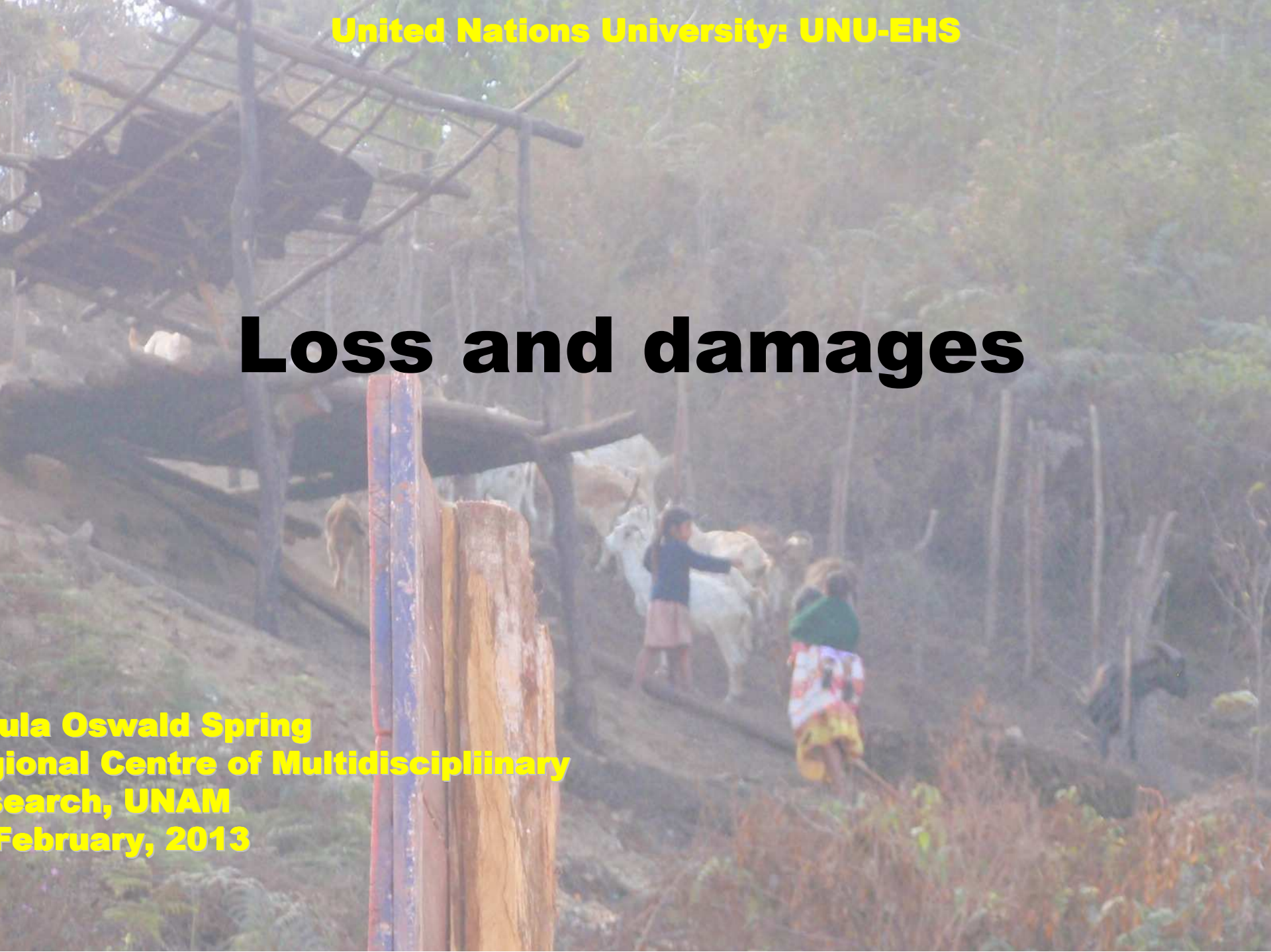





Loss and damages

**Julia Oswald Spring
Regional Centre of Multidisciplinary
Research, UNAM
February, 2013**



What do we mean with risks, loss & damages: for whom? causes & victims?

