



**Subsidiary Body for Scientific and
Technological Advice**

Forty-ninth session

Katowice, 2–8 December 2018

Item 4 of the provisional agenda

**Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw
International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
associated with Climate Change Impacts**

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Forty-ninth session

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Item 10 of the provisional agenda

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Summary

This report covers the work of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts between October 2017 and September 2018. It contains information on organizational and procedural matters, including on meetings and events held by the Executive Committee and its substructures. The report also provides details on progress made in the implementation of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee, the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer and the task force on displacement of the Executive Committee. This information is summarized under the three broad areas in which the Executive Committee is making efforts: moving forward on action and support, expanding the expert support base, and enhancing the knowledge base and raising awareness. The report concludes with recommendations arising from the work undertaken by the Executive Committee during the reporting period.



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I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by decision 2/CP.19, established the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts. In accordance with that decision, the Executive Committee shall function under the guidance of, and be accountable to, the COP in guiding the implementation of the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism.¹

2. COP 19 also requested the Executive Committee to report annually to the COP through the subsidiary bodies, and to make recommendations, as appropriate.²

3. COP 21 requested the Executive Committee to establish the following and to report on progress thereof in its annual report:³

(a) A clearing house for risk transfer that serves as a repository for information on insurance and risk transfer;

(b) A task force to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change.

B. Scope of the report

4. This document contains information on progress in the implementation of the Executive Committee's work on loss and damage in the period between October 2017 and September 2018 (hereinafter referred to as the reporting period). It also contains information on the organizational and procedural matters of the Executive Committee, progress made in the implementation of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee⁴ and the recommendations that the Executive Committee agreed to include in this report at its 8th meeting (Excom 8).

5. The document includes relevant information on the work undertaken by the expert groups of the Executive Committee, as requested by COP 23.⁵ The full report of the task force on displacement of the Executive Committee is available online.⁶

II. Organizational and procedural matters

A. Meetings and events

6. During the reporting period, the following meetings and events took place in Bonn, Germany:

(a) A side event titled "Breaking new ground: risk financing for slow onset events" (9 November 2017), held during COP 23;

(b) Excom 7 (12–16 March 2018);

¹ Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 2.

² Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 3.

³ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 48–50.

⁴ FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1, annex.

⁵ Decision 5/CP.23, paragraph 6. The request responds to issues of relevance to the regional and national context identified by Parties in their submissions referred to in decision 3/CP.22, paragraph 5. The submissions are available at <http://unfccc.int/10064>.

⁶ <https://unfccc.int/node/285>. Owing to its length, the report of the task force on displacement is not annexed to the present report.

- (c) The Suva expert dialogue (2 and 3 May 2018), held during the forty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
- (d) The 2nd meeting of the task force on displacement (13 and 14 September 2018);
- (e) Excom 8 (18–21 September 2018).

7. As part of the implementation of its workplan, the task force on displacement held a stakeholder consultation workshop on 14 and 15 May 2018 in Bogis-Bossey, Switzerland. The organization of the meeting was co-led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD).⁷ The workshop included a meeting of the task force on displacement.

8. The Executive Committee plans to hold a side event at COP 24 in collaboration with IOM and PDD with the aim of promoting the work of the task force on displacement, which will serve as the basis for the recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change.

9. COP 24 will mark five years since the establishment of the Warsaw International Mechanism. The Executive Committee plans to invite the incoming COP Presidency to consider hosting an event on the margins of COP 24 to celebrate this anniversary. Should such an event be held, the Executive Committee plans to make information, in poster format, available on the progress of its work.

10. The meetings of the Executive Committee were open to observers. With a view to ensuring the transparency of the proceedings of the Executive Committee, on-demand recordings of the plenary discussions and the documentation related to these meetings, including presentations and summary outcomes for each agenda item, are available online.⁸

B. Enhancing effectiveness of work

11. During the reporting period, the Executive Committee considered ways to enhance the effectiveness of its work. It generally agreed that it would strive to allocate sufficient time, to the extent possible, during regular meetings of the Executive Committee for its expert groups and working groups to coordinate and jointly plan for intersessional work. Members also reiterated the importance of regular communication regarding their intersessional activities in order to advance the implementation of the five-year rolling workplan.

C. Chairing arrangements and membership

12. At Excom 7, the Executive Committee elected Mr. Vhalinavho Khavhagali (South Africa) and Mr. Erling Kvernevik (Norway) as Co-Chairs to serve for a term of one year. The Executive Committee expressed its appreciation to its outgoing Co-Chairs, Mr. Orville Grey (Jamaica) and Mr. Thomas de Lannoy (European Union), for their leadership in enabling the Executive Committee to carry out its work since March 2017.

13. During the reporting period, the terms of office of the following members came to an end: Mr. Idy Niang (Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) (African States)), Ms. Ama Essel (non-Annex I Parties), Mr. Krishna Chandra Paudel (non-Annex I Parties) and Mr. Gottfried von Gemmingen (Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties)). The members elected at COP 23 are Ms. Sumaya Zakieldeen (non-Annex I Parties (African States)), Mr. Nedal Katbehbader (non-Annex I Parties), Ms. Ekaterine Mikadze (non-Annex I Parties) and Mr. Christoph von Stechow (Annex I Parties). In addition, Mr. Farhan Akhtar replaced Ms. Meredith Ryder-Rude (Annex I Parties).

14. At COP 23 the following members were re-elected: Mr. Nurul Quadir (non-Annex I Parties (Asia-Pacific States)), Mr. de Lannoy (Annex I Parties), Ms. Monika Antosik (Annex

⁷ Members of the task force on displacement include representatives of these organizations.

⁸ <https://unfccc.int/event/7th-meeting-of-the-excom-of-the-wim-for-ld-associated-with-climate-changes-impacts> (Excom 7) and <https://unfccc.int/node/125438> (Excom 8).

I Parties), Mr. Kimio Takeya (Annex I Parties) and Mr. Kvernevik (Annex I Parties). A list of the members of the Executive Committee as at 24 September 2018 is contained in annex I.

