



LOSS AND DAMAGE

ONLINE
GUIDE

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

WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM FOR LOSS AND DAMAGE

Executive Committee

Guiding the implementation of the functions
of the Mechanism

(Technical arms of
the Committee)



(Workplan)



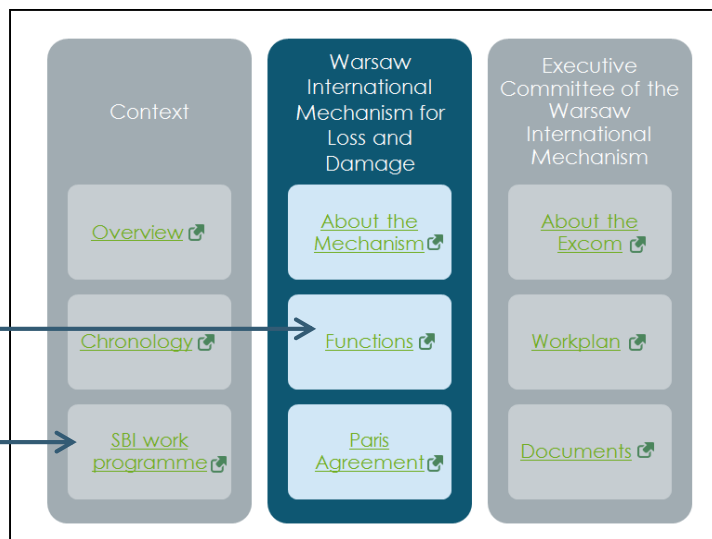
(Paris
mandates)



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COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Excom comprises 20 members, as follows:

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

[The current members of the Excom](#)

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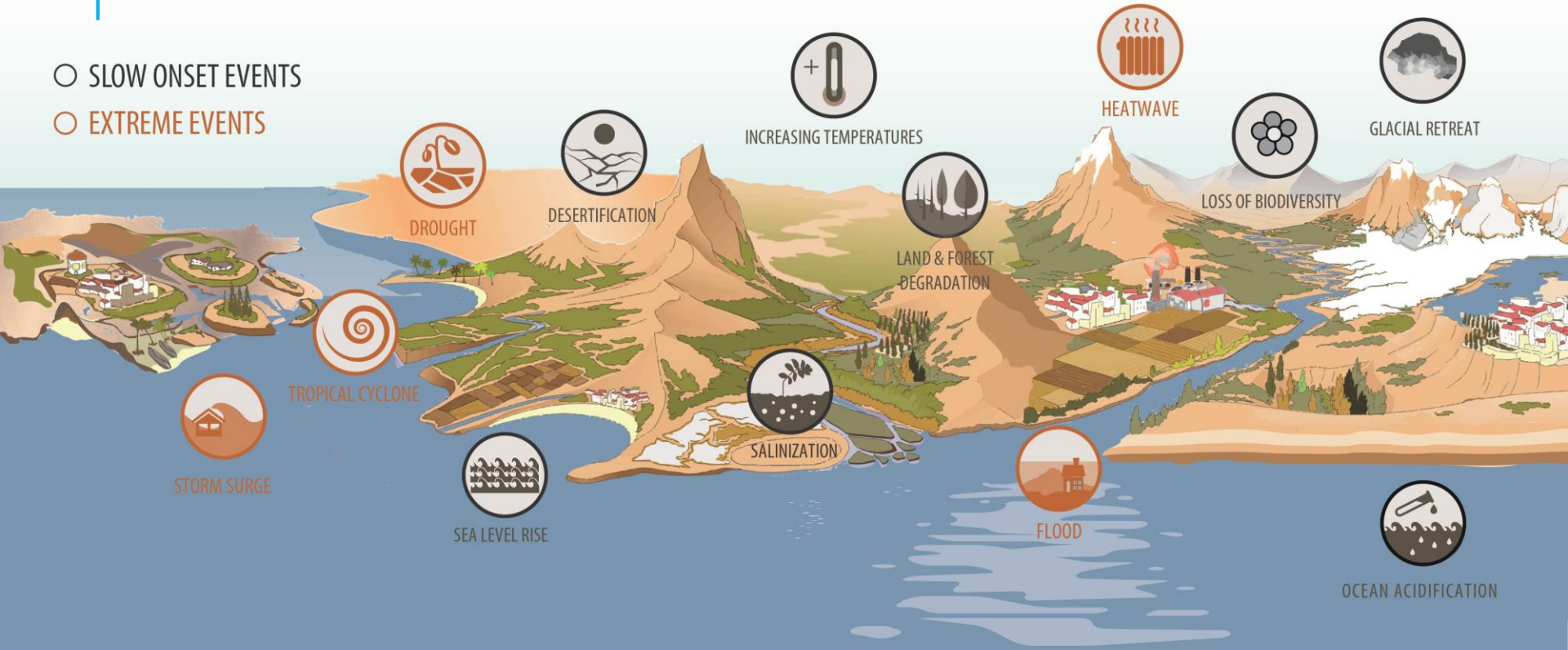
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OVERVIEW