- **Risks for whom**

- Damages for whom and from what?: cause  nature;  cost;  social structure and mindset?
- Loss for whom and from what?
- Vulnerability: social and environmental
- Divided world: due to different impacts and coping capacities

- **Anticipating thresholds from what to what?**

- weather related hazards and extreme weather events
 - rapid onset hazards
 - slow onset hazards
- dangerous or catastrophic climate change
- chaotic consequences in the climate system (tipping points)
- different world views, mindsets and interests
 - Business-as-usual
 - Sustainability transition

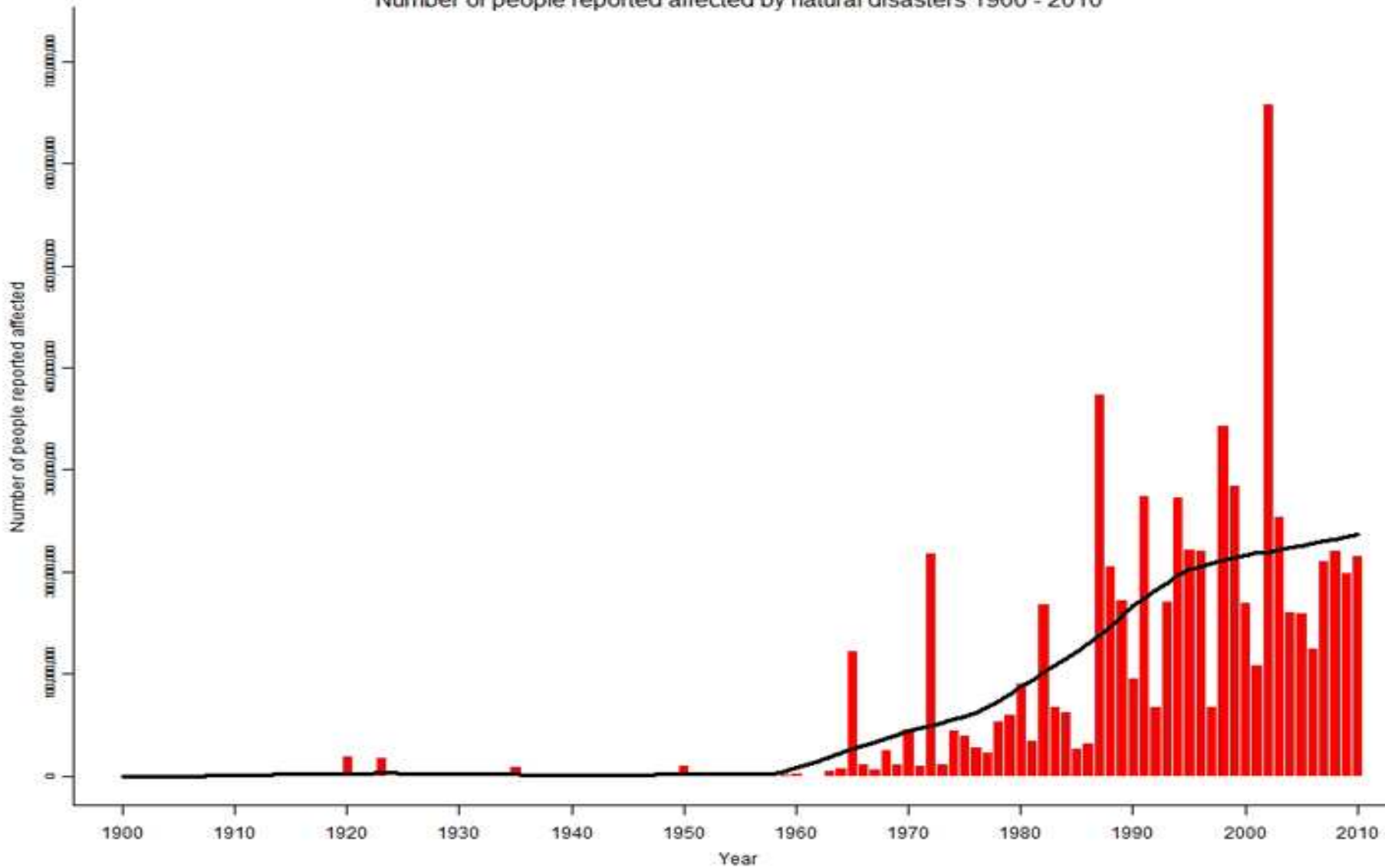


Why loss & damage?