15. The terms of office of 10 members will end before the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 2019.

16. Regarding membership of expert groups of the Executive Committee, at Excom 8, the Executive Committee elected Ms. Mikadze to serve in the expert group on slow onset events and Mr. Valeriy Sedyakin and Mr. Antonio Cañas to serve in the expert group on non-economic losses (see annex II).

III. Progress made in implementation

17. Since the last reporting period, the work of the Executive Committee has progressed towards the enhancement of cooperation and facilitation in relation to the following five strategic workstreams: slow onset events; non-economic losses; comprehensive risk management approaches; human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation; and action and support.

18. In line with the cross-cutting elements contained in the five-year rolling workplan, the Executive Committee has been taking into account in its work the following: actions to complement, draw upon the work of and involve other bodies under and outside the Convention; particularly vulnerable developing countries; segments of the population that are already vulnerable owing to geography, socioeconomic status, livelihood, gender, age, indigenous or minority status or disability, and the ecosystems that they depend on; the role of sustainable development, including policy and regulatory enabling environments; and events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage.

19. The implementation of the work of the Executive Committee through the five strategic workstreams and the cross-cutting elements referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above,⁹ respectively, has contributed to the achievement of the three functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism.

A. Moving forward on action and support

20. During the reporting period, the Executive Committee undertook a suite of activities that contributed to increasing the coherence of overall efforts under the Convention and efforts by relevant stakeholders. These activities collectively contributed to moving forward on enhancing action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

1. Specificity of action

21. With a view to enhancing support to address loss and damage, the Executive Committee undertook activities related to specifying the type and nature of actions to address loss and damage for which finance may be required.

22. In December 2017, the Executive Committee invited submissions on this matter in the context of activity 1(a) of strategic workstream (e) of its five-year rolling workplan.¹⁰ Twenty-one inputs were received from Parties and organizations.¹¹ The first part of a synthesis paper on these inputs,¹² prepared by the secretariat, was considered at Excom 7

⁹ See decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5(a–c), for full details of the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism.

¹⁰ Strategic workstream (e): “Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change”.

¹¹ The submissions are available at <https://unfccc.int/node/63296>.

¹² Part 1 of the synthesis paper is available at

jointly with the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) in order to inform the planning of the Suva expert dialogue, which took place on 2 and 3 May 2018 during SBI 48.¹³

23. The Suva expert dialogue was held with a view to informing the preparation of the technical paper referred to in decision 4/CP.22, paragraph 2(f). The dialogue explored a wide range of information, inputs and views on ways of facilitating the mobilization and securing of expertise and the enhancement of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events.

24. The Executive Committee convened more than 200 experts for the two-day dialogue, from governments, the private sector, regional centres, multilateral and bilateral financial entities, universities and other research institutions, and United Nations and civil society organizations. The dialogue was structured around six thematic round-table discussions: risk assessment, risk transfer, risk reduction, risk retention and comprehensive risk management for both extreme weather events and slow onset climatic processes. Key takeaways from the Suva expert dialogue are contained in annex III.

2. Landscape of existing financial support

25. The Executive Committee, jointly with the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), scoped a technical paper that will elaborate the sources of financial support, as provided through the Financial Mechanism, for addressing loss and damage as described in relevant decisions, as well as modalities for accessing such support; and the finance available for addressing loss and damage outside the Financial Mechanism, as well as modalities for accessing it.¹⁴

26. The report of the Suva expert dialogue (see paras. 22 and 23 above), the submissions referred to in paragraph 22 above and inputs from the SCF, among others, informed the scoping exercise. Among the outcomes of the work of the Executive Committee at Excom 8 was the terms of reference for the technical paper, which was provided to the secretariat to assist in determining the paper's scope.¹⁵ The technical paper will be made available to Parties by the fiftieth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2019).

3. Technology for coastal zones

27. At Excom 7, the Executive Committee launched pioneering work on technology to avert, minimize and address loss and damage, through collaboration with the Technology Executive Committee (TEC).¹⁶

28. The Executive Committee and the TEC held a joint session on 16 March 2018, during Excom 7 and the 16th meeting of the TEC, at which they agreed on the general scope of a policy brief on technologies for coastal zones to be developed by them. They established a joint working group to lead the collaborative preparation of this policy brief by COP 25 (November 2019). Subsequently, at Excom 8, the Executive Committee endorsed the draft concept note for the development of the policy brief. The concept note, including an indicative implementation plan, is contained in annex IV.

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Item_9_Summary_views_on_actions_12_Mar.pdf.

¹³ For further information, including the report of the dialogue, see <https://unfccc.int/node/65509>.

¹⁴ Decision 4/CP.22, paragraph 2(f) and (g).

¹⁵ <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage-wim-excom/workshops-meetings/excom8>.

¹⁶ This work is undertaken in the context of activity 3(a) under strategic workstream (c) of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee.

4. Capacity-building

29. The Executive Committee engaged with the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) to launch work on identifying capacity gaps in addressing loss and damage.¹⁷ In February 2017, the Executive Committee invited the PCCB and other relevant agencies to provide relevant information and to recommend ways to address these gaps.¹⁸

30. The Executive Committee also participated in the 2nd meeting of the PCCB, held during the forty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies, where it raised the visibility of capacity-building needs and gaps in relation to loss and damage for which the PCCB could help catalyse further action and support. The Co-Chair of the Executive Committee reported on specific capacity-building needs, as identified in the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee, and the capacity gaps related to risk assessment and retention in the least developed countries, which had emerged through the Suva expert dialogue held earlier during the sessions. The PCCB responded by informing the Executive Committee that it plans to review the five-year rolling workplan and the report of the Suva expert dialogue carefully with a view to considering potential joint action to address these gaps.

B. Expanding the expert support base

31. During the reporting period, the Executive Committee expanded the support base of experts who it works closely with, especially on issues related to comprehensive risk management, including risk transfer, slow onset events and non-economic losses.

1. Risk transfer and insurance

32. The Executive Committee launched the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer at COP 23, which (1) bridges the worldwide supply of expertise and knowledge and those who seek risk transfer solutions in the context of comprehensive risk management and (2) serves as a repository for information on insurance and risk transfer.

