



LOSS AND DAMAGE

ONLINE
GUIDE

IN THIS ONLINE GUIDE, YOU WILL LEARN ABOUT...

WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM FOR LOSS AND DAMAGE

Executive Committee

Guiding the implementation of the functions
of the Mechanism

(Technical arms of
the Committee)



(Workplan)



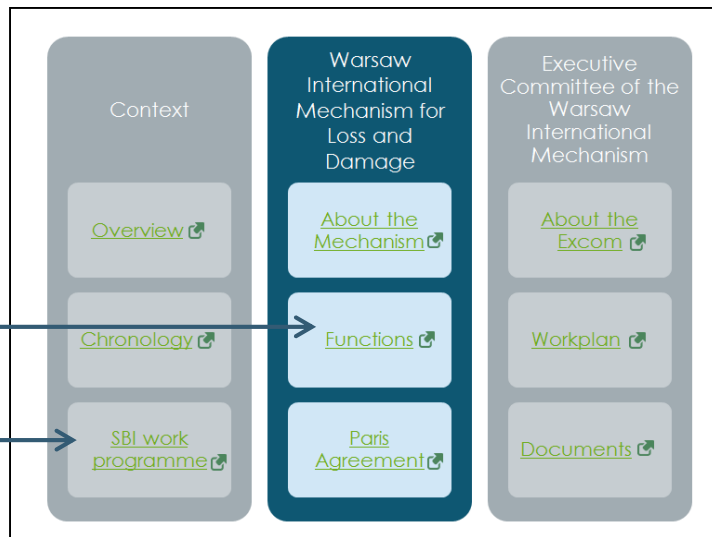
(Paris
mandates)



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Highlighted boxes indicate where you are on the navigation panel.

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COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Excom comprises 20 members, as follows:

- 10 members from [Annex I Parties](#);
- 10 members from [non-Annex I Parties](#), of which:
 - 2 members each from Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin American and Caribbean
 - 1 member from SIDS
 - 1 member from the LDCs
 - 2 additional members from non-Annex I Parties.

[The current members of the Excom](#)

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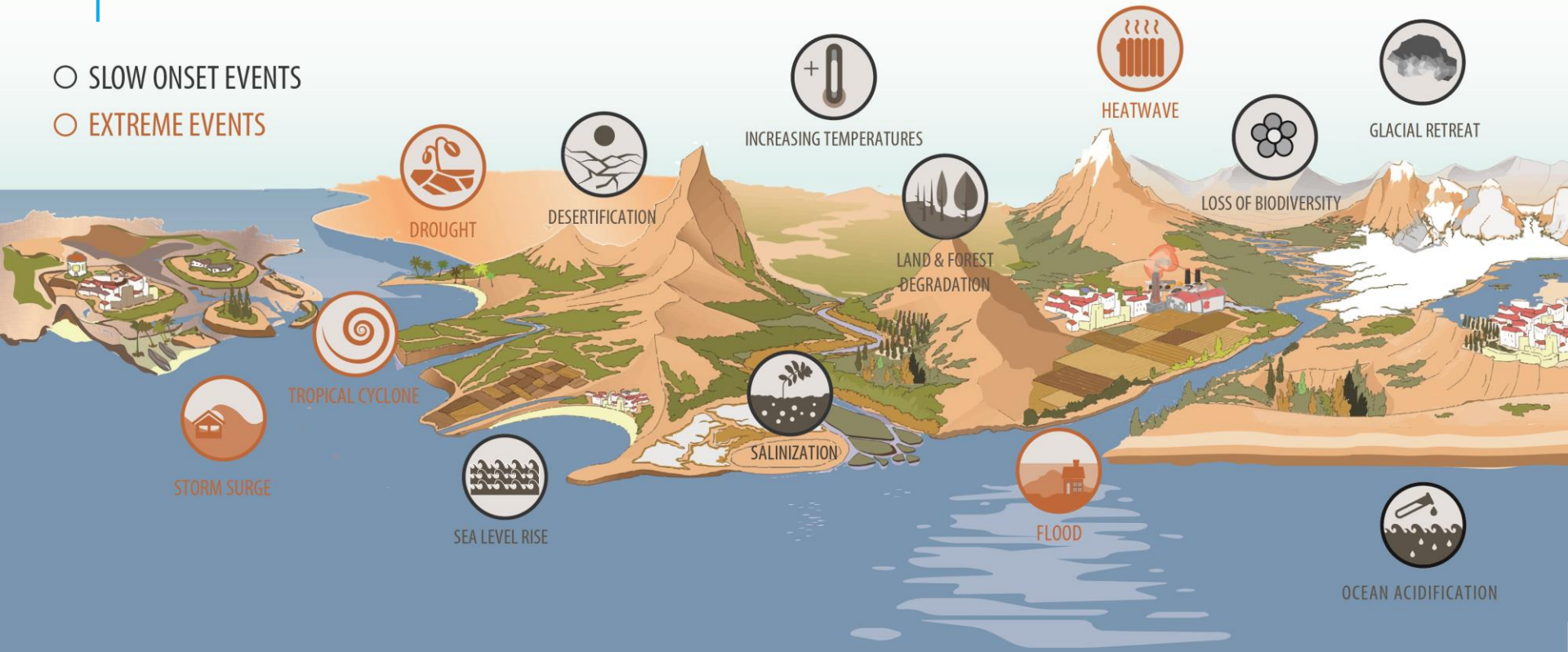
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OVERVIEW

