

# AILAC's Inputs

## Climate Dialogues:

### Developing the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage

3 December 2020, 19:00-20:30 CET

#### *Vision of the Santiago Network*

1. AILAC visualizes the Santiago Network as **a platform that enables the connection** between developing countries and relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts that aim at delivering technical assistance for the implementation of relevant approaches to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts at the local, national and regional level in those countries.
2. We identify at least three **factors** on which the **success** of the Santiago Network depends:
  - i. The capacity of the Network to mobilize relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts willing to deliver technical assistance to Parties.
  - ii. The capacity of the Network to facilitate contact between developing countries and the relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts that will provide technical assistance.
  - iii. The availability of, and facilitation of efficient access to, support (finance, technology and capacity building) for the effective delivery of technical assistance for the implementation of the relevant approaches to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts.

#### *Q1. What specific technical assistance should the network deliver for Parties?*

3. AILAC is of the view that the areas of technical assistance whose provision can be facilitated through the Santiago Network should remain **as open as possible**, as its role has to be demand driven so as to cover the wide range of possible needs for assistance that Parties may have at the local, national and regional level.
4. Some examples of areas of technical assistance that have been identified by AILAC countries include:
  - i. Data collection and management (including data bases, data at different spatial scales, systematic observation, establishment of climate and socio-economic baselines, indicators, etc.)
  - ii. Data analysis (including projected data of climate and socio-economic processes, impact assessments, natural hazard mapping, etc.)
  - iii. Methodologies for assessing loss and damage related with climate variability and risks (including assessment of socio-economic costs and benefits in sectors such as agriculture, water, forests, fisheries, health, transport, tourism, etc.)
  - iv. Mainstreaming approaches to avert, minimize and address loss and damage into national development plans and policies.
  - v. Capacity building at the national and sub-national scales, including for:
    - Developing current and future risk assessments
    - Integrating issues such as slow onset events and human mobility and migration in territorial planning
    - Territorial and sectoral planning and implementation considering climate change

risk scenarios

- Implementing the adaptation component of NDCs (when it includes measures to avert, minimize and address loss and damage)
- vi. Design and implementation of projects related with averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage, including displacement and migration
- vii. Creating synergies between adaptation action and the identification and implementation of approaches to avert, minimize and address loss and damage
- viii. Applying risk-transfer and risk sharing mechanisms to address loss and damage
- ix. Identifying and accessing support options and sources, including for finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building
- x. Clarifying the boundaries between adaptation and loss and damage
- xi. Applying comprehensive risk management approaches
- xii. Exploring windows for accessing regional programs and projects on loss and damage

**Q2. How should the network deliver on the technical assistance needs of the Parties?**

5. As we understand it, the question here is about **how the Network may effectively connect a Party with the organizations, bodies, networks or experts that are the most appropriate to deliver technical assistance on the specific need or needs of the Party**, taking into consideration aspects such as the specific need itself, the geographical situation of the Party, and the areas of expertise and geographical specialization of work of the organizations, bodies, networks and experts of the Santiago Network.
6. Different non-exclusive options could be afforded to Parties for obtaining technical assistance through the Santiago Network. Our preferred option would be that the Network provides to Parties a contact person that will be in charge of answering questions and guiding them according to their specific requests and needs for technical assistance. The aim would be that tailored suggestions and information regarding potential providers of technical assistance could be made available to Parties according to their specific demands. This option would require (depending on the workload) at least one or two dedicated **permanent staff** of the Secretariat. A secondary possibility would be **that a Party directly contacts** one or more of the organizations, bodies, networks and experts whose information (duly classified according to their areas of expertise) appears on the Santiago Network webpage.
7. It would be up to the Party and the relevant organization, body, network or expert that would provide the technical assistance to decide on **specific legal arrangements or frameworks** under which that collaboration would be provided.
8. The Santiago Network may also **organize events and webinars** (including at the regional level) to provide information on different aspects such as the functioning of the Network itself, the types of organizations that propose technical assistance through the Network and their areas of expertise. the types of needs for technical assistance of developing country Parties, on-going and past collaborations, success stories, lessons learned, good practices, etc.