

Input to the L&D ExCom workplan - 24 September 2015

Coordinated input from the following observer organisations/individuals including Climate Justice Programme, CARE International, Germanwatch, CIGI. Note: this input has been compiled by various observers to respond to the request of the ExCom in the first day of the meeting. The below does not reflect the full organisational endorsement of the contributing individuals or organisations.

Action Area 1

Activities a) and b) could and should be conducted in parallel. Activity a) could e.g. be done through a letter to the AC, LEG and other bodies with the respective invitation (see work plan) and the request to present to the ExCom. **Activity b)** should be sequenced in **two steps**. 1: identify key entry points (e.g. through a **background paper**) **2:** recommendations for actions and next steps should be developed by COP22.

Action Area 1 is complementary to many elements, and could be bundled with elements of Action areas 4 , and action area 6 in the first half of the work program (Q1, Q2, Q3) with results feeding into action areas 2 and 7, and action areas 8 and 9

Action Area 2

Activity 2a: The ExCom could consider inviting parties, observers as well as civil society to make submissions. Lot of work already took place in 2012 as part of the L&D work-plan. So please start from the identified gaps and do not duplicate the work.

Activity 2d: *It is key to establish the expert group early on. See initial thinking on ToRs in the annex*

Action Area 3

Activity a) may be implemented more rapidly by building on the existing lists of institutions contained in the 2013 UNFCCC technical papers on institutional arrangements, and on slow-onset events. Options to undertake the stocktaking could include targeted research, or an invitation to these organisations to submit updates on their work. Activities b) and c) could effectively be treated as one activity, and the same holds for activities d) and e)

Action Area 4

It is key to establish the expert group in 2b as a starting point. See potential ToRs in the annex

Action Area 5

1. Important issue area and function of the WIM; 2. Formulated in an abstract way, and potentially aggressive time-lines; 3. Especially 5 a) is connected to the notion of comprehensive risk management in Area 2,- also potentially linked to the work of the technical expert panel established in 2), and therefore should follow the sequence of 2.; 3. 5 b) and 5c) can potentially be collapsed - as 5b) will be an inherent part of 5c); 4. Requires a fair deal of bringing together actors - especially at international level: Including experts on scenario-building, stress-testing as well as decision-makers, practitioners and people overseeing operations . ExCom should consider to socialize the concept with a workshop activity, and have a technical paper feeding into it and a workshop report that feeds into the idea of how to establish 5d). Socializing could also be done by engaging with the humanitarian summit. 5. The activity could be timed for summer 2016. The humanitarian community is much engaged in the World Humanitarian Summit, and a lot of inputs were prepared for that purpose, some of which could be drawn upon by the ExCom. Also there are potential UN-wide initiatives coming out of COP 21, it would make sense to liaise with these for activity 5c). Systematic function of 5d) would be for the next work-plan

Action Area 6

It will be important for the ExCom to work towards developing a differentiated understanding of different types of human mobility, what loss and damage means in that context, and what approaches can address which challenges.

Activity: suggestion to request public inputs from relevant organisations

Action Area 7

D and B will need to occur first, and will necessarily inform A.

As part of B and D the ExCom should consider compiling a mapping of relevant instruments and tools, and match to relevant loss and damage situations. The mapping would assist in identifying gaps in financial instruments and tools, and recommendations as to how to fill those gaps (this last should be included as an expected outcome). The ExCom may wish to consider scale of finance needed and options/potential sources to meet that scale. Observers and experts could provide useful inputs for each of these activities.

Action Area 8

Activity 8b: establish expert group

- Option 1: Get ExCom themes and work known by the wider UN system through the HLCP coordination mechanism, encourage/draw on/coordinate with various programs and activities of operational and thematic UN activities
- Option 2: Get ExCom themes and work known by various regional and international organizations by inviting a few influential members to be on an Activity Area 8 Expert Panel, encourage/draw on/coordinate with various programs and activities of operational and thematic UN
- Option 3: Have an influential and balanced group of experts overseeing the various expert group work (areas 2, 4, 8) for coordination, but primarily for institutional building of the WIM (knowledge network, continuity of expert engagement)

Observer organisations should be allowed to propose experts for consideration as members of the expert groups.