○ SLOW ONSET EVENTS

○ EXTREME EVENTS



ECONOMIC LOSSES

INCOME

PHYSICAL ASSETS



BUSINESS OPERATIONS



AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



TOURISM



INFRASTRUCTURE



PROPERTY



NON-ECONOMIC LOSSES

INDIVIDUALS

SOCIETY

ENVIRONMENT



LIFE



HEALTH



HUMAN MOBILITY



TERRITORY



CULTURAL HERITAGE



INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE



SOCIETAL/CULTURAL IDENTITY



BIODIVERSITY



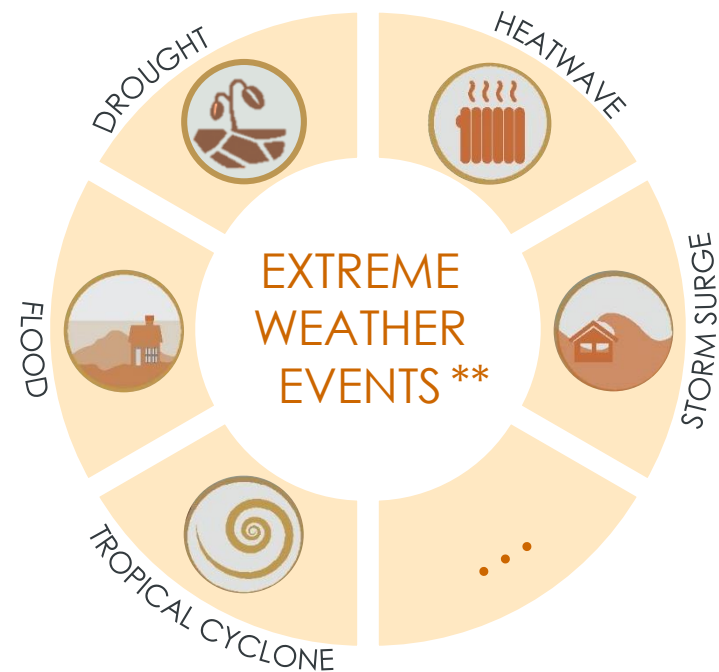
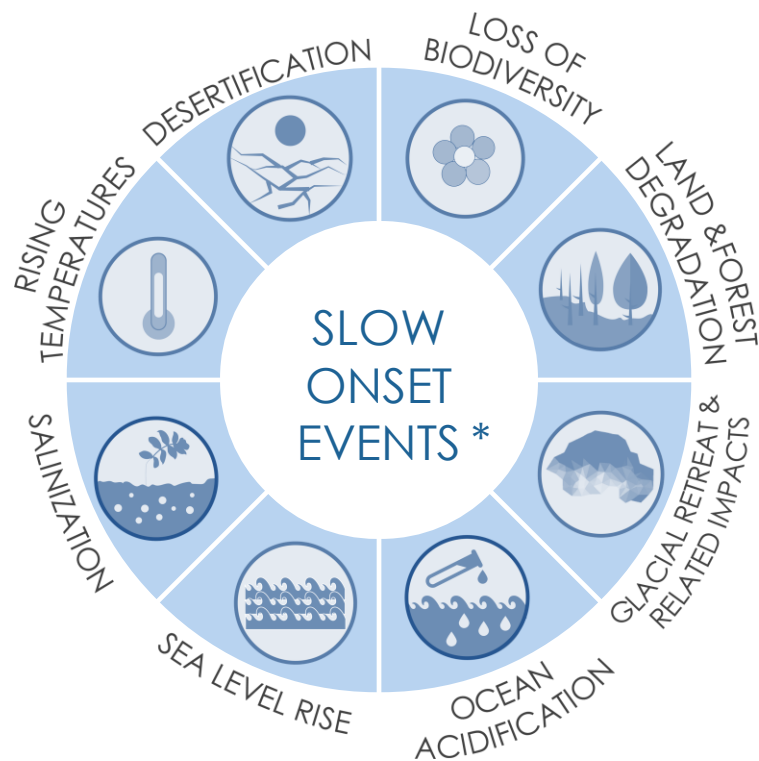
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES





IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Impacts of climate change include slow onset events* and extreme weather events which may both result in loss and damage.



* As referred to in [Decision 1/CP.16](#)

** Those presented are examples

NON-ECONOMIC LOSSES



Economic losses can be understood as the loss of resources, goods and services that are commonly traded in markets.



Non-economic losses can be understood as the remainder of items that are not commonly traded in markets.

MILESTONES

Initial technical work

Implementation of the workplan of the Executive Committee

Implementation of workplan of the Task Force on Displacement

COP 13
(2007)



Consideration of means to address L&D launched

COP 16
(2010)



Work programme on L&D established

COP 18
(2012)



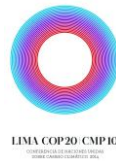
Role of the COP in addressing L&D agreed

COP 19
(2013)



Warsaw International Mechanism & its Executive Committee established

COP 20
(2014)



Workplan & organization of the Executive Committee approved

COP 21
(2015)



Paris Agreement adopted

Establishment of a clearing house for risk transfer & a task force on displacement mandated

COP 22
(2016)



5-year rolling workplan approved

Warsaw International Mechanism reviewed

COP 23
(2017)



Launch of a clearing house for risk transfer

COP 24
(2018)

Recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize & address displacement

COP 25
(2019)

Next review of the Warsaw International Mechanism



SBI WORK PROGRAMME ON LOSS AND DAMAGE (2011-2013)

COP 16 (2010) established a work programme on loss and damage to:

- Consider approaches to address loss and damage, including impacts of extreme weather events and slow onset events in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable; and
- Strengthen international cooperation and expertise in order to understand and reduce loss and damage

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI) undertook technical work in the areas of:

- Assessing the risk of loss and damage;
- A range of approaches;
- The role of the Convention.

[More on the technical work under the work programme](#) 

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ABOUT THE WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM FOR LOSS AND DAMAGE

The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM) is the main vehicle in the UNFCCC process to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, in a comprehensive, integrated and coherent manner.

[FAQs on the Warsaw International Mechanism](#) 



Established by the COP at [COP19](#) (2013) in Warsaw, Poland

The WIM will, inter alia:

- Facilitate support of action to address loss and damage;
- Improve coordination;
- Convene meetings;
- Promote the development of, and compile, analyse, synthesize and review information;
- Provide technical guidance and support;
- Make recommendations.

