

**Fifth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for
Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
Bonn, Germany, 21–24 March 2017**

Reference document for item 6:

**Development of activities for the five-year rolling workplan, taking into account, inter alia, relevant
inputs made by Parties and relevant organizations**

Part II

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About this document

This is a second part of the reference document for the Excom's consideration of provisional annotated agenda item 6 'Development of activities of the five-year rolling workplan'. This document synthesizes 21 sets of views and inputs by Parties and relevant organizations, submitted in response to an invitation by the COP by its decision 3/CP.22, on possible activities under each strategic workstream as contained in the framework for the five-year rolling workplan. The synthesis below is organized along the general structure of discussions as contained in part I of this document.



Introduction

1. COP22 invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit, by 28 February 2017, views and relevant inputs on possible activities under each strategic workstream as contained in the framework for the five-year rolling workplan,¹ with a focus on workstreams (e), (f) and (g).²
2. Seven sets of input were received by 28 February 2017. This document synthesizes the following 21 sets of submissions, received by 17 March 2017:³

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canada 2. Ethiopia on behalf of the Least Developed Countries Group 3. Guatemala on behalf of the AILAC Group of Countries 4. Japan 5. Mexico on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group 6. Pakistan 7. Republic of Mali on behalf of the African Group of Negotiators 8. Republic of Malta and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its Member States 9. Sri Lanka 10. State of Kuwait 11. The Maldives on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility 13. CARE International 14. Climate Action Network 15. Climate Justice Programme, Heinrich Böll Stiftung, Stamp Out Poverty 16. ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability 17. International Centre for Climate Change and Development 18. International Organization for Migration 19. Munich Climate Insurance Initiative 20. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 21. United Nations University
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3. Views related to **long-term vision** for the WIM and its Excom as well as **general principles** around the work on L&D or five-year rolling workplan are contained in Section I.
4. Most submissions elaborated on **impacts and general objectives** of undertaking proposed actions, as well as on the current needs for undertaking further actions in the context of respective workstreams. These views are synthesized in Section II.
5. In addition to the **inputs for strategic workstreams** of the five-year rolling workplan, some submissions provided **inputs on actions to achieve impacts** under each strategic workstream, and/or on the strategic workstream referred to in paragraph 4 of decision 3/CP.22 on guiding the implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism's function of enhancing action and support (Section III) and **views on cross-cutting elements of the workplan**⁴ (Section IV).
6. The submissions collectively contain a large number of **ideas for one-off/stand-alone actions**. Section V groups together these proposals based on the three key modalities highlighted in submissions as follows: 1) information gathering, e.g., inviting submissions of views and inputs

¹ FCCC/SB/2016/3, Annex I.

² Decision 3/CP.22, paragraph 5.

³ Fourteen sets of input were submitted after the deadline of 28 February 2017. All inputs are available at <<http://unfccc.int/10064>>.

⁴ Listed in paragraph 2 (a)–(d) of Annex I of the 2016 report of the Excom, as contained in document FCCC/SB/2016/3.

on specific issues; 2) events, workshops, expert meetings, etc.; and 3) preparation of knowledge products.

7. A few organizations reported on sources of information on relevant current knowledge and, in some cases, on the **specific ways in which they can support the implementation of the workplan** of the Excom. Section VI provides an overview of this information, as reported by respective organizations.
8. Some of the submissions extended to provide **views for possible work by the substructures of the Excom**. These are synthesized in the annexes of this document as follows: those related to an expert group on non-economic losses (Annex I); the task force on displacement (Annex II); a technical expert group on comprehensive risk management and transformational approaches (Annex III).
9. Finally, every attempt has been made in this synthesis document to provide the key points from the full set of submissions in a way that will facilitate effective discussions at Excom 5, recognizing the challenge of doing so with such a rich and diverse set of views and inputs in a short amount of time. For further reference, the reader can find full details of individual submissions at <http://unfccc.int/10064>.

SECTION I: VIEWS ON OVERARCHING VISIONS AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE WIM AND ITS EXCOM

This section synthesizes views from submissions on overarching aim of the work on loss and damage (L&D), the WIM and its Excom as well as that on general principles around the five-year rolling workplan which were not explicitly linked to thematic areas.

- Action/Work on L&D **should be**:
 - **Integrated** with wider work on mitigation and adaptation as well as **comprehensive** risk management
- Action/Work on L&D **should not be**:
 - Conducted on an **ad-hoc** basis that addresses **scattered** issues
- The **WIM** should:
 - Have a **longer-term vision** to have/provide:
 - Effective legal, financial, or institutional **measures in place to protect people displaced** by the impacts of climate change, as an outcome of the work of the Task Force on Displacement
 - Ensuring that countries have the capacities to assess and manage L&D; and more **effective response mechanisms in place**, based on an assessment of the institutional arrangements that respond to climate change related disasters
 - Clear funding arrangements to **assist people affected by the impacts of climate change**, in the context of Article 4 of the Convention, Article 9 of the Paris Agreement and Decision 1/CP.21
 - Assist developing countries in preparing and **implementing plans and strategies** that enable them to overcome current as well as anticipated losses and damages in light of the agreed **temperature goal**
 - Support and facilitate **international and regional centres and networks** of climate risk platforms
- The **Excom**, as the oversight body on L&D under the Convention, should:
 - Provide **leadership** to its different sub-groups and ensure that the **different strands of work remain connected**
 - Play a crucial role in refining the information in order to **minimize organizational bias** becoming embedded in the work of Excom and the WIM
 - Focus its actions on:
 - **Coherence and synergy**
 - The areas where it can **add value** to the technical work which is already going on
 - **Practical solutions**
 - Information/knowledge sharing, outreach and improving **modalities to raise awareness** to, inter alia,
 - Ensure that the outcomes of the Excom's work are available to, useful and user-friendly for countries and vulnerable communities
 - Elicit available information from vulnerable regions

- **Identifying critical gaps** in knowledge, expertise, and action, and aim to provide guidance and mobilize resources to countries in order to fill those gaps as urgently as possible
- Make best use of the limited time and resources and **enhance the effectiveness of its work** by:
 - **Prioritize activities** in thematic areas
 - Continue using the currently applied modalities of expert group, task force or any other type of **subgroup**, as appropriate and where needed, to **collaborate** with organizations outside the UNFCCC
 - Develop **additional technical expert groups**
- General remarks on the **five-year rolling workplan**:
 - Its development be guided by a **long-term vision** of the ways in which the **WIM** may be enhanced and strengthened to ensure that the needs of particularly vulnerable developing countries in addressing L&D from the adverse effects of climate change are prioritized and addressed
 - Need a clear structure with **selected priorities for each year**
 - Move all its activities forward
 - **Prioritize**:
 - Comprehensive risk management;
 - Approaches to address SOEs; and
 - Finance for L&D
 - **Conduct work in phases**:
 - Assessment of the scale of risks and impacts for extreme weather events and SOEs
 - Gap analysis to gain an appreciation of where/how these risks are being addressed; and
 - Development of responses to address the gap between expected risks and impacts and existing approaches
 - Develop detailed activities for **years 4 and 5 following the 2019 review of the WIM/workplan**, which should be guided by the vision of having a **support system** for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in place, and be dedicated to implementing the support system
 - Provide **flexibility and allow adjusting the workplan** and its related activities and deliverables over time, if appropriate and needed
 - Build on and integrate/Improve access to and **interaction with the best available science** for each of its activities/catering to the needs and realities of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change
 - Identify gaps and take stock of knowledge, expertise and methodologies for addressing L&D, informed by **relevant scientific and technical expertise**
 - Consider **lessons learned** from/Build on the activities based on the outcomes of the **initial two-year workplan**

SECTION II: VIEWS ON WHAT EACH STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM COULD ACHIEVE

This section synthesizes views from submissions on what each strategic workstream should aim to achieve in terms of “added- value” of the work of the Excom in the future. These views elaborated on impacts and general objectives that could guide proposed actions contained in Section III (green section). Bullet points below also outline current needs, as identified in the submissions, for undertaking further actions in respective workstreams.