33. The interactive function of the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer, RISK TALK, was developed in collaboration with the secretariat of the InsuResilience Global Partnership for Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance Solutions. RISK TALK, by using artificial intelligence technology, provides tailor-made query responses that aim to foster the efforts of Parties to manage climate risks in a comprehensive manner.

2. Human mobility

34. The task force on displacement, one of the substructures of the Executive Committee, draws upon the work of and involves expert bodies and organizations in carrying out its mandate.¹⁹ As part of the implementation of the workplan of the task force, IOM and PDD organized a stakeholder consultation workshop (see para. 7 above). The workshop brought together 90 experts and key stakeholders working on the human mobility and climate change nexus with a view to taking stock of progress made under various activities of the task force's workplan and to informing the development of recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change.

35. At its 2nd meeting, the task force on displacement considered the seven comprehensive technical reports on the activities in its workplan, which generated critical, extensive information on displacement and broader issues related to human mobility in the context of climate change. At this meeting, the task force finalized the recommendations. The technical outputs arising from the implementation of the workplan of the task force, a succinct and user-friendly summary of those outputs, the report on the stakeholder consultation workshop

¹⁷ This work is undertaken in the context of activity 2(a) under strategic workstream (e) of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee.

¹⁸ See <https://myemail.constantcontact.com/To-all-capacity-building-agencies-and-organizations-.html?soid=1117347475566&aid=PckJVsP3EoU>

¹⁹ For more information on the task force, see <https://unfccc.int/node/285>.

referred to in paragraph 34 above and the recommendations of the task force are contained in the report of the task force. The membership of the task force is contained in annex V.

36. At Excom 8, the Executive Committee reviewed the outcomes of the work of the task force on displacement and decided on a number of further actions (see paras. 37–39 below). It also extended the mandate of the task force, in accordance with terms of reference to be elaborated by the Executive Committee at Excom 9 (planned to take place in spring 2019). The aim of the extension of the task force is for it to help execute the work of the Executive Committee, in an advisory role, in guiding the implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism, as appropriate, as part of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee, strategic workstream (d), “Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation”. The Executive Committee will consider the information and relevant approaches outlined in the report of the task force when elaborating the terms of reference.

37. The Executive Committee is preparing an invitation for Parties and relevant organizations to provide information, by 15 January 2019,²⁰ on sources of financial support they are providing for the planning and implementation of integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change. This information will be gathered with a view to informing the development of the technical paper referred to in paragraph 2(f) of decision 4/CP.22 (see also paras. 25 and 26 above).

38. At Excom 9, the Executive Committee plans to consider steps for taking forward, *inter alia*, the following activities:

(a) Ensure synergies are established between strategic workstream (d) on human mobility and the other workstreams of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee in order to advance work on displacement;

(b) Continue engaging with civil society, experts, affected communities and other relevant stakeholders on displacement and broader area of human mobility, in the context of climate change in the activities of the Executive Committee;

(c) Compile, in collaboration with relevant organizations, existing knowledge, data, tools and guidance; develop these in areas where there are gaps, where appropriate, in particular in relation to integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement and broader areas of human mobility related to the adverse impacts of climate change; and disseminate them, including through the UNFCCC website;

(d) Facilitate action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for developing country Parties in their efforts, as appropriate, to integrate approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change into relevant national planning processes, including the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;

(e) Facilitate, in collaboration with relevant bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and relevant organizations, as appropriate, building the capacity of developing country Parties related to mapping of risks of displacement, and identification and implementation of integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change;

(f) Facilitate enhanced understanding and the provision of technical support for developing country Parties to bridge knowledge and capacity gaps regarding in particular internal displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change.

39. In addition, the Executive Committee will facilitate the mobilization of financial resources for developing country Parties to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change, in collaboration with the SCF and relevant organizations, consistent with their mandates and workplans.

²⁰ The information can be submitted through the submission portal under the “Constituted bodies” section at <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionPortal/Pages/Home.aspx>.

3. Further entry points for expert contribution

40. During the reporting period, the Executive Committee established three technical expert groups, on slow onset events, non-economic losses and comprehensive risk management, in accordance with the terms of reference adopted at Excom 7.²¹ The members of the Executive Committee who serve in these expert groups are listed in annex II.

41. The members of the Executive Committee who serve in these expert groups have identified the initial experts to be engaged or the types of expertise required, and they have initiated the development of plans of action for taking the technical work forward in line with the activities contained in the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee. For example, the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management plans to convene a workshop with relevant stakeholders²² with a view to providing input to activities 2, 5 and 6 under strategic workstream (c) of the five-year rolling workplan.

42. The Executive Committee established the roster of experts of the Warsaw International Mechanism to identify experts who would be willing to engage in various activities mandated to the expert groups under strategic workstreams (a), (b) and (c)²³ of the current five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee. These experts will bring a wealth of knowledge, expertise and resources through their networks to the Executive Committee and its work.

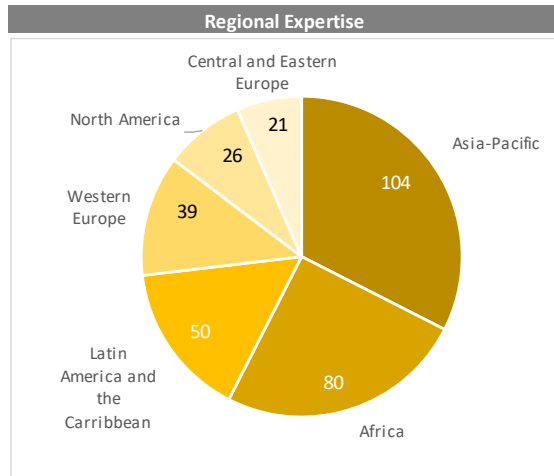
43. The roster of experts of the Warsaw International Mechanism, in turn, provides opportunities for experts from around the world with relevant knowledge and experience to directly engage in the work of the Executive Committee and voluntarily contribute their expertise to furthering the work of the Warsaw International Mechanism. As at 10 September 2018, 192 experts had registered in the roster (see the figure below for information about these registered experts).

