

Turning the Tide

Embedding loss and damage in the next generation of NDCs

January 2025



Above: Flash flooding during Hurricane Iota destroyed people's homes and obstructed the highway between San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 2020. Photo credit: Sean Hawkey, Christian Aid.



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Special thanks to Alejandro Aleman and Juan Bautista Boudot from CANLA for their inputs and valuable insights from CANLA's work in Latin America through the NDC Observatory. Our gratitude also goes to Christian Aid colleagues Oliver Pearce and Blanca Lacayo. All omissions and errors remain the authors' own.

About this briefing

The next round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) is a pivotal moment in global climate action as countries are set to update their plans and submit revised NDCs by February 2025. While NDCs typically focus on mitigation (efforts to reduce emissions) and adaptation (strategies to cope with climate impacts), there are increasing calls for countries to incorporate considerations of loss and damage into these climate plans.¹ 'Loss and damage' refers to the impacts of climate change that go beyond what people can adapt to, such as the loss of homes and infrastructure during extreme floods, or the loss of coastal heritage sites due to rising sea levels.²

Integrating loss and damage into revised NDCs is essential for a more comprehensive response to the climate crisis, as it strengthens evidence on the full scope of climate impacts (both economic and non-economic) and ensures they are properly acknowledged and addressed. This integration allows countries to identify the sectors and populations most at risk, ensuring that financial resources, technology and support mechanisms are effectively directed toward recovery and resilience building. Moreover, it reinforces accountability by highlighting the magnitude of climate impacts already endured by countries and vulnerable communities. This not only underscores the responsibility of major polluters for their contributions to the climate crisis but also raises the political profile of loss and damage, emphasising much-needed shifts in climate finance.

This brief advocates for the integration of loss and damage in revised NDCs and provides recommendations to facilitate this integration.

Key messages

- NDCs are a key focus in 2025. Countries can use them to highlight the importance of loss and damage, the impacts faced and their specific needs. Including loss and damage in NDCs can highlight the need for increased finance.
- NDCs should strengthen actions to build resilience in communities and ecosystems. By addressing climate-related loss and damage, countries can identify vulnerable sectors and segments of the population that are impacted and most at risk, protect livelihoods, support recovery and promote long-term resilience.
- Many countries have started integrating loss and damage into their NDCs; this trend should continue. It builds public knowledge, boosts accountability and strengthens a holistic response to climate impacts. While methodologies for estimating economic and non-economic loss and damage exist, they remain limited and need to evolve.
- Incorporating loss and damage in NDCs is critical for climate justice. Vulnerable communities bear the brunt of climate impacts, and their needs must be reflected in national climate plans. Recognising irreversible impacts and their costs can make NDCs more comprehensive and equitable.

Introduction

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are the main vehicle for countries to collectively address climate change. These self-defined national climate plans outline what countries will do to help meet the global goal of limiting global warming to 1.5–2°C above pre-industrial levels, their strategies for building resilience and adapting to climate impacts as well as the finance required to implement their targets. Countries must update their NDCs every five years, with each successive NDC intended to be more ambitious than the previous one. This iterative process is known as the ‘ratchet mechanism.’³

The importance of NDCs extends beyond the Paris Agreement. These are politically backed targets, often embedded in national laws and policies, providing a robust framework to address climate impacts while also advancing national development priorities. For instance, many NDCs focus on transformative actions in key sectors like energy, with goals such as expanding renewable energy access. Agriculture is also a common focus, with measures to promote sustainable and climate-resilient practices. By contributing to critical objectives like energy access and food security, NDCs align climate action with broader sustainable development goals.⁴

NDCs can and should consider loss and damage. While NDCs tend to focus more on mitigation and adaptation measures, NDCs offer an opportunity to highlight loss and damage impacts, and by doing so raise awareness of areas in which the limits to adaptation are likely to be exceeded.⁵ Notably, many countries have already started to integrate these dimensions into their NDCs.⁶ We explore this aspect further below.

