



Image credit: NASA (CC BY 4.0)

Earth's narrow band of atmosphere seen from the International Space Station.



Image credit: UN
Women/Mohammad Rakibul
Hasan (CC BY 4.0)

In Bangladesh, after losing her home to flooding, Narun Nahar leads her family to a nearby shelter until the waters recede.



Image credit: Lena Dobrowolska
& Teo Ormond-Skeaping,
Future Scenarios, 2018, ©

A hanging glacier in Nepal near mount Everest.
From 1977–2010, Nepal lost 24% of its glacial
areas due to global warming.



Image credit: LukeBam06 /
Wikimedia (CC BY 4.0)

The Shadow Ridge Road wildfire consumes a family home in California. In 2018 alone, wildfires cost the US economy \$148.5bn (£110bn).



Image credit: SAM PANTHAKY/AFP/
Getty Images ©

A migrant shepherd kneels down amongst his dead sheep in a field in Surendranagar district, India. Extreme heat (above 47°C) and lack of water caused his animals to perish.



Image credit: UN Photo/Logan Abassi (CC BY 4.0)

Women taking stock of the task of rebuilding after category 5, Hurricane Matthew, struck Haiti in 2016 resulting in 546 deaths and causing over US\$2.8 billion in damage.



Image credit: The Ocean
Agency / XL Catlin Seaview
Survey / Richard Vevers (CC BY
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A turtle swims above bleached coral at Heron Island, Australia.
Bleaching, principally caused by climate change, kills coral, impacting the fish feeding on it and, in turn, the human communities that depend on the fish for food.



Image credit: AU UN IST PHOTO
/ Tobin Jones (CC BY 4.0)

Mohammed recovers from malaria at a clinic in Mogadishu, Somalia. Unseasonably heavy rains are perfect conditions for mosquitoes, increasing cases of malaria and other diseases like dengue fever.



Image credit: AP Photo/Marcio
Jose Sanchez ©

Sisters Kelly and Sandra comfort each other after learning that 3 family members had died in the Carr wildfire in Redding, California, in July 2018.



Image credit: Jim West / Alamy
Stock Photo ©

Michele and Alexander Baker take in their wrecked home after the devastating floods caused by Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans, USA.



Image credit: UNICEF
Ethiopia/2015/Ayene (CC BY
4.0)

Nyan Khat Gatwech, 15, from South Sudan, checks her reflection in a pocket mirror in a refugee camp in Gambela, Ethiopia. Many people displaced by climate change say they feel disconnected from their heritage and culture.

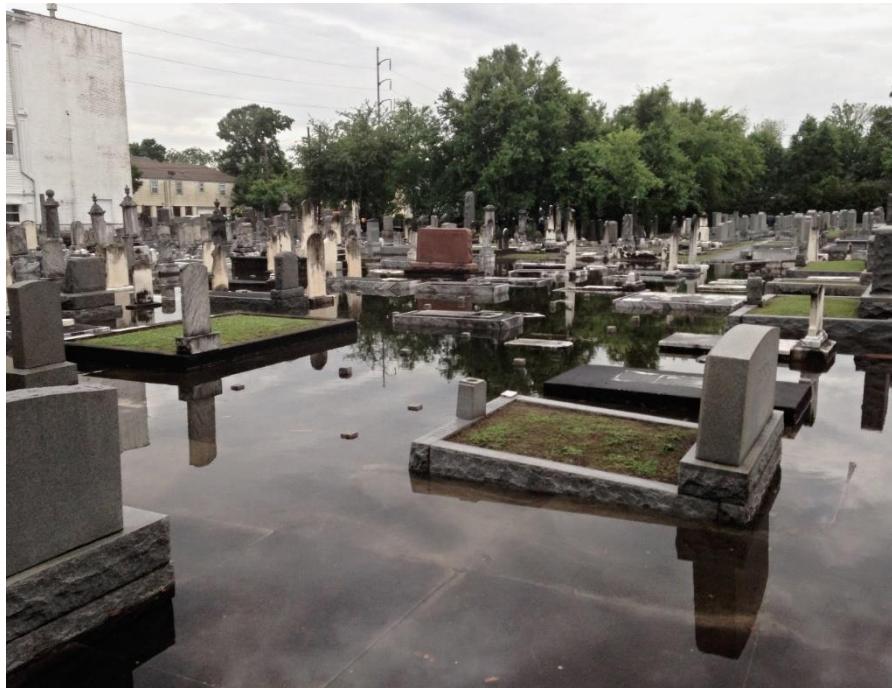


Image credit: Bart
Everson/Flickr (CC BY 4.0)

Flooded cemetery in an unidentified location in the USA. Damage to, or loss of, a burial ground, is traumatic beyond financial measure.



Image credit: NASA (CC BY 4.0)

A satellite image of the southern part of the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa, where Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya are located. Africa is on the right and the Arabian Peninsula on the left.



Image credit: UN Photo/Stuart
Price (CC BY 4.0)

A pastoralist walks home after collecting water from a UN-funded dam in northwest Somalia. Pastoralists, who make up 60% of the population, are particularly vulnerable to changes in climate as they rely on rain-fed rangeland for grazing their livestock.



Image credit: UNICEF
Ethiopia/Mulugeta Ayene (CC
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A dust storm envelops women and children walking in Sagalo village in the Somali region of Ethiopia. Severe drought has made the ground barren leading to a vast number of cows, sheep, goats, camels, and donkeys dying from lack of food and water. Families now struggle to survive due to loss of livelihoods.