²¹ <https://unfccc.int/node/66088>.

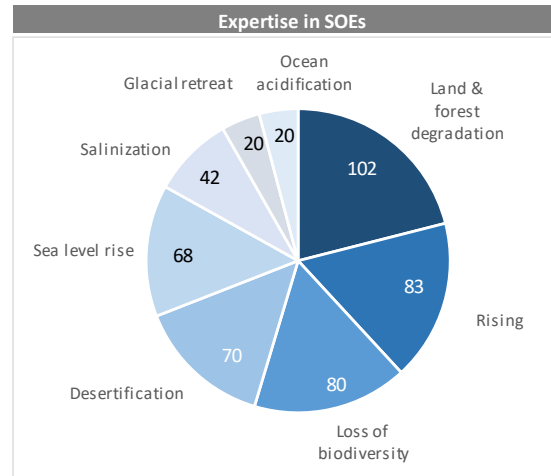
²² The stakeholder workshop is planned in the context of initiating activities 4(a)–(c) under strategic workstream (c) of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee.

²³ Strategic workstreams on enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to slow onset events (workstream (a)), non-economic losses (workstream (b)) and comprehensive risk management approaches (workstream (c)).

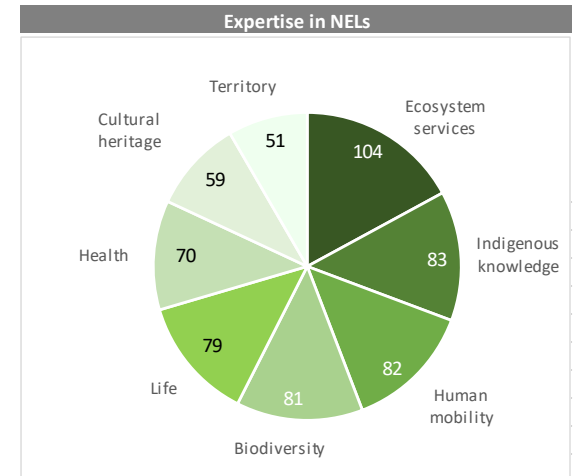
Overview of information on experts registered in the roster of experts of the Warsaw International Mechanism as at 10 September 2018



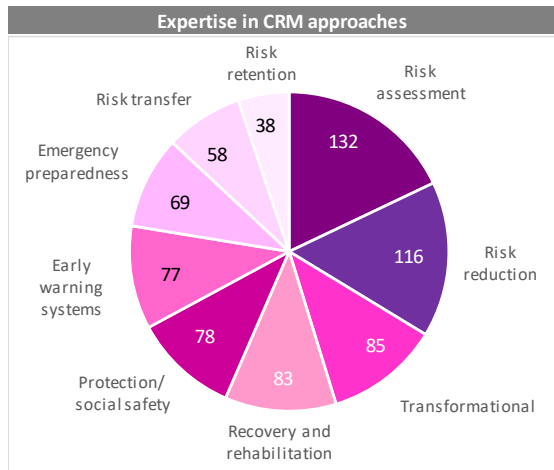
Number of experts who indicated regional expertise: 189



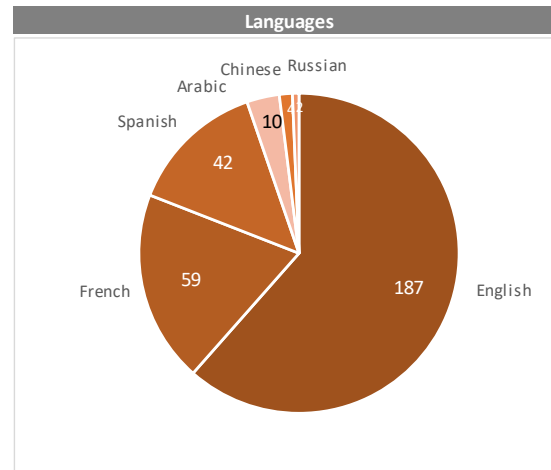
Number of experts who indicated expertise in SOEs: 162



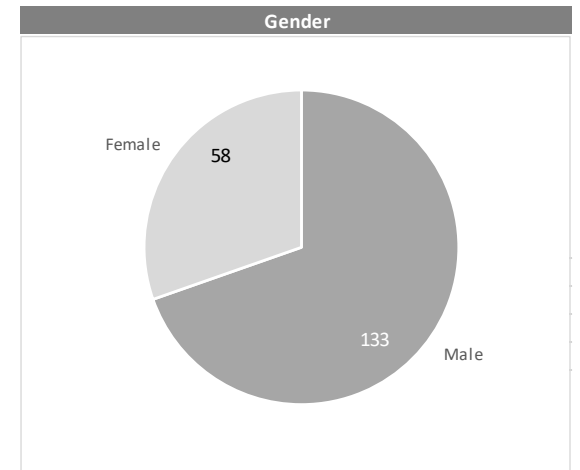
Number of experts who indicated expertise in NELs: 172



Number of experts who indicated expertise in CRM approaches: 176



Number of experts who indicated language(s): 192



Number of experts by gender: 192

Abbreviations: CRM = comprehensive risk management, NELs = non-economic losses, SOEs = slow onset events.

C. Enhancing the knowledge base and raising awareness

44. During the reporting period, the Executive Committee further enhanced the knowledge base underlying actions for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage, in particular in the areas of slow onset events,²⁴ risk transfer approaches and human mobility.

45. The slow onset events database²⁵ was updated on a rolling basis during the reporting period. It provides easy access to information on 164 organizations²⁶ working on slow onset events and their scope of work, as reported by organizations in the database. In February 2018, a reader-friendly information product²⁷ was made available online and provides an overview of the scope of work undertaken on slow onset events.²⁸

46. The knowledge centre of the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer²⁹ was strengthened throughout the reporting period by the addition of relevant case studies, tutorials (including educational resources, infographics and videos on insurance approaches) and information on institutions providing solutions for countries and communities related to pooling and transferring risks in the context of comprehensive climate risk management. As at 24 September 2018, the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer held 40 case studies, 29 tutorials and 6 relevant publications on losses.

