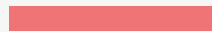


#LOSSANDDAMAGEFINANCENOW!

2022

# COP27 DEMANDS



**PREPARED AND PRESENTED BY  
LOSS AND DAMAGE YOUTH COALITION**

# Background



The climate crisis is causing severe damage and irreversible loss to people and the planet. Extreme weather events including floods, storms, droughts, heatwaves, and wildfires are becoming more frequent and severe every year, leading to the loss of life, land, coastlines, livelihoods, crops, livestock, ecosystems, biodiversity, and infrastructure. The stakes are high for today's youth – the largest youth generation in history. Youth today and future generations will bear the increasing burden of loss and damage.

At the 27th UN climate change conference (COP27), in Egypt in November, it is critical that all Parties agree to increase global ambition to address loss and damage caused by climate change, and that they meaningfully engage youth, including young women and people with disabilities, on decisions on climate action related to this critical intergenerational climate justice issue.

For far too long, developed nations have overlooked the issue of human-induced climate impacts. While developing nations have contributed the least to this cause, they are at the forefront of its devastating effects. For example, Africa, a continent of 54 countries, contributed less than 4% of greenhouse gases emissions historically yet already experiencing dire loss and damage from climate change impacts. Pakistan has contributed to 1% of GHG emissions and is experiencing one of the most severe and widespread impacts of the climate crisis.

Developed countries have not met their commitments to provide USD100 billion in climate finance annually from 2020 to 2025

to assist developing countries in meeting the costs of adapting to the adverse effects of climate change resulting from insufficient mitigation action.<sup>3</sup> According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), natural and human systems are being pushed beyond their capacity to adapt, resulting in significant damages and irreparable losses.

Loss can be understood as the thing that is lost forever and cannot be brought back, such as human lives, biodiversity loss, or cultural loss. Damage refers to damaged things that can be repaired or restored, such as houses or roads. This loss and damage is both economic and non-economic in nature. In the Global South, existing socioeconomic challenges exacerbate the impacts of climate change, especially on communities that have contributed the least to global heating.

This year, many countries have already experienced tragic losses and damages. To name a few, South Sudan is experiencing severe droughts, leaving more than a million people in famine and food insecurity. In Sierra Leone, deadly floods were recorded in August 2022 in many towns including the capital city Freetown. By the end of September 2022, one-third of Pakistan was under water, with millions of people affected, and more than 1500 people were killed during intense flooding caused by heavy monsoon rains, and hundreds of people were left homeless, among other losses and damages. Today, it is unmistakable that loss and damage is the intergenerational injustice for our generation. We need to take action to address it.

1 See: [United Nations Fact Sheet on Climate Change – Africa is particularly vulnerable to the expected impacts of global warming](#)

2 See: [Pakistan Updated NDC 2021](#)

3 See: [Decision 5/CP.21 para 1](#)

4 See: [IPCC Sixth Assessment Report: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability](#)

# COP27 Demands



The main demand of our coalition is **Loss and Damage Finance Now!**

We, the Loss and Damage Youth Coalition (LDYC), a youth coalition of over 400 members from over 40 countries in the Global North and South, add our voice to global civil society demands through our **Loss and Damage Finance Now Campaign**<sup>5</sup>. We want to actively ensure that the annual United Nations Climate Change Conference in November 2022 (COP 27) will be the conference where longstanding decisions for tangible concerted actions are taken to address the climate crisis with a special focus on loss and damage. Our key demands to the world leaders are as follows:

## 1

### Loss and Damage Finance Now

Developing countries are already paying up the action to address loss and damage from the climate inaction of the world. There is an evident growing cost of loss and damage to developing countries, USD \$1 to \$1.8 trillion by 2050. The calls to establish finance to address loss and damage gained traction at COP26 in Glasgow. Despite enormous efforts, developed countries rejected the proposal to establish a Loss & Damage Finance Facility, and instead agreed to the Glasgow Dialogue, which will run until 2024, and is a means to discuss if finance is needed or not. People affected by Loss & Damage cannot wait this long for action.

**At COP 27 we demand the convention parties to:**

- **Commit to urgently establishing a loss and damage finance facility which provides new, additional, and accessible funding to address and limit irreversible and life-changing impacts on young people.**
  - Build on the leadership already demonstrated by the Scottish and Danish governments in financing loss and damage and supporting programs that take into account the differentiated impacts of losses and damage on women, men, youth, and the disabled and act in accordance with the established evidence.
  - Ensure that loss and damage finance includes support to address non-economic losses, particularly those magnified by gender, age, and other intersectional barriers that increase unpaid care work and gender-based violence as well as a loss of education, Indigenous knowledge, and sexual and reproductive health rights.
- **Ensure that the estimated outcome from the Glasgow Dialogue results in new and additional finance to address loss and damage. The Glasgow Dialogue must not turn into another “talk shop”, such as the Suva expert dialogue on Loss and Damage and other dialogues and reviews that have taken place. The Glasgow Dialogue must move from talking to action and have a stronger mandate that will enable the desired outcome which is the establishment of a Loss and Damage finance facility.**

<sup>5</sup> See: [More on our Loss and Damage Finance Now campaign is available at ldycouth \(lossanddamagefinancenow.org\)](https://lossanddamagefinancenow.org)

<sup>6</sup> See: [Unpacking finance for Loss and Damage | Heinrich Böll Stiftung | Washington, DC Office - USA, Canada, Global Dialogue](#)

