



United Nations

FCCC/SB/2020/3



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
29 January 2021*

Original: English

**Subsidiary Body for Scientific and
Technological Advice**

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

Summary

This report covers the work of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts between 1 November 2019 and 20 November 2020. It contains information on organizational and procedural matters, including on meetings and changes in membership and co-chairing arrangements. The report highlights the progress of the Executive Committee in implementing its five-year rolling workplan, including work carried out by the task force on displacement and technical expert group on comprehensive risk management. It concludes with recommendations arising from the work undertaken by the Executive Committee since November 2019. The terms of reference of three new expert groups of the Executive Committee are contained in the annexes.

* The advance English version of this document was made available on 24 November 2020.



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Abbreviations and acronyms

Annex I Party	Party included in Annex I to the Convention
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
ExCom	meeting of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
GCF	Green Climate Fund
NAP	national adaptation plan
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TEG-CRM	technical expert group on comprehensive risk management
TFD	task force on displacement
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. COP 19 established the WIM to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change; and its Executive Committee to guide implementation of the functions of the WIM.¹ The Executive Committee reports annually to the COP through the subsidiary bodies and makes recommendations, as appropriate.
2. The Executive Committee may establish expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups or task-focused ad hoc working groups to help execute its work in guiding implementation of the WIM, as appropriate, in an advisory role, which report to the Executive Committee.²
3. CMA 2 requested the Executive Committee to include in its annual reports information from organizations, bodies, networks and experts that have reported on their progress in providing technical assistance to developing countries under the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change,³ established as part of the WIM.⁴ Furthermore, COP 22 requested all constituted bodies under the Convention to include in their regular reports information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into their processes.⁵

B. Scope of the report

4. Covering 1 November 2019 to 20 November 2020, this report contains:
 - (a) Information on organizational and procedural matters of the Executive Committee (see chap. II below);
 - (b) Information on progress in the implementation of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee (see chap. III below);
 - (c) The recommendations agreed upon at ExCom 12 to be included in this report (see chap. IV below);
 - (d) Information on work undertaken by the expert groups of the Executive Committee. The full reports of the TEG-CRM and the TFD are available on the UNFCCC website.⁶

C. Possible action by the subsidiary bodies

5. The subsidiary bodies may wish to consider the information contained in this report and to recommend draft conclusions or draft decisions on the basis of the work of the Executive Committee for consideration and adoption by the appropriate body or bodies.⁷

¹ Decision 2/CP.19, paras. 1–2.

² Decision 2/CP.20, para. 8.

³ The Santiago network was established in decision 2/CMA.2, para. 43, to catalyse the technical assistance of organizations, bodies, networks and experts for the implementation of relevant approaches at the local, national and regional level in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

⁴ Decision 2/CMA.2, paras. 43–45. No such reports had been received at the time of publication of this report.

⁵ Decision 21/CP.22, para. 14.

⁶ <https://unfccc.int/documents/266488> and <https://unfccc.int/documents/266473>.

⁷ Nothing in this report, including its issuance, prejudices Parties' views or prejudges outcomes on matters related to governance of the WIM.

II. Organizational and procedural matters

A. Meetings and events

6. During the reporting period, the following meetings took place virtually:⁸
 - (a) ExCom 11 from 10 to 12 March 2020⁹ and ExCom 12 from 12 to 16 October 2020.¹⁰ The meetings were open to observers and all recordings of the plenary discussions and documentation are available online to ensure transparency;
 - (b) The 2nd meeting of the TEG-CRM, on 6 July 2020;¹¹
 - (c) The 4th meeting of the TFD, from 7 to 9 September 2020.¹²
7. In addition, the Executive Committee held:
 - (a) A side event at COP 25 entitled “Moving forward together: averting, minimizing and addressing displacement – the second phase of the task force on displacement” on 3 December 2019;¹³
 - (b) A session on loss and damage at the 2nd Capacity-building Hub at COP 25 on 11 December 2019.¹⁴
8. Furthermore, the Executive Committee contributed to an event on the 2019 review of the WIM held on 1 December 2019¹⁵ in conjunction with the fifty-first sessions of the subsidiary bodies, and a virtual information event held on 9 June 2020 during the UNFCCC June Momentum for Climate Change.¹⁶
9. The Executive Committee plans to hold an event during the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020 (to be held from 23 November to 4 December 2020) to showcase the progress of implementation of its rolling workplan and how it has been responding to new mandates resulting from the 2019 review of the WIM.

B. Chairing arrangements and membership¹⁷

10. ExCom 12 elected Malcolm Ridout (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Le-Anne Roper (Jamaica) as Co-Chairs of the Executive Committee to serve for a term of one year, achieving gender parity in its leadership.
11. COP 20 decided that members of the Executive Committee shall serve for a term of two years and be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms of office.¹⁸ Muhammad Imran Khan (Pakistan), Loren Legarda (Philippines), Louis Loubriat (France),

⁸ Owing to the circumstances related to COVID-19. Despite the pandemic, the Bureau of the COP encouraged all constituted bodies to hold their regular meetings and deliver their annual reports for 2020 as mandated.

⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/event/11th-meeting-of-the-executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage>.

¹⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/event/12th-meeting-of-the-executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage>.

¹¹ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/groups-committees/loss-and-damage-executive-committee/2nd-meeting-of-the-excom-technical-expert-group-on-comprehensive-risk-management>.

¹² See <https://unfccc.int/event/fourth-meeting-of-the-task-force-on-displacement-tfd4>.

¹³ See <https://unfccc.int/WIM/TFD/phase-II-SE-Madrid>.

¹⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/2nd-capacity-building-hub/Loss-and-Damage>.

¹⁵ <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage-wim-excom/workshops-meetings/2019-wim-review-event>.

¹⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/node/227999>.

¹⁷ Owing to the postponement of COP 26 as a result of COVID-19, the Bureau of the COP confirmed that the current membership of UNFCCC bodies may be extended until successors can be appointed or elected.

¹⁸ Decision 2/CP.20, para 7.

Jelena Milos (European Union), Nathan Ross (New Zealand) and Victoriia Shtets (Ukraine) were elected as members for the first time at COP 25 and Nedal Katbeh-Bader (State of Palestine), Ms. Roper (Jamaica) and Sumaya Zakieldeen (Sudan) were re-elected as members.

12. During the reporting period, Jerome Ilagan (Philippines) replaced Ms. Legarda (representing non-Annex I Parties), Kajsa Fernström Nåtby (Sweden) replaced Mr. Loubriat (representing Annex I Parties) and Penehuru Lefale (New Zealand) replaced Mr. Ross (representing Annex I Parties). The Executive Committee welcomed the new members.

13. Regarding gender composition, the Executive Committee currently comprises 9 women and 11 men; the TFD, 10 women and 5 men; and the TEG-CRM, 10 women and 12 men.

14. Annex I contains a list of the members of the Executive Committee as at 20 November 2020 and indicates their membership of any expert group.¹⁹

C. Working arrangements

15. Owing to the circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting travel restrictions, the secretariat decided, a few days before ExCom 11 was to take place, not to hold any in-person meetings in March or April 2020.²⁰ Consequently, the Co-Chairs of the Executive Committee decided to hold ExCom 11 virtually on the scheduled dates.²¹ Electronic tools and teleconferencing facilities were used to facilitate deliberations on all agenda items. Live discussions were limited to a few hours per day since members were in 19 different time zones.

16. Owing to significant time constraints, there were fewer opportunities for observer participation during the live sessions of ExCom 11 than at the regular in-person Executive Committee meetings. Therefore, the Co-Chairs of the Executive Committee held a live virtual briefing session immediately after the closure of ExCom 11 to inform observers of the procedures and outcomes of the meeting. Also, meeting observers were invited to submit written inputs on specific agenda items prior to, during and after the meeting via a dedicated email address. At ExCom 12, observers were able to provide oral inputs on substantive agenda items during the live sessions, in addition to submitting written inputs.

