

The Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage

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Introduction and an overview of the 2020 report of the executive committee

Le-Anne Roper,
ExCom Co-chair





Progress of work on displacement associated with climate change impacts through the Plan of Action of the Task Force on Displacement

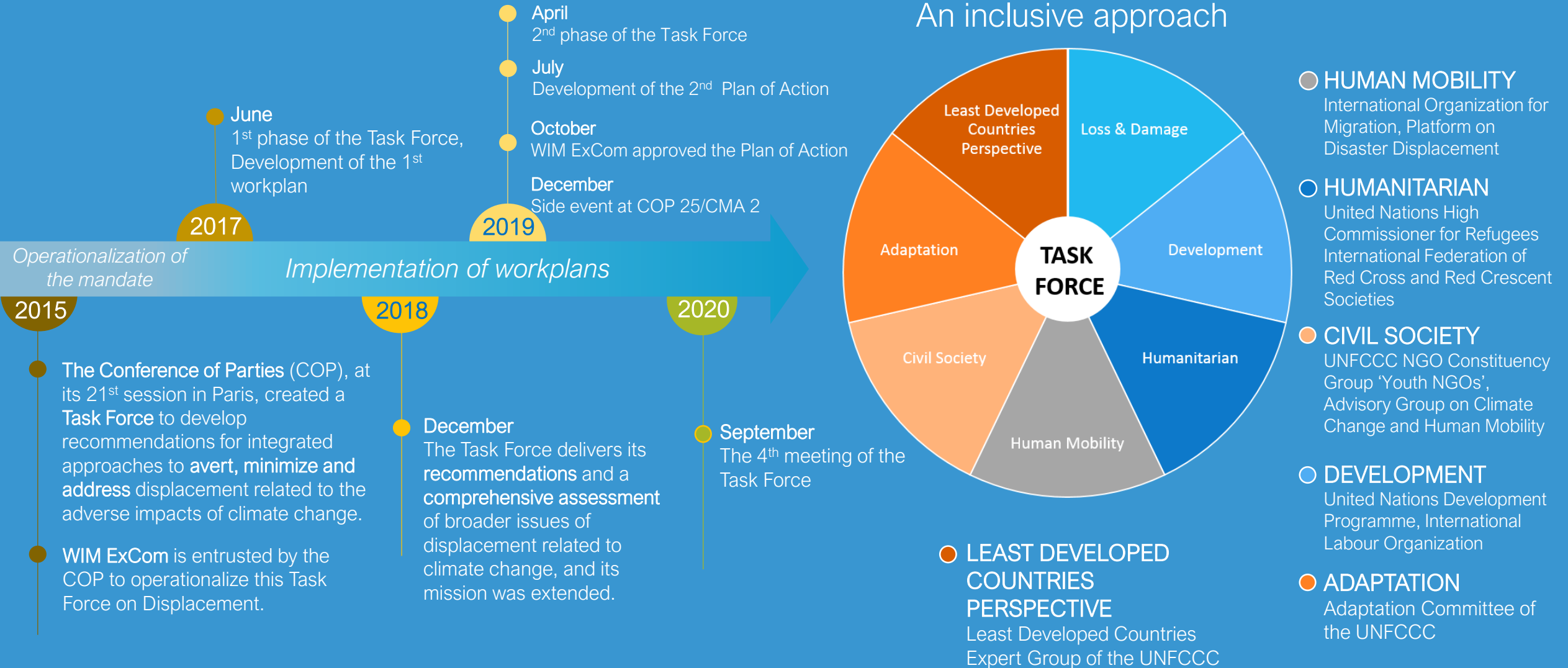


Russell Miles
ExCom member



Dina Ionesco
International Organization for Migration, TFD member

TASK FORCE ON DISPLACEMENT (TFD)





Progress of work on comprehensive risk management approaches through the Plan of Action of the Technical Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management (TEG–CRM)



