

Inputs for the development of activities for the five-year rolling workplan

STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (A): SLOW ONSET EVENTS (SOEs)*

Potential activities mapped according to the modalities for “exercising the functions of the WIM”, as referred to in decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 7	Possible approach for implementation		
	Excom	Excom & others	Others by invitation
(a) Facilitate support of actions to address loss and damage			
1. Identify SOEs impacting • ¹ countries at national level (F3)			
2. Awareness raising campaign (F1)			
3. Creating synergies through dialogues, coordination and cooperation among the relevant stakeholders with the objective to enhance, share and manage knowledge and understanding of SOEs, facilitate access to information and databases, share technologies to track the impacts of SOEs (F2)			
4. Complementing the Sendai work on extreme events and SOEs (F2)			
5. Engage all relevant technical experts from a variety of stakeholders, including strengthening collaboration with the Convention on Biological Diversity and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (F2)		x	
6. Link research institutions, regional organizations and networks, policy makers and other relevant stakeholders to translate knowledge into decision-making (F2)			
7. Integrate assessment /Facilitate incorporation into planning and policy making e.g. National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) process, and disaster risk response/ contingency plans (implemented in collaboration with the AC, LEG, TEC, as well as bilateral and multilateral organizations) (F3)		x	
(b) Improve coordination of the relevant work of existing bodies under the Convention	x		
8. Work with bodies within (including the Financial Mechanism, the Technology Mechanism, PCCB) and outside the Convention on issues of technical and financial support, as well as on the development and transfer of technologies required for the implementation of approaches to address L&D associated with SOEs in different regions, particularly in Africa (F2)			
9. Tap into on-going research carried out under the SBSTA Research Dialogue and Technical Expert Meetings			
o Identification of gaps and needs based in part on inputs and outcomes of the 8th Research Dialogue and organizations capable of plugging gaps and fulfilling needs			
o A strategic plan for addressing gaps in research and in strengthening capacities at regional and national levels for monitoring and assessing development and impacts (F1)			
(c) Convene meetings of relevant experts and stakeholders			
10. Organize:			
o High level specialized expert regional meetings to advance the work on approaches for identification and implementation of current and future risk management related to SOEs			
o With support from TEG-CRM, technical meeting on CRM, with a focus on recovery and rehabilitation and approaches to address permanent loss			
o An Expo on SOEs (F3)			
(d) Promote the development of, and compile, analyse, synthesize and review information			
11. Generate user-friendly map/overview of institutional arrangements that facilitate comprehensive risk management (CRM) to address climate-related SOEs and disasters, including recovery and rehabilitation and approaches to permanent loss (<i>this activity has been indicated as relevant to workstreams (b)&(e)</i>) (F1)			
12. Expand the database of organizations working on SOEs and their current efforts to map gaps in coverage, and identify relevant approaches to bridge the gaps in those areas (F1)			
13. An assessment of the scope of work being undertaken on SOEs 1) as reported by partners in the database, 2) gaps in capacity at regional agencies to assist countries to address the impacts of SOEs, and to assess the potential regional impacts of SOEs (F1)			
14. Consider IPCC’s special report on 1.5C and its findings and the implications for L&D (F1)			
15. Prepare technical papers on:			
o Projected impacts of SOEs in particularly vulnerable developing countries/in different regions under different temperature scenarios;			
o Gaps in observational data, where they exist, and make recommendations for these gaps to be addressed			
o Gaps in work being undertaken (F3)			
16. List new research on L&D and volume of projects implemented, including definition of L&D (F1)			
(e) Provide technical guidance and support			
17. Establish a technical expert panel or group, extending invitations to relevant bodies under the Convention and relevant UN organizations, expert bodies and relevant initiatives that could provide scientific support and guidance on SOEs, to improve knowledge base and developing recommendations for approaches to address SOEs and ensuing permanent losses, including due to ocean acidification, sea level rise and desertification, in particularly vulnerable developing countries, with the possible identification of test cases/pilot projects to trial these approaches			
18. Develop numerical models, indices, decision-support tools, and GIS models (F3)			
19. Develop plans, programmes and activities with science-based approach and implementation framework for addressing L&D associated with SOEs • ² /Develop strategic actions to reduce negative impacts on coastal communities / Considering a sectoral approach towards the relevant different types of SOE, including considerations of cross-sectoral interactions (F3)			
20. Develop a catalogue of approaches to L&D from SOEs, including associated needs in capacity, technology and finance, with special focus on glacial retreat and related impacts (F1)			
21. Develop an inventory of climate change-related disasters, identify vulnerable population, and support and capacity-building for data and the facilitation of data on the disaster scenarios related to SOEs (F1)			
22. Provide financial resources, institutions and scientific, technical and technological capacity in addressing both permanent and non-economic losses and addressing economic losses of SOEs (F3)			
(f) Make recommendations, as appropriate, on how to enhance engagement, actions and coherence under and outside the Convention, including on how to mobilize resources and expertise at different levels			

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STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (A): SLOW ONSET EVENTS (SOEs)

Expected results	
<i>F1: Enhancing knowledge and understanding</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information and knowledge products available to inform decision-making processes in responding to SOEs 2. Increase understanding of capacities to address SOEs at all levels of government (national, regional and international) as well as in related organizations as appropriate
<i>F2: Dialogue, coordination, coherence, synergies</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Strengthened collaboration among relevant stakeholders 4. Coordinated efforts to address SOEs to facilitate effective and efficient action and minimize duplication 5. Common understanding developed, among partners and stakeholders of what SOEs and their potential impacts are 6. Human rights implications of SOEs are discussed
<i>F3: Enhancing action and support</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Impacts associated with SOE averted, minimized and addressed 8. Data gaps on SOEs identified, and vulnerable countries equipped to address them 9. Enabling environments strengthened to facilitate enhanced action and support (policy, legal, institutional, financial, as necessary, at the appropriate level) 10. Consideration of SOEs integrated in development and other relevant national policies, plans and strategies, as appropriate 11. Innovative financing identified

STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (B): NON-ECONOMIC LOSSES (NELs)*

Potential activities mapped according to the modalities for “exercising the functions of the WIM”, as referred to in decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 7

	Possible approach for implementation		
	Excom	Excom & others	Others by invitation
(a) Facilitate support of actions to address loss and damage			
1. Strengthen institutional frameworks to manage NELs through preventive integrated mechanisms • ³ (F3)			
2. Make available assessment tools for NELs through collection and synthesis of existing tools (F1)			
3. Convene a process to identify indicators/social tipping points for better understanding NELs and the relationships between different categories of NELs (F1)			
4. Identify capacity needs and support for building capacity on how to address NELs (F1)			
5. Consider entering into open dialogues with ministries of finance to ensure that these take NELs into consideration in their accounting, decision making and risk assessment (F2)			
6. Develop an awareness-raising strategy, and related knowledge products/outreach material/key messages that are tailored to thematic areas of NELs (F1)			
7. Build/Foster partnerships and cooperation with relevant actors engaged in relevant areas of NELs (F2)			
(b) Improve coordination of the relevant work of existing bodies under the Convention	x		
8. Consider liaising with the TFD to develop guidelines for addressing NELs (F2)			
9. Consider supporting and complementing the work of other programmes (e.g. NWP’s work on traditional knowledge) (F2)			
(c) Convene meetings of relevant experts and stakeholders			
10. Coordinate the building of capacity at regional and national levels to assess and quantify NELs through workshops (F2)		x	
(d) Promote the development of, and compile, analyse, synthesize and review information			
11. (Commission) Research/scoping studies on the evaluation of NELs through qualitative and multi-criteria approaches, in developing countries/mountain region/at the urban level/ in different sectors and regions/at all relevant levels. As modalities for evaluation: relevant literature / regional workshops and consultations, virtually or otherwise (F1)			
12. Commission a systematic comparative analysis of bottom-up NELs studies (F1)			
13. Develop NELs database at global level with linkages to national databases (F1)			
14. Disseminate information/ data/ knowledge/ experiences/ good practice (F1)			
15. Collect information, from all levels, on different approaches to address NELs through a call for submissions/regional workshops and consultations with local communities and indigenous peoples (F1)			
(e) Provide technical guidance and support			
16. Oversee the NELs EG (F3)	x		
17. Build a group of experts for providing technical inputs and solutions to enhance data and knowledge			
18. Develop guidelines for minimizing and addressing NELs in the context of human mobility, jointly with the TFD / Develop CRM approaches for NELs (F3)			
19. Develop mechanisms or platforms for assisting countries to select a matrix for assessing NELs & incorporate the appropriate tools for NELs into their planning and implementation of climate change policies and processes • ⁴ (F3)			
20. Develop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Tools & methodologies for assessing / calculating NELs & to develop implementation framework for plans/activities/programmes related to assessing NELs •⁵ o Need assessment tools for financial & technical needs to address NELs and to establish financial entities to support implementation of plans, programmes and activities related to NELs •⁶ (F3) 			
21. Develop pilot activities/projects for addressing NELs in vulnerable developing countries (F3)			
22. Provide support to developing countries to assess and address NELs (F3)			
23. Develop redress mechanisms for irreversible and permanent NELs (F3)			
(f) Make recommendations, as appropriate, on how to enhance engagement, actions and coherence under and outside the Convention, including on how to mobilize resources and expertise at different levels			

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STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (B): NON-ECONOMIC LOSSES (NELS)

Expected results	
<i>F1: Enhancing knowledge and understanding</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase knowledge and understanding of NELS 2. Link risks of climate change impacts to NELS 3. Knowledge and understanding of capacities (and capacity gaps) to address NELS are identified
<i>F2: Dialogue, coordination, coherence, synergies</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Common understanding developed among partners and stakeholders of what NELS are
<i>F3: Enhancing action and support</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Practical solutions for vulnerable countries and communities identified and developed 6. NELS considered in planning processes for sectors particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change 7. Access and availability of adequate resources to address NELS enhanced 8. Mechanisms/platforms to address NELS are developed as appropriate

STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (C): COMPREHENSIVE RISK MANAGEMENT (CRM)*

Potential activities mapped according to the modalities for "exercising the functions of the WIM", as referred to in decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 7