17. Taking into account the time constraints of its virtual regular meetings, the Executive Committee held online sessions with members between May and September 2020 in order to ensure progress in the implementation of its workplan and to respond to the new mandates resulting from the 2019 review of the WIM, despite the challenging circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic.

III. Progress in the implementation of the workplan of the Executive Committee

18. The WIM has been instrumental in enhancing knowledge and understanding of how countries are managing climate change impacts, including to enable them to better assess and plan for long-term, transboundary and compound risks and thus avert, minimize and address loss and damage.

19. The Executive Committee guides implementation of the functions of the WIM: enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches; strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among stakeholders; and enhancing action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building.

¹⁹ A list of current members of the Executive Committee is also available at <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage-wim-excom/members>.

²⁰ The arrangement of not holding in-person meetings was subsequently extended.

²¹ The Executive Committee was the first constituted body to hold a regular meeting virtually in the light of the COVID-19 pandemic.

20. Work is carried out in accordance with the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee²² to enhance cooperation and facilitation under five strategic workstreams: slow onset events, non-economic losses, comprehensive risk management approaches, human mobility, and action and support. Implementation of the activities under these strategic workstreams is supported by thematic expert groups that report to the Executive Committee.

21. The Executive Committee continues to make progress in relation to gender considerations, in terms of both ensuring equal representation of women at its events (e.g. as speakers and moderators) and considering gender in a cross-cutting manner in its technical work.²³

22. During the reporting period, activities related to comprehensive risk management approaches and human mobility continued to be implemented through the TEG-CRM and the TFD, respectively. The Executive Committee is operationalizing expert groups for the other workstreams so that five groups will be catalysing knowledge and resources to assist developing countries in averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts under the WIM. In carrying out their work, the expert groups will, to the extent possible, collaborate among themselves and with constituted bodies, within networks and under work programmes under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement. In selecting the members of the new expert groups, the Executive Committee is taking into account the goal of gender balance pursuant to decision 23/CP.18.

A. Thematic work

1. Slow onset events

23. The impacts of climate change include slow onset events and extreme weather events, which may both result in loss and damage. Slow onset events, as identified in the Cancun Agreements, refer to the risks and impacts of increasing temperatures; desertification; loss of biodiversity; land and forest degradation; glacial retreat and related impacts; ocean acidification; sea level rise; and salinization.²⁴

24. In 2019, the Executive Committee initiated its response to the growing need to enhance understanding of the adverse effects of slow onset events on vulnerable populations and approaches to addressing them. It engaged seven experts as guest editors of a special issue on slow onset events of the journal *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*, published by Elsevier. A call for abstracts was issued widely and the guest editors are peer-reviewing articles. During the reporting period, they assessed 77 abstracts, of which 32 full papers were submitted. The special issue of the journal is expected to be published in June 2021.

25. Activity 2 under the strategic workstream on slow onset events is establishing a technical expert panel or group on slow onset events. ExCom 11 initiated the revision of the terms of reference of the expert group on slow onset events previously adopted at ExCom 7.²⁵ ExCom 12 adopted the revised terms of reference of the group (see annex II).²⁶ The Executive Committee plans to finalize the nomination of experts to the group in November 2020, and a draft plan of action for the group will be developed at its 1st meeting.

2. Non-economic losses

26. Non-economic losses encompass a broad range of losses that are not financially quantifiable and commonly traded in markets, and can have an impact on individuals (e.g. loss of life, health or human mobility), society (e.g. loss of territory, cultural heritage,

²² Contained in the annex to document FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1.

²³ See document FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1, annex, para. 2(b).

²⁴ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 25.

²⁵ Per decision 2/CMA.2, para. 25.

²⁶ See the terms of reference contained in annexes II–IV for information on the respective mandate, scope of work, membership, mode of work and outputs, and reporting of the three new expert groups.

indigenous or local knowledge, or societal or cultural identity) and the environment (e.g. loss of biodiversity or ecosystem services).²⁷

27. Activity 1 under the strategic workstream on non-economic losses is establishing an expert group on non-economic losses. ExCom 12 adopted the terms of reference of the expert group (see annex III). The Executive Committee plans to finalize the nomination of experts to the group in November 2020, and a draft plan of action for the group will be developed at its 1st meeting.

3. Comprehensive risk management approaches

(a) Enhancing knowledge

28. In the context of activity 3 under the strategic workstream on comprehensive risk management approaches, in March 2018 the Executive Committee started developing with the TEC a policy brief on technologies for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in coastal zones.²⁸

29. Technical work on the policy brief, such as drafting and reviewing case studies and substantive chapters, was done in collaboration with relevant experts, who were mobilized previously via a call for expressions of interest. This collaborative approach to developing a technical product contributed to increasing inclusivity, transparency and the participatory nature of the work.

30. The Executive Committee and the TEC established a joint working group to carry out work intersessionally, and 17 experts contributed to developing the policy brief. ExCom 11 endorsed the final version of the policy brief, which was subsequently published and launched at an outreach event hosted by the TEC in July 2020.²⁹

(b) Technical support

31. Comprehensive risk management approaches include risk assessment, reduction, transfer and retention to address and build the long-term resilience of countries, vulnerable populations and communities to loss and damage, including in relation to extreme and slow onset events. In 2019, the Executive Committee convened 18 experts³⁰ to collaborate under the overarching goal of establishing a technical expert group to assist developing countries with risk profiling, observation and risk assessment in the context of loss and damage, and risk management approaches.

32. At its 2nd meeting, the TEG-CRM shared updates on the implementation status of its plan of action for 2019–2021³¹ and assessed the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on ongoing and planned action.

33. While the pandemic affected some of the activities planned for 2020, most notably those scheduled in conjunction with in-person conferences, the TEG-CRM confirmed that the overall time frame for implementation of its plan of action in relation to technical and knowledge products remains largely unaffected.

34. Work on comprehensive risk management provides an entry point for collaboration with, among others, adaptation planning stakeholders and the disaster risk management community. Meanwhile, the pandemic has highlighted the interaction and interconnectedness of multiple risks (e.g. health, climate change), as manifested in the cascading impacts on vulnerable communities and countries.

35. At its 2nd meeting, the TEG-CRM drew attention to additional challenges resulting from compound risks, such as those requiring adjustment to disaster management practices,

²⁷ The main types of non-economic loss are listed in table 2 of document FCCC/TP/2013/2.

²⁸ WIM Executive Committee and TEC. 2020. *Policy Brief: Technologies for Averting, Minimizing and Addressing Loss and Damage in Coastal Zones*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/231688>.

²⁹ See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2020/2020_event02.

³⁰ A list of the TEG-CRM members is available at <https://unfccc.int/WIM/TEG-CRM/membership>.

³¹ See <https://unfccc.int/documents/230513>.

and the importance of incorporating relevant insights and lessons learned into the implementation of its plan of action in future.

(c) Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer

36. The Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer,³² mandated at COP 21³³ and launched at COP 23, serves as a repository for information on insurance and risk transfer that facilitates Parties' efforts in developing and implementing comprehensive risk management strategies. As at 11 November 2020, it contained information on 85 institutions, 41 case studies and 29 tutorials.

37. The Executive Committee, in partnership with the secretariat of the InsuResilience Global Partnership, maintains RISK TALK, an interactive feature developed by the latter that uses artificial intelligence technology to connect those looking for tailored solutions with risk transfer expertise. As at 11 November 2020, 153 specific questions had been posted and 190 responses provided via the RISK TALK platform.

38. The algorithm of RISK TALK is continuously being improved. During the reporting period, improvements were made to the service, including adjustments to the user interface, such as streamlining the search interface, personalizing feeds and improving recognition of tags and categories.

