



LOSS AND DAMAGE

ONLINE  
GUIDE



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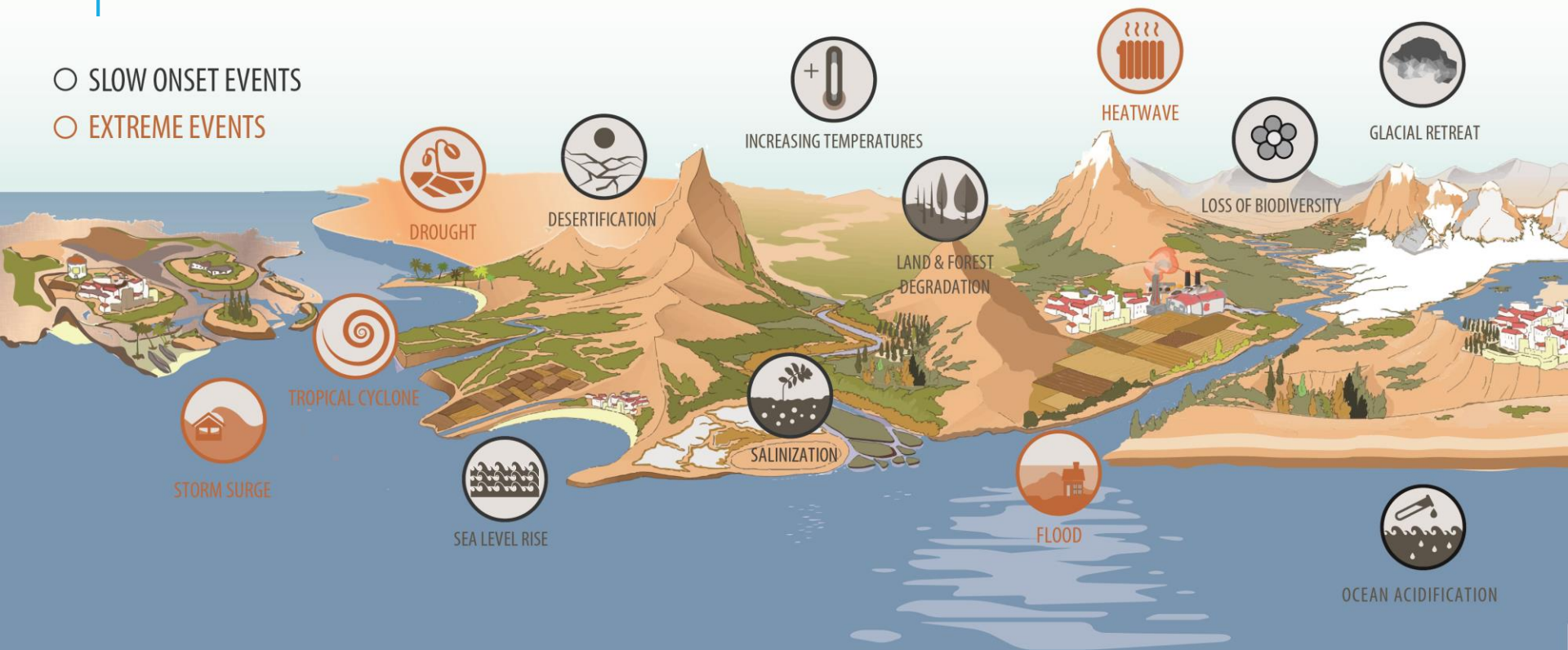
# INTRODUCTION TO LOSS AND DAMAGE



