building  
122 against loss and damage by increasing education, enhancing infrastructure, securing  
123 financial supports in local communities;  
124
- 125 9. *Encourages* all developed and developing countries to provide financial contributions to the  
126 funding of international mechanisms to address loss and damage which enable vulnerable  
127 countries to adopt pre-emptive measures on adaptation to and mitigation of climate change  
128 impact though:  
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- 130 a. Collaboration by developed countries with regional development banks and the  
131 World Bank in cooperation with the Green Climate Fund;

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- b. Implementation of bilateral assistance programs from developed countries to assist the vulnerable countries in their projects to mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts;
  - c. Significant financial contributions by both developed and developing countries to the Green Climate Fund based on their respective national capabilities;
  - d. Implementation of green technology programs among vulnerable countries by subsidizing available green technology projects in their areas resulting to technology transfer and the opening of green technology markets;
10. *Encourages* the Parties to engage international collaboration through regional organizations such as Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR), Economic and social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP), European Union (EU), and African Union (AU), reaffirming the important role of regional plans which could be considered as steps toward the international goals of this committee;
11. *Requests* the Green Climate Fund to serve as the main institutional framework to oversee the management of funds for vulnerable and developing countries by:
- a. Formulating policies for the collection and administration of the Green Climate Fund, an international climate fund dedicated to the goal of addressing loss and damage;
  - b. Facilitating transparency and information exchange through annual financial reports by the Parties;
  - c. Providing the necessary funds by IGMC to implement projects in vulnerable and developing countries that enable them to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of loss and damage;
12. *Further requests* all the Parties to adopt their respective trading emission schemes modeled upon the existing Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) by the European Union in order to reduce the negative human impacts to the climate system by:
- a. Providing revenue for global climate efforts through the allocation of funds collected from the penalties of countries which exceeded their carbon-emission cap;
  - b. Opening a carbon-trading market linked together by the respective ETS of Parties;
13. *Recommends* the concept of climate-smart domestic practices initiated by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) sustainability diversifying incomes of households and improving livestock productivity in an environmentally sustainable manner;
- a. Maximizing availability and productivity on crop yields and livestock through altering inputs, species and varieties of crops;

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- b. Water utilization through management of river basins for efficient irrigation services and prevent water logging and erosion;
  - c. Diversifying income through the integration of activities such as marketable crops, livestock raising, fish production in rice-field, bee-keeping, and non timber forest products;
- 186 14. *Proposes* the Parties to establish and implement a multilateral initiative under the UNFCCC  
187 named Sustainable Attainment of Resources For our Environment (SAFE) in order to better  
188 assist the most vulnerable countries as well as to provide clear, transparent guidelines for  
189 mitigation of loss and damage due to climate change by:
- 190
- a. Providing community based conservation initiatives to combat non-economical losses due to climate change guided by the Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation Programme to:
    - 195 i. Increase community awareness of the consequences of non-economical losses and assist small private enterprises, especially in developing countries, which initiate biodiversity related products and services such as the BioTrade Initiative;
    - 199 ii. Request the implementation of ecotourism monitored by the UNF at world heritages site to preserve biodiversity as well as to generate income for local communities as fund to cope with the damages of climate change;
  - b. Establishing and enhancing approaches to reach the emissions reduction targets especially for developing countries by granting these countries Certified Emission Reduction (CER) credits for their energy efficient projects and initiatives to give them more flexibility in reaching the emission reduction targets set by the Kyoto guided and funded by the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and monitored by the CDM Executive Board;
  - c. Calling upon the United Nations conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to enhance the market for energy efficient products by:
    - 213 i. Providing more incentives to these products in order to encourage more participation from the private sector investors;
    - 215 ii. Enhancing the awareness of energy efficient products by labeling appliances with their efficiency rates in order to promote these products modeled after the Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards (CLASP) Programme.
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Code: UNFCCC/ANNEX/2/3

Committee: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties

Subject: International Mechanisms to Address Loss and Damage

1 *The Conference of the Parties,*

2

3 *Defines* loss and damage as follows:

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5 a. Immediate event loss and damage which means loss and damage caused by climate  
6 change that occurs abruptly and results in immediate damage, requires immediate  
7 attention or result in displacement of persons, or destruction of property;

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9 b. Slow onset loss and damages:

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11 i. Loss and damage which result in the gradual degradation of human health,  
12 quality of life, or the availability of natural resources;

13 ii. Property loss and damage due to climate change which affect quality of life, for  
14 example but not limited to, losing national industrial productivity due to  
15 deforestation, vector borne diseases, rise in infectious, smog, yellow dust;

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17 c. Economic loss and damage:

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19 i. Economic loss and damage is damage which has direct correlation with  
20 economic impact in market terms;

21 ii. Loss and damage due to climate referring to the immediate financial cost of the  
22 individual, for example but not limited to, as medical cost and loss of personal  
23 possession;

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25 d. Noneconomic loss and damages:

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27 i. Noneconomic loss and damages cannot be completely assessed with standard  
28 market values;

29 ii. Loss and damage due to climate, which refers to intangible losses such as the  
30 destruction of historically relevant cultural heritage sites, psychological and  
31 health impact, and biodiversity.