4. Human mobility

39. Recognizing the need to help countries to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, COP 21 mandated establishment of the TFD,³⁴ which began its second phase in April 2019 with new terms of reference. It started implementing its second plan of action³⁵ in October 2019, which builds on the activities under the strategic workstream on human mobility and the recommendations arising from the outcomes of its first phase of implementation.³⁶ The majority of activities are ongoing and will be completed in 2021.

40. At its 4th meeting, the TFD shared updates on the status of implementation of its second plan of action, including lessons learned and information on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on planned activities.

41. At the meeting, the TFD confirmed that desk-based activities (e.g. compiling case studies, preparing user-friendly knowledge products, mapping and reviewing information, analysing data) are mostly on track. However, the pandemic has limited work where in-person field visits or consultations are required.

42. Capacity-building and training activities have progressed virtually. For example, disaster displacement guidelines for the Central American and Caribbean regions have been developed as e-learning modules, and training for Pacific Island countries on governing labour migration will be conducted online.

43. The TFD highlighted the challenge of keeping displacement relevant and high on the list of shifting priorities in the circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated recovery efforts. At the same time, it reported on emerging areas of coherence and new initiatives under its plan of action, such as a tripartite research initiative on the impact of COVID-19 on the nexus between climate change, labour markets and migration in South Asia and addressing the broader challenges posed by COVID-19 for humanitarian response.³⁷

44. Climate change can induce cascading risks for human mobility, which requires countries to plan and implement a range of approaches and solutions. Given the link between pre-emptive action and contingency or post-impact measures, representatives of the

³² Available at <http://unfccc-clearinghouse.org/>.

³³ Decision 1/CP.21, para. 48.

³⁴ Decision 1/CP.21, para. 49.

³⁵ Contained in document FCCC/SB/2019/5/Add.1, annex I.

³⁶ Contained in decision 10/CP.24, annex.

³⁷ In compiling case studies from Asia-Pacific under activity 6, and in developing an issue brief on forecast-based financing under activity 15.

Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group are members of the TFD. The member representing the Least Developed Countries Expert Group conveyed the importance of defining the threshold for climate risks leading to displacement, and the criteria countries could use to identify, rank and prioritize relevant adaptation options in their NAPs. The TFD members representing the International Organization for Migration and the International Labour Organization confirmed the opportunities for collaboration with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in the context of activities 16–17 of the second plan of action of the TFD.

45. At its 4th meeting, the TFD invited the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons and a representative of the International Law Commission as guest speakers to exchange views on recent developments under other global processes and initiatives closely related to the work of the TFD. In particular, the TFD discussed displacement in the context of slow onset events with a view to identifying potential synergies and linkages in the context of its second plan of action. The Special Rapporteur discussed her recently concluded report on the human rights of internally displaced persons in the context of slow onset events.³⁸ The report indicates four key ways, identified through the work of the TFD in its first phase, that the slow onset adverse effects of climate change can result in increased risk of displacement.

5. Action and support

46. The fifth strategic workstream focuses on enhancing cooperation and facilitation in relation to action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

47. CMA 2 requested the Executive Committee to establish, by the end of 2020, an expert group on action and support.³⁹ Accordingly, ExCom 11 initiated the process and ExCom 12 adopted the terms of reference of the group (see annex IV).

48. The Executive Committee plans to finalize the nominations to the group in November 2020, and a draft plan of action for the group will be developed at its 1st meeting.

49. The Executive Committee held a dialogue with the GCF secretariat to clarify how developing country Parties may access funding from the GCF for developing funding proposals related to the strategic workstreams.⁴⁰

50. The exploratory discussions provided an opportunity for the Executive Committee to enhance its understanding of the projects relating to loss and damage in the GCF portfolio. The GCF secretariat indicated that, to date, no funding proposals related to loss and damage have been rejected for lack of compatibility with the existing investment structures, results framework and funding windows of the GCF.

51. The dialogue drew attention to the country-driven nature of GCF funding as its work and investments are defined by needs identified in countries' funding proposals and project concept notes. While it is too soon to identify best practices in financing activities for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage, the GCF noted the importance of countries accessing resources available through its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for work on comprehensive risk management, which would put them in a better position to develop and submit project proposals related to loss and damage.

52. Building on past collaborative work,⁴¹ the Executive Committee plans to engage further and strengthen its dialogue with the Standing Committee on Finance.⁴² It invited the Standing Committee on Finance to participate in the session on finance for averting,

³⁸ See United Nations General Assembly document A/75/207.

³⁹ Decision 2/CMA.2, para. 40.

⁴⁰ Per decision 2/CMA.2, para. 39.

⁴¹ Such as the Standing Committee on Finance Forum on financial instruments that address the risks of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change (activity (e) in action area 7 of the initial two-year workplan of the Executive Committee), and defining the scope of the technical paper on sources of financial support for addressing loss and damage (activity 1 under the strategic workstream on action and support of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee).

⁴² Per decision 2/CMA.2, para. 37.

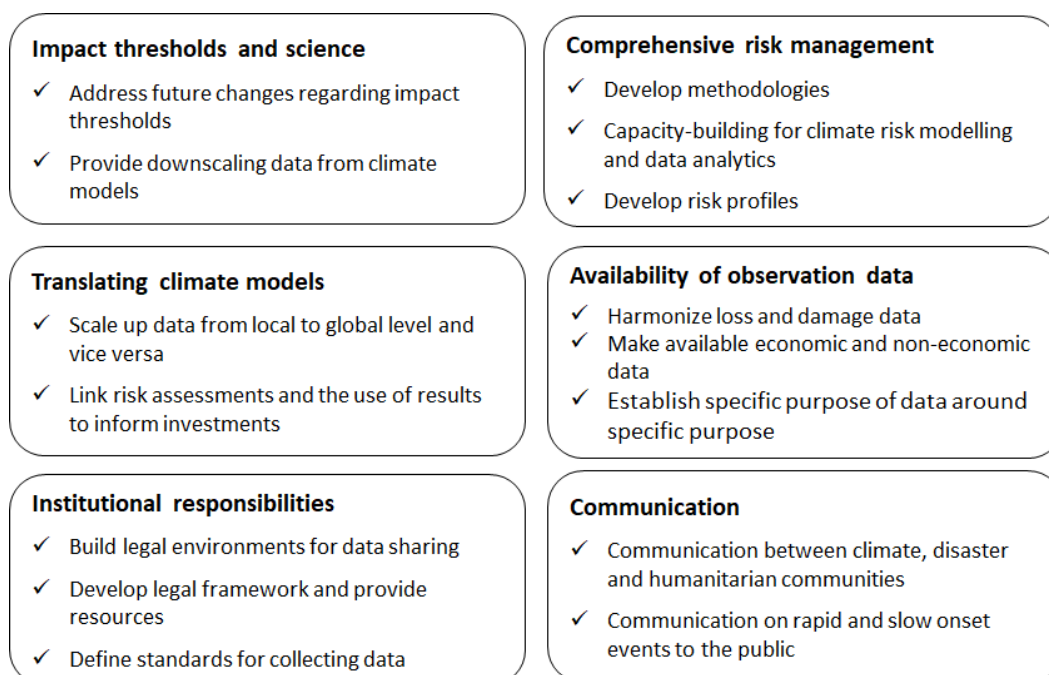
minimizing and addressing loss and damage at the event to be held by the Executive Committee during the Climate Dialogues.

53. The Executive Committee has also been collaborating with the Paris Committee on Capacity-building with a view to enhancing knowledge on and capacity to understand and enable approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage.

54. The Executive Committee organized with the Paris Committee on Capacity-building a half-day event on loss and damage at the 2nd Capacity-building Hub at COP 25, aiming to strengthen dialogue and coordination among stakeholders and to provide information on capacity needs identified in implementing the workplan of the Executive Committee. Such needs include those related to observation and risk assessment in the context of loss and damage (see figure 1), which were considered at a workshop organized by the TEG-CRM.