IMPACTS TO BE ACHIEVED UNDER STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (A): SLOW ONSET EVENTS (SOEs)

- **Strengthened knowledge, understanding and collaboration**, and identification of responses to the different types of SOEs and specific concerns of countries
- Improved **data availability and quality**
- Facilitating **effective communication of science-related information** regarding SOEs
- Enabling **evidence-based policy making and planning** for approaches to address SOEs
- Facilitating **incorporation of considerations of SOEs into planning and policy making** (e.g. NAPs, disaster risk response/contingency plans)
- **Strengthened capacities** of the meteorological departments for development and improvement of climate information
- **Enhanced collaborative channels** for collecting, sharing of and access to relevant information, and sharing of technologies
- Working with all bodies 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

IMPACTS TO BE ACHIEVED UNDER STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (B): NON-ECONOMIC LOSSES (NELs)

- **Enhanced understanding** of non-economic losses
- Facilitation of the **evaluation of NELs through qualitative and multi-criteria approaches**
- Making available technical information, definitions, methodology for the **assessment and calculation** of non-economic losses and damages
- Incorporation of **data/knowledge into planning process**
- Development of a number of **solution-oriented and pragmatic recommendations**
- Promoting the development and use of methodological approaches to **assess the NELs** associated with the adverse effects of climate change, as well as the indirect climate change **impacts that may amplify other pre-existing stressors**

IMPACTS TO BE ACHIEVED UNDER STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (C): COMPREHENSIVE RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

- **Promotion of cooperation**, including through partnerships with emerging initiatives, civil society organizations and the private sector
- Enhanced understanding of/Showcasing **good practices and systems** on:
 - Institutional and practical **infrastructure**, inter alia, for pre-prepared mechanisms and contingency plans to disburse emergency aid and respond to immediate relief, repair and reconstruction priorities
 - Effective **policies and tools**
 - The variety of **transformational approaches** to strengthen well-informed decision-making processes and for the possibility of consciously designing responses to climatic hazards
 - Risk transfer
- Improved **coherence**, including among the field of risk transfer and comprehensive risk management
- Provision of guidance on making **evidence-based comprehensive, nationally owned plans**
- Provision of **technical guidance and standards on climate risk insurance approaches** including:
 - How to reach and benefit the poor and vulnerable with climate risk insurance
 - On the role of insurance in comprehensive climate risk
- Ensuring the **viability of risk transfer schemes**
- Facilitation of a global debate on operationalization of a **global risk insurance facility** through regional risk management to address L&D

IMPACTS TO BE ACHIEVED UNDER STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (D): MIGRATION, DISPLACEMENT, HUMAN MOBILITY

- Facilitation and **coordination of data collection** which reflects the number of displaced or migrants that are impacted by climate change, and displacement and migration induced by impacts of climate change
- Increased knowledge and better understanding and **scientific evidence necessary to address gaps and develop policies, strategies and measures** to avert, minimize and address climate-related migration, displacement and planned relocation
- Contribution to **closing data and knowledge gaps** on 1) **cultural heritage** associated with human mobility; 2) comprehensive and systematic **data collection and analysis** on displacement and returnability, in the context of SOEs
- Enabling a wide range of relevant local and international stakeholders working on migration, displacement and planned relocation, including those from the Global South to **work together to identify and carry out needed research**
- Bridging policy silos and addressing the **complex and multi-causal nature** of migration, displacement and planned relocation linked to the adverse impacts of climate change

IMPACTS TO BE ACHIEVED UNDER STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (E): FINANCE-RELATED ISSUES

- Consideration given to:
 - A wide **range of methods and mechanisms** that can be deployed, including for risk management, policy and regulatory frameworks, risk insurance
 - The importance of **developing insurance mechanisms**, embedded in an **integrated risk management approach**
 - Creating synergies with relevant bodies and frameworks outside of UNFCCC to highlight the importance of developing an **integrated risk management approach** including risk transfer to address impacts associated with severe weather events, which also **tackles the socio-economic part of L&D**
- Advancing discussions and expediting work on **suitable solutions, good practices and approaches** to address L&D
- Contributing to **addressing funding gap** in relation to addressing L&D associated with climate change
- Increased flow of global climate finance and other investments to **support urban integrated DRR, adaptation and sustainability initiatives** in order to minimize L&D
- Understanding of the **current and expected L&D costs** in order to raise awareness and better understanding on climate change L&D, and to **promote political and investment decisions** in order to tackle L&D

IMPACTS TO BE ACHIEVED UNDER STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (F): PLACEHOLDERS FOR ADDITIONAL RESULTS FROM THE INITIAL TWO-YEAR WORKPLAN

- Strengthening of **cooperation with constituted bodies** under the Convention and to build stronger collaboration with bodies outside of the UNFCCC
- Reinforcement of **synergies to enhance the implementation of comprehensive risk management approaches**
- Engagement of experts from developing countries and benefiting from the **research and national studies prepared by developing countries** which depend on their geographic and environmental circumstances
- Increasing the effectiveness and dissemination of the Excom's work including by **innovative ways of sharing information with a mid- to longer term strategic framework**
- Strengthening and expanding the Excom's network

IMPACTS TO BE ACHIEVED UNDER STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (G): PLACEHOLDERS FOR EMERGING NEEDS

- Provide **flexibility** and allow adjusting of the workplan over time, as needed
- Bringing forth **voices of various stakeholders** to the official process
- Alignment with efforts for **reducing biodiversity loss and soil degradation** to optimize the use of resources
- **“Translation”** of the international frameworks (Sendai Framework, SDGs, Paris Agreement) into the **local language and context**

IMPACTS TO BE ACHIEVED UNDER STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM IN THE CONTEXT OF PARAGRAPH 4 OF DECISION 3/CP.22 (i.e. WIM’s function on action and support)

- Generation of finance from **predictable, adequate and sustainable sources** at a scale of billions of dollars to address L&D in developing countries before 2020, and growing after 2020, at a scale sufficient to address the problem over and above the finance provided for adaptation
- Enhanced capacity at all levels, including local governments, to develop and apply relevant knowledge to **identify and implement approaches to avert, minimize and address L&D**

SECTION III: INPUTS ON ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE IMPACTS UNDER EACH STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM

This section synthesizes inputs on ways impacts under each strategic workstream could be achieved. The bullets below provide ideas from submissions on specific actions that could be undertaken as the Excom strives to achieve its overall impacts for each workstream and the overarching five-year rolling workplan. In the subsections that follow, the bullets are ordered, to the extent possible, along the lines of the functions of the WIM: enhancing knowledge and understanding, to strengthening coherence and coordination, followed by enhancing and catalyzing action and support, to address loss and damage.

ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE IMPACTS UNDER STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (A): SLOW ONSET EVENTS (SOEs)

- **Tap into on-going research** carried out under the SBSTA Research Dialogue and Technical Expert Meetings (TEMs)
- Identify **SOEs impacting countries** at national level
- Prepare **technical paper** on projected impacts of SOEs in particularly vulnerable developing countries under different temperature scenarios, from 1.5°C to 4°C warming (year 1)
- Develop an **inventory of disasters**, identify vulnerable population, and support and capacity building for data and the facilitation of data on the disaster scenarios related to SOEs
- **Mapping relevant stakeholders/organizations** and their efforts carried out so far
- Identify actors, institutions, processes and best practices to address **capacity gaps** identified
- 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
- **Address gaps** in national and regional knowledge on impacts of SOEs, by:
 - **Assessment of the scope of work** being undertaken on SOEs as reported in the database;
 - **Technical papers** to identify gaps in work being undertaken
 - **Assessment of capacities and identification of gaps** in capacity at regional agencies to assist countries to address the impacts of SOEs
- **Link research institutions, regional organizations and networks, policy makers and other relevant stakeholders** to translate knowledge into decision-making (building on the online database and the collaboration channels)
- Create **synergies** through dialogues, coordination and cooperation among the relevant stakeholders with the objective to:
 - Enhance, share, manage and facilitate access to, knowledge and understanding of SOEs
 - Share technologies to track the impacts of SOEs
- **Engage all relevant technical experts** from a variety of stakeholders (including Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification)

- Foresee activities that could **facilitate the incorporation of consideration of SOEs into planning and policy-making** (e.g. NAPs, disaster risk response/contingency plans)
- Consider a **sectoral approach** towards the relevant different types of SOEs, building on relevant planning processes including NAPs, development planning
- Developing **plans, programmes and activities with science-based approach** and implementation framework for addressing L&D associated with SOEs
- Develop a **strategic plan** for addressing gaps in research and in strengthening capacities at regional and national levels for monitoring and assessing development and impacts
 - Development of **numerical models, indices, decision-support tools, and GIS models** such as sea level rise models and the incorporation of their projections into a risk assessment and development of models of various sea level scenarios and their possible impacts (currently and in the future)
 - Identification and implementation of **measures and approaches** before the damage becomes too costly to repair
 - Provision of **financial resources, institutions and scientific, technical and technological capacity** in addressing both permanent and non-economic losses and addressing economic losses of SOEs
- Include and encourage the **private sector** to ensure that new investments and existing supply chains are able to cope with likely future climate change
- Organize **technical meeting** on comprehensive risk management, with a particular focus on recovery and rehabilitation and approaches to address permanent loss (year 2) (*this activity was proposed also for strategic workstream (c) Comprehensive risk management approaches*)
- Organizing **high-level specialized expert regional meetings** to advancing the work on approaches for identification and implementation of current and future risk management related to SOEs
- Establish a **technical expert panel or group** that could provide scientific support and guidance on SOEs, with the primary aim of improving the 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 (year 1)

ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE IMPACTS UNDER STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (B): NON-ECONOMIC LOSSES (NELs)

- **Oversee/guide the NELs expert group** in implementing its workplan (year 1 and 2)
- Build on the **recommendations developed by the NELs Expert Group** and consider short- and long-term activities on:
 - Raising awareness
 - Gathering and making knowledge available
 - Mainstreaming knowledge into planning
- Expand **research on NELs** at the urban level in order to construct a congruent position on the topic
- Identify **capacity needs** and support for **building capacity** on how to address NELs
- Widely **disseminate information/data** on steps to reduce the risk of NELs in an encompassing manner to address L&D
- Organization of **scoping studies/webinars/virtual or participatory workshops** (on the evaluation of NELs, through qualitative and multi-criteria approaches)
- Developing:
 - **Tools and methodologies** for assessing/calculating NELs and implementation framework for plans, programmes and activities related to assessing NELs
 - **Database** at global level with linkages to national database
 - **Comprehensive risk management approaches** for NELs
 - **Need assessment tools** for financial and technical needs to address NELs and to establish financial entities to support implementation of plans, programmes and activities related to NELs
 - Structuring **institutional arrangements**
- **Strengthening institutional frameworks** to manage NELs through preventive integrated mechanisms that consider different factors: socioeconomic characteristics of population, material and intangible cultural heritage, gender perspective, local knowledge, as well as ecosystem services and biodiversity
- Build **partnerships and cooperation** with relevant actors engaged in the areas of NELs
- Building a **group of experts** for providing technical inputs and solutions to enhance data and knowledge of reducing the risk of and addressing NELs, including how to factor these into the planning and elaboration of measures to address L&D associated with the adverse effects of climate change

ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE IMPACTS UNDER STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (C): COMPREHENSIVE RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

- Consider signposting **examples** of institutional and practical infrastructure that will enable e.g. rapid scale up of existing social protection schemes or public infrastructure repair
- Gather **lessons learnt** and facilitate the consolidation and sharing of knowledge
- Assess and promote **good practice in contingency plans** related to L&D from climate change impacts
- Encourage **coherence across information frameworks**
- Invite **submissions** on tools and instruments addressing the limits of available comprehensive risk management approaches, as identified (year 2)
- Organize an **expert meeting** on the role of insurance in comprehensive climate risk management, resulting in a technical paper
- Enhance the understanding of **social protection instruments** and how they can be developed and implemented within comprehensive risk management frameworks to address L&D including:
 - **Technical papers** on how social protection mechanisms can address L&D, key issues, 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
 - **Provision of support** (technical and means of implementation) of social protection instruments (social safety nets) in poor and vulnerable communities including through integration into ongoing relevant climate change actions and processes
- Develop **guidebook/guidance/guidelines** on:
 - Climate risk insurance solutions, defining principles for approaches engaging most vulnerable and poor beneficiaries
 - Good contingency plans and planning
 - Premium support for climate risk insurance projects
 - The availability of and the access to open data through providing standards for assessing L&D
- Analyze the **potential of enhancing the issues of emergency preparedness and early warning systems** in national adaptation planning processes in close cooperation with UNISDR
- Develop **policies and tools** based on best practices with respect to instruments such as insurance and social protection to facilitate comprehensive risk management and transformational instruments to improve and enhance matters related to knowledge management and regulatory mechanisms to be used by national entities for comprehensive risk management
- Provide an **interface with the NAP process**, ensuring that insurance is embedded into comprehensive measures to adapt to climate change and build resilience
- Develop comprehensive **institutional arrangements** for insurance mechanism

- Make a **body of technical experts** of all stakeholders including UN agencies and corporate sector for deliberating on transformative initiatives on comprehensive risk management
- **Tap into the potential to use risk transfer schemes** and insurance to help address climate related L&D
- Explore whether **transformational approaches** have **potential to provide practical tools** for more effective actions to address L&D
- Initiate/Develop a **global support programme** to strengthen the climate resilience of poverty-related social protection mechanisms
- Consider the potential needs and design parameters for a **support programme** to strengthen the climate resilience of poverty-related social protection mechanisms and social safety nets and related national mechanisms to address L&D, focused on countries in climate hotspots and with high poverty rate

ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE IMPACTS UNDER STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (D): MIGRATION, DISPLACEMENT, HUMAN MOBILITY

- Before the Excom considers any further activities, **provide sufficient time to the Task Force on Displacement** to deliver on its recommendations
- **Exchange information** across global policy processes, including processes dedicated to migration and displacement, DRR, and development policies, in order to avoid duplication while promoting coherence, complementarity and a multi-sectoral approach
- Develop a **scientific data/knowledge** on impacts of climate on displacement and on vulnerable populations, involving experts/organizations
- **Collaborate** with experts/development and implementation partners in order to deliberate and share knowledge and best practices
- Invite XYZ⁵ to:
 - Provide **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, especially related to vulnerable populations living in climate hotspots and people caught in protracted and chronic displacement situations; and policies, strategies and measures for preventing, mitigating and address the adverse impacts of climate-related displacement, migration, and planned relocation on vulnerable populations
 - Share **relevant information and analysis** that can inform the work of the Excom and, vice versa, disseminate Excom's messages⁶
 - **Collaborate** with the Excom **in disseminating** the most updated and relevant knowledge, information, and scientific evidence and analysis for policy makers
- Call for **submissions** on:
 - Comprehensive and systematic data collection and analysis on displacement in the context of SOEs
 - How climate-related SOEs may affect the potential for displaced persons to return to country of origin
 - Safeguards for funding projects on planned relocation
 - Cultural heritage and associated challenges and opportunities in the context of human mobility-related to climate change, including planned relocation
- Prepare a **technical paper** on how displacement and human mobility can be a non-economic loss, identifying challenges
- Conduct/commission an analytical **mapping exercise** on integrated and cross-cutting coordination processes demonstrating synergies between different actors, sectors, levels, but also gaps and opportunities

⁵ Academic experts, relevant UN entities, civil society organizations, affected communities.