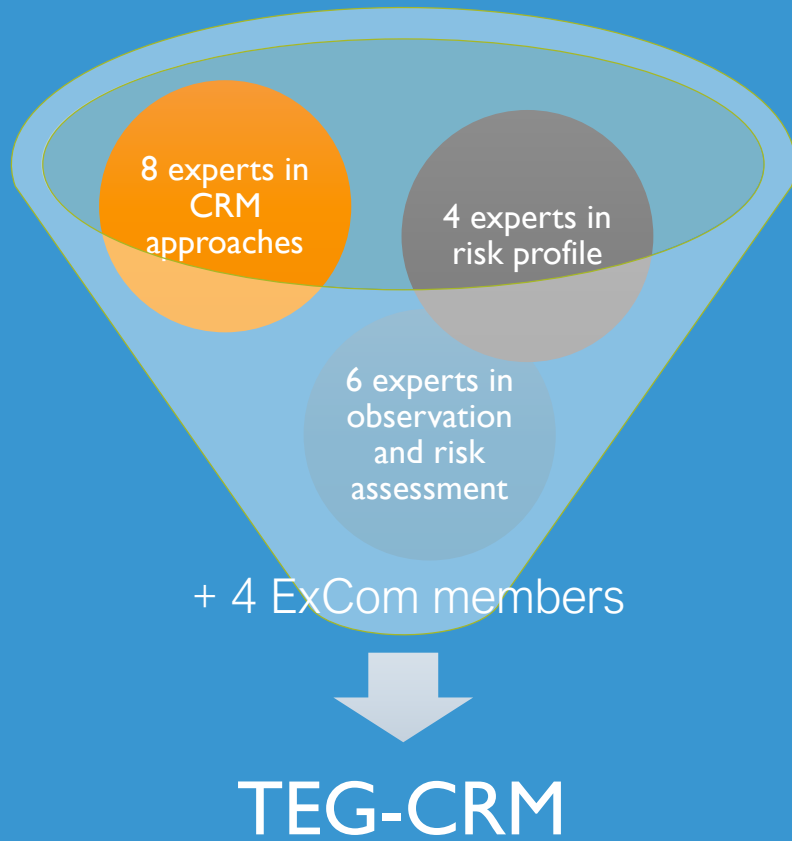
Maarten van Aalst *IFRC,*
TEG CRM member



Jelena Milos
ExCom member

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TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP ON COMPREHENSIVE RISK MANAGEMENT (TEG-CRM)



The members come from a mix of expert organizations and networks from adaptation, disaster risk reduction, climate science, risk finance and humanitarian communities:

- Action Aid
- Climate Analytics
- Deutscher Wetterdienst
- IFRC
- IIASA
- IISD
- Insurance development forum
- MCII
- Mercy Corps
- ODI
- SPC
- UNDRR
- University / UNU
- WFP
- WMO

1st meeting held in Aug 2019

Plan of Action endorsed/
Stakeholder workshop held Oct 2019

2nd meeting held in July 2020

Areas of collaboration, engagement and dialogue



Nedal Katbeh-Bader
ExCom member



POLICY BRIEF: OVERVIEW



Objective:

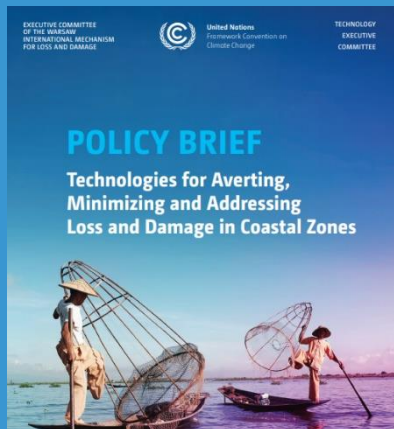
- To inform policy-makers and practitioners on technological solutions to assess and manage climate-related risks comprehensively in coastal zones.

Content:

- Synthesis of current knowledge on loss and damage experienced in coastal zones;
- Overview of hard and soft technologies for averting, minimizing and addressing it;
- Good practices from different regions;
- Possible ways for countries to overcome the challenges for scaling up the use of the described technologies.