	Possible approach for implementation		
	Excom	Excom & others	Others by invitation
(a) Facilitate support of actions to address loss and damage			
1. Collate ideas on how countries can make plans using the best evidence and advice available (F1)			
2. Develop roster of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Organizations/experts working on CRM approaches o Available tools and approaches for risk transfer •⁷ (F1) 			
3. Explore whether transformational approaches have potential to provide practical tools for more effective actions to address L&D, gather lessons learnt from Parties and facilitate the consolidation and sharing of knowledge (F1)			
4. Develop awareness raising strategies, related knowledge products and methodologies to enhance the understanding of CRM approaches to be used by national governments (F1)			
5. Identify of the impacts for which recovery and rehabilitation is not possible and which will result in permanent loss and identify approaches for dealing with it (F1)			
6. Facilitate research and systematic observation to understand the scope, magnitude, and character of climate change risks and impacts, and to assess the type and extent of losses (F1)			
7. Enhance understanding of social protection instruments and how they can be developed and implemented within CRM frameworks to address L&D (F1)			
8. Foster partnerships for the application of data collection tools and methodologies at regional, national and sub-national levels (F2)			
9. Coordinate data repositories and encouraging coherence across information frameworks (F2)			
10. Coordinate with regional and global research programmes • ⁸ to facilitate capacity-building for the observation and risk assessment in the context of L&D (F2)			
11. Build the capacities of developing countries at all levels through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Primary research (including gender disaggregated data) on L&D o Workshops on methodologies for assessing L&D o Training courses for scientists in developing countries, prioritizing gender, age and minority groups, on development and application of models and tools for assessing L&D including gender disaggregated data (F3) 			
12. Tap into • ¹¹ the potential to use risk transfer schemes and insurance to help address climate-related L&D • ¹² (F3)			
13. Consider how the clearing house for risk transfer can be used to support the work of the Excom and the TEG-CRM / Enhance the clearing house on risk transfer (F3)			
(b) Improve coordination of the relevant work of existing bodies under the Convention	x		
(c) Convene meetings of relevant experts and stakeholders			
14. Organize: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Expert meeting on the role of insurance in comprehensive climate risk management, resulting in a technical paper o Technical meeting on CRM, with a particular focus on recovery and rehabilitation and approaches to address permanent loss (F1) 			
15. Organize expert meetings on how to promote cooperation and collaboration at regional, sub-regional and national levels (F2)			
(d) Promote the development of, and compile, analyse, synthesize and review information			
16. Signpost examples of how best to put in place institutional and practical infrastructure (F1)			
17. Prepare: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Overview of the applicability and limits of CRM approaches in particularly vulnerable developing countries under different temperature scenarios from 1.5°C to 4°C of warming o Technical paper on how national and regional capacities could be enhanced to address L&D, including for risk management approaches, such as risk transfer → based on the findings of the paper and in collaboration with the PCCB, set modalities for strengthening/ building capacity of regional, national, sub-national & local governments to address L&D o Report on gaps and needs for implementation of CRM approaches (F1) 			
18. Invite submissions on tools and instruments addressing the limits of available CRM approaches (F1)			
(e) Provide technical guidance and support			
19. Assess challenges of CRM for SOEs in developing vulnerable countries and develop recommendations on how to address these challenges in the context of a support system for L&D (F1)			
20. Develop guidelines for • ¹⁴ : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Creating comprehensive risk profiles, identifying options for designing and implementing country-driven risk management strategies and approaches o Risk assessments at the national level including for the preparation of asset inventories o Climate risk insurance solutions o Good contingency plans and planning o Premium support for climate risk insurance projects o Availability of and the access to open data through providing standards for assessing L&D (F3) 			
21. Develop criteria for assessing applicability and limits of available CRM approaches in particularly vulnerable developing countries. As modality: workshop to determine the scope of projected L&D to which CRM approaches may apply based on criteria (F3)			
22. Provide an interface/integration with the NAP process, e.g. • ¹³ insurance, emergency preparedness and early warning systems embedded into comprehensive measures to build resilience (F3)			
23. Develop policies and tools based on best • ⁹ practices to facilitate CRM • ¹⁰ (F3)			
24. Facilitate the establishment and access of open source models and information (F3)			
25. Identify • ¹⁵ test cases/pilot projects, as well as sources of funding, for implementing national or regional guidelines for CRM needs assessments (F3)			
26. Develop comprehensive institutional arrangements for insurance mechanism (F3)			
27. Initiate/Develop a global support programme to strengthen the climate resilience of poverty-related social protection mechanisms (F3)			
28. Provide means of implementation for the development and implementation of contingency plans for enhancing early warning systems, emergency preparedness, recovery and rehabilitation (F3)			
29. Provide a User Interface Platform to implement the Global Framework for Climate Services (F2)			
(f) Make recommendations, as appropriate, on how to enhance engagement, actions and coherence under and outside the Convention, including on how to mobilize resources and expertise at different levels	x		
30. Provide recommendations for UN Bodies to carry out regional workshops that promote capacity building on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Elemental framework: risk, impacts, loss, damage, economic valuation, indicators, compensation, and others o Methods for the assessment/economic valuation of L&D on population, biodiversity, ecosystem services, livelihoods, public services, etc. o Emergency preparedness, including early warning systems o Adaptation and risk measures to enhance recovery and rehabilitation and build back/forward o Social protection instruments including social safety nets o Transformational approaches (F3) 			

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STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (C): COMPREHENSIVE RISK MANAGEMENT (CRM)

Expected results	
<i>F1: Enhancing knowledge and understanding</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding of risks that vulnerable countries are facing is enhanced 2. Enhanced capacity in understanding and application of CRM approaches at all levels 3. Knowledge development in place – research and peer learning 4. Guidance on tools available, accessible and up to date 5. Common understanding developed, at least on a regional level, on effective and efficient tools and methodologies
<i>F2: Dialogue, coordination, coherence, synergies</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Efficient and effective division of labor regarding responses developed and organized by institutions, including partnerships, and geographical space is facilitated
<i>F3: Enhancing action and support</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. CRM action is enhanced vis-à-vis the needs of vulnerable developing countries and is guided by principles of good investment 8. Planning processes use tools to assess risks as a basis to formulate plans (top tier) 9. Transparent planning and funding procedures facilitate flow of public and private funding 10. Social protection systems maintain and strengthen capacity to support vulnerable countries and communities, including the poor, to address L&D 11. CRM strategies in place with tools that are adequately financed and supported, including in particularly vulnerable countries 12. Training and tools exist 13. Enhanced enabling environments for better application of CRM approaches at all levels

STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (D): MIGRATION, DISPLACEMENT, HUMAN MOBILITY*

0. Provide sufficient time to the Task Force on Displacement (TFD) to deliver on its recommendations before the Excom considers any further actions/activities

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	Excom	Excom & others	Others by invitation
(a) Facilitate support of actions to address loss and damage			
1. Enhance the catalytic role of the Excom, building upon its mandate and functions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Encourage cooperation between all concerned policy areas, and promote policy dialogue and coherence to address gaps and avoid duplication o Seize opportunities to influence relevant international policy and normative processes related to large population movements, especially in the migration, development, DRR and humanitarian areas (F2) 	x		
2. Facilitate dialogue and engagement with different organization and bodies for sharing experiences from different regions on current, as well as planning for future anticipated migration (F2)			
3. Involve experts/organizations to develop a scientific data/knowledge on impacts of climate change on displacement and on vulnerable populations (F2)			
4. Promote collaboration between experts/development and implementation partners and Excom to deliberate and share knowledge and best practices (F2)		x	
5. Collaborate with the UN Global Compact on Migration Process which is supposed to adopt a global compact on safe, orderly and regular migration in 2018 (F2)			
6. Encourage continued and well structured dialogue with relevant partners and networks working on the issues (F2)		x	
7. Exchange information across global policy processes, including processes dedicated to migration and displacement, DRR, and development policies (F2)			
8. Identify capacity needs and develop capacity building framework to deal with displacement and migration related to climate change • ²¹ (F3)			
(b) Improve coordination of the relevant work of existing bodies under the Convention	x		
9. Engage with Parties to address the gender and human rights implications of migration, displacement and human mobility through existing UNFCCC mechanisms and through ad-hoc initiatives such as the Geneva Pledge (F2)			
10. Encourage the inclusion of migration, displacement and human mobility matters in its other areas of action within Excom's work programme to promote an integrated approach to the search for solutions			
(c) Convene meetings of relevant experts and stakeholders			
11. Organize/convene: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Workshop on ensuring synergies between this workstream and the implementation of the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, including on human mobility issues o Briefings for relevant stakeholders on relevant global and regional policy and normative processes regarding large population movements o Annual consultation/information sharing meeting to bridge policy silos and sharing of best practices (F3) 			
12. Organize training for Parties on mainstreaming measures to prevent and address displacement related to climate change impacts into their NDCs (F3)			
(d) Promote the development of, and compile, analyse, synthesize and review information			
13. Develop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Technical paper on how displacement and human mobility can be •¹⁶ NELs, identifying challenges •¹⁷ o Tools and methodologies for assessing cause and consequences of displacement and migration related to climate change •¹⁸ o Need assessment tools for •¹⁹ financial and technical needs to •²⁰ deal with displacement and migration related to climate change (F1) 			
14. Develop database at global level with linkages to national database; inventory of data sets and national assessments, disaggregated by gender and age and with the full participation of assessed communities (F1)			
15. Invite provision of information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Identifying avenues for legal, financial and institutional measures to protect people displaced by the impacts of climate change o Updated knowledge on the latest natural and social science on the adverse impacts of climate change on displacement, migration, and planned relocation including NELs and the impact of SOEs o Comprehensive and systematic data collection and analysis on displacement in the context of SOEs o How climate-related SOEs may affect the potential for displaced persons to return to country of origin o Cultural heritage and associated challenges and opportunities in the context of human mobility-related to climate change, including planned relocation o Safeguards for funding projects on planned relocation (F1) 			x
16. Define a common set of research questions and evidence gaps for future research to inform resource allocation for research projects and the production of evidence that can eventually be consolidated in future IPCC reports (F1)			
17. Disseminate outcomes of the recommendations of TFD (F1)			
18. Structure institutional arrangements within the framework of TFD and developing international rules and regulations to deal with to deal with displacement and migration related to climate change (F3)			
19. Develop resettlement and rehabilitation mechanisms at national and international levels (F3)			
20. Establish financial entities to support implementation of plans, programmes and activities related to displacement and migration related to climate (F3)			
(e) Provide technical guidance and support			
21. Oversee/guide the TFD in implementing its workplan, with a view to establishing effective legal, financial or institutional measures to protect people displaced by the impacts of climate change (F3)	x		
22. Review modalities of climate change funding mechanism to ensure projects that aim to address L&D can be funded through these mechanisms (F3)			
(f) Make recommendations, as appropriate, on how to enhance engagement, actions and coherence under and outside the Convention, including on how to mobilize resources and expertise at different levels	x		

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STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (D): MIGRATION, DISPLACEMENT, HUMAN MOBILITY

Expected results	
<i>F1: Enhancing knowledge and understanding</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased understanding of magnitude and root causes related to climate change and migration 2. Knowledge and data gaps across geographical and demographic contexts addressed – in particular with respect to the impacts of SOEs 3. Showcase knowledge and resources on climate change impacts on migration and displacement 4. Consistent terminology used to describe human movement impacted by climate change
<i>F2: Dialogue, coordination, coherence, synergies</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Coherent agenda between PDD and Excom 6. Dialogue among relevant organizations and bodies promotes policy coherence 7. Approaches are inclusive vulnerable populations should be encouraged to become active partners
<i>F3: Enhancing action and support</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Integrate consideration of climate change and vulnerable populations in national strategies and planning as well as in the work of relevant organizations 9. Availability of appropriate measures enhanced to assist people affected by climate change, including through migration, displacement or other form of movement 10. Enhanced enabling environments to address migration policy, legal, institutional, financial, as necessary, to act to address migration, displacement and other forms of movement driven by climate change 11. Enhance capacities to address opportunities regarding mobility driven by climate change

STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (E): ENHANCING ACTION AND SUPPORT*

Potential activities mapped according to the modalities for “exercising the functions of the WIM”, as referred to in decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 7

	Possible approach for implementation		
	Excom	Excom & others	Others by invitation
(a) Facilitate support of actions to address loss and damage			
1. Improve the state of knowledge, the capacity and technologies to understand, to address, track the impacts, and enable approaches for highlighting L&D associated with the adverse effects of climate change, such as SOEs (F1)			
2. Awareness-raising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Produce a film which explains L&D in particularly vulnerable developing countries, organized around the themes of CRM, SOEs and finance o Continue sharing of knowledge and dissemination of products to promote the implementation of the three functions of the WIM o Of the importance of observational data among national decision-makers and potential funders (F1) 			
3. Explore the potential of combining relevant means from outside the UNFCCC including the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) and InsuResilience initiative, with the UNFCCC-tools to work towards a comprehensive financial approach that includes potential risks of losses and damages (F2)			
4. Engage stakeholders with relevant specialized expertise, including DRR, development aid, and humanitarian aid to develop knowledge and support the dissemination of best practices to effectively plan, prepare and respond to L&D (F2)			
5. Facilitate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Capacity-building for L&D risk assessments in LDCs o Development of national L&D databases (F3) 			
(b) Improve coordination of the relevant work of existing bodies under the Convention			
6. Follow up to the SCF Forum to identify areas with gaps in financial products and services in developing countries vulnerable to climate change and make recommendations for filling these gaps, including the identification of institutions capable of filling these gaps (F1)			
7. Further work on needs assessment processes associated to L&D to inform future Biennial Assessments and climate finance overview of the SCF/Need assessment tools for financial, technical and capacity building needs to address L&D (F1)			
8. Take up the recommendations from SCF Forum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Invite the SCF to undertake further work on financial tools to address the risks of L&D, based on the outcome of the 2016 SCF Forum, including exploring ways of scaling up and replicating good practices o Technical paper on challenges and needs arising from the Forum o Explore feasibility and requirements for a partnership system with the private sector to facilitate the implementation of measures to avert, minimize and address L&D under the guidance of the WIM (F2) 			
9. In collaboration with the SCF and GCF Board, convene further events for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Bridging identified gaps related to financial responses/mechanism for addressing SOEs o Exploring opportunities to identify diverse financial tools for addressing the needs of the poor in disadvantaged vulnerable regions such as in Africa o Conducting technical papers on what types and levels of finance, technical assistance, and capacity building may be required to addressing L&D in developing countries o Continue exchanging information and following up developments on matters relating to financial instruments that address the risks of L&D (F2) 	x		
10. Liaise with PCCB to identify and catalogue knowledge and capacity gaps • ²³ in implementing approaches to L&D in particularly vulnerable developing countries → Identify actors, institutions, processes and best practice for addressing the capacity gaps identified <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Establish regular exchange o Prepare guidance document for PCCB on need for L&D capacity-building o Implement support for LDCs to close the capacity gap for L&D assessment and implementation of approaches o Engage national governments to establish national-level L&D contact points to facilitate an effective communication with the Excom o Joint expert meetings with the PCCB as well as policy-makers focusing on capacity-building needs of developing countries and regional and national institutional arrangements that will be needed to coordinate capacity building needs related to L&D (F2) 	x		
11. Consider whether the Durban Forum on capacity-building could dedicate one of its future annual in-session events which aim at bringing together relevant stakeholders involved in capacity-building, on the issue of L&D and related aspects (F2)			
12. Engage with the AC’s TEP-A working group and take into consideration the outcomes of the TEP-A to identify best practices and synergies for capacity-building action (F2)	x		
13. Establish regular exchange views with TEC and CTCN to consider L&D technology in their plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Prepare guidelines for technology need assessment for rehabilitation, recovery as well as addressing permanent losses and damages and SOEs to provide appropriate technology to address L&D in LDCs and other vulnerable developing countries (F2) 	x		
14. Coordinate and cooperate with the Technology Mechanism as well as other relevant organizations and institutions to identify and implement appropriate technologies that are required to implement approaches to avert, minimize and address L&D, focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Technology needs of developing countries on L&D o Regional and national institutional arrangements required to coordinate technology needs o Research and financial needs for L&D related to technology needs (F2) 			
15. Assess, jointly with SCF, the needs for financial support to cope with L&D in vulnerable developing countries → develop recommendations on how this support can be leveraged (F3)			
16. Mainstream capacity-building in all the relevant strategic workstreams			
(c) Convene meetings of relevant experts and stakeholders			
17. Organize: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Expert meeting on options for an institutional architecture to mobilize the use of financial instruments to address L&D in particularly vulnerable developing countries o Workshop, with the SCF, to discuss key issues regarding institutional arrangements for L&D financial support → Establish a working group to take forward discussions and craft recommendations on next steps → Working group be given the mandate to establish the institutional arrangements for L&D finance, working with the relevant bodies (F3) 			
18. Organize regional stakeholder workshops to build capacity on the use of CRM guidelines, including feedback from test cases / pilot projects identified (F3)			
(d) Promote the development of, and compile, analyse, synthesize and review information			
19. Call for submissions on:			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Types and nature of actions to address L&D for which finance may be required ○ L&D activities to fund → Draft a background note → Organize a workshop to discuss definitional and positive list issues → Open a call for submissions on principles and modalities for accounting for L&D finance, regardless of source or channel → Pilot accounting system ○ Scale of L&D costs, current and projected, and needs for finance and its application to address L&D in developing countries → Produce a technical paper synthesizing the available literature → Host a special event to discuss the implications of such findings → Incorporate findings into its plans to generate and disseminate finance for L&D ○ Principles that should apply to L&D finance, regardless of source or channel, and develop a proposal for applying a set of guiding principles to guide L&D action at subsequent Excom meetings with a view to develop recommendations (F1) 		
20. Prepare a background note drawing up open list of actions to address L&D and associated types and natures of required finance to support them across the spectrum of the WIM's thematic issues → Hold consultations (F1)		
21. Analyse: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reasons for lack of observational data ○ What kind of technology related information already exists with regard to L&D ○ Costs and benefits of using the various financial tools/instruments (F1) 		
22. Explore potential sources of L&D finance by inviting submissions on potential sources of finance, including innovative/alternative sources of finance. Compile a resource paper, based on submissions and previous work done in the area → Host a discussion to identify sources of finance capable of generating finance at scale per year by 2020, with the amount increasing over time as well as a set of future tasks to explore these sources and enable concrete plans to be put in place → Host a second discussion to follow up on actions and tasks identified to prepare a report with recommendations → Host a workshop to agree a plan for putting in place the sources of finance → Task force meeting to create detailed plans → Undertake actions to allow for sources of finance to be in place by 2020 (F1, F3)		
(e) Provide technical guidance and support		
23. Establish a financial expert group/financial facility to identify and mobilize adequate and sustainable financial support for L&D in developing countries → Undertake workshops, jointly with financial expert group/financial facility, on innovative sources for L&D finance to identify financial sources for L&D other than the existing financial mechanisms under the Convention		
24. Prepare a working definition for L&D finance (F1)		
25. Identify the limits of available financial instruments under the Convention and beyond • ²² (F1)		
26. Explore approaches on how to tackle L&D cost-effectively, including via the design of social protection or disaster response mechanisms at national and regional levels (F1)		
27. • ²⁵ Pilot projects to demonstrate the use of these tools in different contexts to test approaches, identify good practice and reflect on lessons learned (F3)		
28. Develop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plan for increasing spatial coverage of observational data in developing countries particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts ○ Strategic plan, jointly with PCCB, on how to close the capacity gap for •²⁴ addressing L&D in developing vulnerable countries ○ Roadmap to implement institutional arrangements to address L&D ○ L&D financial mapping and guidelines for accessing resources as well as providing monitoring and evaluation guidelines as appropriate with a view to facilitating easy access for LDCs and monitoring the need for additional finance (F3) 		
29. Develop insurance mechanisms, embedded in an integrated risk management approach, for example, diversified agricultural insurances as a risk transfer mechanism that can help farmers, in different socioeconomic conditions, to reduce climate risks in the sector (F3)		
30. Explore funding possibilities/mechanisms to implement measures to avert, minimize and address L&D and innovative financial sources for addressing L&D (F3)		
(f) Make recommendations, as appropriate, on how to enhance engagement, actions and coherence under and outside the Convention, including on how to mobilize resources and expertise at different levels	x	
31. Develop recommendations for institutional architecture to mobilize innovative finance for L&D (F3)		

