

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS TO REVIEW AND DEVELOP GUIDELINES FOR QUANTIFYING ECONOMIC AND NON-ECONOMIC LOSS AND DAMAGE IN MALAWI

1 INTRODUCTION

In the lead-up to the Glasgow Climate Change Conference (COP26), mobilizing “loss and damage” finance for highly vulnerable countries has been widely cited as a top priority – especially for those already facing catastrophic and escalating climate change impacts. The need to provide finance for loss and damage under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was first raised by the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) in 1991, proposing that *“the financial burden of loss and damage suffered by the most vulnerable small island and low-lying countries as a result of sea level rise shall be distributed in an equitable manner amongst the industrialized developed countries”* (AOSIS 1991). In 2013, after two decades of advocacy by AOSIS members and other vulnerable Parties, the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage (WIM) was established. In 2015, loss and damage and the WIM’s mission were embedded in Article 8 of the Paris Agreement. To date, the WIM has focused on knowledge-gathering and coordination activities, not on enhancing action and support through finance, technology and capacity-building. This has left vulnerable countries with very limited resources to support or compensate affected communities.

At COP26 in Glasgow, the largest negotiating block under the UNFCCC (the G77+China) tabled a proposal for the creation of a Loss & Damage Finance Facility. This fell at the final stage of negotiations, instead agreeing upon the creation of the “Glasgow Dialogue” on L&D finance, which is due to explore options for the flow of finance to the UNFCCC, but which is not due to conclude until 2024. In November 2022 at Sharm-el Sheikh, in a long overdue decision, three decades in the making, all governments at COP27 agreed to set up a Loss and Damage Fund. This was a first step in a process to rectify the systemic injustice to billions of people, particularly in the global South, who are the least responsible but are on the frontlines of the climate crisis. Those who are suffering devastating climate impacts: floods, droughts, hurricanes and sea level rise, have some hope of support. However, the discussions at COP26 highlighted the lack of guidelines for quantifying non-economic loss and damage as one of the gaps that could hinder the implementation of loss and damage action.

The global interest and political momentum for action to address Loss & Damage (L&D) is at an all-time high. At COP26 in 2021, the Scottish Government became the first country to put money forward for addressing loss and damage. For significant global impact, the Scottish Government’s committed finance to address loss and damage needed to support effective, responsive, transformative and community-led approaches which also supports ‘learning-as-you do’ in ironing out the conceptual issues surrounding loss and damage. To this effect, the Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONECC) is part of a consortium of organizations implementing the Loss and Damage Action Research project in Malawi.

It is against this background, that Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONECC) with financial support from the Scottish Government through Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund (SCIAF) and Trocaire intends to Review and Develop Guidelines for Quantifying Economic and Non-Economic Loss and Damage. CISONECC, therefore, wishes to partner with an independent consultant for this assignment.

2 SCOPE OF WORK

The assignment requires the consultant to;

- i. Review relevant literature on existing policies, laws and guidelines on quantifying economic and non-economic loss and damage at national and international levels
- ii. Analyse mostly used methodologies for quantifying Loss and Damage, clearly highlighting their challenges, successes and gaps
- iii. Review relevant literature on guidelines and principles on quantifying economic and non-economic loss and damage at national and international levels
- iv. Engage with relevant stakeholders to gather input on quantifying economic and non-economic loss and damage
- v. Based on the analysis, develop comprehensive guidelines for quantifying economic losses, which may include recommendations on assessing tangible financial losses i.e., property damage, income loss, and other economic aspects.
- vi. Develop guidelines for quantifying non-economic loss and damage, addressing pain and suffering, emotional distress, and other elements.
- vii. Propose clear principles for the application of the developed guidelines in various contexts.

3 EXPECTED OUTPUTS

At the end of the exercise, the following outputs are expected to be delivered:

- An inception report detailing the approach to the exercise
- A draft synthesis reports
- A draft version of the guidelines
- A presentation of the draft guidelines to be made to stakeholders for validation
- A final synthesis report and the guidelines with stakeholders' inputs incorporated

4 TIMEFRAME

The assignment is expected to be completed in **15 working days**.

5 TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL PROPOSALS

Interested applicants should submit Technical and Financial Proposals outlining how they intend to carry out the exercise and a detailed budget by **5PM on 22nd November, 2023**. The proposals should be supported with a Curriculum Vitae outlining previous experience in related assignments. The lead Consultant should have at least a Master's Degree in Climate Change or related discipline and extensive experience in research, development, advocacy and lobbying. The proposals should be sent through email and be addressed to:

The Finance and Administration Manager
Civil Society Network on Climate Change
P.O Box 1036,
Lilongwe.

Email: procurement@cisoneccmw.org

CC: goyigoyi@cisoneccmw.org; cisonecc@cisoneccmw.org