CATALYZING EXPERTISE IN THE PROCESS

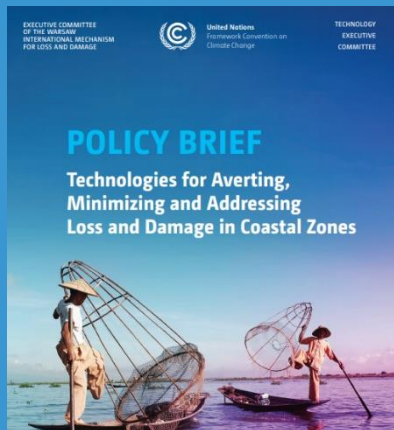
- A deliverable under Strategic Workstream (c) ‘Enhancing cooperation and facilitation of action in relation to comprehensive risk management approaches’ of the five-year rolling workplan of the ExCom
- A joint working group of the ExCom and the TEC to coordinate the preparation of the brief and to work intersessionally
- Collaboration with a range of relevant experts, convened via a call for interest
- Organization of an expert dialogue for a broad stakeholder engagement at SB 50





POLICY BRIEF: KEY MESSAGES (1/2) TECHNOLOGIES FOR COASTAL RISK ASSESSMENTS AND RETENTION

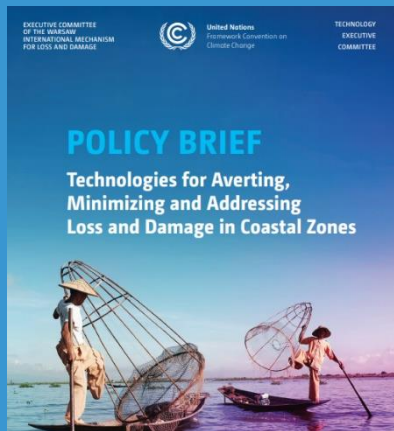
- The detailed understanding of the topography, hydrology and other characteristics of coastal zones necessary for producing quality risk assessments is dependent on the availability and accessibility of high-quality and timely data, which often come from remote sensing technology
- Appropriate methods and tools are required to consider multiple types of hazards (rapid and slow onset events) and governance scales (global, regional and local) and process the complex interactions they involve.
- International partnerships are important for countries' joint efforts and for sharing knowledge and experiences of coastal risk assessment.
- Technologies for directly managing coastal zone risk, referred to as risk retention, can take several forms, including structural/engineered measures, organizational and financial planning, legal and regulatory measures, ecosystem-based approaches, contingency planning and innovation.
- Loss or damage associated with slow onset climatic processes can be partially addressed through resource management, awareness- and capacity-building, land-use planning and management, contingency planning, research, development and innovation.
- Improving technologies for managing coastal zone risk is a continuous process and should be supported by experience-sharing across regions.





POLICY BRIEF: KEY MESSAGES (2/2) TECHNOLOGIES FOR RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION OF COASTAL ZONES

- Existing international programmes and mechanisms provide some support for recovery and rehabilitation efforts in respect of sudden onset events in developing countries; such efforts rely on data that is acquired and processed rapidly.
- Global agendas enhance the use of policy and regulation tools that are relevant to managing climate risks in coastal zones, and such tools have been increasingly introduced in recent years.
- New international partnerships are being established with the aim of supporting governments in the process of integrating climate risks into social protection policies.
- Investing in technologies to reduce disaster risks with a focus on prevention and preparedness, while also ensuring effective emergency response and rehabilitation, is crucial for addressing potential loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in coastal zones.
- Involving indigenous peoples and using local knowledge can strengthen recovery and rehabilitation technologies.