* Placement of proposals for activities and their associated functions of the WIM are indicative and without prejudice to their final placement. Possible approaches for implementation are illustrative in nature.

The symbol •^x throughout this document indicates newly received proposals to the mapping. These proposals are contained in annex I.

Expected results	
<i>F1: Enhancing knowledge and understanding</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Better understanding of costs and support needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ existing finance ○ activities that need finance ○ scale of finance required 2. Countries are able to carry out financing needs assessments 3. Clarity on sources of support and modalities for accessing it, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ gaps and challenges 4. Technology needs assessment facilitated by CTCN 5. Clearing house utilized
<i>F2: Dialogue, coordination, coherence, synergies</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Platform for encouraging dialogue, and enhancing coordination and synergies on finance for L&D is established to include relevant bodies inside and outside the UNFCCC process, including the SCF 7. Collaboration in elaboration of innovative measures and approaches for addressing L&D, including with old and new partners
<i>F3: Enhancing action and support</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Clearing house established to enable countries to develop and make use of climate risk financing instruments 9. Innovative risk finance identified and countries better informed and mechanisms in place 10. Use of cost effective approaches 11. Enhance the provision of finance to address demand 12. Support for existing and new approaches 13. Enhanced communication for accessing funding for averting, minimizing, addressing L&D from all sources 14. Strengthened enabling environment for managing action and support, including regulatory frameworks 15. Action and support enhanced to meet the needs of vulnerable developing countries and communities

PLACEHOLDER FOR ADDITIONAL RESULTS FROM THE INITIAL 2-YEAR WORKPLAN*

Potential activities mapped according to the modalities for “exercising the functions of the WIM”, as referred to in decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 7

	Possible approach for implementation		
	Excom	Excom & others	Others by invitation
(a) Facilitate support of actions to address loss and damage			
1. Develop a mid- to longer term awareness raising/communication strategic framework (F1)			
2. Explore collaboration with UNISDR in developing early warning system and emergency preparedness to prevent duplication (F2)			
3. Develop way forward as a follow up to the progress achieved on the implementation of 2-year workplan			
(b) Improve coordination of the relevant work of existing bodies under the Convention			
4. Strengthen cooperation with constituted bodies under the Convention and build stronger collaboration with bodies outside of the UNFCCC (F2)			
(c) Convene meetings of relevant experts and stakeholders			
(d) Promote the development of, and compile, analyse, synthesize and review information			
5. Develop technical paper on substantive progress of the implementation of 2-year workplan (F1)			
(e) Provide technical guidance and support			
(f) Make recommendations, as appropriate, on how to enhance engagement, actions and coherence under and outside the Convention, including on how to mobilize resources and expertise at different levels			