Action Area 9

We suggest that progress in this action area is approached throughout the current work plan, and not just started in the final months before COP22. The current Action Areas can serve as the starting point for the future, with details to be filled in the next months. The WIM may also consider the experience of the LEG and other bodies in developing rolling work plans.

Additional input: On establishing expert groups (activity 2d & 4d)

Activity 2d: The process to set up the expert group should be initiated early-on.

Considerations for terms of reference

- Where appropriate undertake or guide / contribute to the work of 2a and 2b
- Provide guidance on key factors in comprehensive climate risk management, lessons learned and good practice, challenges and opportunities, emerging threats

Composition of experts

- Private sector (primary and reinsurers, risk modeling, rating companies), specialists in regulatory and environmental assessment processes (academics, practitioners and members of regulatory bodies) experts in risk allocations from these areas, and experts in , standards, climate services, planning
- Scope of work of the expert panel / group
- Where appropriate undertake or guide / contribute to the work of 2a and 2b
- Meta-analysis, case studies, consultations to understand the key elements of comprehensive climate risk management and trends for the future

Process and time line

- Establish TORs and invite candidates with input from ExCom and Observers
- Commence work (refine TORs and check back with ExCom to ensure proposed work fits needs of ExCom; meta-analyses/consultations/gathering and analysis of information)
- Produce results / outputs of investigation and circulate drafts to ExCom and Observers
- Discuss results with ExCom / Outreach

Candidates pool: Representative from various types of organisations (international organisations, MDBs, civil society experts, private sector etc.) , including potentially AIR/RMS/ EgeCAT; International Association of Insurance Regulators; MCII/ClimateWise/UNEP-FI/Geneva Association; draw on contributors to the SREX; UNISDR; Umbrella organizations / associations (insurance, regulators, environmental assessment, finance/agriculture/economic/tourism ministries, climate services) could provide a good source of expertise and outreach into expert networks

4 b)

Identify elements of terms of reference

- Where appropriate undertake or guide / contribute to the work of 4a
- Conceptual advancement of non-economic loss and damage through dialogue with relevant stakeholders (including affected communities)
- Expert assessment of values-at-risk and the role those values play in society (to gain understanding of what loss or damage of those values could mean for affected communities)
- Expert assessment of ways to reduce the risk of non-economic losses using comprehensive approaches, contributing to lessons learned and good practice

Composition of experts

- Community-level (mayors associations, community planners), indigenous peoples' groups, planners, artist/laureate/commission that promotes cultural expression, UNESCO World Heritage; conflict mediation, polling company (to assess levels of risk tolerance, tolerance for shifts in society of non-economic values)
- Scope of work of the expert panel / group

Typology of non-economic loss and damage including an understanding of valuation (conceptual work around NELD)

- Establish a community on value and the function of certain values in society (eg. identity, peace keeping, social cohesion)
- Create repository of case studies on non-economic loss and damage on website for awareness raising among wider public → share on website, including multi-media formats such as videos and photo-films
- Dissemination of information on non-economic loss and damage among wider research community → send main research questions to research mailing lists and platforms
- Report on good practice/case studies integrating non-economic loss and damage in decision-making processes (provided funding available)

Types of experts: Community-level (mayors associations, community planners), indigenous peoples' groups, planners, artist/laureate/commission that promotes cultural expression, UNESCO World Heritage; conflict mediation, polling company (to assess levels of risk tolerance, tolerance for shifts in society of non-economic values) and experts who can provide analysis and case studies of the consideration and treatment of non-economic loss and damage in other institutional and international settings

Observer organisations should be allowed to propose experts for consideration as members of the expert groups.