# OVERVIEW

○ SLOW ONSET EVENTS

○ EXTREME EVENTS



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## ECONOMIC LOSSES

### INCOME



BUSINESS OPERATIONS



AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



TOURISM

### PHYSICAL ASSETS



INFRASTRUCTURE



PROPERTY



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## NON-ECONOMIC LOSSES

### INDIVIDUALS



LIFE



HEALTH



HUMAN MOBILITY



TERRITORY

### SOCIETY



CULTURAL HERITAGE



INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE



SOCIETAL/  
CULTURAL IDENTITY



BIODIVERSITY



ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

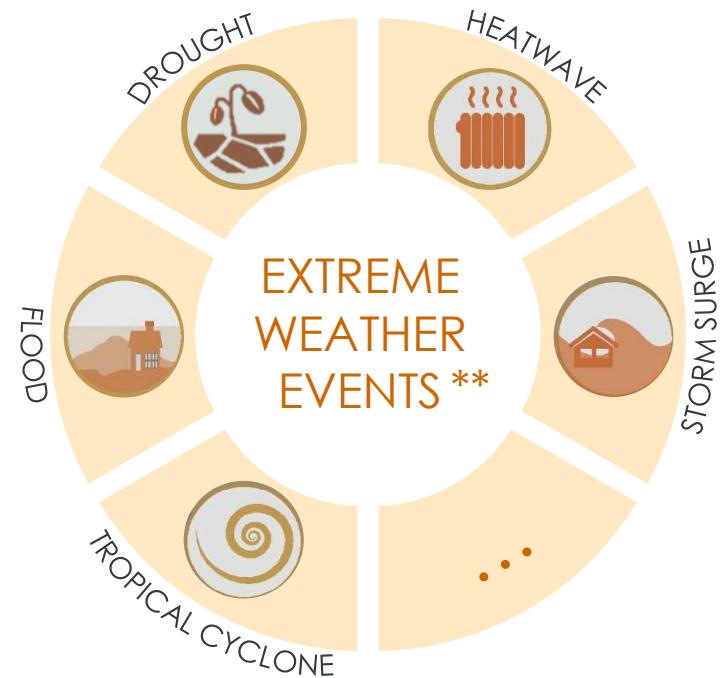
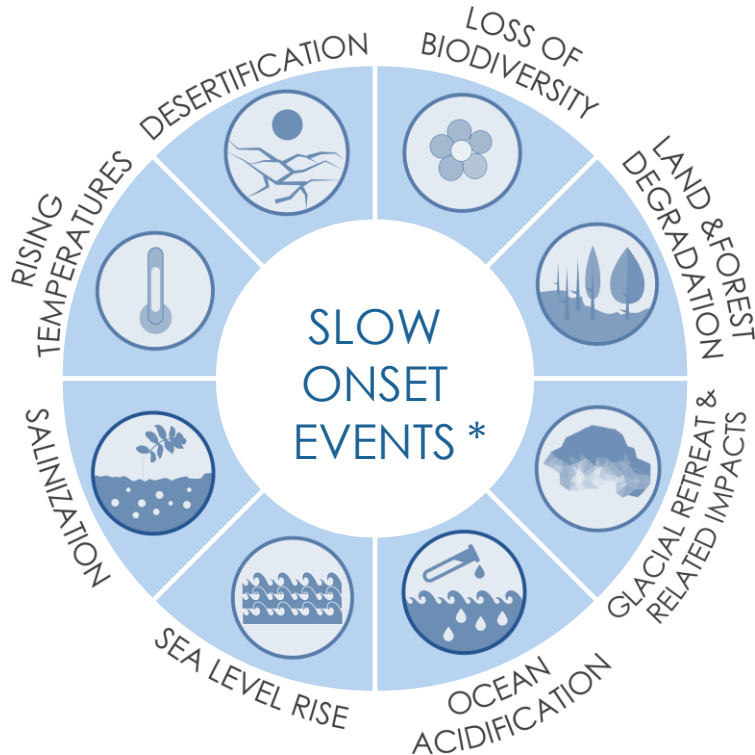


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# IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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



# TYPES OF LOSS & DAMAGE



**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.



# WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM

The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM) was established at COP19 in 2013.

It 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.