1. What NDCs contain

Typically, NDCs focus on mitigation interventions, including countries' commitments to reducing CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions through quantitative or qualitative targets and a series of actions across priority sectors such as energy, transport, agriculture, infrastructure and forests. While integrating adaptation actions and priorities in NDCs is optional, nearly all developing countries have done so. This inclusion is particularly prominent in countries where CO₂ emissions are minimal, so adaptation actions are more significant. For instance, 98% of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) have included adaptation actions in their NDCs, underscoring the significance of adaptation for the world's poorest nations.⁷ Latin American and Caribbean countries, collectively accounting for only 8% of global emissions, have incorporated adaptation components into their NDCs. This inclusion is critical as advancing adaptation and reducing vulnerability ranks among the region's top climate priorities.⁸

NDCs serve as a crucial vehicle for communicating not only a country's approach to climate action but also the financial resources required to implement these plans. In NDCs, countries typically include information that specifies their financial needs to achieve their mitigation targets and adaptation interventions. Targets that rely on external financial support are categorised as ‘conditional’, while those that can be achieved without such support are labelled ‘unconditional’. This information helps to clarify the extent to which countries depend on international support to fulfil their climate commitments effectively.⁹ Importantly, well-defined and costed targets within updated NDCs are crucial for attracting international financing to implement these vital commitments.

2. How loss and damage are integrated into current NDCs

Event types that result in loss and damage. While there is no universally agreed-on definition of ‘loss and damage’, it is broadly acknowledged that two types of climate events – **extreme and slow-onset** –

can lead to such impacts. Some countries mention extreme climate events such as hurricanes, droughts, floods and torrential rains when describing loss and damage in their NDCs. For example, Honduras highlights the impact of Hurricane Eta in 2020, which affected 3.9 million people in the country, resulting in fatalities, significant economic loss, and damage to national infrastructure.¹⁰ In contrast, loss and damage from slow-onset events (eg, sea-level rise, desertification, glacier retreat and land degradation) are less frequently mentioned in NDCs, despite their profound and cumulative impacts, including displacement, reduced agricultural productivity and long-term ecological changes.

Categories of loss and damage: economic and non-economic loss and damage. Economic losses include physical damages such as the destruction of infrastructure, while non-economic losses involve impacts that are difficult to quantify or measure in economic terms such as mortality, mobility and mental well-being losses, loss of biodiversity, and loss of community due to displacement.¹¹

Some countries highlight economic losses in their NDCs, citing infrastructure loss from cyclones and hurricanes. These losses are often quantified in terms of absolute dollar values and as percentages of GDP on an annual average basis. Guatemala for example includes historical costs of loss and damage caused by rapid-onset extreme events. It specifically mentions monetised costs dating back to 1940, explaining how these costs have increased over the years expressed in terms of value and as a percentage of GDP.¹² Similarly, Nicaragua's NDC reports significant losses and damages amounting to over \$738 million, equivalent to 6.2% of its GDP, attributable to two devastating hurricanes (Category 4 and 5) in 2020.¹³ However, none of these countries' NDCs provide information on the methodologies used to calculate these estimates.

While including non-economic loss in NDCs is rare, some NDCs do acknowledge these types of impacts. Vietnam's NDC recognises that, in addition to economic losses, the country is also at high risk of non-economic losses, citing loss of human lives, negative impacts on people's health, and loss of opportunities due to the relocation of economic zones. Vietnam's NDC highlights non-economic losses such as loss of land due to erosion, loss of cultural heritage and local knowledge, and loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.¹⁴

It is worth highlighting that categorising loss and damage into 'economic' and 'non-economic' is a relatively new concept in policy discourse, particularly at the national level. However, as noted by Chamling Rai and Acharya, the science and practice of assessing and addressing loss and damage have progressed considerably since the first round of NDCs in 2015,¹⁵ so we can expect countries to start using these terms more often.

Human casualties and biodiversity loss are frequently mentioned in NDCs; however, other forms of non-economic loss and damage are overlooked. One such underrepresented issue is **climate-induced migration**, which refers to displacement (partially or entirely) caused by the direct impacts of climate change, such as droughts that force communities to relocate.¹⁶ Myanmar's NDC highlights the link between climate change and migration, especially in urban areas. It notes that climate-related extreme events have intensified rural-urban and international migration trends, contributing to the growth of large informal settlements in Myanmar's cities.¹⁷ Vietnam's NDC also highlights that climate change is a key driver of increasing migration in the country, forcing tens of thousands of households to permanently relocate. It further notes that displacement puts communities at risk of losing their cultural identity and local knowledge.¹⁸

While still relatively new, some methodologies for estimating economic loss and damage due to climate change have been developed and are evolving. However, progress in estimating non-economic losses remains very limited, with few methodologies available that are suitable for widespread application by countries¹⁹ (see box on next page for details).