⁶ Stakeholders working on climate change and human mobility aspects within other relevant policy processes, including the Global Compacts on safe, regular and orderly migration (GCM) and refugees (GCR), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the UN Secretary General's Agenda for Humanity.

- Develop:
 - **Tools and methodologies** for assessing cause and consequences of displacement and migration related to climate change
 - **Database** at global level with linkages to national database
 - Resettlement and rehabilitation **mechanisms** at national and international levels
 - **Need assessment tools** for financial and technical needs to deal with displacement and migration related to climate change
- **Inventory of data sets** and national assessments; disaggregated by gender and age and with the full participation of assessed communities i.e. formulating research questions, having access to data and be part of data production
- **Access to latest data, analysis and projections** of climate-related risk and impacts on displacement, migration and planned relocation for all relevant stakeholders, including affected communities
- Organize/convene, including building on the technical meeting on migration, displacement and human mobility (July 2016):
 - **Workshop on ensuring synergies** between this workstream and the implementation of the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, including on human mobility issues
 - **Training** for Parties on mainstreaming measures to prevent and address displacement related to climate change impacts into their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
 - **Briefings** for relevant stakeholders on relevant global and regional policy and normative processes regarding large population movements, especially related to migration, displacement, planned relocation, development, human rights, disaster risk reduction and humanitarian areas
 - **Annual consultation/information sharing meeting** to bridge policy silos and sharing of best practices
 - **Regular consultations**, inviting experts from all regions of the world working across policy areas as well as migrant and displaced persons communities and representatives, to exchange information on good practices and encourage the development of programmatic activities
 - **Common activities**, in coordination with relevant stakeholders, to fill gaps identified during the call for submissions under Action Area 6(a)
- Identify **capacity needs** and develop **capacity building framework** to deal with displacement and migration related to climate change
- **Oversee/guide the Task Force on Displacement** 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 (year 1 and 2)
 - Identify the avenues for legal, financial and institutional measures to protect people displaced by the impacts of climate change (year 1)
- Establish **financial entities** to support implementation of plans, programmes and activities related to displacement and migration related to climate
- Review **modalities** of climate change funding mechanism to ensure projects that aim to address L&D can be funded through these mechanisms

ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE IMPACTS UNDER STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (E): FINANCE-RELATED ISSUES

- Continue work on **sharing of knowledge and dissemination** of products
- Hold a **workshop or seminar** during SB or COP to deepen recognition on this issue and its solutions
- Prepare a **technical paper** on the sources of finance available to address L&D, including as provided through the Financial Mechanism, as well as outside the Financial Mechanism, taking into consideration: the needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change; particular challenges such as accessing support and operationalizing instruments and tools; and, recommended solutions → organize a **side event** presenting the technical paper (year 1)
- Prepare a **background note** (for May 2017 session) to draw up, from previous work on finance-related matters, an 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, and distinguishing between measures to reduce L&D, and to address occurring L&D → hold **consultations** (May session of subsidiary bodies), based on the background note, to gather further views → open a **call for submissions** from Parties and observers (to conclude a few weeks after the May 2017 session) inviting views on types and nature of actions to address losses and damages for which finance may be required, and specific issues and proposals related to principles and modalities for the accounting of the activities as finance, regardless source and channel → prepare a **working definition** for L&D finance which will provide further guidance on calculating L&D finance needs, and also identifying available funding for actions related to climate induced L&D
- Further work regarding **needs assessment processes** associated to L&D in order to inform future Biennial Assessments and climate finance overview of the SCF
 - Further efforts to enable better measuring, reporting and verifying of climate finance flows
- Identifying needs to build enabling environments and capacity in developing countries
- In relation to the **SCF Forum**:
 - Take into consideration the **key takeaways** of the Forum
 - Convene, in collaboration with the SCF and GCF Board, **further events** for bridging the identified gaps related to financial responses/mechanism for addressing SOEs
 - Exploring opportunities to identify diverse **financial tools** for addressing the needs of the poor in disadvantaged vulnerable regions; 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
 - Organize **workshops** on the role of finance in addressing L&D and on possible resources to access in order to implement approaches/assessments
- **Engage with**:
 - Standing Committee on Finance
 - Technology Executive Committee and Climate Technology Centre and Network/Technology Mechanism
 - TEP-A working group of the Adaptation Committee
 - Paris Committee on Capacity-building
 - Durban Forum on Capacity-building

- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (in advance of its 1.5C Special Report and the 6th Assessment Report)
 - Specialized agencies, including regional organizations who are best placed to carry out targeted and specific actions to strengthen synergies, collaboration and partnerships
 - Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction
 - Relevant stakeholders, including Parties, research institutions and the private sector
 - Stakeholders with relevant specialized expertise, including disaster risk reduction, development aid, and humanitarian aid to develop knowledge and support the dissemination of best practices to effectively plan, prepare and respond to L&D
- Joint **expert meetings** with:
 - TEC on discussing technology needs of developing countries on L&D; regional and national institutional arrangements required to coordinate technology needs; research and financial needs for L&D related to technology needs
 - PCCB on discussing capacity building needs of developing countries on L&D; regional and national institutional arrangements that will be needed to coordinate capacity building needs related to L&D
- Analyze **options on how to further enhance support** to address L&D
 - 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
 - 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 in order to work towards a comprehensive financial approach that includes potential risks of losses and damages; thereby, innovative models for finances could also be explored
 - Explore financing DRR and build-back-better as a possible theme within this workstream
 - Establish a **Financial Expert Group or Financial Facility** under the Excom with a role to identify and mobilize adequate and sustainable financial support for L&D in developing countries (year 1)
 - Jointly with Financial Expert Group/ Financial Facility, undertake **workshops** on innovative sources for L&D finance
 - Develop **recommendations** for institutional architecture to mobilize innovative finance for L&D (year 2)
 - Organize **expert meeting** on options for an institutional architecture to mobilize the use of financial instruments to address L&D in particularly vulnerable developing countries → prepare **summary paper** from results of expert meeting/workshop (year 2)

ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE IMPACTS UNDER STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (F): PLACEHOLDERS FOR ADDITIONAL RESULTS FROM THE INITIAL TWO-YEAR WORKPLAN

- Develop a mid- to longer term **awareness raising/communication strategic framework**
- **Strengthen cooperation** with constituted bodies under the Convention and build stronger collaboration with bodies outside of the UNFCCC (e.g. UNISDR)

ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE IMPACTS UNDER STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM (G): PLACEHOLDERS FOR EMERGING NEEDS

- **Do not populate** this placeholder from the outset with action but allow the work of the Excom to evolve over time
- Strengthen **meteorological data and service** for development of modern weather services in different risk zones
- Consider **effective communication** ways and tools
- 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
- Include **sand/dust storms** as a slow onset event
- Include an **on-going mapping exercise** of L&D relevant activities globally
- 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
- 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
- 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:
 - Use of critical life-saving tools for floods and droughts such as multihazard 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
- Develop, in collaboration with relevant research institutions and organizations, a **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
- Conduct activities on L&D from drought and desertification and related food insecurity and famine including:
 - **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