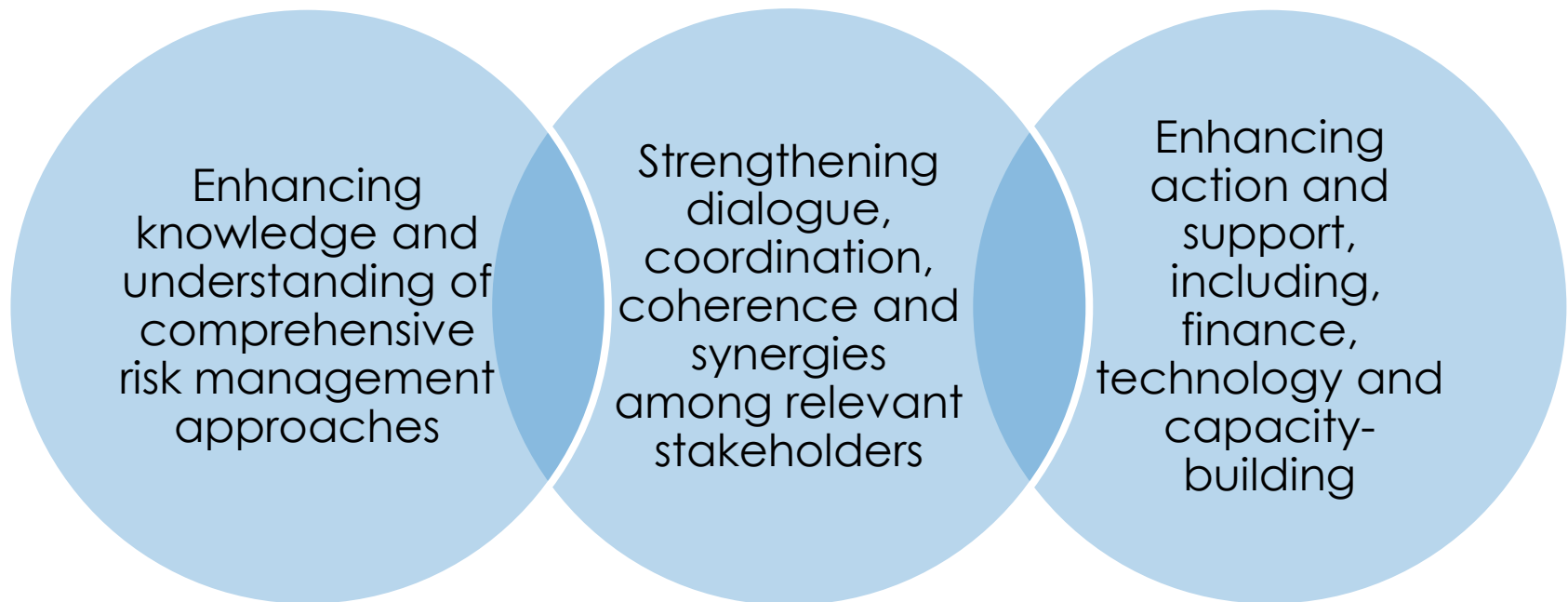


**COP19/CMP9**  
**UNITED NATIONS**  
CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE  
**WARSAW 2013**



# WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM FUNCTIONS

The WIM promotes the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change by undertaking the following functions:







# EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM

The Executive Committee (Excom) was also established at COP 19 and is mandated to guide the implementation of the functions of WIM.

The Excom meets at least twice a year and reports its progress annually to the Parties through the subsidiary bodies.





# EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

The Excom comprises 20 members:

- 10 members from Annex I Parties;\*
- 10 members from non-Annex I Parties:
  - 2 members each from Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin American and the Caribbean;
  - 1 member from Small Island Developing States (SIDS);
  - 1 member from the Least Developed Countries (LDCs);
  - 2 additional members from non-Annex I Parties.

The Excom Co-Chairs are elected annually to serve for a term of one year, with one being an Annex I Party and the other being a non-Annex I Party.



# EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

## TECHNICAL ARMS

The Excom is empowered to develop expert groups, sub-committees, panels, thematic advisory groups or task-focused ad hoc working groups to help it guide the implementation of the WIM.

Excom has established two functioning groups, the [Task Force on Displacement](#) and the [Technical Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management](#), and will launch expert groups on [slow onset events](#), [non-economic losses](#), and [action and support](#) in 2020.

Excom also established the [WIM Roster of Experts](#), bringing a wealth of knowledge and expertise to co-develop and contribute to the work of WIM.





# PARIS AGREEMENT

Article 8 anchored loss and damage in the Paris Agreement which was adopted at COP 21. Areas of cooperation and facilitation to enhance understanding, action and support include:

- Early warning systems and 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

The COP also requested the Excom to establish a clearing house for risk transfer and a task force on displacement in Decision 2/CP.21.