Figure 1

Capacity-building needs for observation and risk assessment in the context of loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change



B. Technical guides

55. CMA 2 requested the Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups to develop technical guides in their respective thematic areas, avoiding duplication of work across workstreams. The guides should include sections on risk assessment, including long-term risk assessment, of climate change impacts; approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with such risk assessment; resources available for supporting such approaches; and monitoring systems for assessing the effectiveness of the approaches.⁴³

56. The work on the technical guides will be part of the plans of action of the respective expert groups and the final products will be endorsed by the Executive Committee before issuance. The process for initiating development of the technical guides will be as follows:

(a) The expert groups will discuss topics and preliminary outlines for the technical guides, bearing in mind the mandate contained in decision 2/CMA.2, and communicate their proposals to the Executive Committee;

(b) The Executive Committee will decide which topics and outlines to endorse, taking into account their potential to promote collaboration and coherence of work across

⁴³ Decision 2/CMA.2, para. 26.

expert groups, and the work will be included in the plans of action of the expert groups as soon as possible.

57. The Executive Committee identified the following points to take into account in developing the technical guides:

(a) Approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with long-term climate risks need to be applicable not only in local contexts but, in some cases, also at the regional level, while countries' varying capacity to use the technical guides must also be taken into account. The guides should provide practical advice to countries to assist them in implementing various approaches;

(b) A broad range of expertise and information should be considered in developing the technical guides, such as information already communicated by countries in national communications, adaptation communications, NAPs and other relevant documents;

(c) A great deal of technical guidance on climate risk management already exists. The new technical guides should cover all thematic areas of loss and damage by complementing existing resources and filling any gaps.

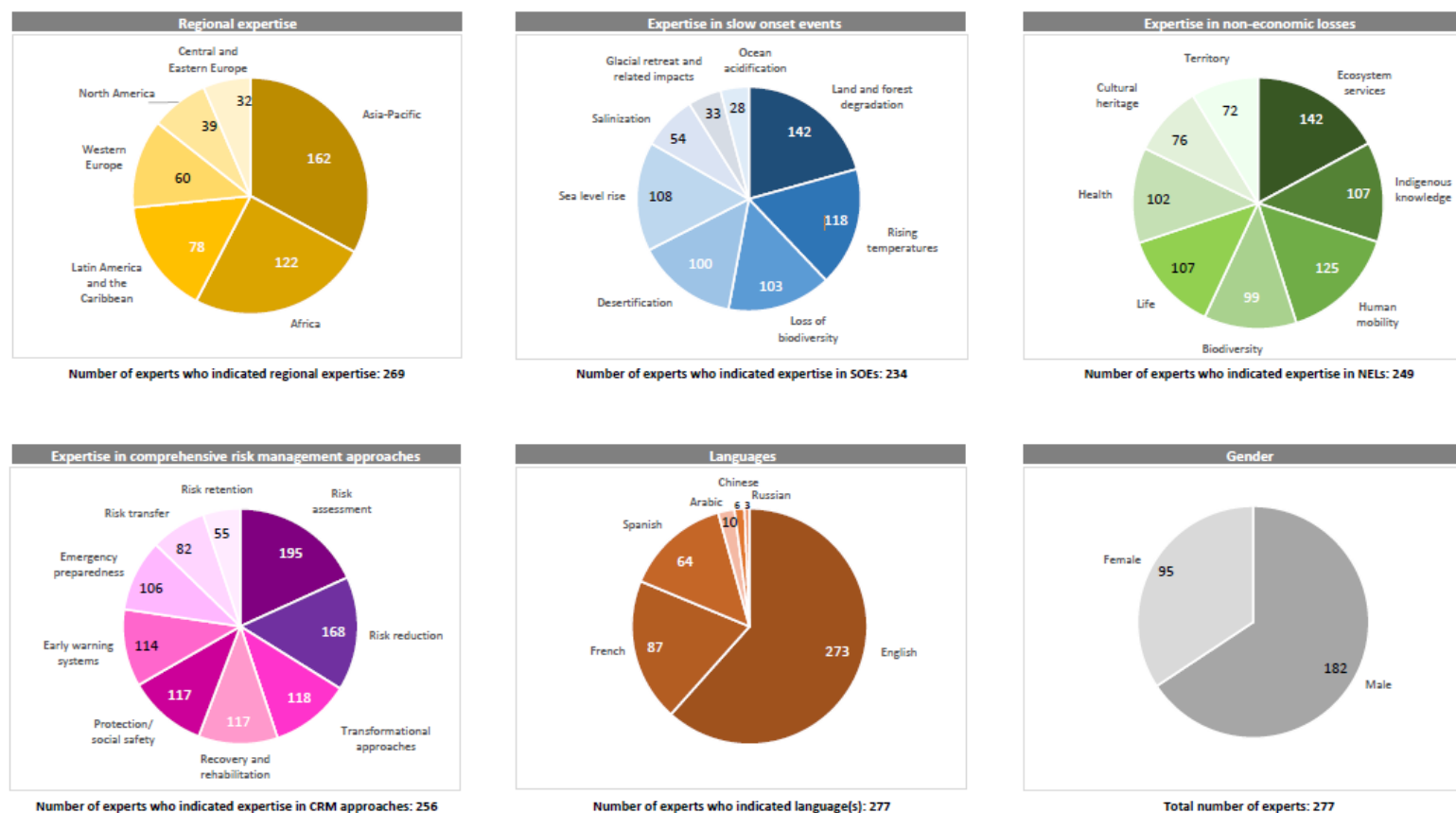
C. Cross-cutting collaboration and stakeholder engagement

58. The Executive Committee leverages a wealth of knowledge, expertise and resources for implementing its workplan from the WIM roster of experts, whereby experts from around the world may engage directly with the Executive Committee and its expert groups on a voluntary basis. Through their respective networks, the experts contribute resources that support implementation of the workplan of the Executive Committee. As at 11 November 2020, the roster contained information on 277 experts (see figure 2).⁴⁴

⁴⁴ The secretariat is updating the registration process for the roster to take into account new areas of expertise relevant to upcoming work under the WIM. Registered experts will be invited to submit updated profiles in due course.

Figure 2

Overview of the roster of experts of the Warsaw International Mechanism as at 18 November 2020 (number of experts by type of expertise and category)



59. Following the 2019 review of the WIM, CMA 2 requested the Executive Committee to identify modalities for fostering the sharing of knowledge and experience among practitioners and vulnerable countries in an interactive and practical manner; and fostering public education and awareness-raising efforts at the regional, national and local level, including efforts with a capacity-building component.⁴⁵

60. The activities in the current five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee produce various outputs that reflect consensus and balanced views on loss and damage; and these outputs provide an excellent basis and framework for education and outreach activities at various levels.⁴⁶ Increasing the effectiveness of its outreach and dissemination of technical products is part of the communication strategy of the Executive Committee.⁴⁷

61. ExCom 11 initiated consideration of the requests referred to in paragraph 59 above by sharing views on effective modalities for communicating knowledge produced through implementation of the five-year rolling workplan and relevant activities; relevant stakeholders and potential target users of or audiences for such knowledge products; and communication modalities. At ExCom 12, organizations shared information on their relevant efforts and potential synergies with work under the WIM.

D. Synthesis report for the global stocktake

62. ExCom 12 considered how to respond to the mandate⁴⁸ for relevant constituted bodies to prepare, for the technical assessment component of the global stocktake, synthesis reports on the information identified in paragraph 36 of decision 19/CMA.1 in their areas of expertise.⁴⁹

63. In this regard, the Executive Committee noted the importance of capturing information based on its work and covering all the thematic areas included in the strategic workstreams of its current workplan, as well as those indicated in Article 8 of the Paris Agreement, while bearing in mind the need for complementarity of its report with the reports to be prepared by other constituted bodies.