47. In terms of expanding the knowledge base related to human mobility associated with the adverse impacts of climate change, the following information was made available³⁰ during the reporting period as part of the technical work undertaken by the task force on displacement:

(a) The results of mapping, to the extent feasible and based on publicly accessible documents, the existing relevant policies and institutional frameworks that deal with the climate change and displacement interaction at the national level, including the identification of key actors in policy formulation;

(b) A synthesis of the state of knowledge on displacement related to slow onset events in order to promote a better understanding of it;

(c) The results of mapping the workplans of relevant bodies and work programmes on displacement under the Convention;

(d) The results of mapping the inclusion of the theme of climate change and displacement in national adaptation plans, nationally determined contributions and national communications, as well as relevant policy agendas (e.g. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, Sustainable Development Goals, World Humanitarian Summit, Global Forum on Migration and Development, and the global compacts on migration and refugees);

(e) The results of mapping the institutional frameworks and mandates within the United Nations system to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change and outline options for facilitating the coordination of key processes;

(f) The results of mapping the existing international and regional guidance on and tools for averting, minimizing and addressing displacement and durable solutions;

²⁴ Slow onset events, as initially introduced by the Cancun Agreements (decision 1/CP.16), refer to the risks and impacts of increasing temperatures, desertification, loss of biodiversity, land and forest degradation, glacial retreat and related impacts, ocean acidification, sea level rise and salinization.

²⁵ <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/Pages/soe.aspx>.

²⁶ As at 24 September 2018.

²⁷ <https://unfccc.int/node/63333>.

²⁸ This work was undertaken in the context of strategic workstream (a), activity 1(b), which focuses on assessing the scope of work undertaken on slow onset events as reported by partners in the slow onset events database.

²⁹ <http://unfccc-clearinghouse.org/>.

³⁰ At <https://unfccc.int/node/285>.

(g) An overview of data sources, common methodologies and good practice for displacement-related data collection and assessment, as relevant to different contexts and regions, providing a global baseline of climate-related disaster displacement risk; and an analysis of available data on disaster-related displacement and its impacts in different regions and groups of countries in specific circumstances related to both sudden and slow onset events.

48. To undertake the activities referred to in paragraph 47 above, experts and organizations leading work in the areas of migration, humanitarian assistance, development, adaptation, loss and damage, and least developed countries were brought together to lay the groundwork for enhanced action and support for the emerging topic of displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change.

49. The Executive Committee concentrated much of its effort during the forty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies on raising the visibility of the gender dimension of the loss and damage agenda and calling for stronger stakeholder engagement, in particular by the research community, through participation in the following:

(a) The first gender dialogue. The Executive Committee participated in the dialogue, which provided an opportunity to raise awareness of the importance of gender- or sex-disaggregated data and the sharing of case studies that involve gender-sensitive or gender-responsive risk management approaches;

(b) The poster session of the 10th meeting of the research dialogue. The poster of the Executive Committee³¹ presented, in an easily understandable manner, the Warsaw International Mechanism and the relevant work of the Executive Committee. The poster highlighted entry points for collaboration for researchers interested in engaging with the work on loss and damage under the Convention;

(c) An informal meeting, convened by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, with representatives of the research community. Direct interaction effectively raised the visibility of various dimensions of loss and damage as research topics and fostered the engagement of researchers, including through the roster of experts (see para. 42 above).

50. In addition, noting the importance of enhancing the effectiveness of outreach, the Executive Committee developed its communication strategy. The expert groups of the Executive Committee will continue their work on elements related to communication in their respective activities.

IV. Recommendations

51. On the basis of the work it has undertaken, the Executive Committee agreed to forward the following recommendations. Parties may wish:

(a) To welcome the progress made by the Executive Committee in implementing its five-year rolling workplan;

(b) To further encourage the Executive Committee to seek ways to continue enhancing its responsiveness, effectiveness and performance in implementing activities in its five-year rolling workplan, particularly those under workstream (e);

(c) To further encourage Parties and invite relevant organizations to make available sufficient resources for the successful and timely implementation of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee, including, as applicable, the associated expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups and task-focused ad hoc working groups;

(d) To encourage the Executive Committee to draw upon the work, information and expertise of bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as well as international processes, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the

³¹ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LD_Research%20Dialogue_2018.pdf.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, including when executing its work through the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management established under workstream (c), on enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to comprehensive risk management approaches, of the five-year rolling workplan;

(e) To express their appreciation to the organizers of and participants in the Suva expert dialogue, held during the forty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies under the guidance of the Executive Committee and the Chair of the SBI;

(f) To welcome the report of the Suva expert dialogue,³² noting the role of the Suva expert dialogue in informing the preparation of the technical paper referred to in paragraph 2(f) of decision 4/CP.22;

(g) To invite relevant organizations and other stakeholders to collaborate with the Executive Committee, including through partnerships, in developing and disseminating products that support national focal points, loss and damage contact points and other relevant entities in raising awareness of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage;

(h) To take note of the assistance provided by the Executive Committee to the secretariat in determining the scope of the technical paper referred to in paragraph 2(f) of decision 4/CP.22;

(i) To note the relevance of scientific information related to loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in the assessment reports and special reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;

(j) To invite Parties to consider developing policies, plans and strategies, as appropriate, and to facilitate coordinated action and the monitoring of progress, where applicable, in efforts to avert, minimize and address loss and damage;

(k) To invite Parties to take into consideration future climate risks when developing and implementing their relevant national plans and strategies that seek to avert, minimize and address loss and damage and reduce disaster risks, as appropriate;

(l) To express their appreciation for the work undertaken by the International Labour Organization, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, IOM, PDD, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and civil society groups as represented by the Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility, which includes the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, the Norwegian Refugee Council, the Hugo Observatory, the Arab Network for Environment and Development, and Refugees International, in particular the work undertaken in preparing the recommendations contained in chapter III of the report of the task force on displacement,³³ including comprehensive reviews of existing integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement, and in identifying gaps and opportunities related to the adverse impacts of climate change, as outlined in chapter IV of the same report;

(m) To acknowledge the inputs and contributions from participants of the stakeholder consultation workshop of the task force on displacement organized by IOM and PDD, and submissions from others;

(n) To take note of the report on the stakeholder consultation workshop of the task force on displacement;

(o) To strengthen coordination, coherence and collaboration across relevant bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and institutional arrangements, programmes and platforms, with a view to enhancing understanding of human mobility (including migration, displacement and planned relocation), both internal and cross border, in the context of climate change, as they undertake their work, and in collaboration with the Executive Committee;

³² <https://unfccc.int/node/182364>.