PLACEHOLDER FOR EMERGING NEEDS*

0. Do not populate this placeholder from the outset with action but allow the work of the Excom to evolve over time

Potential activities mapped according to the modalities for “exercising the functions of the WIM”, as referred to in decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 7

	Possible approach for implementation		
	Excom	Excom & others	Others by invitation
(a) Facilitate support of actions to address loss and damage			
1. Identify the emerging needs on a rolling basis, and prepare a list of needs to be focused on which are highlighted by countries → Organize a workshop on addressing the emerging needs, ways to identify them, and inclusion of them in the five-year work plan (F3)			
2. Continue assessing and identifying needs and challenges in developing countries regarding L&D to capture emerging needs → result of assessment to be shared broadly especially with development banks and agencies in increasing awareness of the needs (F1)			
3. Enhance international cooperation and collaboration at the regional level, especially in early warning systems, particularly for countries that have similar impacts of extreme events and SOEs (F2)			
4. Consider effective communication ways and tools (F1)			
5. Include an on-going mapping exercise of L&D relevant activities globally (F1)			
6. Strengthen meteorological data and service for development of modern weather services in different risk zones (F1)			
7. Explore possible collaboration and synergies with FAO, CGIAR, CCAFS, WMO, and WFP, as well as the work under the UNCCD which could include co-organizing a technical meeting to identify scientific, technical, data collection and systematic observation gaps and needs regarding slow onset temperature rise, drought, and desertification and impacts on crop and livestock production, food security, and livelihoods (F2)			
8. Strengthen regional cooperation to support forecasting with multi-hazard early warning systems (F2)			
9. Explore collaboration with financial bodies/agencies relating to capacity-building such as PCCB, WHO, UN HABITAT, UN ESCAP, UNISDR, etc. (F2)			
(b) Improve coordination of the relevant work of existing bodies under the Convention			
10. Dedicate a workstream on L&D associated with drought and floods to enhance knowledge and understanding, assess action and support related to approaches/measures to address economic and NELs associated with both drought and floods			
(c) Convene meetings of relevant experts and stakeholders			
(d) Promote the development of, and compile, analyse, synthesize and review information			
11. Use of different modalities (papers, workshops, expert meetings etc.) for engaging relevant expertise and bodies (e.g. organizations, research institutions etc.) to advance knowledge, technical know-how and action and support on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use of critical life-saving tools for floods and droughts such as multi-hazard early warning systems, e.g. through convening technical expert meetings for advancing knowledge and sharing of experiences ○ Vulnerability and risks assessment methodologies for risk mapping using different projection scenarios ○ Detection, monitoring and forecasting of drought and floods and dissemination of timely warning ○ Development and implementation of contingency plans ○ Response capacity (F1) 			
12. Develop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Special report on the assessment of L&D, given a variety of temperature scenarios, with emphasis on regional scales, to enable a prioritization of the work of the WIM and the development of appropriate tools and guidelines, in collaboration with relevant research institutions and organizations ○ Technical paper on projected impacts of slow onset temperature rise and related drought/ desertification on crop yields, pasture health, and food security and livelihoods – with possible approaches to address L&D (F1) 			
(e) Provide technical guidance and support			
13. Include sand/dust storms as SOE			
(f) Make recommendations, as appropriate, on how to enhance engagement, actions and coherence under and outside the Convention, including on how to mobilize resources and expertise at different levels			

* Placement of proposals for activities and their associated functions of the WIM are indicative and without prejudice to their final placement. Possible approaches for implementation are illustrative in nature.

OTHER PROPOSALS WITHOUT AN EXPLICIT 'HOUSE' a.k.a. STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM

From the non-exhaustive list of inputs shared at Excom 4 in relation to future work by the Excom (a.k.a 'Parking lot')

- Technical paper that synthesizes ongoing work on L&D
- Mapping extent of damages and losses; accounting systems for L&D
- Strategy to engage with other relevant bodies to guide Excom's engagement
- Platform to facilitate collaboration and coherence and to help draw on the work of other bodies and groups
- Catalytic role of Excom to support processes (Sendai/SDGs); complement and draw upon the Sendai process

Proposals related to the clearing house on risk transfer

- Continue implementation of concept paper agreed at Excom 4
- Provide information about providers of support for analyzing and modelling risks and the detailed design of specific risk transfer schemes
- Establish partnerships with emerging initiatives to assist countries and companies assess the risks they face and to participate in the design of schemes that are right for them
- Wide dissemination of the clearing house
- Hold regional stakeholder workshops to build awareness of and capacity in effective use of the clearing house → Prepare and disseminate reports of regional workshops, including recommendations and lessons learned

Proposals related to cross-cutting element of the framework for the 5-year rolling workplan