64. The Executive Committee established a group, consisting of several of its members, to discuss intersessionally preparing a draft table of contents for its synthesis report for consideration at ExCom 13 (the first meeting in 2021), taking into account views shared at ExCom 12 on the possible scope of information to be included in the report in response to paragraph 36(e) of decision 19/CMA.1, as well as an indicative time frame and milestones in relation to preparing the report and ways to liaise with the other constituted bodies.

IV. Recommendations

65. On the basis of work undertaken, the Executive Committee agreed on the following recommendations. Parties may wish to:

(a) Welcome the progress of the Executive Committee in implementing its five-year rolling workplan, and that of the TEG-CRM and the TFD in implementing their plans of action, despite the extraordinary challenges faced in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic;

⁴⁵ Decision 2/CMA.2, paras. 12 and 29.

⁴⁶ The workplan includes education and awareness-raising activities and activities that include a capacity-building component, such as activity 2 under the workstream on non-economic losses, which concerns developing an awareness-raising strategy, and the capacity-building activities under the workstream on action and support.

⁴⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/documents/254388>.

⁴⁸ Decision 19/CMA.1, para. 24.

⁴⁹ The information relevant to the Executive Committee is referred to in para. 36(e) of that decision, namely information at a collective level on efforts to enhance understanding, action and support, on a cooperative and facilitative basis, related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

(b) Welcome the publication by the Executive Committee, jointly with the TEC, of the policy brief on technologies for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in coastal zones;

(c) Welcome the work of the Executive Committee in initiating implementation of relevant outcomes of the 2019 review of the WIM, in particular adopting the terms of reference of the expert groups on slow onset events, non-economic losses, and action and support;

(d) Express appreciation to organizations and experts that contributed to the success of the work undertaken, and to the constituted bodies that collaborated with the Executive Committee;

(e) Note the progress of the Executive Committee in discussing its response to the invitation from the CMA to prepare a synthesis report for the technical assessment component of the global stocktake;

(f) Note the importance of the Executive Committee and its expert groups drawing on relevant information from a broad range of sources, including reports submitted by Parties;

(g) Recognize the decision of the Executive Committee to continue exploring opportunities and modalities for engaging stakeholders at the national level in its work, including UNFCCC national focal points and loss and damage contact points;

(h) Urge the Executive Committee and its expert groups to use the best available science to inform their work;

(i) Note the importance of organizations, bodies, networks and experts engaged in providing technical assistance to developing countries reporting on their progress to the Executive Committee pursuant to decision 2/CMA.2, paragraph 44.

Annex I

Members of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism and the expert groups they serve, as at 18 November 2020

[English only]

<i>Member</i>	<i>Constituency/group</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Expert group</i>
Alpha Kaloga	Non-Annex I Parties/African States	Guinea	Action and support
Dawn Pierre-Nathoniell	Non-Annex I Parties	Saint Lucia	Action and support
Farhan Akhtar	Annex I Parties	United States of America	Action and support
Adao Soares Barbosa	Non-Annex I Parties/least developed countries	Timor-Leste	Non-economic losses
Jerome Ilagan	Non-Annex I Parties	Philippines	Non-economic losses
Kajsa Fernström Nåtby	Annex I Parties	Sweden	Non-economic losses
Valeriy Sedyakin	Annex I Parties	Russian Federation	Non-economic losses
Antonio Canas	Non-Annex I Parties/Latin American and Caribbean States	El Salvador	Slow onset events
Muhammad Imran Khan	Non-Annex I Parties/Asia-Pacific States	Pakistan	Slow onset events
Malcolm Ridout	Annex I Parties	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Slow onset events
Nedal Katbeh-Bader	Non-Annex I Parties	State of Palestine	TEG-CRM
Le-Anne Roper	Non-Annex I Parties/Latin American and Caribbean States	Jamaica	TEG-CRM
Viktoriia Shtets	Annex I Parties	Ukraine	TEG-CRM
Jelena Milos	Annex I Parties	European Union	TEG-CRM/ action and support
Pepetua Election Latasi	Non-Annex I Parties/Asia-Pacific States	Tuvalu	TFD
Sumaya Zakieldeen	Non-Annex I Parties/African States	Sudan	TFD
Cornelia Jäger	Annex I Parties	Austria	TFD
Russell Miles	Annex I Parties	Australia	TFD
Monika Antosik	Annex I Parties	Poland	–
Penchuru Lefale	Annex I Parties	New Zealand	–

Annex II

Terms of reference of the expert group on slow onset events of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

I. Background

1. The WIM was established at COP 19 to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change; and its Executive Committee was also established to guide implementation of the functions of the WIM.¹
2. COP 20 decided that the Executive Committee may establish expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups or task-focused ad hoc working groups to help execute its work in guiding implementation of the WIM, as appropriate, in an advisory role, which report to the Executive Committee.²
3. COP 22 recognized that the Executive Committee may enhance its effectiveness by prioritizing activities in thematic areas for further work.³
4. COP 23 welcomed the annual report of the Executive Committee for 2017,⁴ which includes its five-year rolling workplan.⁵
5. CMA 2 noted that the Executive Committee will evaluate progress in implementing its five-year rolling workplan in 2020 and at regular intervals at subsequent meetings.⁶

II. Mandate

6. Strategic workstream (a) of the first five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee concerns enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to slow onset events. Activity 2 of the workstream is to establish a technical expert panel or group on slow onset events.
7. CMA 2 requested the Executive Committee to revise the terms of reference for and launch the expert group on slow onset events taking into account the broad range of issues covered by the relevant strategic workstreams, which may need to be addressed using a sequential approach.⁷
8. Following the second review of the WIM, in 2019, CMA 2 also requested the Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups to develop technical guides within their work in their respective thematic areas, avoiding duplication of work across workstreams, which include sections on the following:
 - (a) Risk assessments, including long-term risk assessment, of climate change impacts;
 - (b) Approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with such risk assessments;
 - (c) Resources available for supporting such approaches;

¹ Decision 2/CP.19, paras. 1–2.

² Decision 2/CP.20, para. 8.

³ Decision 4/CP.22, para. 3.

⁴ Decision 5/CP.23, para. 1.

⁵ FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1, annex.

⁶ Decision 2/CMA.2, preamble.

⁷ Decision 2/CMA.2, para. 25.

- (d) Monitoring systems for assessing the effectiveness of the approaches.

III. Scope of work

9. Slow onset events include sea level rise, increasing temperatures, ocean acidification, glacial retreat and related impacts, salinization, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity and desertification.⁸

10. The scope of work of the expert groups of the Executive Committee covers the activities contained in its five-year rolling workplan that refer to the respective expert group, as well as addressing relevant mandates arising from COP and CMA decisions that may not yet have been taken into account in the workplan.

11. The expert group on slow onset events will assist the Executive Committee in fulfilling relevant mandates from Parties, including those outlined in paragraphs 6–8 above, and undertaking activities in its five-year rolling workplan relating to slow onset events, including but not limited to activities under strategic workstream (a).

12. The following activities relate to strategic workstream (a) of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee:

(a) Continuing the ongoing work in action area 3(d–e) of the initial two-year workplan of the Executive Committee to assess and develop recommendations for improving the state of knowledge to understand, and capacity to address, slow onset events and their impacts, including the capacity of regional agencies, and identifying follow-up actions, as appropriate. In addition, through collaboration with relevant stakeholders, as appropriate:

(i) Continuously updating the database of organizations working on slow onset events and their current efforts, including institutional arrangements for comprehensive risk management;

(ii) Assessing the scope of work being undertaken on slow onset events as reported by partners in the slow onset events database;

(iii) Assessing regional impacts of slow onset events and identifying how to address potential gaps in the capacity of regional agencies to assist countries in addressing the impacts of slow onset events;

(iv) Identifying relevant approaches to bridging those gaps and developing a catalogue of those approaches for averting, minimizing and addressing slow onset events;

(b) Establishing a technical expert panel or group to improve the knowledge base on and develop recommendations for approaches to addressing slow onset events with a view to converting this knowledge base into products that support efforts at the regional and national level;

(c) Organizing a technical meeting, in coordination with the TEG-CRM, with a focus on approaches in relation to recovery and rehabilitation and permanent loss;

(d) Facilitating the development and accessibility of tools for integrating information on potential loss and damage associated with slow onset events into national planning and policymaking processes.

