

# A Review of Loss and Damage in the Caribbean (1994 to 2024)

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## Who we are

Climate Analytics is a global climate science and policy institute engaged around the world in driving and supporting climate action aligned to the 1.5°C warming limit.

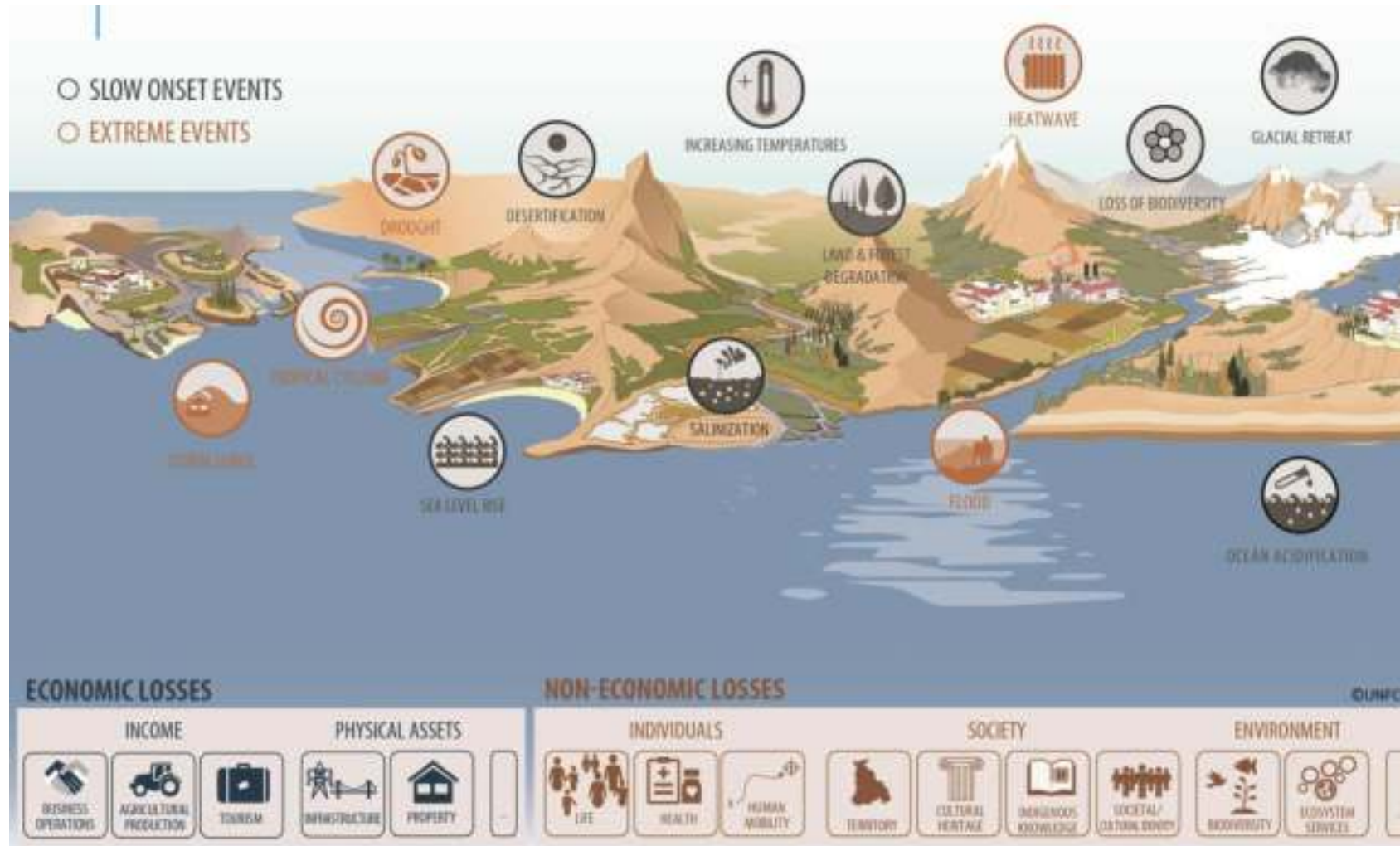
We connect science and policy to empower vulnerable countries in international climate negotiations and inform national planning with targeted research, analysis and support.





