

G77 and China Statement
Functions of the Santiago Network
4 November 2021

1. Guinea is speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.
2. We would like to thank the co-facilitators for providing us with this draft text. It is a good basis for our further discussions.
3. We would note, however, that not all of our points have been fully reflected and therefore further work needs to be undertaken on the draft text.
4. Without prejudice to further and more specific comments that may be raised by the Group of 77 and China or its constituency groups of developing countries, we have some preliminary comments and proposals on the draft text.
5. Paragraph 4 with respect to the contribution of the WIM ExCom to the GST should be further strengthened. We have stated in our previous statement that the report should provide Parties with information not only about the work of the Executive Committee in fulfilling its mandate but also about the extent of loss and damage arising from the adverse effects of climate change, especially in developing countries; the actions and support, including finance, being undertaken to address, minimize and avert such loss and damage; implementation and support gaps, barriers, challenges and opportunities; and recommendations on how loss and damage-related actions under the Convention and Article 8 of its Paris Agreement can be further enhanced.
6. Paragraph 10 of the draft text does not constitute for us a listing of the functions of the Santiago Network. It constitutes recognition without any action. For the Group of 77 and China, a clear identification of the functions of the Network and its contribution to the WIM must be an outcome of our deliberations. In this context, we propose replacing paragraph 10 with a clear listing of functions as a new paragraph 10, to read “To catalyze technical assistance in relation to loss and damage as envisioned under paragraph 43, decision 2/CMA.2, as noted in paragraphs 1 and 2, decision 2/CP.25, the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage shall have the following functions:
 1. Contribute to the effective implementation of the functions of the Warsaw Implementation Mechanism on Loss and Damage as set out in paragraphs 5 and 7, decision 2/CP.19
 2. Assist developing countries, at their request, in:
 - a) identifying and prioritizing their specific ex ante and ex post technical assistance and other support needs in relation to loss and damage, including slow onset and extreme weather events;
 - b) better defining in a holistic and concrete way the type of technical assistance that would be required in identifying the member organizations, bodies, networks and experts that are better suited for providing this assistance; and
 - c) actively assisting Parties to source technical assistance and their need for other support
 3. Facilitate the consideration of a wide range of topics relevant to loss and damage approaches, including but not limited to:
 - a) non-economic losses (NELs), slow onset events (SOEs), comprehensive risk management (CRM), extreme weather events (EWEs), action and support, displacement and migration, provision of public services related to loss and damage, and others; and

b)actions related to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage at the national and sub-national levels, including but not limited to policy and planning strategies; delivery of technical assistance that is transparent and evidence-based; capacity building; pilot projects; CRM and risk insurance or other transfer mechanisms

3. Facilitate access to loss and damage finance, including but not limited to, urgent and timely responses to severe impacts of climate change
 4. Facilitate and catalyze collaboration, coordination, coherence, synergies, and to accelerated action among organizations, bodies, networks, entities to effectively and efficiently provide technical assistance support to developing countries
 5. Develop, provide access to, and disseminate knowledge and information on loss and damage, including relevant scientific and technical methodology for quantification of risks, climate risk management, assessment of the gendered dimensions of loss and damage, and research on practices for addressing, minimizing, and averting addressing loss and damage, including long-term risk assessment and risk management, including at local and national levels”
7. Finally, paragraph 12 on the recognition of financing for loss and damage needs to be strengthened. It limits discussion on loss and damage finance only to the existing mandates of the WIM ExCom with respect to interacting with other UNFCCC bodies. It does not contain any operational aspects nor how loss and damage finance can be scaled up and accessed.

G77 AND CHINA PROPOSAL ON THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SANTIAGO NETWORK

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