13. The expert group on slow onset events will, to the extent possible, collaborate with expert groups, constituted bodies, networks and work programmes under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement in carrying out its work. This includes, but is not limited to, the expert group referred to in paragraph 40 of decision 2/CMA.2, previously established expert groups and the Santiago network.

⁸ Decision 1/CP.16, footnote 3.

IV. Membership

14. The expert group on slow onset events should consist of:

- (a) Balanced numbers of Executive Committee members representing Annex I Parties and non-Annex I Parties;
- (b) Technical experts;
- (c) Representatives of relevant constituted bodies under the Convention and/or the Paris Agreement.

15. The total number of members referred to in paragraph 14(a) above shall not exceed four at any time. The total number of members referred to in paragraph 14(b–c) above will range between 10 and 18. These numbers may be reviewed and revised by the Executive Committee, as appropriate.

16. The Executive Committee members referred to in paragraph 14(a) above will identify the technical experts referred to in paragraph 14(b) above from, inter alia, the WIM roster of experts, and propose the list of potential members of the expert group, including the representatives of relevant constituted bodies referred to in paragraph 14(c) above, as appropriate, for endorsement by the Executive Committee, following which the Executive Committee Co-Chairs will liaise with the technical experts and constituted body(ies).

17. The selection of the technical experts referred to in paragraph 14(b) above will take into account the needs for expertise from multiple regions and for regional balance, and will be based on the following requirements:

- (a) Demonstrable and internationally or regionally recognized expertise, taking into consideration, as appropriate, the need for transdisciplinary expertise;
- (b) Practical international, regional or national experience in addressing issues related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change corresponding to the expert group's mandate, including in priority thematic areas of work, as determined by the Executive Committee.

18. On the recommendation of the expert group, the Executive Committee can invite additional technical experts, including those listed on the WIM roster of experts and those from relevant organizations, to contribute to specific activities of the expert group, on an ad hoc basis, as needed:

- (a) Ad hoc members with the requisite expertise may be invited to contribute to specific activities in keeping with the plan of action of the expert group;
- (b) To the extent possible, a regional balance among members of the group will be pursued.

19. Technical experts in the expert group will serve for two years and their terms can be renewed or the experts replaced, as needed, in accordance with the prioritized topics under strategic workstream (a) of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee. For members representing constituted bodies, their term in the expert group will not exceed their term in the body they represent.

V. Mode of work and outputs

20. The modalities of work of the expert group on slow onset events will comprise:

- (a) Electronic means, for example email, videoconferencing and teleconferencing;
- (b) In-person meetings, as necessary, held back-to-back or in parallel with Executive Committee meetings, sessions of the subsidiary bodies or relevant external events, as far as possible, with a view to maximizing overall efficiency and effectiveness;⁹

⁹ Support for the participation of eligible members of its expert groups applies only to in-person meetings that the Executive Committee has approved in advance.

(c) Engagement with organizations, bodies, experts and networks, including the Santiago network,¹⁰ engaged in providing technical advice, support and assistance to developing countries, through, inter alia, electronic means; workshops, including at the national and regional level; and outreach through other organizations, as appropriate.

21. The expert group will be co-facilitated by Executive Committee members.
22. The expert group will develop a rolling plan of action at its 1st meeting¹¹ in line with the mandate and scope of work defined in chapters II–III of these terms of reference and taking into account the respective strategic workstream of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee. The plan of action should include specific activities with associated deliverables, indicative time frames and the names of leads and co-leads, and will be subject to endorsement by the Executive Committee before implementation.
23. The plan of action may be updated, as appropriate, on the basis of advice from the Executive Committee, guided by priorities identified in its five-year rolling workplan and, if applicable, by further guidance from the Executive Committee on the thematic areas of work.
24. In developing or updating its plan of action, the expert group will take into account information from the Santiago network, as appropriate, and the plans of action of the other expert groups of the Executive Committee to enhance coherence, collaboration and synergies, where relevant.
25. The outputs of the expert group will be presented for consideration by the Executive Committee.
26. Members of the expert group, including ad hoc members, who are not Executive Committee members may not act as representatives of the Executive Committee.
27. Keeping within the mandate and scope of work defined in chapters II–III of these terms of reference, the expert group may prepare knowledge products, outputs and other deliverables. The appropriate branding and disclaimers must be applied, as appropriate, on the basis of guidance from the Executive Committee and within the broader guidelines of the UNFCCC process.

VI. Reporting

28. The expert group will report to the Executive Committee on a regular basis, at the meetings of the Executive Committee and via written reports, which include, to the extent possible, detailed information on progress in implementing the plan of action of the group.
29. The Executive Committee will determine the contribution of the expert group's reports to relevant synthesis reports for the technical assessment component of the global stocktake.¹²
30. The progress of work of the expert group will be captured in the annual reports of the Executive Committee.

VII. Confidentiality and conflict of interest

31. The conflict of interest and confidentiality guidelines of the Executive Committee will apply mutatis mutandis to all members of the expert group.

¹⁰ The Santiago network was established by decision 2/CMA.2, para. 43, to catalyse the technical assistance of relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts for the implementation of relevant approaches at the local, national and regional level in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The Executive Committee has been requested to include in its annual reports information from organizations, bodies, networks and experts that have reported on their progress under the Santiago network.

¹¹ The standard time frame for the rolling plans of action of the Executive Committee's expert groups is two years.

¹² Per decision 19/CMA.1, para. 36(e).

Annex III

Terms of reference of the expert group on non-economic losses of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

I. Background

1. The WIM was established at COP 19 to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change; and its Executive Committee was also established to guide implementation of the functions of the WIM.¹
2. COP 20 decided that the Executive Committee may establish expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups or task-focused ad hoc working groups to help execute its work in guiding implementation of the WIM, as appropriate, in an advisory role, which report to the Executive Committee.²
3. COP 22 recognized that the Executive Committee may enhance its effectiveness by prioritizing activities in thematic areas for further work.³
4. COP 23 welcomed the annual report of the Executive Committee for 2017, which includes its five-year rolling workplan.⁴
5. CMA 2 noted that the Executive Committee will evaluate progress in implementing its five-year rolling workplan in 2020 and at regular intervals at subsequent meetings.⁵

II. Mandate

6. Strategic workstream (b) of the first five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee concerns enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to non-economic losses. Activity 1 of the workstream is to establish an expert group on non-economic losses.
7. CMA 2 requested the Executive Committee to revise the terms of reference for and launch the expert group on non-economic losses taking into account the broad range of issues covered by the relevant strategic workstreams, which may need to be addressed using a sequential approach.⁶
8. Following the second review of the WIM, in 2019, CMA 2 also requested the Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups to develop technical guides within their work in their respective thematic areas, avoiding duplication of work across workstreams, which include sections on the following:
 - (a) Risk assessments, including long-term risk assessment, of climate change impacts;
 - (b) Approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with such risk assessments;
 - (c) Resources available for supporting such approaches;
 - (d) Monitoring systems for assessing the effectiveness of the approaches.

¹ Decision 2/CP.19, paras. 1–2.

² Decision 2/CP.20, para. 8.

³ Decision 4/CP.22, para. 3.

⁴ FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1, annex.

⁵ Decision 2/CMA.2, preamble.

⁶ Decision 2/CMA.2, para. 25.

