

POLICY BRIEF

#CapCop27



FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION! CLIMATE INDUCED LOSS AND DAMAGE IN GHANA

Loss and damage from climate change is now a reality. Addressing this effectively is a matter of climate justice and rights, and will require a range of tools that go beyond funding. The international community must send a strong signal that it is serious about loss and damage. This will require the following:

Reduce the incidence of loss and damage by:

Emissions reductions: enshrine the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C and establish underpinning mechanisms such as a 2050 decarbonisation, emissions phase-out goal and 5 year successive commitment cycles; Scaling-up adaptation: massively increase financial and other support to catalyse adaptation action at a scale needed to substantially reduce future losses and damages.

The core Paris Agreement must:

Anchor loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in the Paris Agreement as a stand-alone issue in a separate article, including establishing a link to mitigation and adaptation efforts, which impact on the level of loss and damage;

Reflect the need for additional financial and technical support to be provided primarily by the countries most responsible for causing the problem, but taking into account evolving responsibilities over time;

Ensure that institutional arrangements under the Paris Agreement have a mandate to further strengthen work on addressing loss and damage as the problem evolves (building on, but not limited to, the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) Furthermore, Parties should ensure that the WIM is strengthened and decided its work will continue beyond.

Explore and establish financial instruments. (The first step must be to establish a financial panel with a mandate to make recommendations to ensure finance flows to support vulnerable communities facing the worst impacts).

Promote additional concrete actions to assist the poorest and most vulnerable in facing loss and damage (e.g. the development of redress schemes, adequate regional insurance approaches, building resilience of social safety nets, generation of finance from highly responsible companies, etc.)

Coordinate and develop legal and policy frameworks for particular types of loss and damage, for example climate displacement and migration. Exploring the role of a coordination facility, as well as addressing non-economic losses, could contribute towards this. Provide for full and effective public

participation in the work of the mechanism, particularly by the communities most affected by loss and damage and their representatives. Overall, governments must prioritise climate issues and the impact on local communities and develop policies and programs to safeguard the vulnerable from climate induced loss and damages.

Climate Change is real and its impact daring. The Loss and Damage associated with climate change is hitting hard on vulnerable communities who do not have the power to take action to save themselves.

At COP27, CSOs seek to call on governments to prioritize Loss and Damage as a key pillar to climate change and develop financial instruments to help vulnerable countries like Ghana to address these challenges.

We call on the UNFCCC to publish a “Special Report on Loss and Damage” associated with climate change to enable key policy direction for countries to support the climate vulnerable nations to build resilient to the shocks that com as a result of climate change

Therefore, we demand:

A. On loss and damage:

1. Demand 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.
2. Demand the implementation of early warning measures with a view to reducing damage and losses in the face of disasters;
3. Demand urgent operationalization of the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage (SNLD), considering the magnitude of loss and damage in Africa no later than COP27.
4. Demand that parties put a clear distinction between loss and damage and disaster risk reduction as provided in the evidence of AR6.
5. Demand the establishment of a special finance facility for loss and damage response in line with article 8 of the Paris Agreement. These finances for loss

and damage should be predictable in quality and quality and should be separate from the Adaptation Fund and the GCF.

6. We call on the UNFCCC to publish a “Special Report on Loss and Damage”

7. Compel a great commitment from parties in following the direction already set by the Scottish government at COP26 in financing loss and damage not later than COP27.

8. Call parties to be alive to the differentiated impacts of losses and damages to men, women, youth and the disabled and act following the established evidence.

9. Call upon parties to consider the role and capacity of the Civil Society Organizations in loss and damage response and fast track mechanisms

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