Methodologies for estimating economic and non-economic loss and damage

Estimating both economic and non-economic loss and damage can seem a daunting task, even when the distinction between loss and damage and adaptation is clear. A comprehensive assessment of loss and damage would involve both reviewing existing and collecting new information across a range of geographic areas, environments and enterprises for a range of climate shocks and stresses. It would involve disaggregating climate-related damage from that caused by other degrading activities, such as industrial agriculture or conflict, and assessing both the direct and indirect impacts of climate change.

Estimating the effects of disasters on losses (defined as economic flows) and damage (defined as damage of assets) was pioneered by the UN **Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)**, whose **guideline** focuses on geophysical and biological as well as hydrometeorological disasters, but not loss and damage due to longer-term processes such as land loss from sea-level rise, or that related to climate-related migration. Nevertheless, these assessments have been measuring disaster-related loss and damage since 1991 and have now covered 68 countries across Latin America, Africa and Asia, representing important processes and sources of information to build on.

The **UN Environment Programme (UNEP)'s guideline, *Assessing climate change-driven losses and damages***, recommends making the process more manageable by focusing on sectors rather than aiming for a comprehensive assessment. In contrast to the ECLAC approach, it distinguishes between damages as primarily economic and losses as primarily non-economic, recommending different approaches to each. For damages, counterfactuals are seen as a way of differentiating between scenarios with and without climate change. Indicators by sector are suggested for a top-down assessment, combined with a bottom-up approach that focuses on two types of individual assets: those with a business registration record, such as farms, and local publicly owned assets, such as schools and hospitals. Assessing losses involves evaluating the extent to which negative shocks from climate change impacts put people's values at risk; these values are categorised as human mobility and territory, cultural heritage and indigenous knowledge, life and health, biodiversity and ecosystem services, and sense of place and social cohesion. Various suggested methodologies include expert interviews and focus group discussions across a sample of areas to project future climate change and likely loss and damage.

The **International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)'s *Comprehensive Climate Impact Quantification (C-CIQ)*** seeks to provide a step-by-step guide to quantifying and valuing economic and non-economic loss and damage, as well as co-developing policy and programmatic responses to manage climate risks. The tool aims to demystify complex analytical methods, making them straightforward to understand. Its approach involves five steps, each with a range of participatory and technical assessment methodologies, including precipitating factors, domains, protective factors, index-based valuations and resilience pathways. Particularly useful is the inclusion of tools familiar to users of locally led approaches such as participatory vulnerability and capacity assessments.

To address some of the knowledge gaps, the **Loss and Damage Collaboration** has produced a 'how to' summary for measuring loss and damage related to migration. This highlights some of the key dimensions that need to be assessed but also acknowledges the difficulties of attribution and the significant knowledge gaps that remain.

3. Why elevate loss and damage in revised NDCs?

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has highlighted the significance of loss and damage in several of its reports; however, the IPCC Working Group II Report on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability (part of the Sixth Assessment Report [AR6]) has provided the most robust assessment on loss and damage by far to date.

The AR6 WGII report notes that as global warming increases, so will losses and damages, and more human and natural systems will reach adaptation limits.²⁰ These impacts are unequally distributed across systems, regions and sectors and are not comprehensively addressed by current financial, governance and institutional arrangements, particularly in vulnerable countries. Moreover, as warming continues, avoiding losses and damages – which are strongly concentrated among the poorest and most vulnerable populations – will become increasingly difficult.²¹

The report further notes that a growing range of economic and non-economic losses has been detected. Extreme weather events, such as tropical cyclones, droughts and severe fluvial floods, have reduced economic growth in the short term and will continue to do so in the coming decades in both developing and industrialised countries.²²

Integrating loss and damage in NDCs is therefore not only justified but also necessary. It contributes to a body of public knowledge and evidence to enhance accountability for climate change impacts. This integration can also facilitate its systematic treatment, including the estimation of economic and non-economic loss and damage, as well as impacts stemming from slow-onset events.