III. Scope of work

9. Non-economic losses refer to a broad range of losses that are not financially quantifiable and commonly traded in markets. They may impact individuals (e.g. loss of life, health or mobility), society (e.g. loss of territory, cultural heritage, indigenous or local knowledge, or societal or cultural identity) or the environment (e.g. loss of biodiversity or ecosystem services).⁷

10. The scope of work of the expert groups of the Executive Committee covers the activities contained in its five-year rolling workplan that refer to the respective expert group, as well as addressing relevant mandates arising from COP and CMA decisions that may not yet have been taken into account in the workplan.

11. The expert group on non-economic losses will assist the Executive Committee in fulfilling relevant mandates from Parties, including those outlined in paragraphs 6–8 above, and undertaking activities in its five-year rolling workplan relating to non-economic losses, including but not limited to activities under strategic workstream (b).

12. The following activities relate to strategic workstream (b) of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee:

(a) Establishing an expert group, for a period of two years, to develop inputs and recommendations to enhance data on and knowledge of reducing the risk of and addressing non-economic losses, including how to factor them into the planning and elaboration of measures to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

(b) Developing an awareness-raising strategy and related knowledge products, outreach material and key messages;

(c) Collecting and synthesizing information on available tools for assessing non-economic losses and disseminating or otherwise making available that information, including via the UNFCCC website;

(d) Developing guidelines, jointly with the TFD, as appropriate, on averting, minimizing and addressing non-economic losses in the context of human mobility in collaboration with the TFD, as appropriate;

(e) Fostering existing and/or building new partnerships and otherwise cooperating with relevant stakeholders engaged in work on non-economic losses;

(f) Inviting partners to coordinate related capacity-building events at the regional and national level to identify capacity needs and support with a view to supporting the efforts of developing countries to assess and address non-economic losses.

13. The expert group on non-economic losses will, to the extent possible, collaborate with expert groups, constituted bodies, networks and work programmes under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement in carrying out its work. This includes, but is not limited to, the expert group referred to in paragraph 40 of decision 2/CMA.2, previously established expert groups and the Santiago network.

IV. Membership

14. The expert group on non-economic losses should consist of:

(a) Balanced numbers of Executive Committee members representing Annex I Parties and non-Annex I Parties;

(b) Technical experts;

(c) Representatives of relevant constituted bodies under the Convention and/or the Paris Agreement.

⁷ For a summary of the main types of non-economic losses, see document FCCC/TP/2013/2, table 2.

15. The total number of members referred to in paragraph 14(a) above shall not exceed four at any time. The total number of members referred to in paragraph 14(b–c) above will range between 10 and 18. These numbers may be reviewed and revised by the Executive Committee, as appropriate.

16. The Executive Committee members referred to in paragraph 14(a) above will identify the technical experts referred to in paragraph 14(b) above from, inter alia, the WIM roster of experts, and propose the list of potential members of the expert group, including the representatives of relevant constituted bodies referred to in paragraph 14(c) above, as appropriate, for endorsement by the Executive Committee, following which the Executive Committee Co-Chairs will liaise with the technical experts and constituted body(ies).

17. The selection of the technical experts referred to in paragraph 14(b) above will take into account the needs for expertise from multiple regions and for regional balance, and will be based on the following requirements:

(a) Demonstrable and internationally or regionally recognized expertise, taking into consideration, as appropriate, the need for transdisciplinary expertise;

(b) Practical international, regional or national experience in addressing issues related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change corresponding to the expert group's mandate, including in priority thematic areas of work, as determined by the Executive Committee.

18. On the recommendation of the expert group, the Executive Committee can invite additional technical experts, including those listed on the WIM roster of experts and those from relevant organizations, to contribute to specific activities of the expert group, on an ad hoc basis, as needed:

(a) Ad hoc members with the requisite expertise may be invited to contribute to specific activities in keeping with the plan of action of the expert group;

(b) To the extent possible, a regional balance among members of the group will be pursued.

19. Technical experts in the expert group will serve for two years and their terms can be renewed or the experts replaced, as needed, in accordance with the prioritized topics under strategic workstream (b) of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee. For members representing constituted bodies, their term in the expert group will not exceed their term in the body they represent.

V. Mode of work and outputs

20. The modalities of work of the expert group on non-economic losses will comprise:

(a) Electronic means, for example email, videoconferencing and teleconferencing;

(b) In-person meetings, as necessary, held back-to-back or in parallel with the meetings of the Executive Committee, sessions of the subsidiary bodies or relevant external events, as far as possible, with a view to maximizing overall efficiency and effectiveness;⁸

(c) Engagement with organizations, bodies, experts and networks, including the Santiago network,⁹ engaged in providing technical advice, support and assistance to developing countries, through, inter alia, electronic means; workshops, including at the national and regional level; and outreach through other organizations, as appropriate.

⁸ Support for the participation of eligible Executive Committee members applies only to in-person meetings that the Committee has approved in advance.

⁹ The Santiago network was established by decision 2/CMA.2, para. 43, to catalyse the technical assistance of relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts for the implementation of relevant approaches at the local, national and regional level in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The Executive Committee has been requested to include in its annual reports information from organizations, bodies, networks and experts that have reported on their progress under the Santiago network.

21. The expert group will be co-facilitated by Executive Committee members.
22. The expert group will develop a rolling plan of action at its 1st meeting¹⁰ in line with the mandate and scope of work defined in chapters II–III of these terms of reference and taking into account the respective strategic workstream of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee. The plan of action should include specific activities with associated deliverables, indicative time frames and the names of leads and co-leads, and will be subject to endorsement by the Executive Committee before implementation.
23. The plan of action may be updated, as appropriate, on the basis of advice from the Executive Committee, guided by priorities identified in its five-year rolling workplan and, if applicable, by further guidance from the Executive Committee on the thematic areas of work.
24. In developing or updating its plan of action, the expert group will take into account information from the Santiago network, as appropriate, and the plans of action of the other expert groups of the Executive Committee to enhance coherence, collaboration and synergies, where relevant.
25. The outputs of the expert group will be presented for consideration by the Executive Committee.
26. Members of the expert group, including ad hoc members, who are not Executive Committee members may not act as representatives of the Executive Committee.
27. Keeping within the mandate and scope of work defined in chapters II–III of these terms of reference, the expert group may prepare knowledge products, outputs and other deliverables. The appropriate branding and disclaimers must be applied, as appropriate, on the basis of guidance from the Executive Committee and within the broader guidelines of the UNFCCC process.

VI. Reporting

28. The expert group will report to the Executive Committee on a regular basis, at the meetings of the Executive Committee and via written reports, which include, to the extent possible, detailed information on progress in implementing the plan of action of the group.
29. The Executive Committee will determine the contribution of the expert group's reports to relevant synthesis reports for the technical assessment component of the global stocktake.¹¹
30. The progress of work of the expert group will be captured in the annual reports of the Executive Committee.

VII. Confidentiality and conflict of interest

31. The conflict of interest and confidentiality guidelines of the Executive Committee will apply *mutatis mutandis* to all members of the expert group.

¹⁰ The standard time frame for the rolling plans of action of the Executive Committee's expert groups is two years.

¹¹ Per decision 19/CMA.1, para. 36(e).

Annex IV

Terms of reference of the expert group on action and support of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

I. Background

1. The WIM was established at COP 19 to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change; and its Executive Committee was also established to guide implementation of the functions of the WIM.¹
2. COP 20 decided that the Executive Committee may establish expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups or task-focused ad hoc working groups to help execute its work in guiding implementation of the WIM, as appropriate, in an advisory role, which report to the Executive Committee.²
3. COP 22 recognized that the Executive Committee may enhance its effectiveness by prioritizing activities in thematic areas for further work.³
4. COP 23 welcomed the annual report of the Executive Committee for 2017,⁴ which includes its five-year rolling workplan.⁵
5. CMA 2 noted that the Executive Committee will evaluate progress in implementing its five-year rolling workplan in 2020 and at regular intervals at subsequent meetings.⁶

II. Mandate

6. Following the first review of the WIM, in 2016, COP 22 recommended that the Executive Committee may consider establishing, as appropriate, additional expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups or focused working groups to assist it in conducting its work and supporting its efforts to enhance action and support in relation to loss and damage as provided for in decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5(c).⁷
7. CMA 2 requested the Executive Committee to establish, by the end of 2020, in accordance with its procedures and mandate, an expert group,⁸ drawing on the work of and involving, as appropriate, existing bodies, organizations, networks and experts under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, ensuring a fair, equitable and balanced representation within the group.

