



**The Climate  
Reality Project®**  
PHILIPPINES

# DISCUSSING LOSS AND DAMAGE:

LOCAL VOICES FROM  
ASIA AND AFRICA

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## WHAT IS LOSS AND DAMAGE?

- Loss and damage generally refers to the consequences of the climate crisis that go beyond what communities can adapt to.
- Loss and damage can result from both rapid-onset climate change impacts as well as slow-onset changes.
- Loss and damage pertains to both economic and non-economic losses.



## LOSS AND DAMAGE: GLOBAL AND PHILIPPINE CONTEXT

- The recent Climate Vulnerable Economies Loss Report commissioned by the Vulnerable Twenty (V20) estimated that **54 of the world's climate-vulnerable developing and least-developed countries**, which are emitting around 5% of the global greenhouse gas emissions, **have lost approximately US\$ 525 billion in aggregate dollar terms because of the climate crisis.**
- For some, these are merely economic numbers, but for the Global South, this means catalogs of more casualties and deaths, of more homeless and jobless people, of more families going back to poverty or falling down the poverty line after every calamity.





**THE 2019  
GLOBAL CLIMATE  
RISK INDEX HAS  
RANKED THE  
PHILIPPINES 5TH  
AMONG COUNTRIES  
MOST AFFECTED BY  
WEATHER-RELATED  
LOSS EVENTS FROM  
1998 TO 2017.**



- In 2013, the world witnessed the unprecedented devastation caused by **Supertyphoon Haiyan** in the Philippines.
- At least **6,300 lives lost** and more than **89 billion pesos worth of damages** to public and private infrastructure and lands.



**KETSANA**  
(2009)

PhP 11B cost of damage  
464 casualties



**PARMA**  
(2009)

PhP 27.3B cost of damage  
465 casualties



**WASHI**  
(2011)

PhP 2B cost of damage  
1,268 casualties



**BOPHA**  
(2012)

PhP 36.9B cost of damage  
1,067 casualties



- In 2022, **Supertyphoon Noru** affected **more than 1.5 million people** across the country and caused the biggest damage to our agriculture sector—estimated to be at **USD 55 million** .





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**CLIMATE CHANGE  
IMPACTS THAT OCCUR  
WITHOUT THE VISUAL  
DRAMA OF CALAMITIES  
ARE SLOWLY BLEEDING  
OUR ECONOMIES  
AND AFFECTING THE  
LIVELIHOODS OF  
OUR PEOPLE.**







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- In the Central Mindanao region, Filipino scientists project **declines in precipitation** that surpass even the extremes of the observed range of rainfall.
- Over the next decades, areas in the South are expected to experience acute rainfall declines that will threaten food and water security in areas where conflict has been rife.



- It has also been reported that **sea level has risen in some parts of the country by nearly double the global average rate** from 1993 to 2015.
- Many urban areas are sinking because of land subsidence and the lack of attention to proper long-term land use strategies and development programs.





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**THE PHILIPPINES  
AND OTHER  
VULNERABLE COUNTRIES  
LEAST RESPONSIBLE  
FOR THE CLIMATE CRISIS  
STAND TO BEAR  
GREATER LOSS AND  
DAMAGE IN THE NEXT  
FEW DECADES.**





## LOSS AND DAMAGE FINANCE

- In countries like the Philippines, **the climate crisis translates to a debt crisis**, as loss and damage continue to drive up the cost of capital and debt to unsustainable levels.
- Our government is already allocating alarmingly significant and growing proportions of our public budgets to cover rapidly growing loss and damage costs.
- **Financing loss and damage diminishes our already scarce resources** intended to support our critical economic and development strategies in education, public health, nutrition, energy access, and jobs creation.



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**IF THE DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES ARE MADE  
TO FOOT THE BILL FOR  
A PROBLEM NOT OF  
THEIR OWN MAKING,  
IS THIS NOT A  
GROSSLY UNFAIR  
AND UNSUSTAINABLE  
SITUATION FOR  
DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES?**



**EXISTING CLIMATE FINANCE MECHANISMS  
DO NOT ADDRESS THE LOSS AND DAMAGE FINANCE  
NEEDS OF VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES.**



ADAPTATION FUND



GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND



- Addressing loss and damage requires **financing beyond developed nations' current commitments** to support emissions reductions and adaptation in developing countries.





- In COP27, parties agreed to operationalize a **loss and damage fund**.
- The most contentious issues that would have to be settled before this fund is operationalized is determining **who pays for the funds, how much, and what will be the basis for access, reporting, and financing mechanisms**.
- Finalizing these details would entail Parties finally agreeing on a **concrete definition for “loss and damage”** under the UNFCCC and define the **scope and limit of what can be and cannot be compensated** for loss and damage.





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**THANK YOU!**

## CONTACT US

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