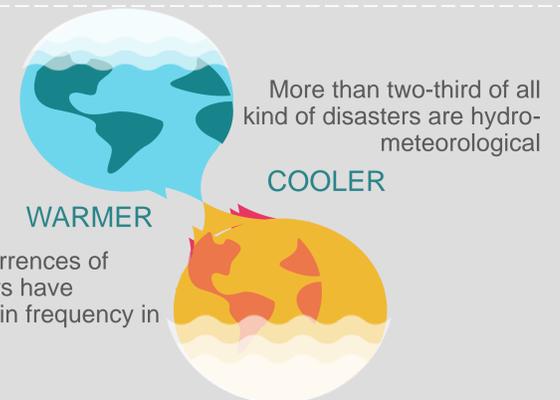


# LOSS AND DAMAGE

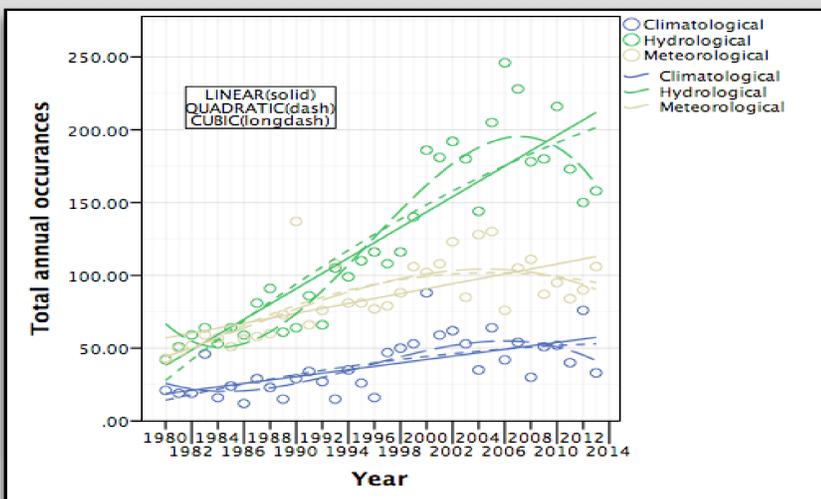
“ Integrated river basin management framework under the lens of loss and damage ”

The main objective of this Scottish Government Hydro Nation Scholarship is to assess the impact of climate change on water resources using the Loss and Damage framework (UNFCCC). The research centres on one of the largest and most complex river basins in the world, the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna (GBM) basin in South Asia. Particular focus will be given to Bangladesh, which is one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change induced hydro-meteorological disasters. The research will explore the potential effectiveness of ecosystem-based water management to address climate change induced loss and damage – sustainably and equitably.

Loss and damage is a relatively new pathway under the UNFCCC framework for tackling the adverse impact of climate change. Fundamentally it is a mechanism seeking to go beyond conventional understanding of climate change mitigation and adaptation. It also focuses on managing residual impacts. In terms of innovation, this project addresses the water sector which has yet to be formally included in the UNFCCC framework.

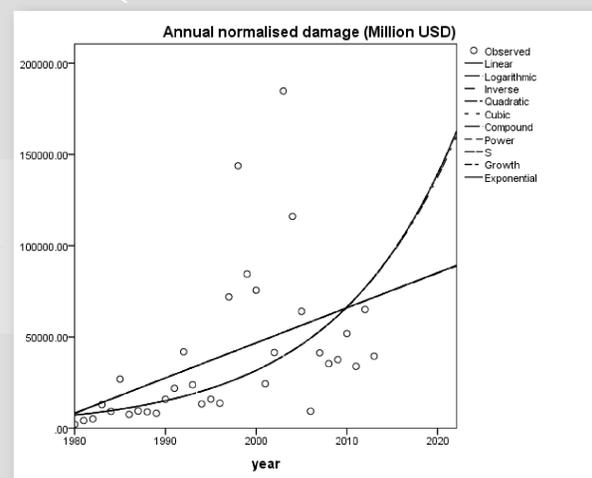


Globally, annual occurrences of water related disasters have doubled (166 to 327) in frequency in the period 1980-2013



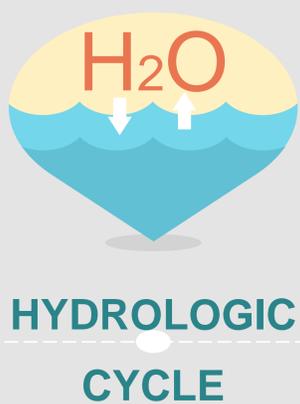
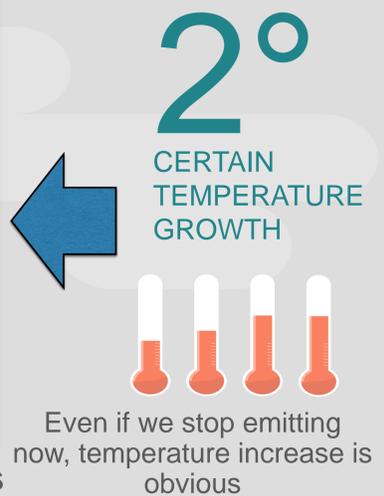
Loss and damage is also certain, as the frequency of natural disasters are increasing

(data sources EMDAT)



Annual normalized damage worth is around USD 30 Billion and rising

(data sources EMDAT & World Bank)



The problem is global. However, least developed countries, including Bangladesh are the worst victim due to increase in the frequency and intensity of the hydro-meteorological disasters

**Cost of inaction might trigger irreversible loss and damage that the societies are unable to adapt or avoid**