- Consequence of failures to address mitigation and adaptation
- Part of the climate change agenda that is at the “pointy end”
- How to quantify and who is quantifying?
- Risk management & prevention (DRR DRM)
- Insurance component (production, food livelihood)
- Rehabilitation and compensation
- Only economic loss?
- Financing climate change?
- Support for climate negotiators?
- Planning development with climate change impacts
- Challenging mindset & worldview?

Loss

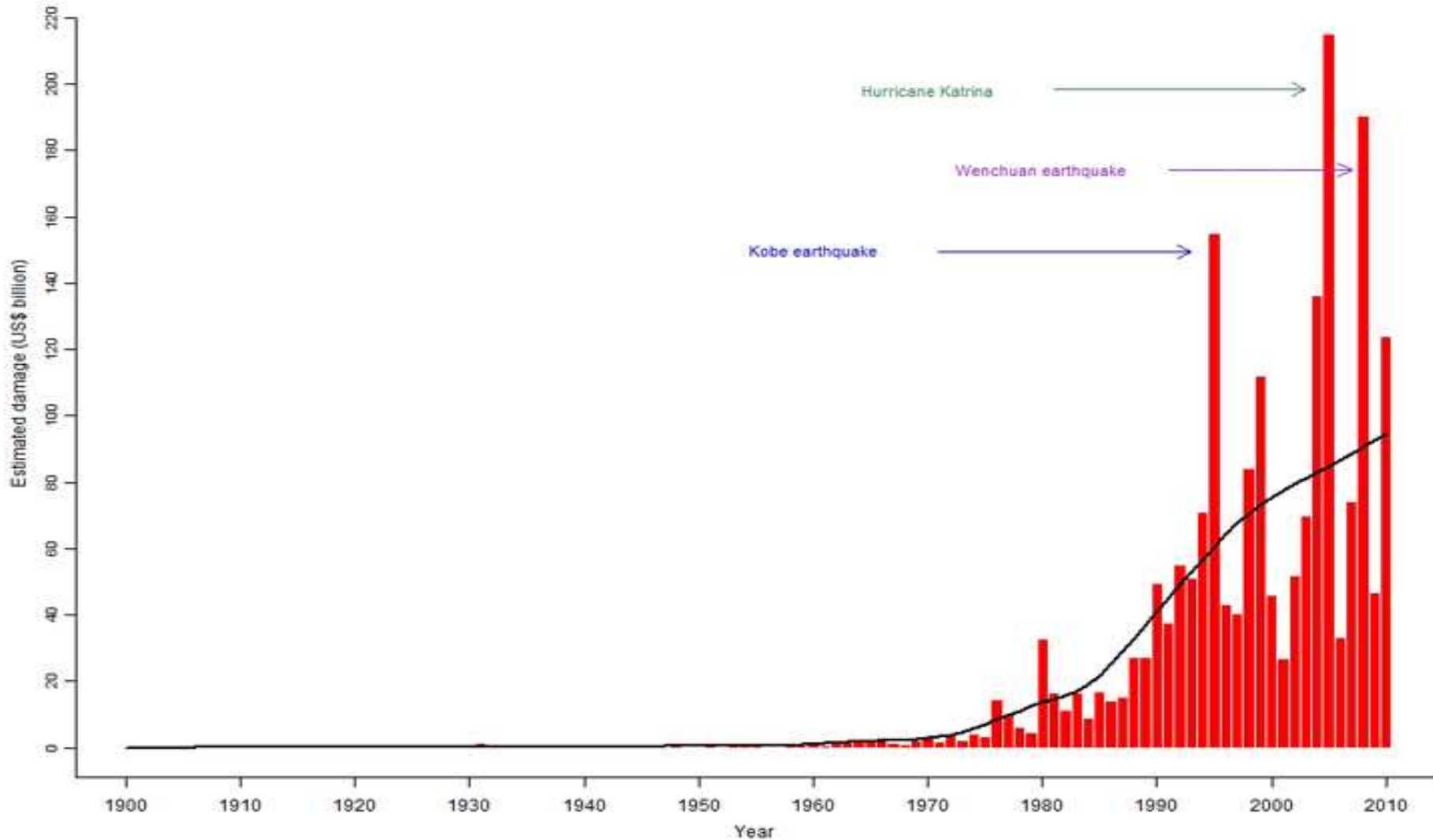
Number of people reported affected by natural disasters 1900 - 2010



