

**Input into the initial Two-Year Workplan of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts**  
**Input by Sudan on Behalf of the African Group of Negotiators**  
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The African Group of Negotiators (AGN) welcomes the opportunity to provide input into the initial two-year workplan of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM).

African countries are already experiencing loss and damage from the impacts of climate change; as a continent Africa has the highest proportion of food-insecure people. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report concludes that land temperatures over the African continent are likely to rise faster than the global average. Combined with changes in precipitation, rising temperatures are very likely to reduce the productivity of cereal crops, which will threaten food security. Many countries in Africa lack climate and weather data, making it difficult to assess possible impacts of climate change and implement policies that will address loss and damage.

For the AGN it is imperative that the WIM mobilize action and support to help African – and other developing – countries both assess and address loss and damage from a range of climate change impacts. In order to do so, appropriate subsidiary structures and arrangements must be developed for the WIM to carry out the functions established in the Warsaw decision. The Executive Committee alone will not be able to carry out the activities of the Mechanism.

In designing the activities of the workplan, emphasis must be put on enabling the functions of the WIM, outlined in paragraph 5 of decision 2/CP.19 with the intent to ***fulfill the role under the Convention of promoting the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change***. The work undertaken should, *inter alia*, enhance knowledge, develop tools, guidance and approaches, and facilitate support, including finance, technology, and capacity-building, all directed towards enhancing action to address loss and damage.

The AGN supports the input provided by the G77 and China and suggests the following as additional essential elements of the workplan:

1. **A workstream on slow onset processes.** This workstream should be designed to enable the development of knowledge and understanding of impacts related to slow onset processes, as well as means to address loss and damage associated with those impacts. It is essential that activities under this workstream include development of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of sea level rise on infrastructure and livelihoods, impacts of temperature increases on food production, the impacts of ocean acidification on fisheries, and other impacts that could threaten food security.

Activities under the workstream should facilitate development of:

- ***methodologies*** for assessing impacts and loss and damage, including the establishment of baselines relative to slow onset processes;
- ***databases*** for collection, sharing, and management of data; and

- **approaches** to address loss and damage associated with slow onset events, through mobilization and securing of expertise and enhancement of support
2. **A workstream to provide *technical support and guidance*** for Parties to **assess** loss and damage. In order to address loss and damage, there must be capacity to assess loss and damage. The AGN would particularly stress the need for methodologies to assess loss and damage associated with slow onset processes and non-economic losses. **This workstream should contain activities to, *inter alia*:**
    - **identify needs of Parties related to assessing** loss and damage from slow onset events, including putting into place standing mechanisms for countries to identify and communicate technical support needs; and
    - **provide technical support and guidance** for assessing loss and damage, including non-economic losses [function 5(c)(i)]
  3. A workstream to develop **guidelines and guidance** for the collection, storage, management and analysis of data and information on loss and damage, possibly at sectoral levels. Activities could include developing toolkits, providing training and capacity building, helping countries purchase data, and setting up a global initiative and supporting regional centres to facilitate the storage of data.
  4. The WIM should aim to scale up existing, African-owned operational mechanisms — particularly with monetary support for increasing the technical and governance capacity of the entities, and research into complementary forms of climate finance — such as the proposed Extreme Climate Facility endorsed by the African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, which would use risk transfer instruments such as catastrophe bonds to generate additional climate finance for countries already managing their risk related to loss and damage.)
  5. A workstream to **provide support to scalable, Africa-owned operational facilities, and enhance linkages and strengthen coordination, coherence, and synergies between,** regional institutions directly addressing loss and damage, including, *inter alia*:
    - **regional risk transfer facilities**, such as the African Risk Capacity including the ARC Specialized Agency, ARC Insurance Company Limited and the ARC Extreme Climate Facility,, and support for linkages between regional facilities, such as with Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility and the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative; and
    - **regional scientific and technical support institutions**, such as the African Climate Policy Centre and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP)
  6. A workstream specifically focused on identifying subsidiary structures and arrangements under the WIM that may be required to carry out its functions, in particular functions 5(c)(i) and 5(c)(iii). Under this workstream, the Executive Committee could consider submissions from Parties on immediate needs related to technical support and guidance, and expertise,

technology, capacity-building, and financial support needed for the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts with a view to providing recommendations on possible subsidiary arrangements to the COP at its 21<sup>st</sup> session.