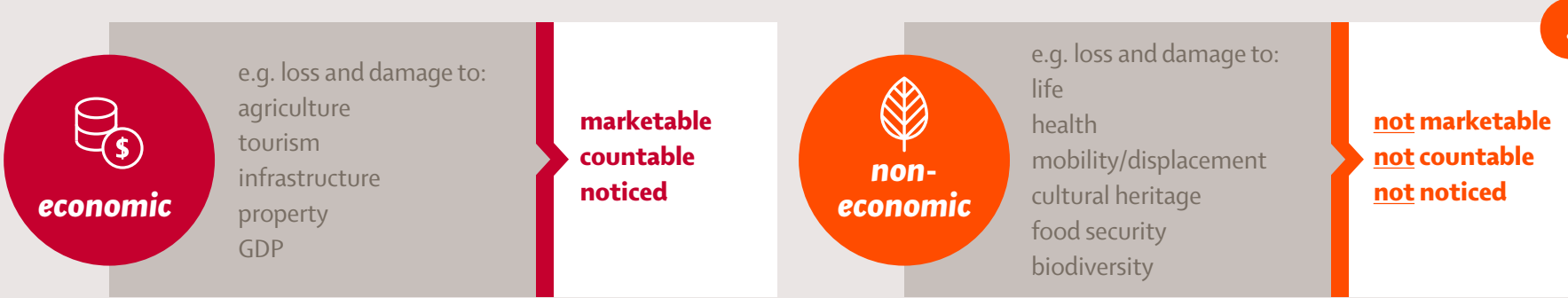


What is L&D?

Loss and damage (L&D) refers to the unavoided or unavoidable adverse impacts of climate change in vulnerable developing countries.



Why is L&D relevant? Selected examples:

Agriculture

Climate change outpaces agricultural adaptation. Damage to farms, livestock and crops lead to a **loss of agricultural production** and assets. Temperature rise, desertification and salinisation lead to a **loss of biodiversity and traditional livelihood**.

Infrastructure

Sea-level rise forces communities to relocate, leaving well established and known infrastructure behind. Extreme events like floods and storms destroy infrastructure, **separating families**, cutting off **access to markets**, health or education facilities.

Water

The salinisation of groundwater due to rising sea levels negatively affects the health of coastal communities, leading to **loss of labour force** and **health**.

Migration

Rising sea levels and deteriorating rural livelihoods trigger human displacement. Involuntary displacement leads to a **loss of territory**, sense of place and cultural heritage.

Health

Even stronger and irregular floods overburden adaptive planning. As critical infrastructure is damaged or severely strained, **loss of life and health** needs to be expected.

Ecosystems

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Rising temperatures and droughts endanger forests. A loss of forests leads to soil erosion, reduces **agricultural productivity** and a **loss of biodiversity and cultural heritage**.

How to take account of L&D?

Enhanced research agenda

- › Develop comprehensive, comprehensible and measurable indicators for non-economic L&D
- › Ensure strong methodologies for measuring and interpretation
- › Invest in accessible, reliable, quantitative and long-term data on economic and non-economic L&D
- › Work interdisciplinary
- › Compile elucidating cases to raise understanding on economic and non-economic L&D

Enhanced policy agenda

- › Increase mitigation ambitions and actions to limit global warming to 1.5°C
- › Take decisions in context-sensitive manner, in order to reflect cultural priorities and preserve values
- › Recognise irreversible non-economic losses
- › Enhance support for vulnerable countries to cope with loss and damage
- › Offer technical support and capacity building