Image credit: UN Photo/Stuart Price (CC BY 4.0)

70-year-old Hussen Ahmed from the Somali region of Ethiopia has lost 7 cows from his herd of 23. He hopes his remaining cattle will survive but their only water source is shrinking by the day.



Image credit: Russell
Watkins/DFID (CC BY 4.0)

Seven-year-old Ngikadelio Ngikenya has his upper arm measured as part of a malnutrition screening programme at a health clinic in northwest Kenya, where he receives nutrient-enriched peanut paste to help him increase weight. Repeated failed rains have left Kenya facing its worst drought crisis in over 30 years.



Image credit: UNICEF
Ethiopia/Mulugeta Ayene (CC
BY 4.0)

Early morning, Kahiya Hassen Nur, a mother of five, leads her goats to find pasture in Kilway village, Ethiopia. She has already lost 25 of her cattle to drought but a little hope is on the horizon, a few days ago there was rain in the area where she lives.



Image credit: Phil Shirley/Flickr
(CC BY 4.0)

Coal-fired power stations generate about a third of the world's electricity. They create one-fifth of global greenhouse gas emissions so are the single largest cause of climate change.



Image credit: Brian Katt/Wikimedia (CC BY 4.0)

Ninety fossil giants, such as Shell, BP and Exxon, are responsible for around two-thirds of all industrial carbon emissions. Exxon knew of climate change in 1981 (possibly as early as 1977) but it funded climate change deniers for 27 more years.



Image credit: Tim Hammond/No 10 Downing Street (CC BY 4.0)

US Climate Envoy, John Kerry blocked loss and damage finance at COP26. His efforts were thwarted at COP27, when developing countries drove home an agreement to set up a Loss and Damage Fund. The challenge remains for the US to step up in the coming year with a substantial contribution to the Fund.



Image credit: Karwai Tang/UK Government (CC BY 4.0)

Mia Mottley, Prime Minister of the Caribbean island of Barbados, speaking at the UN Climate Conference, urging world leaders to agree to a Loss and Damage Fund.



Image credit:
UNFCCC/KiaraWorth (CC BY 4.0)

Minister Seve Paeniu from the Pacific island of Tuvalu holds up a picture of his grandchildren at COP26 in Glasgow, speaking passionately about the threat of his island nation being lost to rising sea levels.



Image credit:
UNFCCC/KiaraWorth (CC BY 4.0)

UN Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres in the opening plenary of COP27 echoed the call of campaigners across the world by saying: “Getting concrete results on loss and damage is a litmus test of the commitment of the governments to the success of COP27.” He went on to invoke the Polluter Pays Principle, calling on governments to tax the profits of fossil fuel companies to pay for loss and damage.



Image credit: Julien Harneis (CC BY 4.0)

A young man helps build a temporary home in Muganga refugee camp in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Loss and damage finance would support people to rebuild after experiencing climate disasters.



Image credit: EU/ECHO/Anouk Delafortrie (CC BY 4.0)

In the Somali region of Ethiopia, life-saving water streams from a new borehole. Loss and damage finance would support communities to rebuild critical water infrastructure damaged or destroyed by the devastating impacts of climate change.



Image credit: Kezia Setyawan ©

Spokesperson Chris Brunet describes how his community chose a new location to re-home the residents of Isle de Jean Charles in Louisiana after they were forced to relocate when the vast majority of their island was lost to erosion caused by climate change. Loss and damage finance would support communities who are forced to move because of climate impacts.



Image credit: UNDP Timor-Leste/Yuichi Ishida (CC BY 4.0)

Mangrove trees being planted in Timor-Leste to replace those lost to cyclones. Loss and damage finance would support communities to repair and restore ecosystems that offer critical protection from storms.



Image credit: UN Women/Ryan Brown (CC BY 4.0)

Indigenous women of Guatemala's Polochic Valley work to preserve and recover cultural practices. Loss and damage finance would support communities who are facing the loss of their language, culture and customs.



Image credit: NASA (CC BY 4.0)

A Kemp's Ridley sea turtle — the most endangered of all turtle species— about to be released into the Atlantic Ocean by a member of the Park Service near Cape Canaveral, US. Loss and damage finance would support the reintroduction of species of animals and plants.



Image credit: David Hillman/
Stamp Out Poverty (CC BY 4.0)

Thousands march for climate justice at COP26 in Glasgow behind the banner of the Loss and Damage Youth Coalition demanding compensation for communities at the sharp end of climate change.



Image credit: UNEP (CC BY 4.0)

Ugandan climate activist, Vanessa Nakate, calls on Ministers at the UN Environment Assembly to show their support for loss and damage finance by giving the thumbs up.



Image credit: Quakers Britain
(CC BY 4.0)

Members of Quakers in Britain, Faith For the Climate and Christian Aid hold a vigil for those lost to loss and damage at COP26.



Image credit: Teo Ormond-Skeaping / Loss and Damage Collaboration (CC BY 4.0)

Tasneem Essop of Climate Action International speaking at the Global Day of Action at COP27.



Image credit: Teo Ormond-Skeaping / Loss and Damage Collaboration (CC BY 4.0)

Alexia Leclercq of the Colorado River Conservancy demands that polluters pay up for Loss and Damage alongside the Loss and Damage Youth Coalition at COP27.



Image credit: Teo Ormond-Skeaping / Loss and Damage Collaboration (CC BY 4.0)

Members of The Loss and Damage Youth Coalition from around the world demand that polluters pay up for Loss and Damage at COP27.