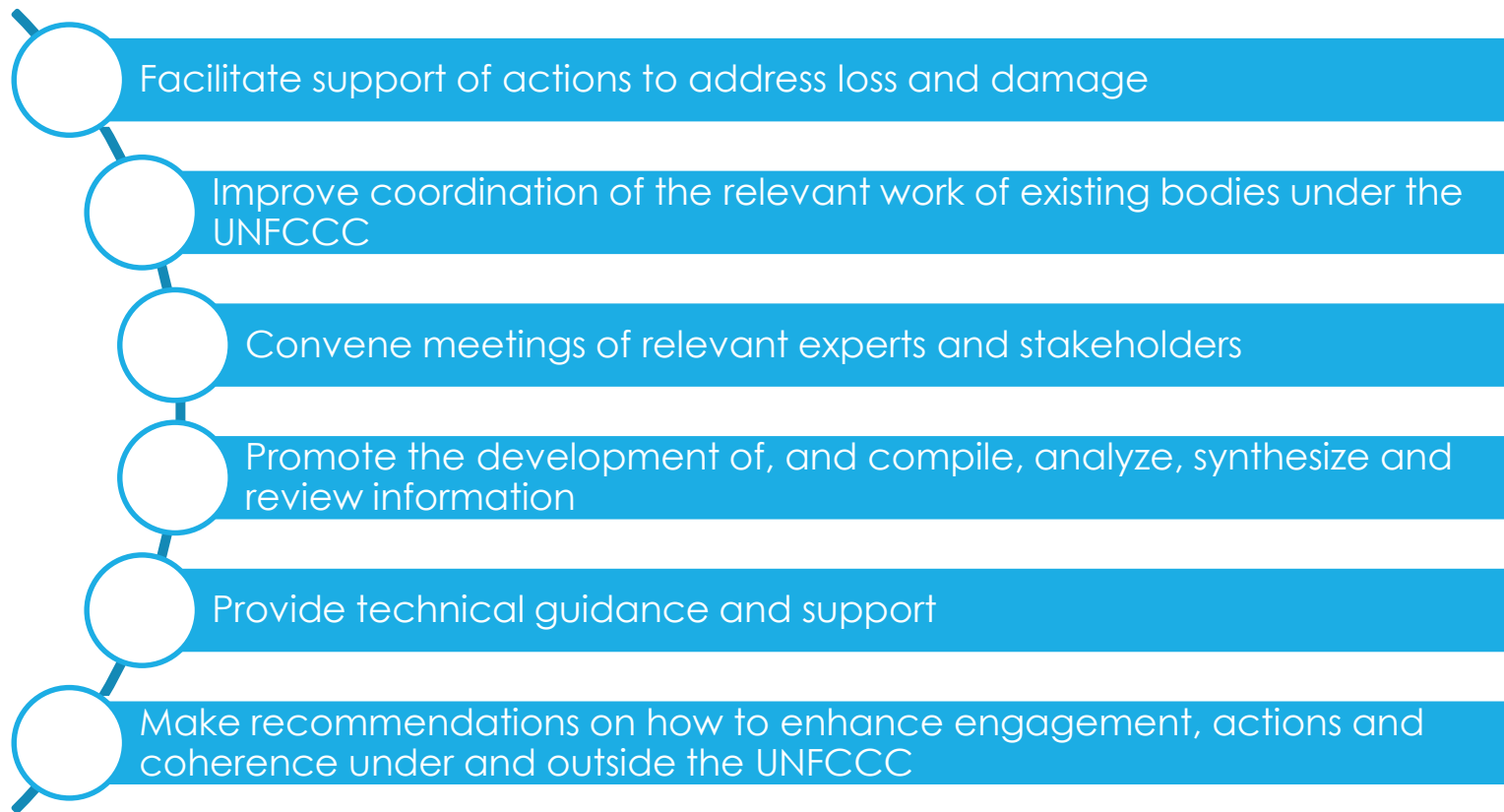


# IMPLEMENTATION OF FUNCTIONS OF THE WIM



# WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM MODALITIES

The WIM implements its functions under the guidance of the Excom through the following modalities:







# SBI WORK 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;
- 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.

[Decision 1/CP.16](#) 





# EXCOM'S INITIAL TWO-YEAR WORKPLAN (2014 – 2017)

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

[Decision 2/CP.20](#), para. 1

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





# INITIAL TWO-YEAR WORKPLAN HIGHLIGHTS

Online database of over 160 organizations working on slow onset events and synopsis of the mapping of these organizations.

Photo campaign and side event on 'Risk Financing for Slow Onset Events'.

Technical meeting on migration, displacement and human mobility.

Questionnaires for international, regional, bilateral and non-governmental actors on climate risk analysis and management to enhance understanding.

Initial compendium of comprehensive risk management approaches.

Photo campaign and side event 'Shining the Light on Non-economic Losses' to engage experts from key sectors.

Integrating L&D theme in the work of the Standing Committee on Finance, e.g. 2016 SCF forum on financial instruments to address the risks of L&D.

Information paper on best practices, challenges and lessons learned in relation to existing financial instruments at all levels.

Organizations and experts invited to collaborate with the Excom to provide knowledge, data and information to enable approaches to address L&D.



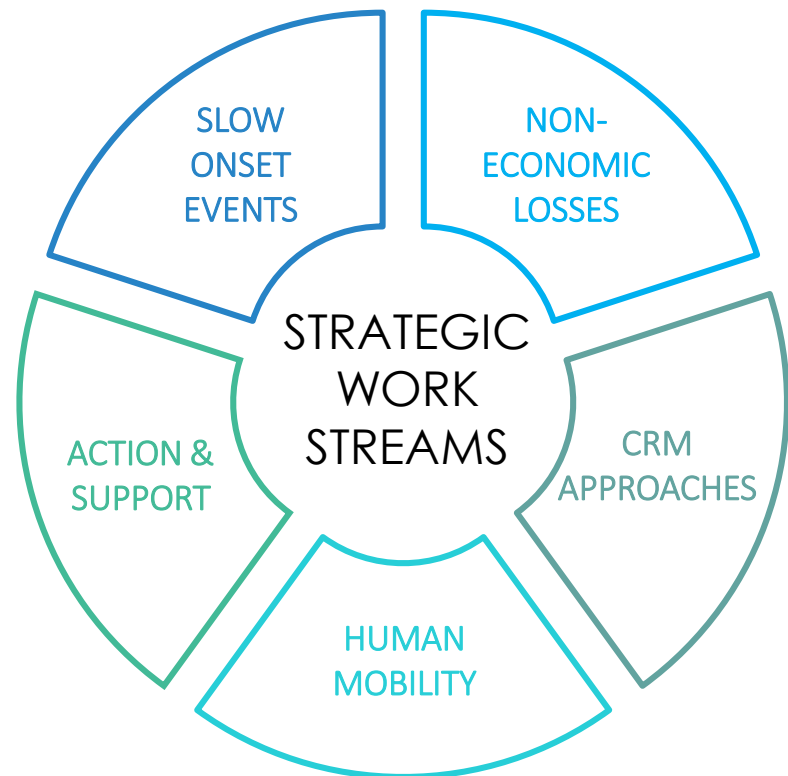


# EXCOM'S FIVE-YEAR ROLLING WORKPLAN (2018 – )

COP 22 (2016) approved the framework for the five-year rolling workplan of the Excom, building upon the results of the initial two-year workplan.