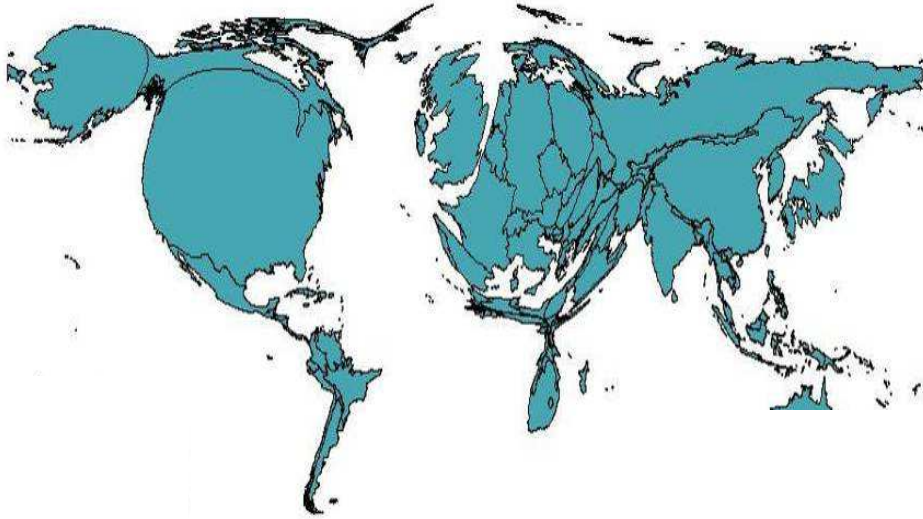


Damages

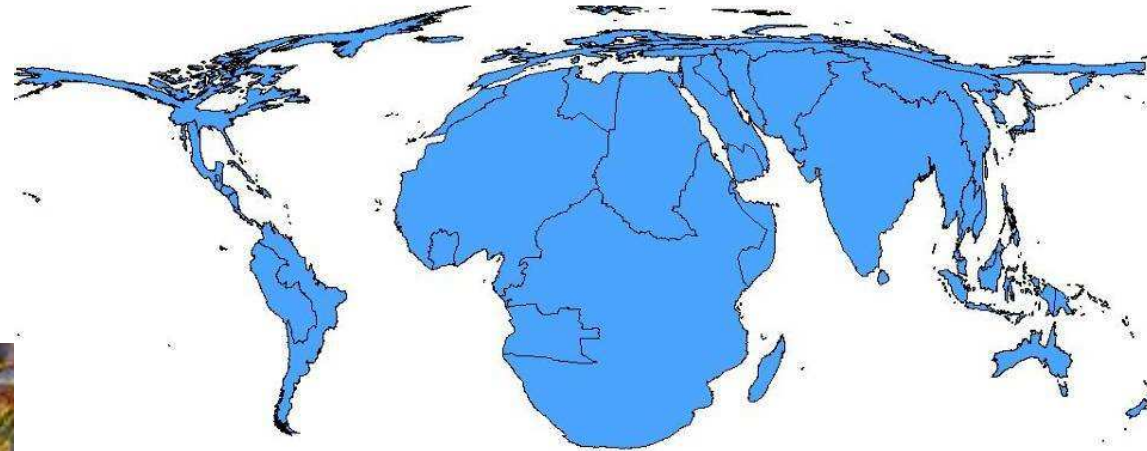
Estimated damage (US\$ billion) caused by reported natural disasters 1900 - 2010