- 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
- Strengthen **regional cooperation to support forecasting** with multi-hazard early warning systems
- 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

ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE IMPACTS UNDER STRATEGIC WORKSTREAM IN THE CONTEXT OF PARAGRAPH 4 OF DECISION 3/CP.22 (i.e. WIM's function on action and support)

- Produce a **film** which explains L&D in particularly vulnerable developing countries, organized around the themes of comprehensive risk management, SOEs and finance (year 1)
- Analyze and address **data gaps** with a view to improving the collection, management, dissemination and analysis of data and information on L&D (year 1):
 - Analyze reasons for lack of observational data coverage in developing countries
 - particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts, e.g. through a call for expert inputs
 - Develop a plan for increasing spatial coverage of observational data in developing countries particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts
 - Raise awareness of importance of observational data among national decision-makers and potential funders
 - Facilitate capacity building for L&D risk assessments in LDCs
 - Facilitate development of national L&D data bases
- Invite researchers and other relevant institutions to **submit information** (by Autumn 2017) on the 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** (COP23) to discuss the implications of such findings → incorporate findings into its plans to generate and disseminate finance for L&D
- Open a **call for submissions** (Excom 5) on 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 recommending to COP23 to take a decision on guiding principles
- Identify the limits of available financial instruments under the Convention and beyond
- Explore **innovative financial sources** for addressing L&D
- Develop **need assessment tools** for financial, technical and capacity building needs to address L&D
- **Identify actors, institutions, processes and best practice** for addressing the capacity gaps identified (year 2)
- Mainstream **capacity building** in all the relevant strategic workstreams of the workplan
- **Liaise with Paris Committee on Capacity Building** and other relevant institutions to identify and catalogue knowledge and capacity gaps in implementing approaches to L&D in particularly vulnerable developing countries (year 1)
 - Prepare guidance document for PCCB on need for L&D capacity building
 - In collaboration with the PCCB, implement support for LDCs to close the capacity gap for L&D assessment and implementation of approaches
 - Engage national governments to establish national-level L&D contact points with aim to facilitate an effective communication with the Excom in addressing risks of L&D into a real works in the field (year 2)

- Establish **regular exchange views with TEC and CTCN** to consider L&D technology in their plan:
 - In cooperation with CTCN and the TEC, prepare guidelines for technology need assessment for rehabilitation, recovery as well as addressing permanent losses and damages and SOEs in order to provide appropriate technology to address L&D associated with the impacts of climate change in LDCs and other vulnerable developing countries (year 2)
 - Provide the TEC relevant information and approaches to address L&D, inter alia:
 - Analyze what kind of technology-related information exists with regard to L&D (e.g. based on Technology Needs Assessments, technical assistance requests)
 - What areas the Technology Mechanism could possibly collaborate with the Excom to support the efforts of the most vulnerable countries affected by L&D
- Organize **regional stakeholder workshops** to build capacity on the use of comprehensive risk management guidelines, including feedback from test cases/pilot projects identified (year 2)
 - Prepare and disseminate reports of regional workshops, including recommendations and lessons learned (year 2)
- Open a **call to the scientific community** (by autumn 2017) to submit papers on the scale of L&D finance → hold **series of regional workshops** (ahead of COP23) to explore needs for various groups of countries, perhaps countries with low lying areas, those experiencing drought and desertification, those experiencing extreme events → produce a **synthesis paper** utilizing output from the workshops, papers and any additional papers already available → host a **special event** (at COP23) inviting scientists to present their findings, and representatives from workshops to present outcomes → **incorporate findings into its plans** to generate and disseminate finance for L&D
- Co-host a **workshop** with the SCF (2nd half 2017) 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 (by COP23) → working group be given the mandate to establish the institutional arrangements for L&D finance, working with the relevant bodies
- **Map existing financial sources** relevant for L&D activities before 2020 and after 2020, and **identify gaps** in activities funded and on the scale needed; explore potential sources of L&D finance by inviting submissions on potential sources of finance, including innovative/alternative sources of finance (by mid-May 2017) → compile a **resource paper**, based on submissions received and previous work done in the area (by Excom 6) → host a **discussion** (at Excom 6), with a view to identifying a number of 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** (at Excom 7) to follow up on actions and tasks identified to prepare a report with recommendations (COP23) → host a **workshop** to agree a plan for putting in place the sources of finance (in 2018), including responsibility for key tasks → **task force meeting** to create detailed plans (for COP24) → undertaking actions to allow for sources of finance to be in place by 2020
- Seek **submissions** to create a positive list of L&D activities to fund → draft a **background note** → organize a **workshop** to discuss definitional and positive list issues → open a **call for submissions** (May 2017) on principles and modalities for accounting for L&D finance, regardless of source or channel → **pilot accounting system** developed (Nov 2017)
- Establish **financial entities** to support implementation of plans, programmes and activities related to L&D

ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE IMPACTS UNDER THE CLEARING HOUSE FOR RISK TRANSFER

- Continue implementation of **concept paper** agreed at Excom 4 (year 1)
- **Disseminate** the clearing house widely
- Provide an **overview of existing efforts, work, initiatives**
- Hold **regional stakeholder workshops** to build awareness of and capacity in effective use of the clearing house (year 1 and 2) and prepare and disseminate reports of regional workshops, including recommendations and lessons learned (year 2)
- Establish **partnerships** with emerging initiatives to assist countries and companies assess the risks and to participate in the design of schemes
- Create a **collaborative space**
- Develop a **portfolio of actions** to reduce and transfer risks
- Supporting the development of **regional and/or global catastrophe risk transfer facilities**
- Create a **hub for regional and national level insurance facilities**, as appropriate
- Provide support for **new facilities**, including through providing for 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
- Promote an **enabling environment** that would encourage investment and the involvement of relevant stakeholders in climate risk management

SECTION IV: VIEWS ON CROSS-CUTTING ELEMENTS TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT⁷

This section synthesizes views on cross-cutting elements of the workplan. Submissions provided views on some of the cross-cutting elements as contained in paragraph 2(a)–(d) of the framework for the five-year rolling workplan.

ACTIONS TO COMPLEMENT, DRAW UPON THE WORK OF AND INVOLVE OTHER BODIES

The submissions collectively identify the following bodies under the Convention and external communities as well as specific entities for complement, draw upon and involve in actions taken by the Excom.

- **Bodies/processes under the Convention** to be engaged:
 - Adaptation Committee, Green Climate Fund Board, Financial Mechanism, Least Developed Countries Expert Group, Paris Committee on Capacity-building, Standing Committee on Finance, Climate Technology Centre and Network, Technology Executive Committee, Technology Mechanism
 - SBSTA Research Dialogue, Technical Expert Meetings (TEMs), Durban Forum on Capacity-building, NAPs process, SCF biennial reviews of climate finance flows

- **Communities** to be engaged:
 - Disaster risk reduction
 - Development aid
 - Humanitarian aid
 - Insurance sector
 - Science (natural and social) community, academics/researchers, including from the Global South
 - Local and municipal authorities
 - Experts from developing countries
 - Civil society organizations
 - Private sector
 - Affected communities

- **Specific entities and processes outside of the UNFCCC:** United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention to Combat Desertification, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, InsuResilience, Platform on Disaster Displacement, International Organization for Migration, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Food and Agriculture Organization, CGIAR, CCAFS, World Meteorological Organization, World Food Programme

- **Relevant upcoming events/reports** identified by submissions:
 - 2017:**
 - First review of progress towards SDGs 1 (poverty), 2 (hunger), and 5 (gender equality)

⁷ As listed in paragraph 2 (a)–(d) of the indicative framework for the five-year rolling workplan as contained in document FCCC/SB/2016/3, Annex I.