More strategic NDCs can effectively highlight costs already incurred by countries due to climate change. Countries can identify areas where technical and financial support is crucial, enabling them to mobilise assistance. This proactive approach not only enhances the visibility of loss and damage but also facilitates targeted efforts to support those communities most impacted.

Moreover, NDCs garner significant international attention and are intricately linked to pivotal processes under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). A more comprehensive inclusion of information on loss and damage in NDCs can inform other global mechanisms and processes. For instance:

- **Global Stocktake (GST)**, next GST due in 2028. NDCs are a vehicle to communicate countries' needs for 'means of implementation and support' which covers finance, technology transfer and capacity building. The GST assesses the world's collective progress on climate change every five years and is designed to guide countries' NDC development.²³
- **Biennial Transparency Reports 'BTRs'**, the first BTRs due in December 2024 and biennially thereafter. As well as communicating loss and damage components in revised NDCs, countries can also report on loss and damage in their Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) under section IV.G: 'information related to averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated to climate change impacts.' Reporting on loss and damage in BTRs is voluntary but doing so, alongside

communicating information on loss and damage in NDCs, can significantly increase the profile of loss and damage globally.

- **Needs Determination Report 'NDR'**, the second NDR was released in September 2024 and every four years thereafter. NDRs are compiled using official reports provided by countries, with NDCs serving as a key input. These reports are pivotal in shaping finance negotiations and have already played a critical role in advancing discussions on the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG), for example. By incorporating more detailed and robust information on loss and damage into NDCs, countries can ensure that NDRs are comprehensive, and that loss and damage finance needs are included.

4. What information to include

By including loss and damage information in revised NDCs, countries can provide a more comprehensive picture of the impacts suffered by climate change; they can mobilise the necessary support and promote climate justice for the most affected communities. Here are some suggestions on what to include:

- 1. Type and magnitude of loss and damage.** References to economic losses (quantify damages to infrastructure, property, agriculture and livelihoods caused by climate impacts). Countries grappling with the impacts of rising sea levels such as small island developing states (SIDS), for example, could clearly outline the financial burden of recovery and rehabilitation efforts, highlighting the need for external support to cover these costs. More robust information in NDCs can urge donor countries to increase loss and damage finance through the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, for example, which remains woefully insufficient with less than \$1 billion available.

In addition to economic losses, countries could also document **non-economic losses** (intangible impacts that are difficult to monetise such as biodiversity decline, displacement, migration, loss of life, health impacts and erosion of traditional knowledge). These often disproportionately affect vulnerable segments of the population and deserve attention in high-profile national reports such as NDCs. To better capture the dimension and types of non-economic losses, qualitative tools such as household questionnaires, participatory rural appraisals, expert interviews, briefings and debriefings can be employed.²⁴

As government agencies begin to implement more empirical measurements of loss and damage, it will be important to include the voices and experiences of vulnerable communities, as expressed in their locally led, local knowledge-based assessments, making sure these contribute to and guide official strategies at both local and national levels. Ensuring that assessments are inclusive of age and disability and that women's voices and knowledge are given equal weight to men's is also important. This will increase the chances of robust and valid assessments. Given the significant data gaps that will only close gradually, locally led processes should be prioritised wherever possible, using local knowledge and experience to address these gaps.

- 2. Current and projected losses and damage.** Documenting existing losses and damages as a result of extreme weather events and slow-onset events (eg, sea-level rise, desertification). These descriptions should strive to reflect how different segments of the population are affected, incorporating a gender-differentiated perspective where possible.²⁵ This information would be grounded in the findings of comprehensive studies, such as post-disaster needs assessments. Additionally, where possible, countries could use climate modelling to provide insights into future risks and identify potential hotspots for loss and damage. This could be achieved through

modelling exercises that explore various emission reduction scenarios and corresponding temperature rise projections. Vietnam's NDC provides a good example of this.

