



27<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Geographical Science for Disaster Communities, Ecosystems and Livelihoods under Global Environmental Change (ICGGLA)



## SPECIAL SESSION

### Neglected Areas of Disaster Loss and Damage

SCIENTIFIC CHALLENGES  
Specialty Track 2024  
Disaster Loss and Damage

Over the past decades, extreme weather events and climate disasters have killed more than 600,000 people and affected 2.7 billion people around the world (IPCC, 2023). The World Meteorological Organization's (WMO) International Year of Resilience and Recovery (2022-2023) also offers some clear trends. The number of disaster deaths is declining despite the increase in the number of disaster-affected areas, especially economic losses, due to disasters are increasingly targeted to high-income countries, and most disaster-related deaths are occurring in lower-middle and low-income countries.

Disaster 'loss and damage' is such, has been one of the most important climate change adaptation discussions with focus

Article 8 on 'loss and damage' of IPCC, the Warsaw International Mechanism for loss and damage of IPCC, the Glasgow Climate Pact at COP26 and now for the COP27 in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt.

The disaster 'loss and damage' column is also starts the UN's Special Representative for Disaster Risk Reductions aim for "the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses to lives, livelihoods and health" and ensure Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 11 & 13 is achieved.

The Glasgow Climate Pact, COP26 has completed the commitment to 'loss and damage' by recognizing it as the third component of mitigation and adaptation, and the extending this