Inequality: Emissions of Green House Gases



Health impacts related to climate change



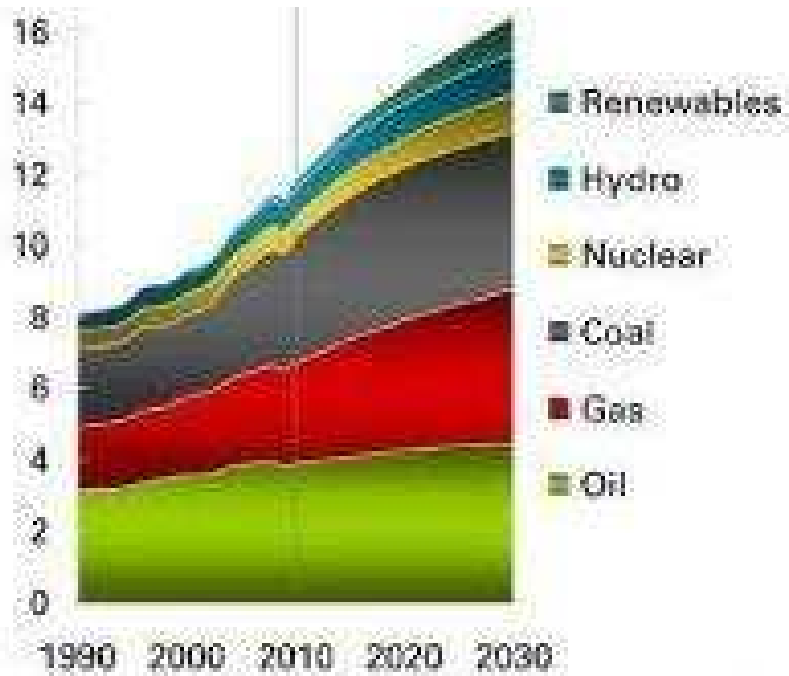
Patz et al., 2007; WHO, 2008.



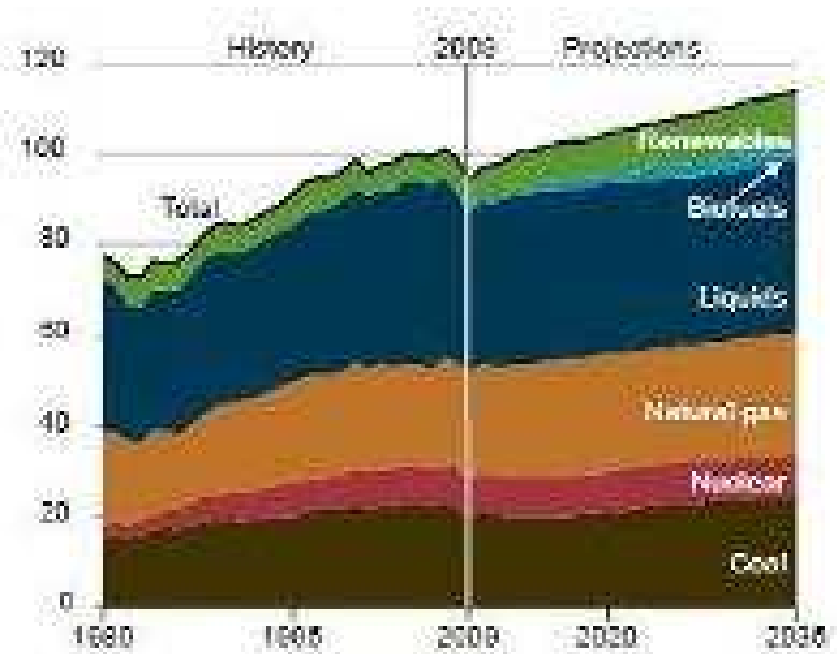
This map shows estimated mortality (per million people) attributable to climate change by the year 2000. Map is a density-equalizing cartogram in which the sizes of the 14 WHO regions are proportional to the increased mortality.

