

ADDRESSING CRITICAL LOSS AND DAMAGE CHALLENGES: Human Mobility, Slow Onset Processes and Non-Economic Losses

By the WIM Executive Committee in collaboration with
the Task Force on Displacement and the Technical
Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management

Session 2: 24 April, 10:30 – 12:30 UTC+9



Welcome and key takeaway from Session 1



Moderator: Christopher Richter

- International Organization of Migration
- Task Force on Displacement member

Scan and share
your thoughts!



Agenda for the session:

1. Welcome and recap of Session 1
2. Mentimeter live poll
3. Short inputs from national practitioners on what helped their country move from assessment to action
4. Connecting WIM's mandate to country implementation needs and Expert Groups' implementation support materials in the pipeline
5. World Café discussions
6. Key takeaways and closing remarks

Scan and share
your thoughts!



Mentimeter live poll

Please answer the following questions and tell us:

1. Which WIM ExCom knowledge products are you aware of?
2. What type of knowledge product would be most useful for your work?
3. How do you obtain information about tools relevant to loss and damage?
4. What are the top 2-3 barriers preventing effective action on loss and damage?
5. Do you have any types of L&D, or sectors that you/your country want to prioritize?

Scan and share
your thoughts!



Lightning Insights:

- What has worked in practice?



Mr. James Thonjo
Kenya;
WIM Executive Committee
Member



Dr. Han Chanthoen
General Directorate of Policy and
Strategy, Ministry of Environment/
National Council for Sustainable
Development, **Cambodia**



Mr. Rubin Robin Kipoi
Adaptation officer/NAP
implementation coordinator, PNG
Climate Change & Development
Authority, **Papua New Guinea**

Connecting WIM's mandate to country implementation needs and Expert Groups' implementation support materials in the pipeline



Ms. Angela Rivera Galvis

WIM Executive
Committee member



Ms. Serin Oh

MCII, Technical Expert Group on
Comprehensive Risk Management
member



Mr. Christopher Richter

IOM, Task Force on
Displacement member

Connecting WIM's mandate to country implementation needs



Speaker: Angela Rivera Galvis

- **WIM Executive Committee Member**
- **Santiago Network Advisory Board Member**

Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage



1. Enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches.



2. Strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders.



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

Institutional arrangements and Functions of the WIM

Warsaw International Mechanism modalities

The WIM implements its functions through the following modalities:

Facilitate support of actions to address loss and damage

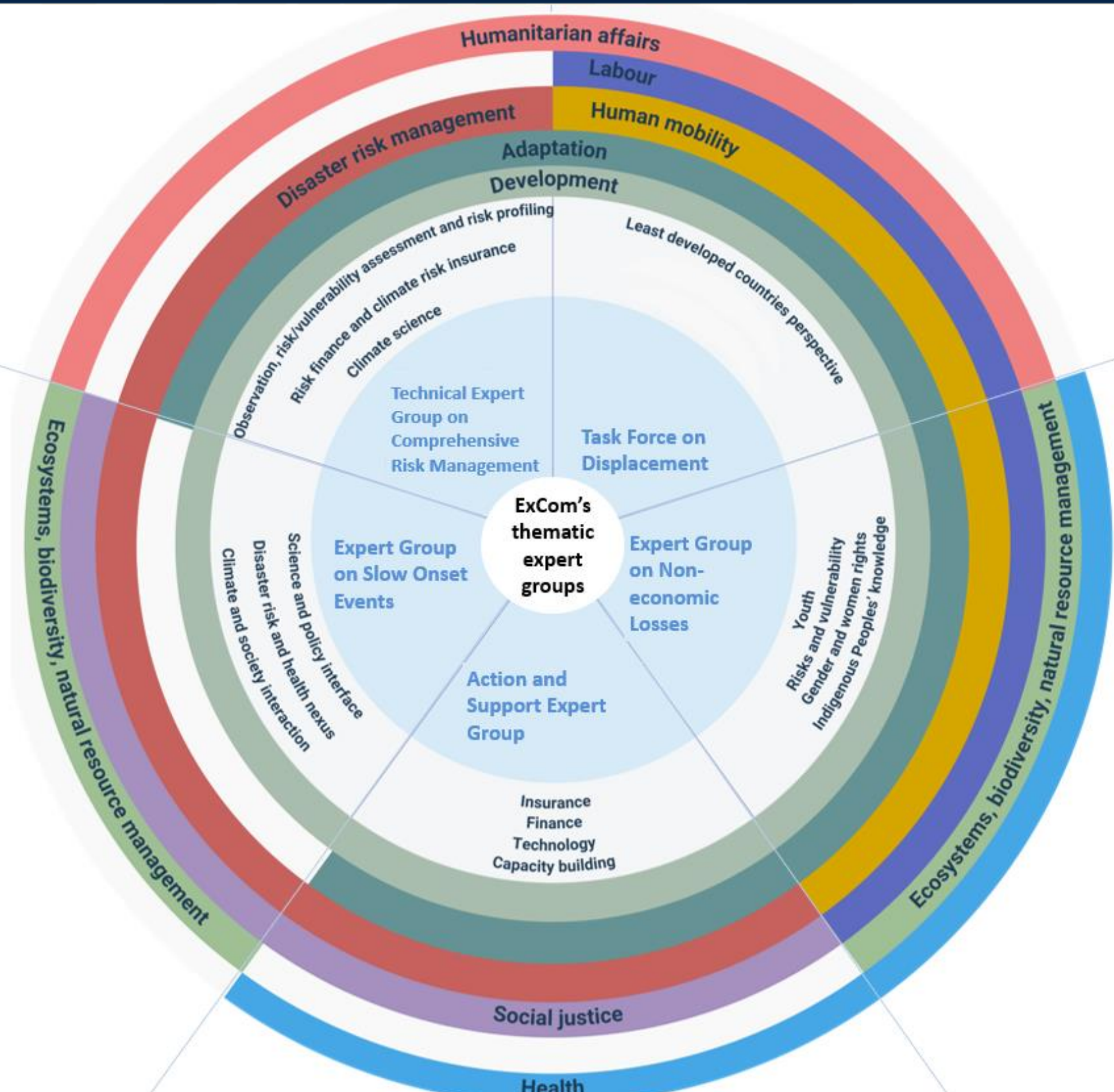
Improve coordination of the relevant work of existing bodies under the UNFCCC