2018:

- IPCC Special report on 1.5C (release in September)
- UNFCCC Facilitative Dialogue
- Global Compact on refugees

2019:

- First review of progress towards the SDGs and SDG 13 on climate change;
- IPCC Special report on climate change and oceans (release September)
- IPCC Special Report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems (SR2) (release September)

PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, SEGMENTS OF THE POPULATION

- Develop **recommendations** for actions and next steps of how L&D affects vulnerable developing countries, populations and ecosystems and how approaches to address L&D be designed to benefit these populations be carried forward
- Elaborate an overarching set of **principles and standards** to facilitate appropriate governance which would promote attention to those segments of the population which are particularly vulnerable → open a call for submissions (Mar 2017) on principles that should apply to L&D action and finance, regardless of source or channel of support → proposal for applying a set of guiding principles to guide L&D action
- **Technical paper**, prepared in consultation with interested observers (by Excom 6), which assesses the outputs and outcomes in all current Action Areas with regard to matters related to Action Area 1, including with regards to identified gaps and specific support needs required, building on further ongoing assessments of the findings of the activities of the initial two-year workplan, in order to propose specific recommendations in the report to the COP
- **Literature review** on how L&D affects particularly vulnerable countries, segments of the population and the ecosystems that they depend on and which approaches have proven useful to address the L&D, and which research gaps remain (consider collaborating with the LEG on their 2016-2017 workplan activity to develop a technical paper on vulnerable communities/groups/ecosystems/gender
- Ensure specific **consideration of Action Area 1 in future work**, including in the work plans of WIM-related task forces and expert groups (2017 and after), and dedicated reporting in Excom meetings and COP reports

EVENTS THAT MAY INVOLVE IRREVERSIBLE AND PERMANENT LOSS AND DAMAGE

- Develop a comprehensive and systematic **overview of current institutional arrangements** for comprehensive risk management to address L&D
 - Generate **user-friendly map/overview** of institutional arrangements that facilitate comprehensive risk management to address climate-related SOEs and disasters, including recovery and rehabilitation and **approaches to permanent loss** (year 1) → identify the gaps in current institutional arrangements addressing L&D in developing vulnerable countries (year 2)
 - Identify **avenues for addressing gaps** through more effective arrangements (year 2)
 - Develop **roadmap** for implementing more effective arrangements to address L&D in developing vulnerable countries (year 2)

- Develop:
 - **Comprehensive institutional arrangements** for recovery and rehabilitation or permanent losses
 - **Redress mechanisms** for irreversible and permanent non-economic losses
 - Comprehensive **risk management approaches and redress mechanisms** for irreversible and permanent L&D resulting from adverse impacts of climate change

SECTION V: PROPOSALS FOR ACTIONS BASED ON KEY MODALITIES HIGHLIGHTED IN SUBMISSIONS

Submissions collectively contain a large number of ideas for one-time/stand-alone actions. This section groups ideas that fall in the following three most 'popular' clusters: 1) information gathering, e.g., inviting submissions of views and inputs on specific issues; 2) events, workshops, expert meetings, etc.; and 3) preparation of knowledge products.

INFORMATION GATHERING, SUCH AS INVITING SUBMISSIONS ON:

- **Tools and instruments** addressing the limits of available comprehensive risk management approaches (year 2)
- Identifying avenues for **legal, financial and institutional measures to protect people displaced by the impacts of climate change** (jointly with the Task Force on Displacement) (year 1)
- Comprehensive and systematic **data collection and analysis** on displacement in the context of SOEs
- How climate-related **SOEs** may affect the potential for displaced persons to **return to country of origin**
- Safeguards for funding projects on **planned relocation**
- **Cultural heritage** and associated challenges and opportunities in the context of human mobility-related to climate change, including planned relocation Invite academic experts and relevant United Nations and Civil Society organizations to **provide updated knowledge** on: (i) the latest **natural and social science** on the adverse impacts of climate change (ii) policies, strategies and measures for preventing, reducing and addressing the adverse impacts of climate-related displacement, migration, and planned relocation on vulnerable populations
- Views on **types and nature of actions** to address losses and damages for which finance may be required, and specific issues and proposals related to principles and modalities for the accounting of the activities as finance, regardless source and channel
- **Scale of L&D costs** (current and projected) and **needs for finance and its application** to address L&D in developing countries
- **Principles** that should apply to L&D finance, regardless of source or channel
- Principles and **modalities for accounting** for L&D finance, regardless of source or channel
- **Potential sources** of finance, including innovative/alternative sources of finance
- Positive list of L&D **activities to fund**
- Papers on the **scale** of L&D finance

EVENTS, WORKSHOPS, EXPERT MEETINGS, ETC.*Expert meetings on:*

- Advancing the work on **approaches for identification and implementation of current and future risk management** related to SOEs (high-level specialized expert regional meetings)
- Comprehensive risk management, with a particular focus on **recovery and rehabilitation** and **approaches to address permanent loss** (with support of the Technical Expert Group) (year 2)
- **Role of insurance** in comprehensive climate risk management, resulting in a technical paper
- How to **promote cooperation and collaboration** at regional, sub-regional, and national levels
- Options for an **institutional architecture** to mobilize the use of financial instruments to address L&D in particularly vulnerable developing countries (year 2)
- Jointly with:
 - TEC on **discussing technology needs** of developing countries on L&D; regional and national institutional arrangements required to coordinate technology needs; research and financial needs for L&D related to technology needs
 - PCCB on **discussing capacity building needs** of developing countries on L&D; regional and national institutional arrangements that will be needed to coordinate capacity building needs related to L&D

Workshops on:

- Developing countries on **methodologies for assessing losses and damages** including an **inventory of assets at risk**, climate-related hazards giving rise to risk, stakeholder impacts, and scale and timeframe of risks
- Determining the **scope of projected L&D** to which comprehensive risk management approaches may apply (year 1)
- **Social protection mechanisms** bringing together decision-makers, technical experts and policy makers that have developed successful measures and those planning to do so
- Needs for various groups of countries, perhaps countries with **low lying areas**, those experiencing **drought and desertification**, those experiencing **extreme events** (series of regional workshops, ahead of COP23)
- **Synergies with the implementation of the Sendai Framework** on Disaster Risk Reduction, including on human mobility issues
- Coordination of **building capacity** at regional and national levels **to assess and quantify NELs**
- Building awareness of and capacity in **effective use of the clearing house** (regional stakeholder workshops) (year 1)
- Building capacity on the **use of comprehensive risk management guidelines**, including feedback from test cases/pilot projects identified (*regional stakeholder workshops*) (year 2)

- **Emerging needs**, ways to identify them
- Key issues regarding **institutional arrangements for L&D financial support** (with SCF, 2nd half 2017)
- A **plan** for putting in place the sources of finance (in 2018), including responsibility for key tasks
- **Innovative sources for L&D finance** including from carbon tax, carbon trading percentage, International Airline Passengers Levy (IAPAL) and Bunker Fuel Levy in order to identify financial sources for L&D other than the existing financial mechanisms under the Convention (jointly with Financial Expert Group/ Financial Facility) (year 2)
- Deepening **recognition of financial instruments and resources**, including those provided by private sectors (*during SB or COP*)
- **Definitional** and positive list issues (May 2016)

Consultations:

- To **bridge policy silos and sharing of best practices**; invite experts working across policy areas from all regions of the world with full and informed participation of affected communities and local leadership (*annual consultation/information sharing meeting*)
- **Exchange information on good practices** and encourage the development of programmatic activities