# COP27 Demands



Loss and Damage Finance Now | Loss and Damage as a Permanent Agenda Item at COPs

- Explicitly request that the Glasgow Dialogue serves as a stepping stone and a platform to flesh out the logistics of the loss and damage finance facility and ensure synergies between the needs and support provided.
- Ensure that the provisional agenda item on “funding arrangement on loss and damage” features on the official agenda for COP27 so that the discussion leads to agreeing on how to unlock the new, additional, accessible, and adequate finance to address loss and damage.
- Incorporate Loss and Damage on the new quantitative collective goal on climate finance and make sure that loss and damage finance is accessible directly to the forefront community, especially the Pacific region, Small Islands, and Least developed countries.
- Compel wealthy fossil fuel companies and major greenhouse gas emitting countries to reduce emissions and provide funding to address the loss and damage they have caused in the first place.
- **Agree on the institutional arrangement of the SNLD including an advisory board, a coordinating body, and the Santiago Network members, Loss and Damage contact points, and the roles and responsibilities of all structural elements. At COP27, the SNLD should be operationalised to ensure it is functioning by COP28. We strongly emphasise that the Executive Committee of Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM ExCom) cannot serve as the advisory body because it is already overloaded with implementation responsibilities and falls behind in achieving its mandate in efforts to address loss and damage.**
- **Decide on finance for SNLD at COP 27. We do not want to see a repeat in the experience from the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) model. We clarify that the SNLD finance differs from finance to addressing loss and damage; the finance for SNLD allows countries to develop the Loss and Damage Needs Assessments (LDNAs) and other technical needs to strengthen the ability to express the need and the gap in the ground.**

## 2

### Santiago Network on Loss and Damage

The Santiago Network for Loss and Damage (SNLD) was established at COP25 in Madrid with a vision to catalyse technical assistance for averting, minimising, and addressing loss and damage in developing countries. At COP27, we need to ensure that the SNLD is fully operationalised to serve the needs of developing countries. **At COP27 we demand that the Convention Parties:**

## 3

### Loss and Damage as a permanent agenda in COP negotiations

Despite the high importance of the issue of loss and damage and the urgency to address it, Loss and damage is not given space in negotiations. To ensure that Loss and damage is a priority, it is critical that it becomes a permanent Agenda item.

# COP27 Demands



Loss and Damage as a Permanent Agenda at COPs | Loss and Damage in the Global Stock Take

- **Make Loss and Damage a permanent agenda in all UNFCCC negotiations. There is a critical need for a dedicated space to discuss loss and damage at all COPs, Subsidiary Bodies (SBs), and Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) meetings. This space should be inclusive and open to non-state actors, pertinent organisations, and stakeholders, including youth, people with disabilities, and women-led organisations.**
- **Put a clear distinction between loss and damage, as well as disaster risk reduction as provided in the evidence of the 6th Assessment Report (AR6) with urgent intervention and frank negotiations on loss and damage, given the evidence already provided by the AR6 report of the IPCC, majorly on the African continent.**
- **Introduce Loss and damage as a third pillar in the Paris Agreement, independent of adaptation and mitigation. Confusion in terminology may lead to further difficulties in addressing loss and damage and driving significant action therefore, all Parties, stakeholders, and decision-makers should clarify the language around loss and damage. We should agree on the fact that:**
  - The term “averting” is used to describe “mitigation,” whereas “minimising” refers to “adaptation” approaches, and ‘addressing’ should be the right word when talking about loss and damage.

## 4

### Loss and Damage in the Global Stock Take (GST) of the Paris Agreement

The Global stocktake was set to periodically assess the collective progress of the implementation of the Paris agreement mainly in three areas which are adaptation, mitigation, and means of implementation and support.<sup>7</sup> The first Global stocktake due in 2023 should provide scope for higher ambitions and bigger actions. We have concerns about the inclusion of Loss and damage in the GST.

#### At COP 27 we demand that the Convention Parties

- Ensure that Loss and Damage is included and profoundly reflected upon in the discussions under the Global Stocktake (GST) to establish a baseline for where we are in the world vis-a-vis addressing loss and damage
- Make sure that the collected information on the GST reflects the opinions of the people who are the most affected by loss and damage, marginalised groups, indigenous people, women, people with disabilities and youth as it is necessary to collect data directly on ground to inform on the reality of loss and damage.

# COP27 Demands



Youth Advisory Committee on Loss and Damage | Conclusion

## 5

### Youth Advisory Committee on Loss and Damage

Young people worldwide have the right to participate in debates and decision-making, affecting their present and gravely endangering their future. The COPs have seen massive participation of young people for years now. However, we are often left at the margins regarding decision-making. Decision –CP.26 of the Glasgow Climate Pact urges parties and stakeholders to ensure meaningful youth participation and representation in multilateral, national, and local decision-making processes.

#### At COP 27 we demand the Convention Parties to:

- **Establish a Youth Advisory Committee (YAC) on loss and damage which will be responsible to develop a fair approach to youth action in addressing loss and damage. The YAC can be offered tasks of including youth voices and views and giving them the opportunity to be heard on the loss and damage topics, giving them full participation in organising, deciding, and evaluating any actions to address loss and damage.**
  - In addition, YAC can strengthen negotiations on Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE), to ensure that ACE within UNFCCC is a priority agenda and see a proper follow-up, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of ACE activities.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, we call on world leaders and decision-makers to ensure transparency in sustaining climate action, especially in developing countries that are vulnerable to climate change. There is a must prioritise solidarity between stakeholders, civil society, youth organisations, and grassroots actors to monitor the negative impacts of climate change and the need to finance action to address loss and damage by following the remarkable step by the Scottish government at COP 26, and the Danish Government in 2022.