○ SLOW ONSET EVENTS

○ EXTREME EVENTS



ECONOMIC LOSSES

NON-ECONOMIC LOSSES

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INCOME

PHYSICAL ASSETS

INDIVIDUALS

SOCIETY

ENVIRONMENT



BUSINESS OPERATIONS



AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



TOURISM



INFRASTRUCTURE



PROPERTY



LIFE



HEALTH



HUMAN MOBILITY



TERRITORY



CULTURAL HERITAGE



INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE



SOCIETAL/CULTURAL IDENTITY



BIODIVERSITY



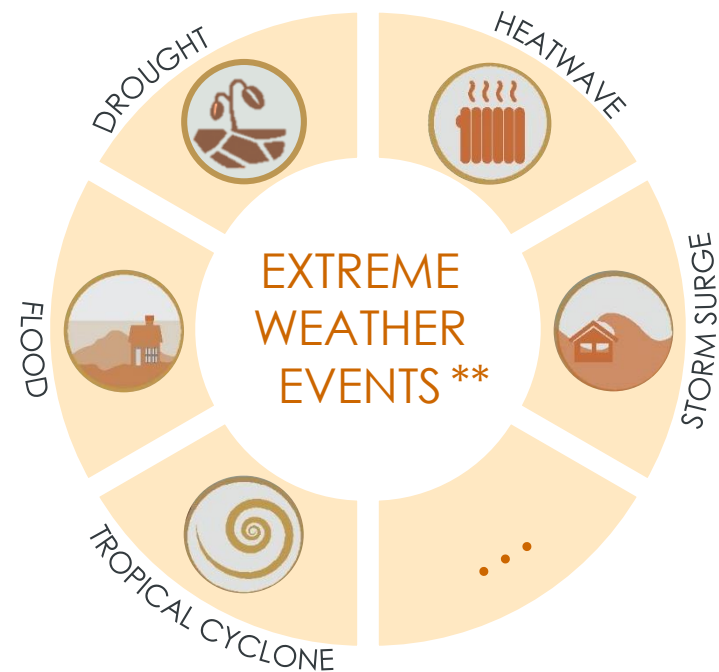
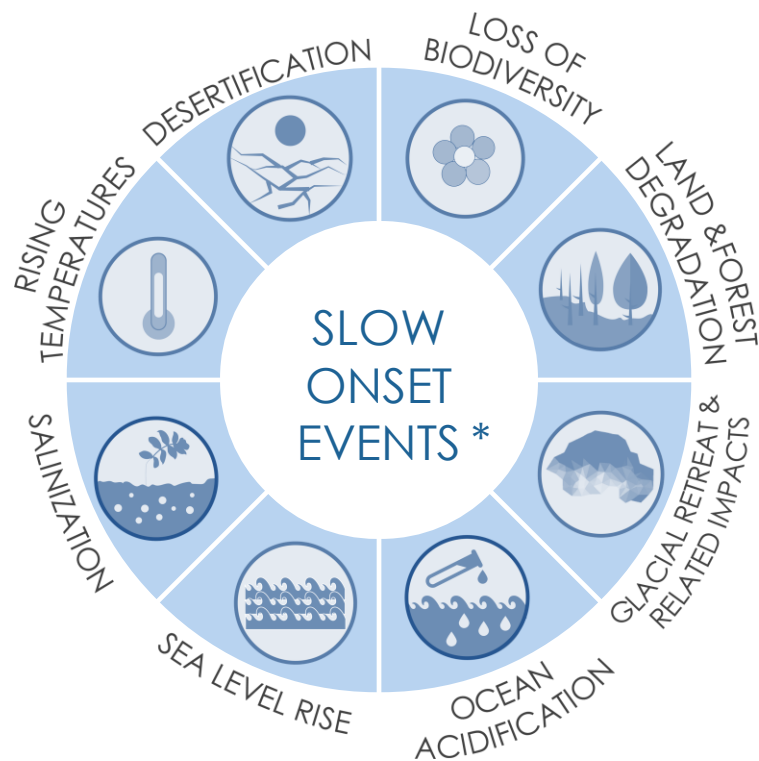
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES





IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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



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

** Those presented are examples

NON-ECONOMIC LOSSES



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



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



MILESTONES

Initial technical work

Development of an initial workplan

Implementation of the initial 2-year workplan

Implementation of a 5-year rolling workplan



COP 13
(2007)



Consideration of means to address L&D launched

COP 16
(2010)