Trainings:

- **Train 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
- Build capacity of Parties on **mainstreaming measures to prevent and address displacement** related to climate change impacts into their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

Other ideas for events:

- Side event **presenting the technical paper on sources of finance** available to address L&D, including as provided by the Financial Mechanism, as well as outside the Financial Mechanism (year 1)
- Special event (at COP23) inviting **scientists to present their findings**, and representatives from workshops to present outcomes
- **Webinars/virtual or participatory workshops** (on the evaluation of NELs, through qualitative and multi-criteria approaches)
- **Briefings for relevant stakeholders** on relevant global and regional policy and normative processes regarding large population movements, especially related to migration, displacement, planned relocation, development, human rights, disaster risk reduction and humanitarian areas.
- Events (e.g. forums, expert meetings etc.), in collaboration with the SCF and GCF Board, for **bridging the identified gaps** related to financial responses/mechanism for addressing SOEs; exploring opportunities to identify diverse financial tools for addressing the needs of the poor in disadvantaged vulnerable regions; 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; organizing workshops on the role of finance in addressing L&D and on possible resources to access in order to implement approaches/assessments

PREPARATION OF KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS*Technical papers:*

- Identify **gaps in work being undertaken on SOEs** to address gaps
- How **social protection mechanisms** can address L&D, key issues, gaps, needs, challenges and opportunities with examples
- How **displacement and human mobility** can be a **non-economic loss**, identifying challenges
- What **types and levels of finance, technical assistance, and capacity building** may be required to addressing L&D in developing countries
- 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
- Projected **impacts of SOEs in** particularly vulnerable developing countries under different temperature scenarios, from 1.5°C to 4°C warming. This paper should also identify gaps in observational data where they exist and make recommendations for these gaps to be addressed (year 1)
- **Synthesize the available literature** (consider working with a scientific journal to produce a special edition on the basis of the submitted papers)
- Assess the **outputs and outcomes in all current action areas** with regard to matters related to Action Area 1, including with regards to identified gaps and specific support needs required, building on further ongoing assessments of the findings of the activities of the initial two-year workplan, in order to propose specific recommendations in the report to the COP
- How **national and regional capacities** could be enhanced to address L&D, including for risk management approaches, such as risk transfer (e.g. regional insurance)
- **Sources of finance** available to address L&D, including as provided through the Financial Mechanism, as well as outside the Financial Mechanism (year 1)

Audio-visual:

- **Film** which explains L&D in particularly vulnerable developing countries, organized around the themes of comprehensive risk management, SOEs and finance (year 1)

Guidelines:

- Creating **comprehensive risk profiles**, identifying options for designing and implementing country-driven risk management strategies and approaches, including risk reduction, risk transfer and risk sharing mechanisms building on the outcome of the activities under Action Area 2 of the initial two-year workplan (TEG)
- Good **contingency plans and planning**
- For PCCB on need for L&D **capacity building** (year 2)

- For **technology need assessment for rehabilitation, recovery** as well as **addressing permanent losses and damages and SOEs** in order to provide appropriate technology to address L&D associated with the impacts of climate change in LDCs and other vulnerable developing countries (year 2)
- **Climate risk insurance solutions**, defining principles for approaches engaging most vulnerable and poor beneficiaries on:
 - Good contingency plans and planning
 - Premium support for climate risk insurance projects
 - Enhance the availability of and the access to open data through providing standards for assessing L&D

Mapping:

- **Analytical mapping exercise** on integrated and cross-cutting coordination processes demonstrating synergies between different actors, sectors, levels, but also gaps and opportunities
- On-going **mapping exercise of L&D** relevant activities globally
- Of existing **financial sources** relevant for L&D activities before 2020 and after 2020, and identify gaps in activities funded and on the scale needed
- **Mapping process to determine the roles, functions, and modalities** of various regional and international institutions, frameworks, and organizations related to L&D and how synergies and linkages could be established between these various institutions
- User-friendly **map/overview of institutional arrangements** that facilitate comprehensive risk management to address climate-related SOEs and disasters, including recovery and rehabilitation and approaches to permanent loss (year 1)

Others ideas for written material:

- 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
- Background note to draw up, from previous work on finance-related matters, an **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, and distinguishing between measures to reduce L&D, and to address occurring L&D
- **Resource paper based on submissions** received and previous work done in the area
- Synthesis paper utilizing **output from the workshops, papers** and any additional papers already available
- Summary paper from **results of expert meeting/workshop** organized (year 2)
- **Roster of available tools and approaches** for risk transfer, leverage the work and expertise of the Technical Expert Group

- **Roadmap for implementing more effective arrangements** to address L&D in developing vulnerable countries (year 2-3)
- Literature review on how **L&D affects particularly vulnerable countries, segments of the population and the ecosystems that they depend on** (consider collaborating with the LEG on their 2016-2017 workplan activity to develop a technical paper on vulnerable communities/ groups/ ecosystems/gender)
- Development of **numerical models, indices, decision-support tools, and GIS models** such as sea level rise models and the incorporation of their projections into a risk assessment and development of models of various sea level scenarios and their possible impacts of SOEs (currently and in the future)

SECTION VI: WAYS IN WHICH ORGANIZATIONS CAN SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORKPLAN

This section provides a brief overview of specific ways in which some organizations can support the work of the Excom, as reported by respective organizations.

CARE can contribute:

- Wealth of experience and evidence from its work with vulnerable countries and people, including in the areas of community-level social safety nets
- Climate risk insurance and contingency planning
- Integrated risk management
- Social protection programmes

Munich Climate Insurance Initiative can share lessons learned from lighthouse projects. In respect of workstream (c), MCII has indicated that as a deliverable of its joint project with GIZ, Advancing Climate Risk Insurance Plus (ACRI+), MCII will develop an online database showcasing international good practice examples of successful climate risk insurance projects.

United Nations University – Institute for Environment and Human Security, through its different academic sections, offered its partnership to activities of the Excom to:

- Be a qualified academic partner to facilitate discussions on ecosystem-related L&D as part of the NELs workstream
- Act as a scientific partner with regards to risk and vulnerability assessments, especially around global risk rankings at country level and the identification of current and future (i.e. emerging) vulnerability hotspots
- Galvanize science–policy–practice discussions relevant to the implementation of the WIM, as appropriate.

ICLEI signaled interest in contributing to consultations on the clearing house for risk transfer, through its collaborative initiative with UNEP’s Principles for Sustainable Insurance (PSI) (which aims to create the largest collaboration between the insurance industry and cities).