- Technical paper on outcomes related to Action Area 1 in all action areas, including identified gaps and specific support needs required → Propose specific recommendations
- Literature review on how L&D affects particularly vulnerable countries, segments of the population and the ecosystems that they depend on, which approaches have proven useful to address the L&D; which research gaps remain; experience on legal instruments for vulnerable segments of the population to promote protection of their human rights which are potentially at risk from L&D; approaches of national level mechanisms to address L&D
- Ensure specific consideration of Action Area 1 in the future work of the Excom, incl. in the work plans of WIM-related task forces and expert groups
- Consider collaborating with the LEG on their 2016-2017 workplan activity to develop a technical paper on vulnerable communities/ groups/ ecosystems/ gender, and start considering what happens to particular segments of the population when they lose their livelihoods
- Develop concise gender equality action plan, building on the experience of other bodies, with a view to promote gender equality across its activities
- Elaborate key principles to guide action on L&D, to facilitate appropriate governance which would promote attention to particularly vulnerable segments of the population, by a call for submissions on principles that should apply to L&D action and finance, regardless of source or channel of support

Annex I: Summary of comments provided interessionally on the mapped proposals for potential activities

ADDITION OF ELEMENTS TO THE MAPPED PROPOSALS FOR ACTIVITIES

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •¹ developing •² particularly for coastal communities •³ including by working through regional centres •⁴ and disseminate through a variety of fora including workshops and working with regional centres •⁵ and disseminate through a variety of fora including workshops and working with regional centres •⁶ and disseminate through a variety of fora including workshops and working with regional centres •⁷ and disseminate through a variety of fora including workshops and working through regional centres •⁸ and centres •⁹ good •¹⁰ and disseminate through a variety of fora including workshops and working through regional centres •¹¹ Explore •¹² and support the implementation where appropriate including by working with existing organizations •¹³ social safety nets, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •¹⁴ the below and disseminate through a variety of fora including workshops and working through regional centres •¹⁵ and implement •¹⁶ lead to •¹⁷ and how they can be addressed •¹⁸ and ensure they are disseminated through appropriate for a including by working with regional centres •¹⁹ assessing •²⁰ address •²¹ in partnership/coordination with the PCCB •²² and develop recommendations for how the Financial Mechanism under the Convention could address the gaps •²³ and needs •²⁴ assessing and •²⁵ Develop and implement |
|--|---|

NEW PROPOSALS FOR POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES

Strategic workstream on Slow onset events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop guidance for how these tools can be integrated with other CRM tools and approaches • Identification and implementation of measures and approaches including through implementation of pilot projects/programmes in different vulnerable geographical areas representing • Engage with regional centres and institutions to collaborate, synergize and build on on-going work to provide support to developing countries in addressing SOEs
Strategic workstream on Non-economic losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement pilot activities to test approaches to address NELD in vulnerable, developing countries
Strategic workstream on Comprehensive risk management	<p><i>Addition of a sub-bullet to activity #30:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CRM tools and measures and how they can be integrated with one another
Strategic workstream on Migration, displacement, human mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that developing countries have the support required to implement tools and measures to address migration, displacement and human mobility

PROPOSALS FOR REVERTING TO EXACT WORDING AS CONTAINED IN A SUBMISSION [HTTP://UNFCCC.INT/10064](http://unfccc.int/10064)

Strategic workstream on Slow onset events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake assessments of: capacities and identification of gaps in capacities to address SOEs at the regional level and provide guidance to countries to address the impacts of SOEs • Undertake assessment of capacities to assess the potential regional impacts of SOEs
Strategic workstream on Comprehensive risk management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake and build on a mapping process to determine the roles, functions and modalities of various regional and international institutions, frameworks and organizations related to loss and damage and how synergies and linkages could be established between these various institutions <p><i>Addition to activity #7: ... including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technical papers on how social protection mechanisms can address loss and damage, key gaps, needs, challenges and opportunities with examples; ○ Workshops on social protection mechanisms bringing together decision-makers, technical experts and policy makers that have developed successful measures and those planning to do so <p><i>Addition to activity #20, 1st bullet: ... building on the outcome of the two-year workplan</i></p> <p><i>Addition to activity #11, 1st bullet: Conducting and use of ...</i></p> <p><i>Addition to activity #11, 2nd bullet: ... including an inventory of assets at risk, climate-related hazards giving rise to risk, stakeholder impacts, and scale and timeframe of risks</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support research that advances risk assessments and setting up early warning systems and early risk actions under different climate change scenarios at regional, national and local levels • Facilitate the establishment and access of open source models and information, including to establish baselines and long-term projections of climate change risks and impacts, including slow onset events • Provide means of implementation for the development and implementation of CRM approaches and support the integration of approaches to address loss and damage into on-going climate change policies and plans
Strategic workstream on Migration, displacement, human mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of displacement (within border and across border migration) induced by droughts and floods in high-risk regions • Research on how climate change affects migration, displacement and mobility – both now and in the future given the agreed global temperature goal and given current emission trajectories • Assessment of economic and NELD and identification of approaches/measures of addressing, averting and redressing associated within border and across border migration induced by drought and floods • Develop guidelines on different approaches to address displacement associated with both extreme and slow onset events
Strategic workstream on Action and support	<p><i>Addition of a sub-bullet to activity #17:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Organizing workshops on the role of finance in addressing loss and damage on possible resources to access in order to implement approaches/assessments <p><i>Addition to activity #10: ...and Identify regional and national institutional arrangements that will be needed to coordinate capacity building needs related to loss and damage</i></p>
Clearing house for risk transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring and supporting the development of regional and/or global catastrophe risk transfer facilities • Providing support for new facilities, including through providing for the initial capitalization of national and regional insurance and alternative risk transfer schemes, as well as national and regional saving schemes to address slow onset disasters • Creating a hub for regional and national insurance facilities as appropriate • Developing a portfolio of actions to reduce and transfer risks • Promoting an enabling environment that would encourage investment and involvement of a range of stakeholders in climate risk management