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

The five-year rolling workplan aims to enhance cooperation and facilitation in relation to 5 strategic workstreams, and contains associated activities, potential modalities and expected results.





# FIVE-YEAR ROLLING WORKPLAN STRATEGIC OUTLOOK

The following strategic outlook informed the development of the workplan activities:





# FIVE-YEAR ROLLING WORKPLAN CROSS-CUTTING APPROACH

The workplan takes into account, in a cross-cutting manner:

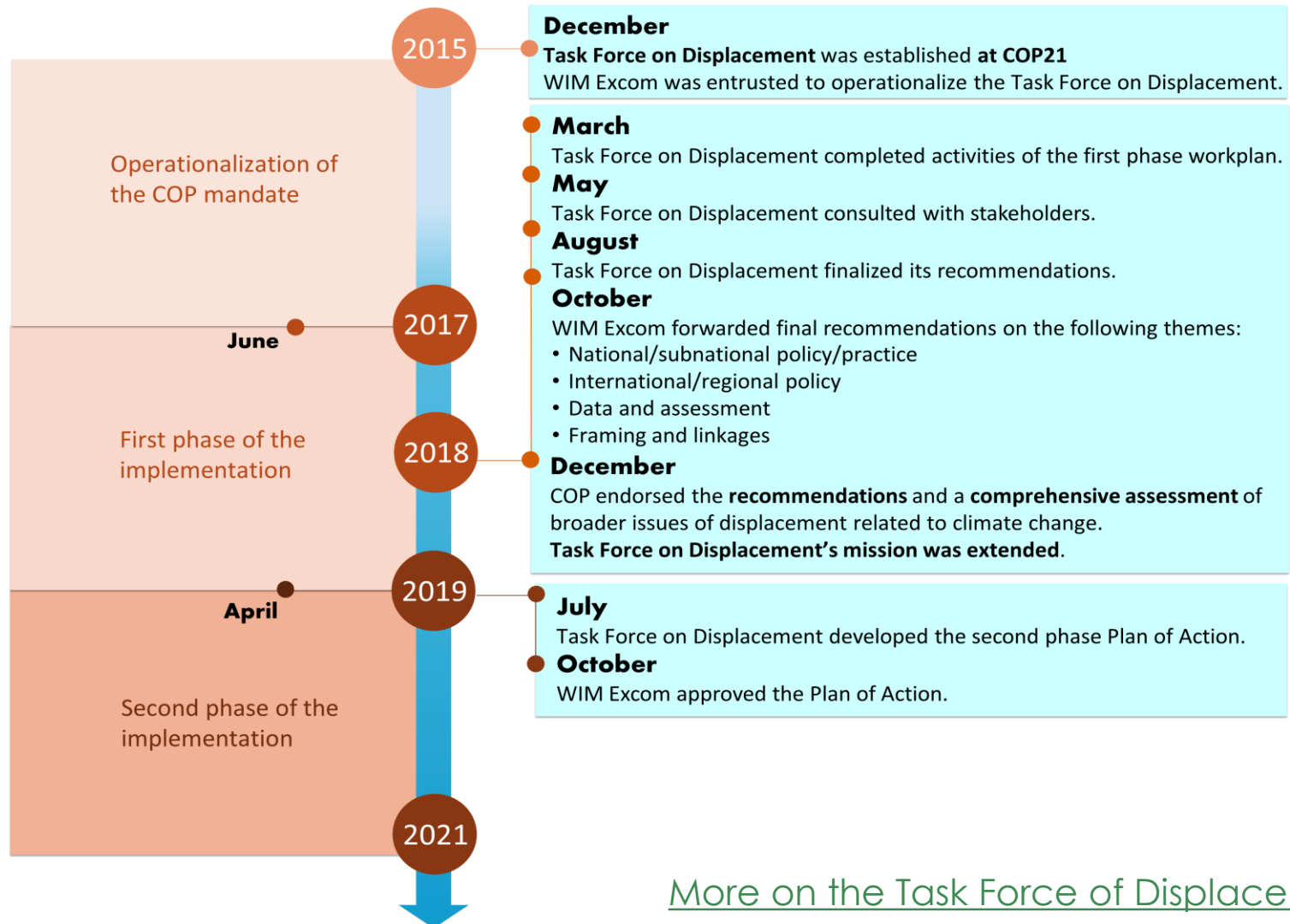






# FIVE-YEAR ROLLING WORKPLAN

## TASK FORCE ON DISPLACEMENT

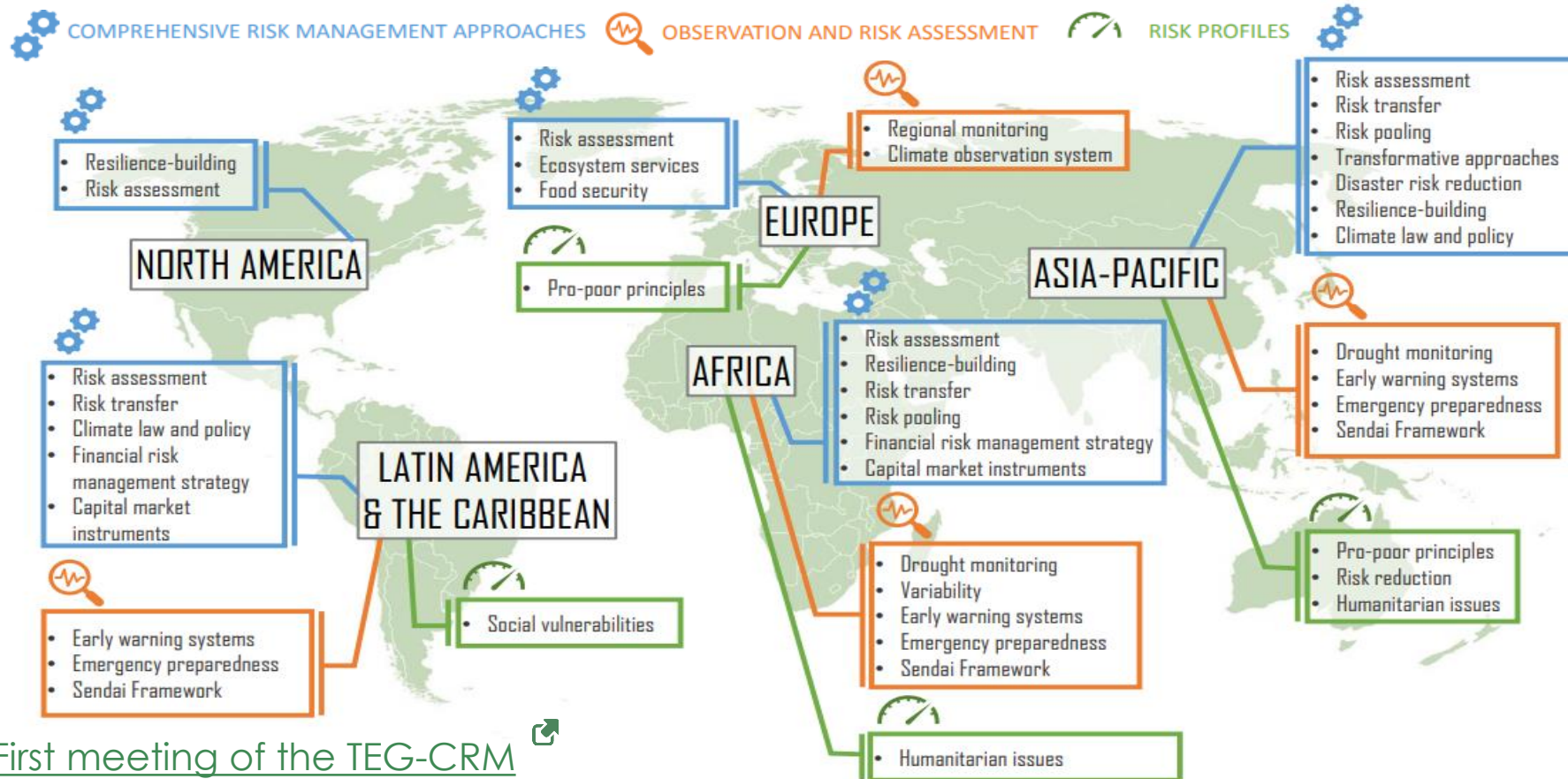




# FIVE-YEAR ROLLING WORKPLAN

## TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP ON COMPREHENSIVE RISK MANAGEMENT

The Technical Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management (TEG-CRM) was established to enhance knowledge and understanding on CRM approaches and is composed of 17 members, organized along three overarching themes:





# FIVE-YEAR ROLLING WORKPLAN

## KEY OUTPUTS

### SLOW ONSET EVENTS

Paper on the scope of work undertaken on slow onset events as reported by partners in the slow onset events database.

Collaboration on a special scientific journal issue on 'Slow Onset Events related to Climate Change'.

### COMPREHENSIVE RISK MANAGEMENT

Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer, serving as a repository for information on insurance and risk transfer.

Finalized compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches.

Stakeholder engagement workshop on strengthening the capacities for observation and risk assessment.

Expert Dialogue on technologies for averting, minimizing and addressing L&D in coastal zones.

### HUMAN MOBILITY

Outputs and technical products from implementation of the first phase of the TFD.

Set of recommendations adopted at COP 24 based on an assessment provided by the TFD as part of the first phase of implementation.

Side events held by the TFD at COP 24 and COP 25.

### ENHANCING ACTION & SUPPORT

Suva Expert Dialogue and synthesis report exploring ways for facilitating the mobilization and securing of expertise, and enhancement of support.