³³ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2018_TFD_report_17_Sep.pdf.

(p) To invite bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as appropriate and in accordance with their mandates and workplans, to facilitate the efforts of countries to, inter alia, develop climate change related risk assessments and improved standards for data collection on and analyses of internal and cross-border human mobility in a manner that includes the participation of communities affected by and at risk of displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change;

(q) To invite the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in accordance with their mandates and workplans, and in collaboration with the Executive Committee, to assist developing country Parties in integrating approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change into relevant national planning processes, including the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, as appropriate;

(r) To invite Parties to facilitate the efforts of developing country Parties in the implementation of paragraph 51(s) below, as appropriate;

(s) To invite Parties:

(i) To consider formulating laws, policies and strategies, as appropriate, that reflect the importance of integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change and in the broader context of human mobility, taking into consideration their respective human rights obligations and, as appropriate, other relevant international standards and legal considerations;

(ii) To enhance research, data collection, risk analysis and sharing of information to better map, understand and manage human mobility related to the adverse impacts of climate change in a manner that includes the participation of communities affected and at risk of displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change;

(iii) To strengthen preparedness, including early warning systems, contingency planning, evacuation planning and resilience-building strategies and plans, and develop innovative approaches, such as forecast-based financing,³⁴ to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change;

(iv) To integrate climate change related human mobility challenges and opportunities into national planning processes, as appropriate, by drawing on available tools, guidance and good practices, and consider communicating these efforts undertaken, as appropriate;

(v) To recall the guiding principles on internal displacement and seek to strengthen efforts to find durable solutions for internally displaced people when working to implement integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, as appropriate;

(vi) To facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people,³⁵ as appropriate and in accordance with national laws and policies, in the context of climate change, by considering the needs of migrants and displaced persons, communities of origin, transit and destination, and by enhancing opportunities for regular migration pathways, including through labour mobility, consistent with international labour standards, as appropriate;

(t) To invite United Nations agencies, relevant organizations and other stakeholders, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates:

(i) To continue supporting efforts, including finance, technology and capacity-building, of Parties and other actors, including with and for communities and local actors, in order to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse

³⁴ Forecast-based financing systems link climate and meteorological data with early warning systems and early action. They can play a supportive role in averting, minimizing and addressing impacts, including displacement in the context, of climate change.

³⁵ United Nations General Assembly document A/RES/70/1.

impacts of climate change, at all levels, including the community, national, regional and international levels;

(ii) To support and enhance regional, subregional and transboundary cooperation, in relation to averting, minimizing and addressing displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, including for risk and vulnerability assessments, mapping, data analysis, preparedness and early warning systems;

(iii) To continue developing and sharing good practices, tools and guidance in relation to averting, minimizing and addressing displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, inter alia, in:

- a. Understanding risk;
- b. Accessing support, including finance, technology and capacity-building;
- c. Providing assistance to, and protection of, within existing national laws and international protocols and conventions, as applicable, affected individuals and communities;
- d. Applying international legal instruments and normative frameworks, as appropriate;

(u) To invite relevant United Nations agencies, and other relevant stakeholders to provide the Executive Committee with information arising from their activities undertaken in relation to the work referred to in paragraph 51(t) above with a view to informing the work and future action of the Executive Committee and its expert groups, Parties and other stakeholders;

(v) To invite relevant United Nations agencies and other stakeholders to engage with bodies under the Convention, especially the Executive Committee, when facilitating the efforts of States to address challenges and opportunities associated with climate change related human mobility, including the Global Compact for Migration and the work of the international migration review forum, the United Nations Migration Network and other relevant international frameworks and programmes of action, as appropriate, to avoid duplication on climate change aspects;

(w) To invite the Secretary-General to consider steps, including a system-wide strategic review, for greater coherence in the United Nations system to address human mobility in the context of climate change, and to facilitate the inclusion of integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change in the work of the envisaged high-level panel on internally displaced persons, as appropriate.

Annex I

Membership of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

| <i>Member</i> | <i>Constituency</i> | <i>Party</i> |
|---|---|--|
| Mr. Vhalinavho Khavhagali (Co-Chair) | Non-Annex I Parties/African States | South Africa |
| Ms. Sumaya Zakieldeen | Non-Annex I Parties/African States | Sudan |
| Ms. Pepetua Election Latasi | Non-Annex I Parties/Asia-Pacific States | Tuvalu |
| Mr. Nurul Quadir | Non-Annex I Parties/Asia-Pacific States | Bangladesh |
| Mr. Antonio Cañas | Non-Annex I Parties/Latin American and Caribbean States | El Salvador |
| Mr. Orville Grey ^a | Non-Annex I Parties/Latin American and Caribbean States | Jamaica |
| Mr. Adao Soares Barbosa | Non-Annex I Parties/least developed countries | Timor-Leste |
| Ms. Dawn Pierre-Nathoniël | Non-Annex I Parties/small island developing States | Saint Lucia |
| Ms. Ekaterine Mikadze | Non-Annex I Parties | Georgia |
| Mr. Nedal Katbehbader | Non-Annex I Parties | State of Palestine |
| Mr. Farhan Akhtar | Annex I Parties | United States of America |
| Ms. Monika Antosik | Annex I Parties | Poland |
| Mr. Thomas de Lannoy | Annex I Parties | European Union |
| Ms. Cornelia Jäger | Annex I Parties | Austria |
| Mr. Erling Kvernevik (Co-Chair) | Annex I Parties | Norway |
| Mr. Russell Miles | Annex I Parties | Australia |
| Mr. Malcolm Ridout | Annex I Parties | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| Mr. Valeriy Sedyakin | Annex I Parties | Russian Federation |
| Mr. Christoph von Stechow | Annex I Parties | Germany |
| Mr. Kimio Takeya | Annex I Parties | Japan |

^a Remaining in office until successor has been nominated.