Convene meetings of relevant experts and stakeholders

Promote the development of, and compile, analyze, synthesize and review information

Provide technical guidance and support

Make recommendations on how to enhance engagement, actions and coherence under and outside the UNFCCC



Range of expertise convened through the five thematic expert groups of the Executive Committee

CLIMATE WEEKS

Indicative types of technical assistance available under the Santiago network

ANALYSIS & DATA

- Loss and damage assessments
- Risk assessments
- Gap analysis
- Loss and damage databases, including data management
- Non-economic losses
- Development of methodologies
- Monitoring

PLANNING & FINANCE

- Plans and planning frameworks
- Comprehensive risk management
- Development of loss and damage financing frameworks
- Funding proposal development, including to the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage

CAPACITY BUILDING

- Training
- Institutional strengthening and coordination
- National, sub-national and local levels
- Curriculum development
- Risk communication

Complementary support by Executive Committee and Santiago Network under the WIM

1. Strengthening national and local capacities

2. Enhancing access to technical support

3. Improving data, analytics, and risk information

4. Advancing implementation of effective response measures

5. Strengthening capacity to access and utilize finance

ExCom

1. Analytical and policy guidance
2. Linking ExCom-driven knowledge outputs with the Santiago Network
3. Methodologies, knowledge products, and gap analyses
4. Analytical and policy work on tailored solutions
5. Identifying needs, options, barriers and navigating funding arrangements

Santiago Network

1. Targeted technical assistance delivered to countries
2. Operational network of technical assistance providers
3. In-country support for context-specific response measures
4. Hands-on technical assistance to translate approaches into solutions
5. Technical assistance to prepare funding requests and proposals

"How to" series on

Integrating considerations of specific types of loss and damage in national or sectoral policies, programming and project development

Speaker: **Serin Oh**, MCII, Technical Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management

Why do we need practical knowledge products on Loss & Damage implementation?