III. Scope of work

8. The expert group on action and support will assist the Executive Committee in implementing COP and CMA decisions and its five-year rolling workplan as it relates to action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, guided by workstream (e) of the workplan, as well as in addressing new mandates related to action and support arising from guidance provided by Parties to the Executive Committee.

¹ Decision 2/CP.19, paras. 1–2.

² Decision 2/CP.20, para. 8.

³ Decision 4/CP.22, para. 3.

⁴ Decision 5/CP.23, para. 1.

⁵ FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1, annex.

⁶ Decision 2/CMA.2, preamble.

⁷ Decision 4/CP.22, para. 4(b).

⁸ Pursuant to decision 2/CP.19, para. 5(c).

9. Recognizing the urgency of enhancing mobilization of action and support,⁹ the expert group shall develop a focused plan of action, avoiding duplication of existing efforts, at its 1st meeting, on the following:¹⁰

- (a) The activities referred to in paragraphs 37¹¹ and 39¹² of decision 2/CMA.2;
- (b) The collection, compilation and dissemination of information on the available sources of support under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement for activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in developing country Parties;
- (c) Collaboration with the thematic expert groups of the Executive Committee to undertake the work referred to in paragraph 26 of decision 2/CMA.2;
- (d) Collaboration with relevant bodies and organizations under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement pursuant to decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5(c)(iii);
- (e) The organization of events in conjunction with relevant meetings and conferences, including the NAP Expo and regional events, to share information and experience relating to accessing available sources of support for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, in collaboration with relevant constituted bodies and organizations under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as appropriate;
- (f) The analysis and identification of enabling conditions for effective implementation of risk transfer facilities and social protection schemes in the context of comprehensive risk management, as appropriate.

10. In developing and implementing its plan of action in line with paragraph 9 above, including in producing technical guides, the expert group shall draw on relevant information from various sources, including Parties' biennial transparency reports.

IV. Membership

11. The expert group on action and support should consist of:

- (a) Balanced numbers of Executive Committee members representing Annex I Parties and non-Annex I Parties;
- (b) Technical experts;
- (c) Representatives of relevant constituted bodies under the Convention and/or the Paris Agreement.

12. The total number of members referred to in paragraph 11(a) above shall not exceed four at any time. The total number of members referred to in paragraph 11(b–c) above will range between 10 and 18. These numbers may be reviewed and revised by the Executive Committee, as appropriate.

13. The Executive Committee members referred to in paragraph 11(a) above will identify the technical experts referred to in paragraph 11(b) above from, inter alia, the WIM roster of experts, and propose the list of potential members of the expert group, including the representatives of relevant constituted bodies referred to in paragraph 11(c) above, as appropriate, for endorsement by the Executive Committee, following which the Executive Committee Co-Chairs will liaise with the technical experts and constituted body(ies).

⁹ Per decision 2/CMA.2, paras. 31–34.

¹⁰ Per decision 2/CMA.2, para. 41.

¹¹ Per decision 2/CMA.2, paras. 31–34.

¹² Decision 2/CMA.2, para. 39: Requests the Executive Committee, in collaboration with the GCF, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, to clarify how developing country Parties may access funding from the GCF for the development of funding proposals related to the strategic workstreams of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee, consistently with paragraph 38 of this decision, and to include information thereon in its annual reports.

14. The selection of the technical experts referred to in paragraph 11(b) above will take into account the needs for expertise from multiple regions and for regional balance, and will be based on the following requirements:

(a) Demonstrable and internationally or regionally recognized expertise, taking into consideration, as appropriate, the need for transdisciplinary expertise;

(b) Practical international, regional or national experience in addressing issues related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change corresponding to the expert group's mandate, including in priority thematic areas of work, as determined by the Executive Committee.

15. On the recommendation of the expert group, the Executive Committee can invite additional technical experts, including those listed on the WIM roster of experts and those from relevant organizations, to contribute to specific activities of the expert group, on an ad hoc basis, as needed:

(a) Ad hoc members with the requisite expertise may be invited to contribute to specific activities in keeping with the plan of action of the expert group;

(b) To the extent possible, a regional balance among members of the group will be pursued.

16. Technical experts in the expert group will serve for two years and their terms can be renewed or the experts replaced, as needed, in accordance with the prioritized topics under strategic workstream (e) of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee. For members representing constituted bodies, their term in the expert group will not exceed their term in the body they represent.

V. Mode of work and outputs

17. The modalities of work of the expert group on action and support will comprise:

(a) Electronic means, for example email, videoconferencing and teleconferencing;

(b) In-person meetings, as necessary, held back-to-back or in parallel with meetings of the Executive Committee, sessions of the subsidiary bodies or relevant external events, as far as possible, with a view to maximizing overall efficiency and effectiveness;¹³

(c) Engagement with organizations, bodies, experts and networks, including the Santiago network,¹⁴ engaged in providing technical advice, support and assistance to developing countries, through, inter alia, electronic means; workshops, including at the national and regional level; and outreach through other organizations, as appropriate.

18. The expert group will be co-facilitated by Executive Committee members.

19. The expert group will develop a rolling plan of action at its 1st meeting¹⁵ in line with the mandate and scope of work defined in chapters II–III of these terms of reference and taking into account the respective strategic workstream of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee. The plan of action should include specific activities with associated deliverables, indicative time frames and the names of leads and co-leads, and will be subject to endorsement by the Executive Committee before implementation.

¹³ Support for the participation of eligible Executive Committee members applies only to in-person meetings that the Committee has approved in advance.

¹⁴ The Santiago network was established by decision 2/CMA.2, para. 43, to catalyse the technical assistance of relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts for the implementation of relevant approaches at the local, national and regional level in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The Executive Committee has been requested to include in its annual reports information from organizations, bodies, networks and experts that have reported on their progress under the Santiago network.

¹⁵ The standard time frame for the rolling plans of action of the Executive Committee's expert groups is two years.

20. The plan of action may be updated, as appropriate, on the basis of advice from the Executive Committee, guided by priorities identified in its five-year rolling workplan and, if applicable, by further guidance from the Executive Committee on the thematic areas of work.

21. In developing or updating its plan of action, the expert group will take into account information from the Santiago network, as appropriate, and the plans of action of the other expert groups of the Executive Committee to enhance coherence, collaboration and synergies, where relevant.

22. The outputs of the expert group will be presented for consideration by the Executive Committee.

23. Members of the expert group, including ad hoc members, who are not Executive Committee members may not act as representatives of the Executive Committee.

24. Keeping within the mandate and scope of work defined in chapters II–III of these terms of reference, the expert group may prepare knowledge products, outputs and other deliverables. The appropriate branding and disclaimers must be applied, as appropriate, on the basis of guidance from the Executive Committee and within the broader guidelines of the UNFCCC process.

VI. Reporting

25. The expert group will report to the Executive Committee on a regular basis, at the meetings of the Executive Committee and via written reports, which include, to the extent possible, detailed information on progress in implementing the plan of action of the group.

26. The Executive Committee will determine the contribution of the expert group's reports to relevant synthesis reports for the technical assessment component of the global stocktake.¹⁶

27. The progress of work of the expert group will be captured in the annual reports of the Executive Committee.

VII. Confidentiality and conflict of interest

28. The conflict of interest and confidentiality guidelines of the Executive Committee will apply mutatis mutandis to all members of the expert group.

¹⁶ Per decision 19/CMA.1, para. 36(e).