Determination of the scope of the technical paper on the sources of financial support for addressing L&D.





MILESTONES ON LOSS AND DAMAGE



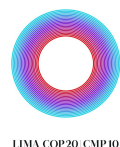
# LOSS AND DAMAGE MILESTONES

## Initial scoping

## Setting up institutional arrangements & launching technical work

## Catalyzing support

**COP 13** (2007)      **COP 16** (2010)      **COP 19** (2013)      **COP 20** (2014)      **COP 21** (2015)      **COP 22** (2016)      **COP 23** (2017)      **COP 24** (2018)      **COP 25** (2019)      **COP 30** (2024)



Consideration of means to address L&D first introduced

Work programme established

Warsaw International Mechanism & its Executive Committee established

Initial 2-year workplan & the organization of the Excom approved

Averting, minimizing and addressing L&D anchored in the Paris Agreement

Warsaw International Mechanism 1<sup>st</sup> review conducted

Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer launched  
Task Force on Displacement implementation began

Recommendations on climate-related displacement endorsed

Warsaw International Mechanism 2<sup>nd</sup> review conducted  
Santiago Network established

Next review of the Warsaw International Mechanism planned

[More on the milestones of the WIM](#)



# COP 13

## 3–14 DEC 2007

**COP 13** (2007) adopted the [Bali Action Plan](#), where 'loss and damage' was first introduced as part of enhanced action on adaptation, including:

- Disaster reduction strategies and means to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;
- Risk management and risk reduction strategies, including risk sharing and transfer mechanisms such as insurance.





# COP 16

## 29 NOV–10 DEC 2010

**COP 16** (2010) established, as enhanced action on adaptation, 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;
- The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) to agree on activities to be undertaken in the work programme;
- Strengthen international cooperation and expertise in order to understand and reduce loss and damage.





# COP 18

## 26 NOV–8 DEC 2012

**COP 18** (2012) decided to establish an international mechanism at COP 19 to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change in developing countries.

The COP requested the secretariat to carry out the following:

- An expert meeting to consider future needs, including capacity needs associated with possible approaches to address slow onset events, and to prepare a report for consideration by the SBI at its thirty-ninth session;
- Preparation of a [technical paper](#) on non-economic losses;
- Preparation of a [technical paper](#) on gaps in existing institutional arrangements, within and outside of the Convention to address loss and damage, including those related to slow onset events.





# COP 19

## 11–22 NOV 2013

**COP 19** (2013) established the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM) and its Executive Committee (Excom) to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

Key decisions include:

- Functions of the Mechanism established;
- Excom to report its progress annually to the Parties through the subsidiary bodies;
- Review of its structure, mandate and effectiveness at COP22, with a view to adopting an appropriate decision on the outcome of this review.



**COP19/CMP9**  
**UNITED NATIONS**  
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**WARSAW 2013**

[Decision 2/CP.19](#) 

[Introduction to the WIM and Excom](#) 

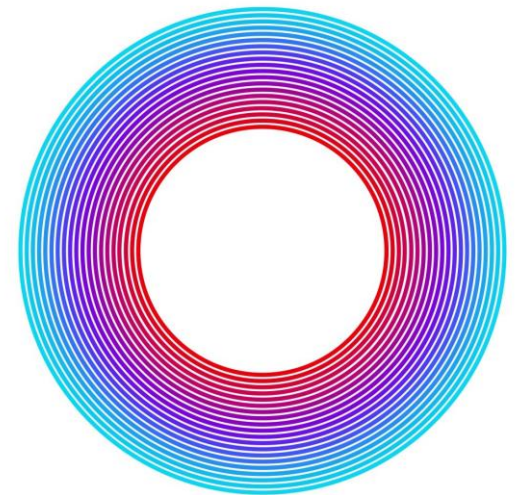


# COP 20

## 1–14 DEC 2014

**COP 20** (2014) approved the initial two-year workplan of the Excom, and decided on the composition and governance of the Excom:

- Excom to comprise 20 members:
  - 10 members from Annex 1 Parties;
  - 10 members from non-Annex 1 Parties;
- Excom may establish expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups or task-focused ad hoc working groups, in an advisory role, to help execute the work of the Executive Committee;
- Excom shall meet at least twice per year.