Annex II

Membership of the expert groups established by the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism during the reporting period

Table 1
Expert group on slow onset events

| <i>Member</i> | <i>Constituency</i> |
|-----------------------|---|
| Mr. Antonio Cañas | Non-Annex I Parties/Latin American and Caribbean States |
| Mr. Farhan Akhtar | Annex I Parties |
| Mr. Malcolm Ridout | Annex I Parties |
| Ms. Ekaterine Mikadze | Non-Annex I Parties |

Table 2
Expert group on non-economic losses

| <i>Member</i> | <i>Constituency</i> |
|----------------------|---|
| Mr. Nurul Quadir | Non-Annex I Parties/Asia-Pacific States |
| Ms. Monika Antosik | Annex I Parties |
| Mr. Valeriy Sedyakin | Annex I Parties |
| Mr. Russell Miles | Annex I Parties |
| Mr. Antonio Cañas | Non-Annex I Parties/Latin American and Caribbean States |

Table 3
Expert group on comprehensive risk management

| <i>Member</i> | <i>Constituency</i> |
|---------------------------|--|
| Ms. Dawn Pierre-Nathoniél | Non-Annex I Parties/small island developing States |
| Mr. Nedal Katbehbader | Non-Annex I Parties |
| Mr. Christoph von Stechow | Annex I Parties |
| Mr. Thomas de Lannoy | Annex I Parties |

Annex III

Key takeaways from the Suva expert dialogue¹

1. Countries face an evolving landscape of climate impacts and risks while striving towards sustainable, climate-resilient development. Comprehensively addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts requires a forward-looking and long-term perspective which takes into account the incremental and cumulative nature of some of the impacts.
2. Risk assessment is an iterative, ongoing process to keep decision makers informed and support systems aligned with emerging needs and values. Assessing the risks of long-term climate impacts in the future would benefit from the use of dynamic, probabilistic climate models that integrate not only readily quantifiable parameters but also demographic, socioeconomic data and information on non-economic assets. Such assets include societal/cultural identity, territory, indigenous knowledge and ecosystem services.
3. Comprehensive risk management needs to take place at all levels. Improvement of decision-making tools to enable optimization of action and support at all levels is crucial. Local communities need to be further involved, and their experience of loss and damage understood and integrated into the risk assessment process. Otherwise the picture of future climate impacts will remain incomplete and detached from local realities.
4. With a better understanding of future climate impacts and risks, adopting a comprehensive risk management lens can help mobilize a palette of actions to reduce, transfer and retain risks in a way that would best address the spectrum and timescale of climate risks faced by society and systems that sustain our well-being. Resource allocation can, then, be optimized across pre-emptive efforts and contingency arrangements. Understanding the context-specific nature of the risks and challenges across different time horizons is critical to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, which includes and in some cases involves more than, that which can be reduced by adaptation.
5. Insurance tools, when applied complementarily with risk reduction and retention measures, can offer financial protection against extreme weather events. Knowledge and expertise from the use of those tools is valuable and can feed into the additional and complementary suite of support systems that need to be developed, especially to address incremental and cumulative residual risks, including in relation to slow onset climatic processes.
6. The circumstances of the poorest population need to be taken into account when designing insurance products, including smart premium support. Other climate and disaster risk financing instruments, such as forecast-based financing mechanisms, also need to be mainstreamed in the tool box for managing risks comprehensively.
7. Further clarity and specificity on what it means to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts can facilitate the mobilization of relevant and most appropriate information, data, knowledge, expertise, technology, capacity-building and finance, to respond to the emerging needs of developing countries in managing residual climate impacts in the future.

¹ Reproduced from the report of the Suva expert dialogue. For the full report, see <https://unfccc.int/node/182364>.

Annex IV

Concept note for the joint policy brief of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism and the Technology Executive Committee on technologies for coastal zones

I. Background

1. As part of its initial two-year workplan, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts sent, in October 2015, an initial communication to the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) on enhancing coherence of the efforts made by the two committees in their work.

2. The TEC task force on emerging and cross-cutting issues prepared the TEC recommendations¹ for entry points for collaboration with the Executive Committee, which were subsequently endorsed by the TEC at its 14th meeting, in March 2017, and submitted to the Executive Committee. At the same meeting, the TEC revised its rolling workplan to incorporate any follow-up activities resulting from its recommendations.

3. Activity 3 under strategic workstream (c) of the current five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee reflects the TEC recommendations and provides the basis for collaboration between the Executive Committee and the TEC, in the following respects:

(a) Development of a joint policy brief, for example, on the area of technologies for coastal zones (activity 3(a));

(b) Collaboration on identifying technical experts who can contribute to expert groups and events or meetings organized by both bodies (activity 3(b));

(c) Exchange of inputs and advice between the two bodies to enhance their work, inter alia, on how enhanced measures of preparedness and resilience-building could help reduce and avert loss and damage (activity 3(c)).

4. The overarching purpose of strategic workstream (c) is to enhance cooperation and facilitation in relation to comprehensive risk management approaches to address and build long-term resilience of countries, vulnerable populations and communities to loss and damage, including in relation to extreme and slow onset events, inter alia, through emergency preparedness, including early warning systems; measures to enhance recovery and rehabilitation and build back/forward better; social protection instruments, including social safety nets; and transformation approaches.