Work programme on L&D established

COP 17
(2011)



Relevant knowledge on L&D shared & synthesised

COP 18
(2012)



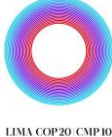
Role of the COP in addressing L&D agreed

COP 19
(2013)



Warsaw International Mechanism & its Executive Committee established

COP 20
(2014)



Workplan & the organization of the Executive Committee approved

COP 21
(2015)



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

COP 22
(2016)



Warsaw International Mechanism reviewed

COP 23
(2017)



Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer launched

COP 24
(2018)



Recommendations on climate-related displacement endorsed

Guidelines for implementing the Paris Agreement agreed

COP 25
(2019)

Next review of the Warsaw International Mechanism

[More on the multilateral process milestones on L&D](#)



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

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

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

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

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

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

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ABOUT THE WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM FOR LOSS AND DAMAGE

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

[FAQs on the Warsaw International Mechanism](#) 



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

The WIM will, inter alia:

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

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



FUNCTIONS OF THE MECHANISM

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

Enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches

Strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders

Enhancing action and support, including, finance, technology and capacity-building



PARIS AGREEMENT

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

- Early warning systems

- Emergency preparedness

- Slow onset events

- Events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage

- Comprehensive risk assessment and management

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

- Non-economic losses

- Resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems



PARIS MANDATES

COP 21 in Paris requested the Excom to establish:

- A **clearing house** for risk transfer that serves as a repository for information on insurance and risk transfer.
- A **task force** to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement, related to the adverse impacts of climate change.





FIJI CLEARING HOUSE FOR RISK TRANSFER

COP 21 requested the Excom to establish a Clearing House for Risk Transfer in order to facilitate the efforts of Parties to develop and implement comprehensive risk management strategies.

The [Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer](#) was launched during the COP 23. The Clearing House serves as repository for information on insurance and risk transfer.

Through [RISK TALK](#), an interactive online community on climate change risk transfer, one can ask specific questions and get tailor-made answers.

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HOME FIND A SOLUTION WHO'S DOING WHAT? KNOWLEDGE CENTER ABOUT US

WELCOME TO THE FIJI CLEARING HOUSE FOR RISK TRANSFER

The UNFCCC repository of information on insurance and risk transfer

Find a solution

Do you have a question on risk transfer?

Join the RISK TALK community to engage in dialogue and find solutions.

Find a solution

Latest discussions in RISK TALK

WHY ISN'T IT POSSIBLE TO FORECAST EARTHQUAKES?
Forecast, Earthquakes

WHERE CAN I FIND "THE BIG PICTURE" OF CLIMATE CHANGE?
Big Picture, Overview, Climate change

WHAT IS THE BIGGEST ENVIRONMENTAL RISK LIVING IN SWITZERLAND?
Environment, Switzerland, Risk

HOW CAN YOUTHS REDUCE GREENHOUSE EMISSIONS IN A UNIVERSITY?
Greenhouse emissions, Kenya, University, Youth, Climate change

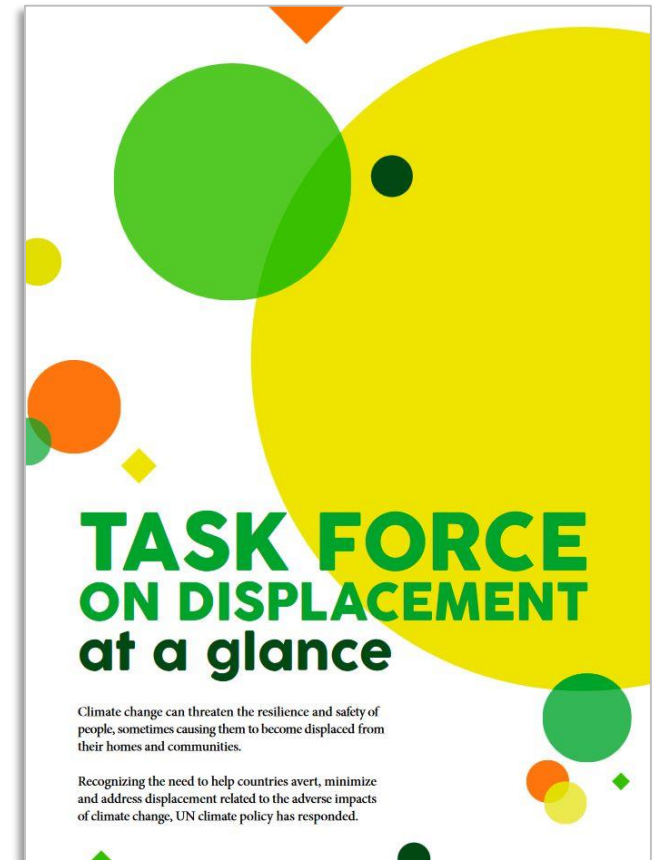
The content above is automatically generated from RISK TALK and can only be accessed with a valid account.
[Find more information](#)



TASK FORCE ON DISPLACEMENT

COP 21 requested the Excom to establish a task force to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement, related to the adverse impacts of climate change.