# L&D Fund Updates: Towards COP29

# Understanding Loss and Damage



(UNFCCC, 2018)



# History of L&D in the UNFCCC



(Adapted from UNFCCC, 2018)

# FRLD Board Meeting Outcomes



## FRLD 1<sup>st</sup> Board Meeting, Abu Dhabi, UAE, 30 April – 2 May 2024

- Co-Chairs elected
- Sub-committees formed



## FRLD 2<sup>nd</sup> Board Meeting, Sondo, Korea, 9-12 July 2024

- The Fund got a name – Fund to respond to Loss and Damage
- The Fund got a home – The Philippines
- The Executive Director has a TOR




## FRLD 3<sup>rd</sup> Board Meeting, Baku, Azerbaijan, 18-20 September 2024

- The Fund has a new Executive Director - Ibrahima Cheikh Diong (Senegal)
- Hosting agreement and trustee arrangements with the World Bank also endorsed



## FRLD 4<sup>th</sup> Board Meeting, Manila, Philippines, 2-5 December 2024



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# A Review of Loss and Damage in the Caribbean (1994 to 2024)



- CA Caribbean Report launched on June 4, 2024
- Link: <https://climateanalytics.org/publications/a-review-of-loss-and-damage-in-the-caribbean-1994-to-2024>





# Context

- Despite the widespread loss and damage that has been experienced throughout the Caribbean, there is no comprehensive assessment of L&D in the region.
- Research questions:
  - How loss and damage has been framed in the region
  - What existing tools, methodologies and mechanisms have been used to assess loss and damage
  - What is the extent of loss and damage that has been experienced in the region
  - What are the projected future costs of loss and damage for the region



# Methodology and Approach

Review of scientific and grey literature for CARICOM members states over the last thirty years

Includes national reports to the UNFCCC submitted by CARICOM countries over the period 1994 to 2024

- National Communications (NatComs)
- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
- National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)
- Biennial Update Reports (BURs)

Includes publicly available assessments for specific climate disasters in the region



## Key Findings

- There is no internationally agreed definition of loss and damage in the international climate change regime.
- Loss and damage is framed as a climate justice issue by Caribbean SIDS, requiring international support as opposed to national responsibility
- Various methodologies exist that assess the costs associated with climate-related disasters but **Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA)** and **Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)** are most widely used in the Caribbean
- None of methodologies are currently used in the region to assess loss and damage utilise the specific UNFCCC framing of loss and damage

# Key Findings



9 out of 14 CARICOM countries mention loss and damage in their latest NDCs (Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines).



Economic and non-economic loss and damage from hurricanes or floods are largely the only climate hazards that are reported on in the Caribbean.



Existing loss and damage studies often focus on specific climate events and do not provide a holistic account of the total loss and damage experienced by the region from multiple climate hazards



Few regional studies focus on non-economic loss and damage and largely use a sectoral framing to highlight these impacts

# Recommendations

## **1. Develop and use a common regional approach for loss and damage assessments and reporting**

Developing and using a standard framing and scope for loss and damage assessments and reports under the UNFCCC and outside the Convention would make combining and comparing data across the region far easier

## **2. Develop national plans or programmes to address loss and damage**

Developing a national approach to addressing loss and damage based on available data could lay the foundation for accessing finance under the UNFCCC.

## **3. Estimate the funds you need to address loss and damage**

Financial loss and damage estimates should ideally include a costing of national actions and/or planned activities.

# Recommendations

## **4. Report loss and damage finance needs in Biennial Transparency Reports**

Provision has been made to report loss and damage experiences and financial needs in the Biennial Transparency Reports under the Enhanced Transparency Framework. Explicitly labelling information as loss and damage would help contribute to the evidence base on financial needs.

## **5. Tag and track loss and damage in national plans and budgets**

Tagging and tracking financial flows would increase transparency on actual loss and damage spending and financial needs. It would also enhance engagement from different stakeholders involved in budgeting and improve accountability in fiscal planning.