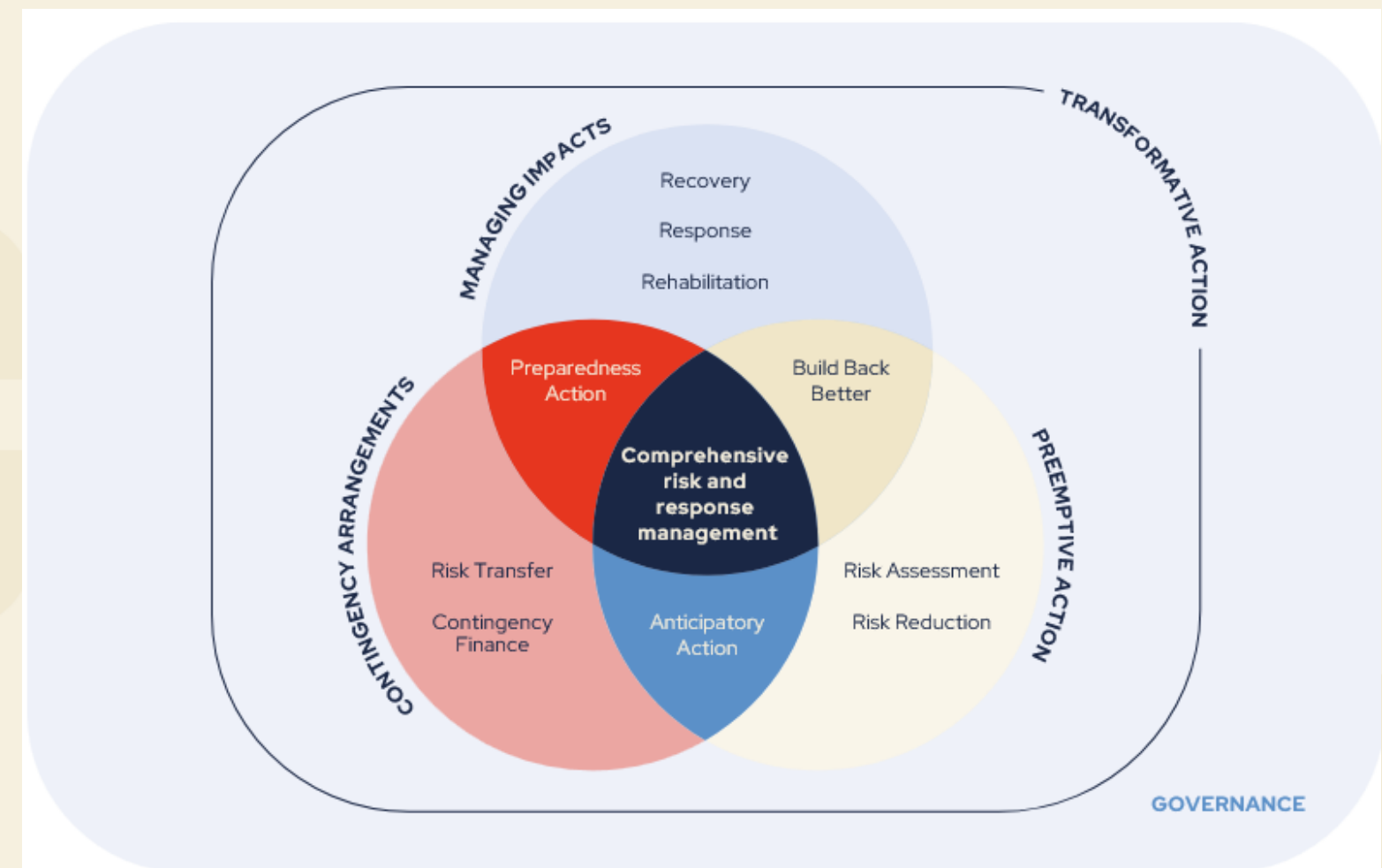
The **CRM Compendium vol.2** (TEG CRM's knowledge product in 2025) provides a **strong foundation**. It shows what works across the full spectrum of comprehensive risk management.

Two concepts are applied:

1. Loss and damage signature

REPRESENTATIVE KEY RISK	SCOPE
 <p>RISK TO LOW-LYING COASTAL SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS</p>	Risks to ecosystem services, people, livelihoods and key infrastructure in low-lying coastal areas, and associated with a wide range of hazards, including sea level changes, ocean warming and acidification, weather extremes (storms, cyclones), sea ice loss, etc.
 <p>RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH CRITICAL PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE, NETWORKS AND SERVICES</p>	Systemic risks due to extreme events leading to the breakdown of physical infrastructure and networks providing critical goods and services.
 <p>RISK TO HUMAN HEALTH</p>	Human mortality and morbidity, including heat-related impacts and vector-borne and waterborne diseases.
 <p>RISK TO FOOD SECURITY</p>	Food insecurity and the breakdown of food systems due to climate change effects on land or ocean resources.

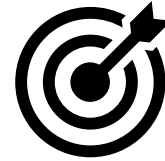
2. C2RM Framework



Key gaps in operationalizing Loss & Damage

- **Lack of guidance/inspiration to integrate L&D into national governance systems**
- **Limited operationalization of comprehensive risk management (CRM)**
- **Weak link between planning, implementation, and finance**
- **Need for bottom-up, country-driven approaches**

“How-to” Series: Operationalizing C2RM (work in progress)



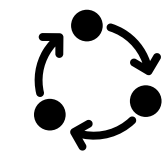
Purpose

Translate C2RM into practical steps for countries



Focus

Identify steps to incorporate C2RM in national or sectoral planning



Approach

- Integrate L&D into national systems
- Link: **Risk** → **Planning** → **Finance**



Your Input matters: Shaping Practical Knowledge Products

- How should a knowledge product look like to be useful for you?
- Have you applied lessons from the compendium, and what were the experiences (operationalizing the L&D signatures, implementation experiences of the C2RM framework)?
- How relevant is the concept for operationalizing work with the FRLD and the SN?
- What would be easy, implementable steps that would enable to start action on the C2RM?