Global Risks (Beck, 2012)

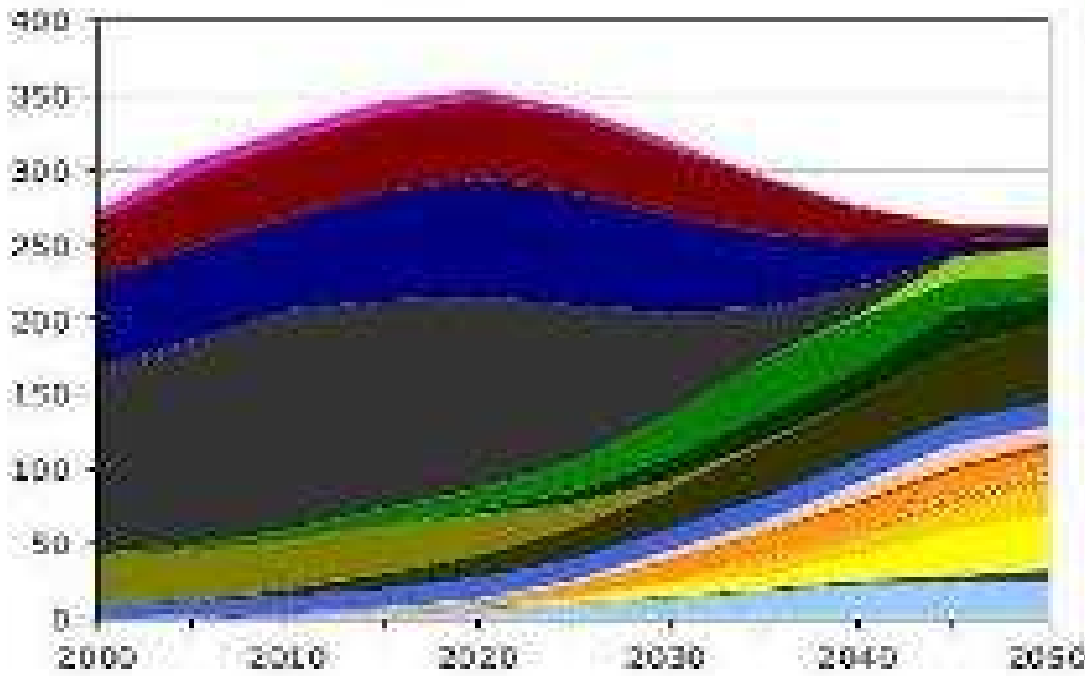
- 1. De-localization:** causes and consequences are not limited to one space: they are omnipresent. Do not respect borders and nation states and have long latency period (e.g. toxic waste): nation-state is not the ~~frame~~ cosmopolitan post-modern authorities
- 2. Incalculableness:** unpredictable, complex, not-knowing (uncertainty), non-linear and impersonal
- 3. Non-compensatibility:** precautionarian principle: proactive instead of reactive



BP Outlook 1990-2030: 16



Energy Information Agency Outlook 1980-2035: 63



- Nuclear
- Coal
- Natural gas
- Oil
- Bio: Algae
- Bio: Crops
- Bio: Comp. Feedings
- Bio: Traditional
- Bio: Resid. & Waste
- Hydropower
- Geo: Heat
- Geo: Electricity
- Solar thermal
- Cond. solar: Heat
- Cond. solar: Power
- Photovoltaic solar
- Wave & Tidal
- Wind: Off-shore
- Wind: On-shore