# Questions?

Thank you!

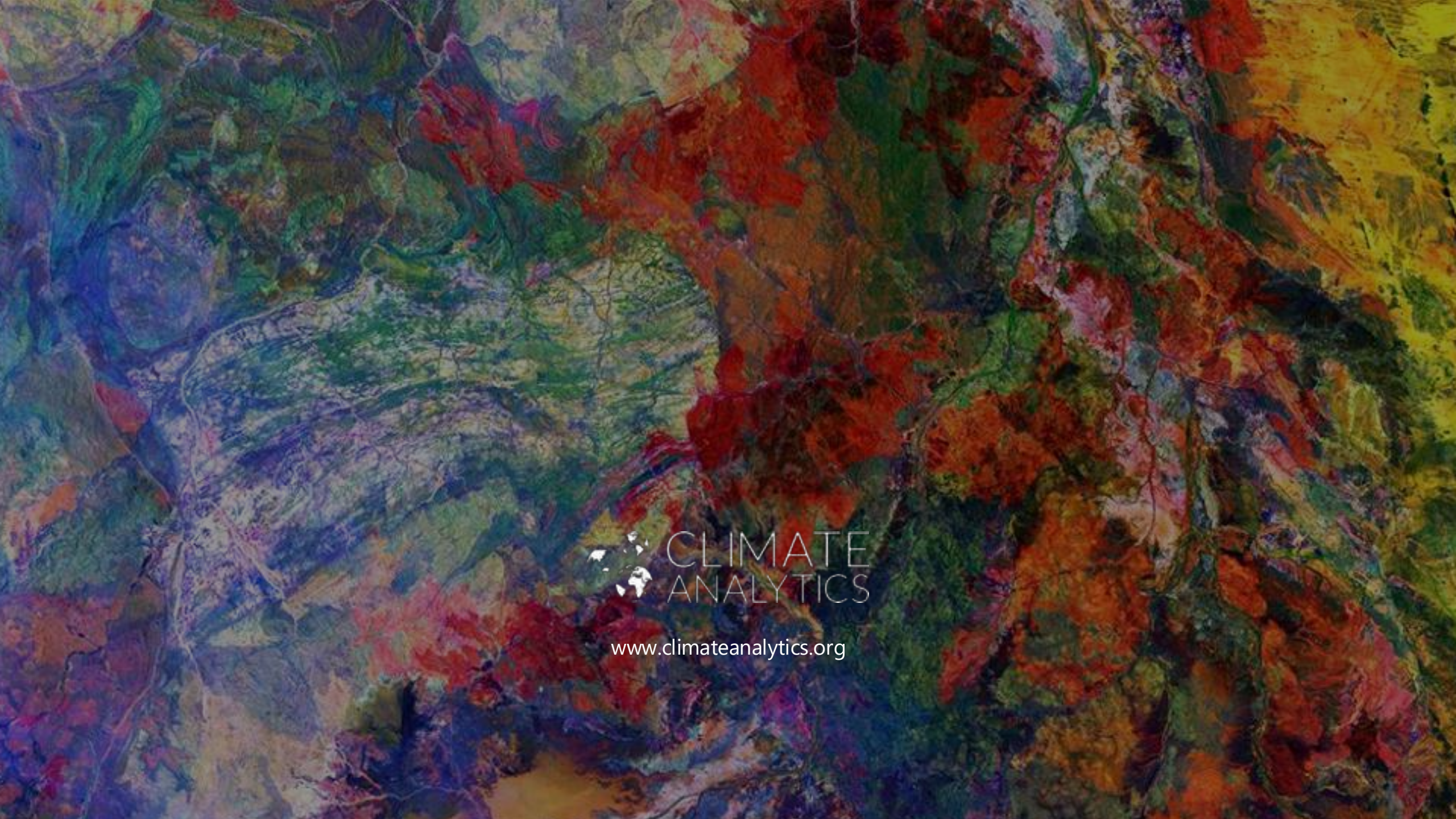
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