International Organization for Migration shared examples of potential common activities for the Excom, contained in Annex I of IOM’s [submission](#)

Links to relevant publications and resources included in submissions:

- UNU Policy Brief: Loss and Damage – Livelihood Resilience: https://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:5855/Loss_and_damage_Policy_Brief_10.pdf (UNU)
- UNU World Risk Report: <https://ehs.unu.edu/blog/articles/world-risk-report-2016-the-importance-of-infrastructure.html> (UNU-EHS)
- MCII Pro-Poor Principles for Climate Risk Insurance: <http://bit.ly/2eLjDdZ>
- MCII Policy Report 2016: Making Climate Risk Insurance Work for the Most Vulnerable: Seven Guiding Principles. Available at: <http://bit.ly/2eLjDdZ>
- MCII issue paper on premium support: http://www.climate-insurance.org/fileadmin/mcii/documents/20160916_key_messages_MCII_Expert_Workshop_on_Premium_Support.pdf.
- MCII Climate risk insurance for the poor and vulnerable: http://www.climate-insurance.org/fileadmin/mcii/documents/MCII_2016_CRI_for_the_Poor_and_Vulnerable_full_study_lo-res.pdf
- ICCCAD publications: <http://www.icccad.net/loss-and-damage/#>
- CAN's submission to the Excom on financial instruments to address loss and damage: http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/can_submission_to_the_excom_of_the_wim_on_loss_and_damage_finance.pdf
- Finance for Loss and Damage: Marrakech and beyond, BOND DEG Working Paper: https://www.bond.org.uk/sites/default/files/resource-documents/deg_ld_series_finance_for_loss_and_damage_nov16_final-1.pdf
- CARE Adaptation Good Practice Checklist: <http://careclimatechange.org/publications/adaptation-good-practice-checklist/>
- Aerosols optical and physical characteristics and direct radiative forcing during a "Shamal" dust storm: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/263036534_Aerosols_optical_and_physical_characteristics_and_direct_radiative_forcing_during_a_Shamal_dust_storm_a_case_study
- The impact of dust storms on the Arabian Peninsula and the Red Sea: <http://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/15/199/2015/>
- Influence of Land Degradation on the Local Rate of Dust Fallout in Kuwait: http://file.scirp.org/pdf/ACS_2014072814171506.pdf
- Combating Desertification and Land Degradation: Proven Practices from Asia and the Pacific: <http://www.unccd.int/Lists/SiteDocumentLibrary/Publications/Combating%20Desertification%20and%20Land%20Degradation%20Asia%20Pacific.pdf>
- World Population Prospects: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/>
- Investing in Urban Resilience: Protecting and Promoting Development in a Changing World: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2016/10/12/world-bank-investing-in-urban-resilience-can-save-the-worlds-cities-billions-each-year-and-keep-millions-out-of-poverty>

ANNEXES: VIEWS FOR POSSIBLE WORK BY THE SUBSTRUCTURES OF THE EXCOM

The annexes I to III to this document synthesize views from the submissions related to possible work by the substructures of the Excom. Annex I brings together views related to an expert group on non-economic losses. Annex II relates to views on the task force on displacement. Annex III contains views expressed about a technical expert group on comprehensive risk management and transformational approaches.

Annex I: Actions proposed to be undertaken by an expert group on non-economic losses

- Contribution to overview of NELs (year 1)
- Implementation of its workplan (year 1)
- Consider liaising with the Task Force on Displacement to develop guidelines for addressing NELs in the context of human mobility (year 1)
- Development of guidelines for minimizing and addressing NELs in the context of human mobility jointly with task force on displacement (year 2)
- Develop means to assess and address NELs including to:
 - Ensure the availability of current assessment tools for NELs through collection and synthesis of existing tools and developing new appropriate tools;
 - Coordinate the building of capacity at regional and national levels to assess and quantify NELs through workshops
 - Develop mechanisms or platforms for assisting countries to select a matrix for assessing NELs and incorporate the appropriate tools for NELs into their planning and implementation of climate change policies costing processes
 - Research what NELs are, how it is being experienced in developing countries and how NELs can be addressed
 - Provide support to developing countries to assess and address NELs
 - Pilot activities

Annex II: Actions proposed to be undertaken by the Task Force on Displacement

- Initial face-to-face meeting and preparation of draft workplan (year 1)
- Build on outcomes from technical meeting in Casablanca with a clear focus on climate-related displacement and associated challenges (year 1)
- Develop and disseminate outcomes of existing and expected displacement along with wide dissemination of recommendations developed for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change
- Develop recommendations for facilitating the implementation of protection of people displaced by the impacts of climate change (year 2)
- 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
- 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
- Research on how climate effects and will affect migration, displacement and human mobility (current and future risk mapping of migration in light of the agreed temperature goal)
- Assessment of displacement (within border and across border migration) induced by droughts and floods in high-risk regions
- Assessment of economic and non-economic losses and identification of approaches/measures of addressing averting and redressing associated with within border and across border migration induced by drought and floods
- Development of guidelines on the different approaches (avert, minimize and address) of displacement associated with both climate change extreme and SOEs
- Facilitation of dialogue and engagement with different organization and bodies including through platforms and expert meetings for sharing experiences from different regions on current as well as planning for future anticipated migration
- Organize regular briefings to the Excom to inform and discuss progress made and in order for the Excom to guide, facilitate and promote the work of the Task F
- Structure institutional arrangements within the framework of Task Force and developing international rules and regulations to deal with to deal with displacement and migration related to climate change

Annex III: Actions proposed to be undertaken by the Technical Expert Group on comprehensive risk management and transformational approaches

- Initial face-to-face meeting and preparation of draft workplan (year 1)
- Develop methodologies and guidelines to be used by national governments to enhance knowledge and understanding, identify gaps, and prepare action-plans on comprehensive risk management, including issues related to finance, data, technology, regulatory environments and capacity-building, that can be used to develop strategies at national level (year 2)
- Develop criteria for assessing applicability and limits of available comprehensive risk management approaches in particularly vulnerable developing countries
 - Organize a workshop with the aim of determining the scope of projected L&D to which comprehensive risk management approaches may apply based on criteria developed and taking into consideration the technical paper on projected impacts of SOEs in particularly vulnerable developing countries under different temperature scenarios (year 1)
- Prepare a written overview of the applicability and limits of comprehensive risk management approaches in particularly vulnerable developing countries under different temperature scenarios from 1.5°C to 4°C of warming (year 1)
- Develop national or regional guidelines, where appropriate, for comprehensive risk management needs assessments, including recovery and rehabilitation and approaches to address permanent loss (year 2)
- Identify test cases/pilot projects, as well as sources of funding, for implementing national or regional guidelines for comprehensive risk management needs assessments (year 2)
- Provide recommendations for UN bodies to carry out regional workshops that promote capacity building
- Could draft recommendations on key guidance elements for climate-resilient contingency plans
- Consider developing a roster of available tools and approaches for risk transfer, leverage the work and expertise of the Technical Expert Group
- Develop guidelines for creating comprehensive risk profiles, identifying options for designing and implementing country-driven risk management strategies and approaches, including risk reduction, risk transfer and risks haring mechanisms building on the outcome of the activities under Action Area 2 of the initial two-year workplan
- Prepare a technical paper on how national and regional capacities could be enhanced to address L&D, including for risk management approaches, such as risk transfer (e.g. regional insurance) → based on the findings of the paper and in collaboration with the PCCB, set modalities for strengthening/building capacity of regional, national, sub-national and local governments to address the threat of L&D
- Build the capacities of developing countries at all levels including through:

- Conducting and use of primary research (including gender disaggregated data) on L&D;
 - Organizing workshops for developing countries on methodologies for assessing losses and damages including an inventory of assets at risk, climate-related hazards giving rise to risk, stakeholder impacts, and scale and timeframe of risks;
 - 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.
- Provide means of implementation for the development and implementation of contingency plans for enhancing early warning systems, emergency preparedness, recovery and rehabilitation
 - 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, including economic and non-economic losses
 - Support research that advances risk assessments and setting up early warning systems and early warning actions under different climate change scenarios at regional, national and local levels
 - Build on the work of the two-year work plan, providing guidance on data collection standards, tools, and methodologies for characterizing L&D, including likely bio-physical and socio-economic impacts
 - Foster partnerships for the application of data collection tools and methodologies at regional, national and sub-national 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 SOEs
 - Coordinate data repositories and encouraging coherence across information frameworks
 - Organize expert meetings on how to promote cooperation and collaboration at regional, sub-regional, and national levels
 - Undertake a mapping process to determine the roles, functions, and modalities of various regional and international institutions, frameworks, and organizations related to L&D and how synergies and linkages could be established between these various institutions
 - Provide a user interface platform to implement the Global Framework for Climate Services