



# LOSS & DAMAGE, ECOSYSTEM INTEGRITY AND NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

## FEBA-PEDRISSUE BRIEF FOR UNFCCC COP27



This brief provides an overview of the discussions regarding Loss & Damage (L&D) at UNFCCC COP27, with a focus on how the ifCsioe are a sin¼



# INTRODUCTION WHAT IS LOSS & DAMAGE?

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Since the formation of the UNFCCC, the most climate-vulnerable countries have called for both recognition of and technical and financial assistance for L&D. —

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Environmental impacts of climate change

The extent of L&D from climate change depends on several factors including vulnerability due to ecosystem loss and degradation. The relationship between climate vulnerability and ecosystem health is reciprocal: while healthy ecosystems enhance climate resilience, the effects of climate change typically reduce the ability of ecosystems to provide these services. While NbS can act as a robust tool for addressing L&D, the ability to achieve all the benefits of NbS is also at risk from unmitigated climate change given its detrimental effects on ecosystems. For example, sea level rise can damage coastal ecosystems because their sensitivity to inundation rates and salinity, which can lead to reduced productivity and decreased capacity to provide protection from storm surges and erosion.

Environmental impacts of climate change



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<sup>1</sup> Seddon Nathalie, Chausson Alexandre, Berry Pam, Girardin Cecile A. J., Smith Alison and Turner Beth. (2020). Understanding the value and limits of nature-based solutions to climate change and other global challenges Phil. Trans. R. Soc.

<sup>1</sup> **UNEP, UNEP DTU Partnership, World Adaptation Science Programme (WASP). "Adaptation Gap Report 2020." (14, January 2021).**

<sup>1</sup> **WRI. "Public International Funding of Nature-based Solutions for Adaptation: A Landscape Assessment." (21, March 2021).**

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