- 3. Vulnerable sectors and segments of the population.** Identify which sectors (eg, agriculture, fisheries, tourism) and populations (eg, marginalised groups, coastal communities) are being impacted or most at risk, incorporating a gender-differentiated perspective where possible.²⁶ This information would help to illustrate how the country understands the toll of loss and damage at national and local levels and who is facing the greatest risks.
- 4. Policy and institutional response.** Countries could describe existing policies and mechanisms to address loss and damage, such as disaster risk reduction strategies, relocation plans, cash transfers and social protection schemes available in the country. For instance, El Salvador's National Climate Change Plan incorporates loss and damage as a distinct area of action within its broader climate framework. It outlines several measures designed to mitigate loss and damage through risk reduction, risk transfer and risk retention strategies.²⁷ Countries could also highlight in their NDCs efforts to establish mechanisms to monitor, assess and report on loss and damage regularly, including metrics to track both economic and non-economic impacts over time.
- 5. Technological innovations, gaps and capacity needs.** As recommended by Chamling Rai and Acharya, countries could outline ongoing technological innovations, identify existing technology gaps, and articulate capacity-building needs in their NDCs to address loss and damage.²⁸ Vietnam's NDC, for example, highlights specific technological innovations aimed at addressing climate risks and reducing loss and damage.²⁹ Countries could also underscore the importance of capacity-building initiatives to systematically assess loss and damage data. This includes developing methodologies for identifying and documenting non-economic impacts such as impaired health, species extinction, loss of cultural heritage, and displacement. Countries could also articulate the need for support from international partners. For instance, from the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage which promotes the implementation of comprehensive risk management approaches, improves understanding of slow-onset events and non-economic losses, enhances action and provides technical support.³⁰

5. The role of CSOs: championing inclusive NDCs and advocating for greater focus on loss and damage

Civil society organisations (CSOs) play a vital role in NDC development, monitoring and wider NDC review. Given the far-reaching impacts of climate change, NDCs connect a broad range of issues that are vital to people's lives. While NDCs cannot provide fully granular policies across all issues, they can outline a vision and pathway for advancing low-carbon futures while prioritising justice and inclusion. From cleaner public transport to shifts in land use, CSOs serve as a crucial bridge between the ground-level realities of climate change and the realm of climate policy and action.³¹

The Paris Agreement, article 12, requires parties to enhance public participation and ensure access to relevant information. In this context, countries are required to implement inclusive NDC development processes, ensuring that civil society is engaged and consulted during the review process.³²

With new NDCs on the horizon, this is a pivotal moment to advocate for stronger climate commitments, promote inclusive decision-making, and ensure that the priorities of vulnerable communities are meaningfully reflected in these plans.

CANLA in Latin America: the NDC Observatory

Christian Aid's partner, Climate Action Network Latin America (CANLA), is working to enhance public participation and engagement with national NDCs in the region through its flagship initiative the 'NDC Observatory'. This employs an inclusive, hands-on approach to evaluate the implementation of NDCs in four countries: Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica. Community stakeholders use a scoring matrix to assess how effectively climate actions in NDCs meet national objectives. These assessments are complemented by in-depth interviews with people directly involved in climate efforts, from community members to government officials. The initiative produces 'shadow reports' which identify key gaps and provide actionable recommendations for future NDC revisions.

By connecting the on-the-ground realities of climate change with policy and practice, the NDC Observatory promotes inclusive and evidence-driven approaches to national climate policy. This collaborative process helps establish best practices for developing and refining NDCs, ensuring they respond to diverse needs, address specific challenges and incorporate the perspectives of all sectors of society.



Image to left: Training for New Climate Observers in Tierra Blanca, Chiquimula, Guatemala, August 2024.

Image below: Presentation of the BMZ ICR Project with families from Loma de San Juan, Zacapa, Guatemala, May 2024.



ICCCAD in Bangladesh: Building foundations to address non-economic losses and damages in NDCs

Bangladesh, one of the most climate-vulnerable countries, is significantly affected by non-economic losses and damages (NELD).³³ These impacts include loss of life, health, human mobility, territory, cultural heritage, indigenous knowledge, biodiversity and ecosystem services. However, despite the critical importance of these dimensions, Bangladesh's NDCs do not address NELD.³⁴

Christian Aid's partner, the International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), provides a strong platform to address this gap by documenting NELD impacts, advocating for their inclusion, and aligning efforts with international frameworks. Incorporating NELD into the climate strategy of Bangladesh will reflect the realities of vulnerable communities and reinforce the country's global leadership in addressing loss and damage.