5. The Executive Committee and the TEC held a joint session on 16 March 2018 to initiate their collaboration, with a focus on the development of the joint policy brief referred to in paragraph 3(a) above. The two committees found it useful to build on the experience of the TEC in producing TEC briefs.² They noted the importance of capturing comprehensive risk management dimensions as well as ensuring value addition of the final product, and noted that a wealth of literature already exists in the domains of disaster risk management, adaptation and environmental protection.

6. At the joint session, the Executive Committee and the TEC agreed:

(a) To develop the joint policy brief of the Executive Committee and the TEC within the general scope of the joint policy brief that was agreed during the joint session;

¹ http://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc/_StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/tn_meetings/e2a469d943ad44b187d53df79d0a38c8/4d692bbe20fc4a93b54ca01956de36c7.pdf.

² TEC documents are available at <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/documents.html>.

(b) To establish a joint intersessional working group to elaborate a draft concept note for the development of the policy brief with a view to reporting back at the next meetings of both committees;

(c) To demonstrate progress of the joint work at the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties (December 2018).

7. This note presents the draft concept for the development of the joint policy brief on technologies for coastal zones, including an indicative implementation plan that outlines intersessional activities to be overseen by the joint working group, assisted by the secretariat.

II. Scope of the joint policy brief

8. The general scope of the joint policy brief, as agreed at the joint session of the Executive Committee and the TEC referred to in paragraph 5 above, is to explore technology options, including hardware, software and ‘orgware’:

(a) In order to observe and assess climate change impacts on the coastal sector, including those associated with slow onset events, and including gaps and challenges for countries utilizing these technologies;

(b) That can be used to both manage and accommodate climate change impacts in a comprehensive manner, including technological solutions that could help address permanent and irreversible damage, if any.

9. Further scoping will take place in the initial phase of the collaborative work of the two committees with a view to developing a draft structure, outline and indicative target audience of the policy brief as well as identifying potential sources of information.

III. Roles, responsibilities and modalities of work

10. The preparation of the joint policy brief will be coordinated by a joint working group of the Executive Committee and the TEC, which includes two Executive Committee liaison members³ and two representatives⁴ of the TEC task force on emerging and cross-cutting issues.

11. The joint working group has the responsibility of advancing the work intersessionally, which includes: coordinating, with relevant experts and organizations and assistance by the secretariat, the gathering of technical inputs, consultation on content of the policy brief and preparation of draft documents, including through the organization of thematic dialogue or technical consultations, as appropriate. The group will primarily work via electronic means and teleconferencing. In-person meetings may be held as deemed necessary, subject to the availability of financial resources.

12. Relevant experts in the field of technologies for coastal zones and loss and damage will be engaged, on a voluntary basis, in the work of the joint working group, as appropriate. Such experts could be identified through various networks and databases available to the Executive Committee and the TEC.⁵ Different modalities could be used to reach out and engage organizations and experts interested in this area of work, such as through invitation and/or thematic events, subject to the availability of resources.

13. The secretariat will support the joint working group in the implementation of the joint work.

³ Mr. Nedal Katbehbader and Mr. Kimio Takeya.

⁴ Ms. Adelle Thomas (TEC focal point for intersessional work with the Executive Committee) and Mr. Mareer Mohammad Husny.

⁵ For example, the roster of experts of the Warsaw International Mechanism, the network of partner organizations of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, and partner organizations and members of the Climate Technology Centre and Network.

IV. Indicative milestones

14. The table below provides information on indicative milestones for the development of the policy brief.

Indicative milestones

| <i>Time frame</i> | <i>Activities</i> | <i>Lead or co-leads</i> |
|--|---|---|
| May to late August 2018 | Development of a draft concept note | Joint working group |
| September 2018 (TEC 17/Excom 8) | Endorsement of the concept note | TEC, Excom |
| Rolling basis | Engagement of relevant organizations and experts in the scoping and drafting of the brief | Joint working group, secretariat |
| December 2018 (COP 24) | Demonstration of progress | TEC, Excom |
| Spring 2019 (e.g. back-to-back with the first meeting of the Excom for 2019) | Organization of an expert dialogue ^a | Excom |
| Spring 2019 (expert dialogue and TEC 18/Excom 9) | Consideration of the structure and outline of the policy brief | TEC, Excom, relevant organizations and experts |
| Post-TEC 18/Excom 9 to TEC 19/Excom 10 | Preparation of a draft policy brief | Relevant organizations and experts |
| | Provision of feedback | Joint working group |
| | Iteration of the draft policy brief | Relevant organizations and experts |
| Fall 2019 (TEC 19/Excom 10) | Provision of final inputs to and clearance of the draft policy brief | TEC, Excom |
| Late fall 2019 (post-TEC 19/Excom 10) | Finalization of the policy brief | Relevant organizations and experts, joint working group |
| December 2019 (COP 25) | Release of the policy brief at or by COP 25 | TEC, Excom |

Abbreviations: COP = Conference of the Parties; Excom = Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts; TEC = Technology Executive Committee.

^a The expert dialogue should be conducted at no or low cost, following the expert briefings modality. If an external organization expresses interest in collaborating with the Excom and the TEC by hosting or providing such an expert dialogue or a briefing or a meeting, this will be pursued and taken into consideration.

Annex V**Membership of the task force on displacement of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism**

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Affiliation</i> |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Ms. Keti Chachibaia | United Nations Development Programme |
| Ms. Madeline Garlick | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| Ms. Dina Ionesco | International Organization for Migration |
| Ms. Michelle Leighton | International Labour Organization |
| Mr. Ezekiel Simperingham | International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies |
| Mr. Atle Solberg | Platform on Disaster Displacement |
| Ms. Bina Desai | Civil society, Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility |
| Ms. Maria del Pilar Bueno | Adaptation Committee |
| Mr. Idrissa Semde | Least Developed Countries Expert Group |
| Ms. Cornelia Jäger | Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism |
| Ms. Pepetua Election Latasi | Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism |
| Mr. Russell Miles | Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism |
| Ms. Sumaya Zakiedeen | Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism |
| Vacant | UNFCCC non-governmental organization constituency group “Local government and municipal authorities” |