[Decision 2/CP.19](#), paras. 1 and 7 



FUNCTIONS OF THE MECHANISM

The implementation of the functions of the WIM are guided by the Executive Committee of the Mechanism.

Enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches

Strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders

Enhancing action and support, incl., finance, technology and capacity-building



PARIS AGREEMENT

- The Paris Agreement recognizes the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage.
- Overarching areas of cooperation and facilitation to enhance understanding, action and support:

- Early warning systems

- Emergency preparedness

- Slow onset events

- Events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage

- Comprehensive risk assessment and management

- Risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions

- Non-economic losses

- Resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems



PARIS MANDATES

COP 21 in Paris requested the Excom to establish:

- A **clearing house for risk transfer** that serves as a repository for information on insurance and risk transfer, in order to facilitate the efforts of Parties to develop and implement comprehensive risk management strategies
- A **task force to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement**, related to the adverse impacts of climate change.
 - The Task Force is to complement, draw upon the work of and involve, as appropriate, existing bodies and expert groups under the Convention including the Adaptation Committee and the LDC Expert Group, as well as relevant organizations and expert bodies outside the Convention.

[Decision 1/CP.21](#), paras. 48 and 49 



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ABOUT THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM

COP19 (2013) established the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (Excom) in order to guide the implementation of the functions of the Mechanism.

The Excom meets at least twice a year, and reports annually to the COP.

[More about the Excom](#) 



COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



The Excom comprises 20 members, as follows:

- 10 members from [Annex I Parties](#);
- 10 members from [non-Annex I Parties](#), of which:
 - 2 members each from Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin American and Caribbean
 - 1 member from small island developing States
 - 1 member from the least developed countries (LDCs)
 - 2 additional members from non-Annex I Parties.

[The current members of the Excom](#)



TECHNICAL ARMS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Excom may establish expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups or task-focused ad hoc working groups, to help execute the work of the Excom in guiding the implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism, as appropriate, in an advisory role, and that report to the Excom.

[Decision 2/CP.20](#), para. 8

The Excom has established the following substructures:

- **Expert group on non-economic losses** to develop inputs and recommendations to enhance data on and knowledge of reducing the risk of and addressing non-economic losses [More on the Expert Group](#)
- **Technical expert group on comprehensive risk management and transformational approaches** to provide technical support and guidance [More on the Technical Expert Group](#)
- **Task force on displacement** to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change. [More on the Task Force](#)



INITIAL TWO-YEAR WORKPLAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

COP 20 (2014) approved the initial two-year workplan of the Excom.



The initial two-year workplan comprises 9 Action Areas, associated activities and expected results.

[The initial two-year workplan](#)



ACTION AREAS OF THE INITIAL TWO-YEAR WORKPLAN



FIVE-YEAR ROLLING WORKPLAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

COP 22 (2016) approved the framework for the five-year rolling workplan of the Excom as the basis for developing corresponding activities, starting at the first meeting of the Excom in 2017.



The COP also requested the Excom to include relevant work for advancing the operationalization of Paris mandates: a task force for displacement and a clearing house for risk transfer.

[Decision 1/CP.21](#), paras. 48 and 49


[Excom Report to COP22, incl. the indicative framework](#)

[Decision 3/CP.22](#), para. 3

REVIEW OF THE WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM FOR LOSS & DAMAGE

COP 22 review provided further guidance relevant to enhancing and strengthening the WIM, and recommended a process for periodic review.

The new review will be held 2019.



The COP requested the secretariat, as an input to the 2019 review, to prepare a technical paper elaborating the sources of financial support, as provided through the Financial Mechanism (FM) and outside of the FM for addressing loss and damage as described in relevant decisions, as well as modalities for accessing such support.



LOSS & DAMAGE CONTACT POINT

COP 22 recommended that the Excom invite interested Parties to establish a Loss and Damage contact point to enhance the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage at the national level.





DOCUMENTS



[Relevant decisions and conclusions](#)



[Reports of the Excom to the COP](#)



[Synopsis series on technical work](#)



[Collaboration and outreach](#)