ICCCAD's work encompasses the following areas:

Documenting NELD impacts: ICCCAD's fieldwork in areas such as Shyamnagar (an upazila in Satkhira District) and Durgapur (an upazila in Netrokona District) underscores key dimensions of NELD. These include the loss of cultural heritage due to displacement, mental health challenges stemming from climate-induced stress, and the erosion of indigenous knowledge as a result of migration.³⁵

Building awareness and advocacy: ICCCAD applies its research findings to enhance awareness and foster engagement with policymakers and international stakeholders, advocating for NELD to be integrated into national climate policies and programmes.³⁶

Aligning with global mechanisms: ICCCAD's efforts align with the goals of the Warsaw International Mechanism and Santiago Network, emphasising the need for technical and financial support to address loss and damage. These frameworks provide Bangladesh with an opportunity to access resources and expertise to integrate NELD into national policies.³⁷

ICCCAD's field experiences highlight that NELD is often excluded from national climate policies such as the NDCs due to the challenges in recognising and translating its value. Establishing a nexus between the NDCs and NELD is crucial, as dimensions like health, human mobility, indigenous knowledge and ecosystem services remain difficult to quantify and are underrepresented. NELD impacts intersect with sectors such as power, transport, agriculture and waste management. For example, salinity intrusion in the southern regions of Bangladesh affects health, disrupts mobility and erodes indigenous knowledge, while ecosystem degradation in the northern and northeastern regions undermines livelihoods and cultural practices.

To address these gaps, a systematic approach is needed, including documenting NELD impacts, identifying synergies across sectors, and developing a roadmap to integrate NELD into policies such as the NDCs.

For ICCCAD, what needs to be done is clear:

Incorporate NELD in future NDCs: Future updates to Bangladesh's NDCs could explicitly address the eight dimensions of NELD, including loss of life, health, human mobility, territory, cultural heritage, indigenous knowledge, biodiversity and ecosystem services. ICCCAD's localised studies, such as those in Shyamnagar, provide actionable insights into integrating NELD into sectoral plans.

Quantify NELD: Developing tools like participatory mapping and multi-criteria decision analysis could help quantify intangible losses and inform national policies.³⁸

Strengthen collaboration: Partnerships between the government, ICCAD and civil society could play a pivotal role in building momentum for NELD integration. This can be achieved through stakeholder consultations, policy dialogues and developing advocacy briefs. Since NELD perspectives and their links to NDCs are not yet widely recognised, capacity building is essential. Training and knowledge-sharing initiatives can help government officials, civil society and other stakeholders better understand the nexus between NELD and NDCs, laying the groundwork for effective collaboration.

Leverage global frameworks: Aligning the climate strategies of Bangladesh with global mechanisms such as the Santiago Network and the Warsaw International Mechanism could provide critical financial and technical resources for NELD inclusion.



Image to left: People from Mehendiganj sub-district, Barisal, discuss issues related to loss and damage with the research team and give input to a group discussion tool.



Image to right: A Bangladesh research team member interviews a member of the Floating Manta Community from Laharhat, Barisal, about the challenges they face.

Endnotes

¹ See for example the seminal work *Anchoring Loss and Damage in enhanced NDCs*, Sandeep Chamling Rai and Sunil Acharya, Worldwide Fund For Nature (WWF) and Practical Action, 2020.

² *What Is 'Loss and Damage' from Climate Change? 8 Key Questions, Answered*, Preeti Bhandari, Nate Warszawski, Deirdre Cogan and Rhys Gerholdt, World Resources Institute (WRI), 4 November 2024.

³ *Explainer: the 'ratchet mechanism' within the Paris climate deal*, Carbon Brief, 3 December 2015.

⁴ *What are NDCs and how do they drive climate action?* Climate Promise, UNDP, 31 May 2023.

⁵ *Next-Generation Climate Targets: A 5-Point Plan for NDCs*, Jamal Srouji, Taryn Fransen, Sophie Boehm et al, WRI, 25 April 2024.

⁶ See for example, *How does Loss and Damage feature in Nationally Determined Contributions?* Ben Ryder and Elisa Calliari, CCLAD, 2021.