The [Task Force on Displacement](#) is to complement, draw upon the work of and involve, as appropriate, existing bodies and expert groups under the Convention including the Adaptation Committee and the LDC Expert Group, as well as relevant organizations and expert bodies outside the Convention.





TASK FORCE ON DISPLACEMENT



Photo: Albert González Farran - UNAMID

To fulfil its mandate, the Task Force undertook 12 activities, in relation to the following themes as part of its workplan:

- Policy/Practice - National/ Subnational
- Policy - International/Regional
- Data and assessment
- Framing and linkages

The Task Force finalized its recommendations as the culmination of its first phase of work. **The Parties considered the recommendations at COP 24.**



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ABOUT THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM

COP 19 (2013) established the **Executive Committee** of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (Excom) in order to guide the implementation of the functions of the Mechanism.

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

[More about the Excom](#) 

COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



The Excom comprises 20 members, as follows:

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

[The current members of the Excom](#) 



TECHNICAL ARMS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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

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



Under its five-year rolling workplan, the Excom has established to date the following substructures:

- **Expert group** to improve the knowledge base on and develop recommendations for approaches for addressing **slow onset events**
- **Expert group** to develop inputs and recommendations to enhance data on and knowledge of reducing the risk of and addressing **non-economic losses**
- **Technical expert group** to enhance knowledge and understanding of **comprehensive risk management approaches**, including issues related to finance, data, technology, regulatory environments and capacity-building

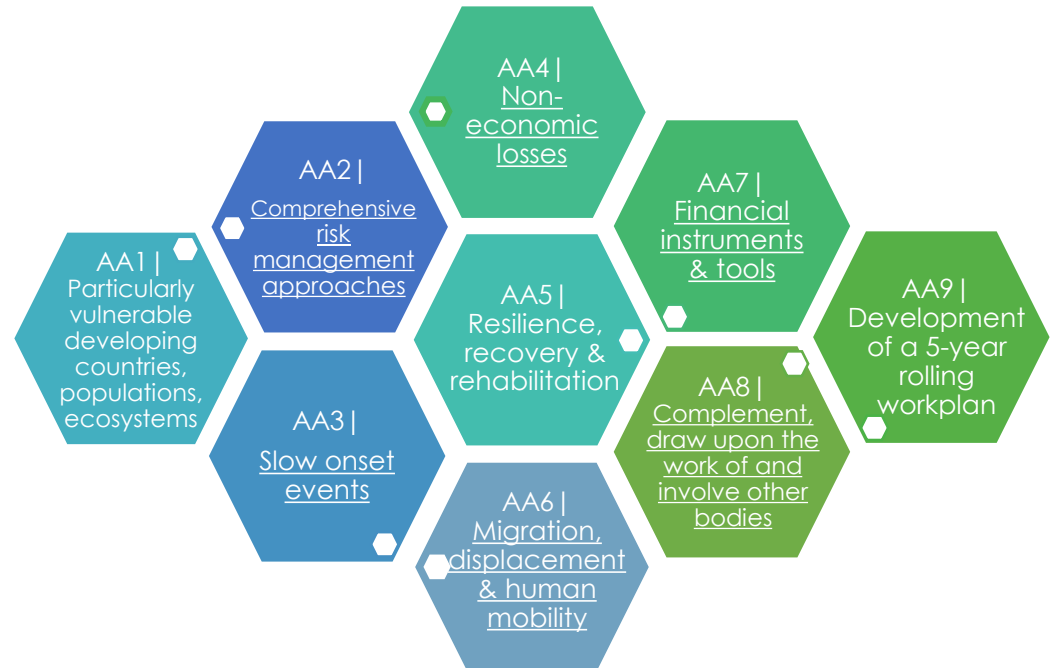


INITIAL TWO-YEAR WORKPLAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (2015 -)

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.





FIVE-YEAR ROLLING WORKPLAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (2018 -)

COP 22 (2016) approved the framework for the five-year rolling workplan of the Excom as the basis for developing corresponding activities.

The Excom presented associated activities for the first two years at COP 23 (2017).




In addition to the areas of the strategic workstreams above, the Excom considers cross-cutting issues and emerging needs at its regular meetings.

REVIEW OF THE WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM FOR LOSS & DAMAGE

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

The next review will be held in 2019.



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



LOSS & DAMAGE CONTACT POINT

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



DOCUMENTS



[Relevant decisions and conclusions](#)



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



[Synopses series on technical work](#)



[Collaboration and outreach](#)