

**SUBMISSION BY CHILE ON BEHALF OF THE AILAC GROUP OF COUNTRIES COMPOSED BY CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA,
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**Call from Executive Committee of the WIM on type and nature of actions to address loss and damage as input for the
technical paper to inform the review of the WIM.**

AILAC welcomes the opportunity to submit its views as inputs to the Executive Committee and support the secretariat in determining the scope of the technical paper which will inform the review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage in 2019¹.

This submission is structured in three sections: a contextual section that sets out some of the loss and damage experienced by AILAC countries, the second section refers to type and nature of actions to address loss and damage for which finance may be required in AILAC countries and the final section contains further inputs to the technical paper based on prior G77+China positions in this matter.

1. Context

AILAC countries face loss and damage given extreme events including floods, droughts, extreme high temperatures, hurricanes and tropical storms. Slow onset events in AILAC countries include drought in the dry corridor of Central America where famine has occurred, coastal erosion and saline intrusion in the Caribbean and Pacific coasts given the sea level rise or the loss of glaciers in the Andes implying loss of livelihoods or the loss of biodiversity, salinization of aquifers, land and forest degradation and increase in mean temperature.

The process of coming to terms with and addressing loss and damage is a need decision-makers in our countries have been facing. Some of initial type and nature of actions to address loss and damage are shared in the following section. It is essential that the WIM continue to be strengthened particularly in financial terms to help particularly vulnerable countries and communities address loss and damage in short, medium and long terms.

2. Type and nature of actions to address loss and damage for which finance may be required.

Needs of financial support to address loss and damage include:

Support to assess regional impacts due to slow onset events and assess possibility of addressing gaps at a regional scale.

Support to enrich risk assessments with climate data including climate scenarios and expected climate impacts at national, sectoral and subnational scales.

Identify approaches to address loss and damage based on those most vulnerable particularly women and vulnerable ethnic groups.

Financial support to carry out capacity development in order to:

- Develop conceptual and methodological understanding of how to assess loss and damage in urban, sectoral and rural contexts.
- Assess the nexus between human mobility and loss and damage.
- Compile and manage data relevant to assessing risk of facing further loss and damage. Establish assessment systems to understand dimension of loss and damage. Increase synergies amongst loss and damage, adaptation and risk management systems.
- Improve subnational action
- Develop data and sound climate projections at subnational, sectorial, national and regional scale
- Develop data and knowledge of non-economic losses associated with the adverse effects of climate change
- Improve coordination, synergies and linkages amongst frameworks, institutions and organization in order to facilitate addressing loss and damage
- Strengthen ability and effectiveness of local authorities of comprehensive risk management approaches.
- Develop data/projections of climate impact on natural hazards at national level.
- Enhance and establish Regional bodies and their ability to understand regional impacts and build resources to support regional.

¹ As per decision 4/CP.22, paragraph 2 (f) and (g).

- Need to improve loss and damage database that the risk management entities have by linking existing databases of extreme events with other climate related risks amongst other means.
- Support in strengthening a comprehensive approach to climate risk management for both extreme and slow onset events associated with the adverse effects of climate change and regional and subnational early warning systems.
- Improve climate vulnerability and risk assessments particularly to better prepare for extreme hydro meteorological events which have worsen with climate change.
- Address loss and damage in most vulnerable populations and ecosystems (considering short, medium and long-term manifestations) considering human rights and humanitarian protection.
- Support in facilitating addressing loss and damage in policy and institutional frameworks with a human rights and climate justice focus that integrates different sectors and institutions.
- Support in developing transparent strategies and mechanisms to implement and assess loss and damage with accountability of participation of actors and sectors.
- Support in further refining resources needed to address loss and damage and its corresponding prioritization.
- Support in designing financial mechanisms to address loss and damage including for slow onset events.
- Facilitate access to financial support and strengthen actions to mobilize resources to address loss and damage.

3. Further inputs on ways to enhance cooperation and facilitation in relation to action and support to address loss and damage.

The operationalization of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage, WIM, has evolved in a positive direction since its creation and AILAC believes that having established the clearinghouse, working groups, task forces, and rosters have all been steps that can help advance cooperation. Moreover, the operationalization of the WIM needs to be further strengthened with a “financial arm” which devotes focused attention to assist Parties in addressing the financial needs they face due to loss and damage.

Covering the financial needs required to address loss on damage will require exploring innovative sources of funding that are to be channeled through the financial mechanism of the Convention. The Suva expert dialogue is an opportunity to have diverse experts (including from observer organisations) elaborate on the current sources of finance; the scale of finance required; on the different forms on how to increase financial resources available; the most efficient manner of using the financial architecture, amongst other key questions required to address these diverse needs of developing countries.

The outcome of the SUVA expert dialogue; the deliberations of Parties and the sessions of the Executive Committee of the WIM will all be fundamental steps that should lead to further strengthening of the WIM which should be the key output of its review at COP25.

We look forward to the upcoming Suva expert dialogue as another important step to advance concrete action and support for Loss and Damage by COP25 and beyond.