**LIMA COP20 | CMP10**

CONFERENCIA DE NACIONES UNIDAS  
SOBRE CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO 2014

[Decision 2/CP.20](#) 

[Introduction to the WIM and Excom](#) 





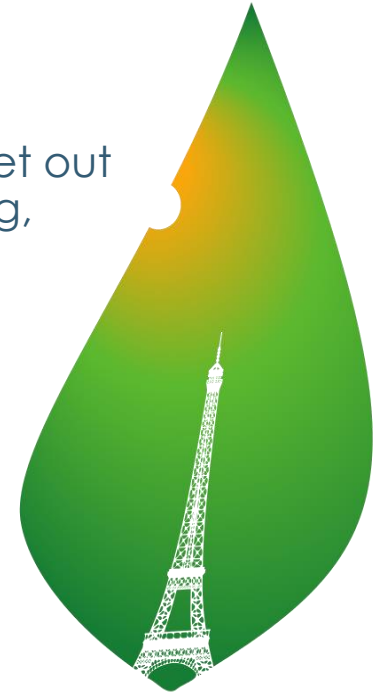
# COP 21

## 30 NOV–11 DEC 2015

The [Paris Agreement](#) was adopted at COP 21, where [Article 8](#) set out areas of cooperation and facilitation to enhance understanding, action and support, and stated that the WIM shall be subject to the authority and guidance of the [CMA](#).

Other key decisions include:

- Establishment of a [clearing house for risk transfer](#) to serve as a repository for information on insurance and risk transfer;
- Establishment of a [task force on displacement](#) to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement.



**PARIS2015**  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE  
**COP21·CMP11**

[Decision 1/CP.21 Paris Agreement](#)

[Decision 2/CP.21](#)



# COP 22

## 7–18 NOV 2016

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

The Excom was requested to include in its five-year rolling workplan the following:

- A strategic workstream to guide the implementation of the WIM's function to enhance action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building;
- Operationalization of the Paris mandates, i.e. establishment of a clearing house for risk transfer and a task force on displacement.



**MARRAKECH**  
**COP22 | 2016 | CMP12**  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

[Decision 3/CP.22](#) 



# COP 22

## FIRST REVIEW OF THE WIM

Having considered the mandate, structure and effectiveness of the Warsaw International Mechanism, the COP recommended, *inter alia*:

- Periodic review process to take place no more than five years apart, with the second review be held in 2019;
- Future reviews to cover progress on the implementation of the Excom's workplan and its long-term vision;
- Preparation of a technical paper elaborating the sources of financial support, as an input to the 2019 review, as provided through the Financial Mechanism, for addressing loss and damage as described in relevant decisions, as well as modalities for accessing such support;
- Parties to establish a loss and damage contact point through their national focal point.



**MARRAKECH**  
**COP22 | 2016 | CMP12**  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE



# COP 23

## 6–17 NOV 2017

**COP 23** (2017) welcomed the progress made by the Executive Committee in operationalizing the [Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer](#) and the [Task Force on Displacement](#).

The COP requested the Excom to, *inter alia*:

- Consider cross-cutting issues and current, urgent and emerging needs related to extreme weather events and slow onset events, when updating its five-year rolling workplan.
- Organize an [expert dialogue](#) and prepare a [technical report](#) exploring information, inputs and views on ways of facilitating the mobilization of expertise and enhancement of support for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage.



**COP23 | FIJI**  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE  
**BONN 2017**

[Decision 5/CP.23](#)



# COP 24

## 2–14 DEC 2018

**COP 24** (2018) adopted the [recommendations](#) of the Excom on integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to climate change and encouraged the Excom to continue its work on [human mobility](#) under its [five-year rolling workplan](#).

The [CMA](#) invited interested to Parties to provide information, as part of the information related to climate change impacts and adaption under [Article 7](#) of the Paris Agreement, related to enhancing understanding, action and support to avert, minimize and address loss and damage ([Decision 18/CMA.1](#)).

The CMA also invited the Excom, among others, to prepare synthesis reports on relevant information for the technical assessment in the context of the global stocktake ([Decision 19/CMA.1](#)).



[Decision 10/CP.24](#) 

**COP24 • KATOWICE 2018**  
UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE





# COP 25

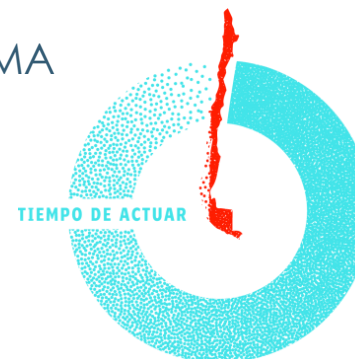
## 2–13 DEC 2019

The second review of the WIM provided guidance on how the Mechanism could be strengthened, particularly by increasing collaboration and coordination to scale up the mobilization of resources, action and support for developing countries.

Key recommendations enable the Executive Committee to:

- Further engage and strengthen its dialogue with the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) and liaise with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to clarify how developing countries may access funding.
- Launch the expert groups on slow onset events and non-economic losses, establish an expert group on action and support, and develop technical guides within each of its thematic workstreams.

As part of strengthening the Mechanism, the CMA established the Santiago Network to catalyze technical assistance for the most vulnerable countries.



**COP25**  
**C H I L E**  
**MADRID 2019**

Decision 2/CMA.2 



# FURTHER INFORMATION

See the [UNFCCC website](#) for more information on the **upcoming** and **latest work** of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage and the Executive Committee.



Decisions on loss and damage



Documents on loss and damage



Outputs from the WIM and Excom



Collaboration and outreach



Workshops and meetings