The first Glasgow dialogue on loss and damage started today on **7th June 2022** at SB 56 in Bonn, Germany. This highly anticipated dialogue will take three day at SB 56. This dialogue was instituted as a result of pressure from developing countries under the umbrellas of G77 and China and AOSIS at COP 26 in Glasgow. The developing countries introduced a proposal for a Glasgow Loss and Damage Facility to be established to provide finance for loss and damage to vulnerable developing countries. This proposal was blocked by developed countries, however, and as a compromise, the Glasgow Dialogue was established under Paragraph 73 of the CMA Pact-decision which paved way for Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders to discuss the arrangements for the funding of activities to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change, the dialogue was scheduled to take place at the first sessional period of each year of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, concluding at its sixtieth session (June 2024). The CMA decision further requested Subsidiary body for Implementation (SBI) to organize the Glasgow Dialogue in collaboration with the executive committee of the Warsaw International mechanism for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts.

The African Civil Societies under the umbrella of PACJA therefore follows with keen interest as the first dialogue meeting kicks off in Bonn from 6th June. The statements issued today by the chair of SBI, UNFCCC executive secretary and the representative of the executive committee in Warsaw International Mechanism on loss and damage (WIM) weighed heavily on the need for openness, pragmatism and practical solutions to the loss and damage agenda. The executive secretary to UNFCCC reiterated the need to focus more on the communities who are most vulnerable to climate change which is the position that PACJA has always communicated on this matter. In the words of the chair of SBI, every decimal degree in temperature rise is important to this process which is well collaborated by the findings of the 6th IPCC assessment report which was presented in the first Glasgow dialogue meeting by Reinhardt Meckler - a researcher with IPCC. Reinhardt indicated that at 1.1 degree of temperature rise, climate change has already caused serious damages to ecosystems and livelihoods, in fact nearly 50% of the world population is staring at the challenge of water scarcity. The IPCC expert further indicated that excess death rate from non-optimal temperature in sub-Saharan Africa is estimated to be nearly double the global average. This validates the opinion held by PACJA that the African Continent is a region which suffers most to climate change impacts despite its meagre 4% contribution to global GHG emissions thus our clarion call to consider Africa as a region with special needs and circumstance. Besides the economic losses emating from climate change, the unquantifiable non-economic losses for Africa are massive, this ranges from destruction fragile ecosystems, loss of cultural heritage among others.
Parties from the developing countries resoundingly expressed the need for urgency in addressing this matter through establishment of a loss and damage facility, the funding for loss and damage must be accessible, predictable and adequate in addressing and also and preventing massive losses emanating from climate change impacts. Consistent with the call by PACJA on the need to promote locally led climate action, parties called for allocation of loss and damage funds that would fund implementation of community based action plans.

Considering this glaring reality, PACJA adds its voice to this matter of life and death dialogue recalling the statement which we issued in our loss and damage conference held in Malawi in April 2022, as framed below:

Considering the worsening impacts of climate change, the regrettable lack of sufficient commitment from global political leaders, and slow progress in climate negotiations, especially on loss and damage and climate finance agenda items. After thoroughly considering the different views of civil society actors and other partners in Africa.

**Deeply concerned** by the continued push by the global north for scientific attribution and quantification of loss and damage and in total disregard of the science of climate change and evidence on loss and damage is already well-established.

**Cognisant of** the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 1.5°C Report of 2018, “residual risks” will rise as temperatures increase and that the report ranks Africa as the most vulnerable continent, with foreseeable catastrophes like those seen in Malawi, South Africa, Mozambique, and Chad, amongst other African nations.

**As a departure** from the proposals/submissions from the Association for Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC) states to finance loss and damage with the Adaptation Fund.

**Disturbed** by the increasing push of market mechanisms and other false solutions to financing loss and damage to the detriment of rights-based approaches and the realization of climate justice.

**Welcoming the** Glasgow Pact on Loss and Damage but **further uncertain** about the time needed to translate it into action as extreme events devastate livelihoods and economies in Africa.

**Reflecting and premising** our hope on the upcoming UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies Intercession, AMCEN and COP 27 convenings to provide unique policy spaces for key decisions on loss and damage and climate finance.

Therefore, **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. Strongly denounce market-based mechanisms and other false solutions propagated as solutions for loss and damage. We further caution all stakeholders – and especially the global
north and the private sector – against any form of thought on applying market mechanisms on loss and damage response.

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. Require as a basic minimum that loss and damage become a permanent priority agenda in climate negotiation processes right from SBSTAs to COPs.

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 for easing access to climate finance to CSOs.

**B. On Climate Finance:**

1. Demand that parties MUST provide new and additional short and long-term finance, based on the needs of the peoples of the Global South, balanced between mitigation and adaptation (with an immediate step of fixing the broken commitment of delivering the inadequate $100 billion in public finance by 2020).

2. Strongly call on parties to settle on the definition of Climate finance no later than COP27 as provided in Article 9 of the Paris Agreement without further procrastination.

3. Demand that GCF, the Adaptation Fund, and other fund mechanisms conform to evidence on gender and accessibility.

4. Sturdily call on the GCF and the GCF board to urgently convene and redress the observer state of CSOs in the instrument alongside addressing accessibility and transparency concerns.
5. We emphasize the pivotal and leadership role that African governments should play in consolidating African voices and experiences on loss and damage and strong demand for predictable and verifiable new and additional climate finance support.