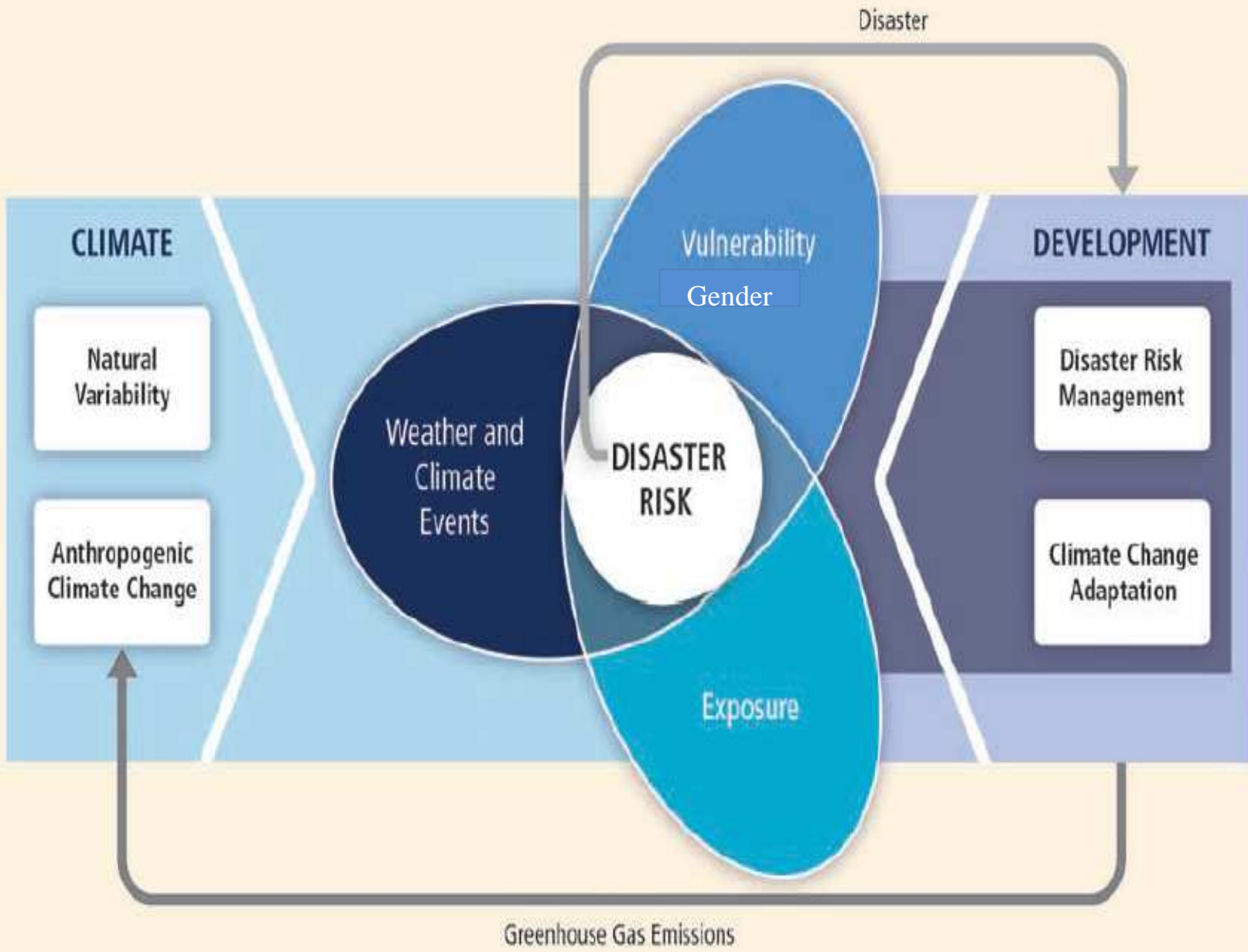
WWF Outlook 2000-2050: 92

**Pragmatism
in three
interest-
driven
mindsets**

Mindset

- Includes a **fixed mental attitude** or disposition that predetermines a person's responses to and interpretations of situations by referring to different patterns of perceiving and reasoning.
- Over-coming these deeply ingrained constraints cannot be solved by convenient **technical fixes** but requires much deeper and **radical changes** in our own **aspirations** and **consumption patterns** and those of **civil society**, the **business community**, and finally also those of our **governments and international organizations**

1. How can assessed knowledge lead to preventive behavior at the local, national and global level?





Thank you for your attention