⁷ *Updating NDCs: useful guidance to support greater ambition*, Illari Aragon and Fernanda Alcobé et al, IIED, July 2021, p3.

⁸ See *Survey on NDCs. Latin America 2020*, UNFCCC Secretariat.

⁹ For more information about how much countries estimate they need to spend to meet the adaptation and mitigation goals in their NDCs, see WRI's [climatewatchdata](#)

¹⁰ CSOs seeking to engage on the issue of climate attribution can consult the [World Weather Attribution](#) site for more information.

¹¹ Interview with Dr Adelle Thomas, a lead author of the IPCC's 2022 report on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability,

and the Special Report on 1.5°C: *Loss and damage: A moral imperative to act*.

¹² Guatemala, NDC 2021, p17.

¹³ Nicaragua's NDC 2021, p8.

¹⁴ Vietnam NDC, 2022, p 16.

¹⁵ *Anchoring Loss and Damage in enhanced NDCs*. See note 1, p6.

¹⁶ *Climate change impacts internal migration worldwide*, UNDRR, 15 October 2024.

¹⁷ Myanmar NDC, 2021, p40.

¹⁸ Vietnam NDC, 2022, p16.

¹⁹ Extracted from: *Reporting adaptation through the biennial transparency report: A practical explanation of the guidance*, Thomas William Dale and Lars Christiansen, UNEP DTU Partnership, 2020, p46.

²⁰ IPCC, *AR6 WG II report*, C.3 p26.

²¹ Ibid, C3.5 p26.

²² Ibid, B.9.2 p54; *Baking Baku: The economic impact of climate change on Eastern Europe*, Joe Ware, Marina Andrijevic, Adriano Vinca and Edward Byers, Christian Aid, 2024; *The climate cost to the Commonwealth: An assessment of the economic threat climate change poses to Commonwealth nations*, Joe Ware and Oliver Pearce, Christian Aid, 2023; *The cost to Africa: Drastic economic damage from climate change*, Oliver Pearce, Christian Aid, 2022; *Mercury Rising: The economic impact of climate change on the Arabian Peninsula*, Marina Andrijevic and Joe Ware, Christian Aid, 2023.

²³ *What Are Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Why Are They Important?* Maggie Overholt, Rhys Gerholdt, Jamal Srouji and Natalia Alayza, WRI, 2024.

²⁴ *Loss and damage in the Paris Agreement's Transparency Framework*, Daniel Puig, Elisa Calliari and Md Fahad Hossain, 2019, Technical University of Denmark, University College London, and Independent

University Bangladesh. Copenhagen, London and Dhaka, p4.

²⁵ *Anchoring Loss and Damage in enhanced NDCs*. See note 1, p9.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ *Reporting adaptation through the biennial transparency report*, see note 19, p47.

²⁸ *Anchoring Loss and Damage in enhanced NDCs*, see note 1, p9.

²⁹ Vietnam NDC, 2022, p24.

³⁰ *Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts*, UNFCCC.

³¹ *Strengthening Civil Society Participation in the NDC Revision Process: Insights from Mozambique, South Africa and Zambia*, Hannah Sack, Jordan Mc Lean, Lydia Chibambo and Celia Macamo, SAIIA, p4.

³² Ibid.

³³ *Empirical evidence from bangladesh of assessing climate hazard-related loss and damage and state of adaptive capacity to address them*, Joy Bhowmik, Haseeb Md Irfanullah and Samiya Ahmed Selim, *Climate Risk Management*, 31, 2021.

³⁴ *NDC: Bangladesh* (updated), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 2021.

³⁵ *Addressing Non-Economic Loss and Damage: Learning from Autonomous Responses in Bangladesh*, Douwe van Schie, Guy Jackson, Rawnak Jahan Khan Ranon et al, *Climatic Change*, 2024, 177.

³⁶ NELD Events in CBA18 (Arusha, Tanzania) CBA Market Place 6, ICCCAD, 2024.

³⁷ *Non-Economic Losses in the Context of the UNFCCC Work Programme on Loss and Damage*, Sam Fankhauser, Simon Dietz and Phillip Gradwell, Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy, 2014, Technical Paper FCCC/TP/2013/2 1.

³⁸ Ibid.