A JOINT PRODUCT OF THE EXCOM AND TEC



Chapter 2 Technologies for Coastal Zone Risk Assessment

2.1. Setting the scene:
key perspectives on coastal
risk assessment



Chapter 3 Technologies for Coastal Zone Risk Retention



Chapter 4 Technologies for Recovery and Rehabilitation in Coastal Zones

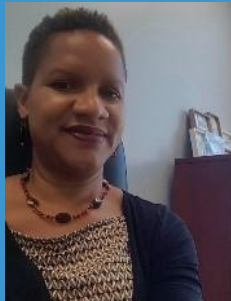
ExCom's first policy brief



Available at
<https://unfccc.int/node/231688>



Enhancing Action and Support



Dawn Pierre-Nathoniell
ExCom member



Ismo Ulvila
SCF Co-chair



Toru Sugio
SCF member



Juan Hoffmaister
GCF Secretariat

NEWLY LAUNCHED EXPERT GROUPS: FOCUS AREAS

- CMA 2 (December 2019) requested the ExCom:
 - To revise the ToRs adopted at ExCom 7 (2018) and launch the expert groups on slow onset events and non-economic losses
 - To establish, by the end of 2020, an expert group on action and support
- ExCom 12 (October 2020):
 - Adopted the ToRs for the three expert groups
 - Designated ExCom members who will lead the respective groups

NEWLY LAUNCHED EXPERT GROUPS: NEXT STEPS IN ESTABLISHING THE GROUPS



- ExCom members of the respective new expert groups are in the process of:
 - Identifying technical experts and organizations, considering regional and gender balance
 - Considering the timing/date of their first meeting
- At the first meeting, each expert group will develop a Plan of Action
- The expert groups will collaborate among each other, and with relevant bodies and stakeholders, while avoiding duplication of existing efforts.

EXPERT GROUP ON ACTION AND SUPPORT: CONTEXT

One of the functions of the WIM: **Enhancing action and support**, including finance, technology and capacity- building, to address L&D, so as to enable countries to undertake actions:

- Assessing the risk of loss and damage;
- Identifying options and designing and implementing country-driven risk management strategies and approaches;
- Systematic observation of, and data collection on, the impacts of climate change;
- Involving relevant stakeholders in climate risk management, including vulnerable communities and populations;
- Enhancing access to, sharing and the use of data



EXPERT GROUP ON ACTION AND SUPPORT: CONTEXT

- Workstream (e) of the ExCom's five-year rolling workplan: Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building
- First review of the WIM (2016): to consider establishment of an expert group on action and support
- Second review of the WIM (2019): to establish, by the end of 2020, an expert group pursuant to decision 2/CP.19, para 5(c)

Decision 4/CP.22,
para 4(b)

Decision 2/CMA.2,
para 40

EXPERT GROUP ON ACTION AND SUPPORT: SCOPE OF WORK

5-yr rolling workplan
workstream (e)

Decision 2/CMA.2,
para 41

Decision 2/CMA.2,
para 26

- Assist the ExCom in implementing decisions by Parties related to action and support, incl. finance, technology and capacity-building, and the ExCom five-year rolling workplan, workstream (e)
- The Plan of Action to include the following:
 - Engage and strengthen dialogue with the SCF and collaborate with the GCF to clarify how developing country Parties may access funding for loss and damage
 - Collect, compile and disseminate information on available sources of support
 - Collaborate with other expert groups under the ExCom
 - Collaborate with relevant bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement
 - Organize relevant events
 - Analyse and identify enabling conditions for implementing risk transfer facilities
- Work on the preparation of technical guides with other expert groups of the ExCom

EXPERT GROUP ON ACTION AND SUPPORT: WAY FORWARD

WIM ExCom is currently identifying experts as per the terms of reference adopted at ExCom 12, followed by inviting experts, experts to accept the invitation

Way forward for the Expert Group on Action and Support

- To develop a plan of action at its first meeting (planned for Dec 2020/early 2021)
- ExCom to approve the plan of action – in advance of or at ExCom 13 (2021)
- Initiate working with other expert groups, constituted bodies and other relevant entities (e.g., TEG-CRM, SCF, GCF, etc.)
- Report on the formation and work of the expert group will be included in the ExCom's annual report to Parties

Decision 2/CMA.2,
para 41