Speaker: **Christopher Richter**, IOM, Task Force on Displacement

- The Technical Guide was published by the UNFCCC in 2024 as a knowledge product of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage.
- It is a step-by-step guide for mainstreaming human mobility into the NAP process.
- It is for stakeholders interested and active in mainstreaming human mobility into the adaptation planning.
- It incorporates the experiences of mainstreaming human mobility into the NAPs of countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America.



Technical guide on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change planning processes

- Since 2021, technical assistance has been extended to 31 Parties:
 - Asia Pacific – 5
 - East, Horn, and Southern Africa – 4
 - Europe and Central Asia – 7
 - Latin America – 7
 - Middle East and North Africa – 4
 - West and Central Africa – 4
- The technical assistance includes briefings, capacity development, research, national and local level consultations, policy advice, written input to the NAP or NAP-related documents, developing relevant background documents, etc.



- Help countries and practitioners access existing finance to avert, minimize and address displacement linked to climate change.
- Translate policy recognition of displacement into fundable action.
- Clarify how and where displacement fits within:
 - climate finance
 - development finance
 - disaster risk reduction
 - humanitarian and social protection systems
- Based on six programming domains to support action:
 - Address drivers of displacement
 - Prepare for displacement
 - Respond to displacement
 - Provide durable solutions
 - Promote safe migration as adaptation
 - Implement planned relocation

Technical guide on accessing financial resources aiming to avert, minimize and address the impacts of displacement associated with the adverse effects of climate change

1

Cagayan Valley

Integrated
Typhoon
Resilience

Objective: Minimize the frequency, duration, and severity of typhoon-driven displacement through anticipatory action, dignified emergency response, and durable solutions.

\$20 million

2

Cotabato

Agricultural
Transformation &
Livelihood
Diversification

Objective: Minimize slow-onset displacement through agricultural transformation, water security enhancement, and dignified livelihood transitions.

\$36 million

3

Eastern Samar

Nature-Based
Solutions &
Climate-Resilient
Livelihoods

Objective: Reduce flood-related displacement and break the poverty-vulnerability cycle through large-scale ecosystem restoration and diversified climate-resilient livelihoods.

\$20 million

4

Sarangani Province

Planned
Relocation and
Coastal
Adaptation

Objective: Avert irreversible loss and damage through ecosystem-based protection where viable and dignified, and rights-based planned relocation where necessary.

\$12 million

5

Urban Centers: Manila, Davao, Cebu, CDO

Climate Mobility
Facility – Locally-
Led Adaptation

Objective: Establish a nationally-driven, locally-led grant facility enabling flexible, rapid, demand-driven financing for community adaptation.

\$60 million



United Nations
Climate Change

WIM@10

TEASER 4

Technical guide on averting, minimizing and addressing non-economic losses in the context of human mobility



- This technical guide will provide tools to Parties and other relevant stakeholders to avert, minimize and address non-economic losses in the context of human mobility, including impacts on indigenous or local knowledge, societal identity and cultural heritage.
- It supplements and leverages two other technical guides rolled out under the plan of action of the Task Force on Displacement

World Café discussions

- **Format:** Four thematic stations (World Café style)
- **Participation:** Each participant joins 2 out of 4 stations (self-selection; you may skip two topics)
- **Rotation:** 10 minutes per station
- **Setup:**
 - Flipcharts available at each station and station numbers clearly indicated on the flip chart
 - Printed discussion questions on tables
- **Approach:**
 - Build on the previous groups' inputs
 - Add insights, refine ideas, or highlight gaps

Station 1 - Embedding L&D into national planning & using UNFCCC mechanisms	Station 2 - Applying a comprehensive risk management approach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is your country planning to utilize key loss and damage mechanisms under the UNFCCC (i.e. SN, FRLD)? Do you have immediate plans to try to access these mechanisms? • If you had to embed loss and damage into one national document or process in the next year (e.g. BTR, NDC, DRM strategy, a budget cycle), which would it be, and what would you need to do that? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where do you face the biggest challenge in applying a comprehensive risk management approach to loss and damage? (e.g. understanding risk layers or risk instruments, assessing risks, linking sectors, assigning instruments, institutional coordination) • What is the biggest difficulty in managing different types of climate risks and impacts in a coordinated way? (e.g. across sectors, institutions, or types of risk) • What makes it difficult to move from understanding risks to actually getting support or funding to address loss and damage?
Station 3 - Priority topics & measurement gaps for future WIM products	Station 4 - Informing future ‘How -To’ Guides
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the top 3 topics future WIM products should prioritize? • What is the single biggest gap in your country’s ability to measure or document loss and damage (including non-economic losses) in a way that decision-makers trust and use? • How could WIM products and ‘How to Guides’ support your engagement with access to the support available through the Santiago Network and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What format would make guidance most usable? (e.g. toolkits, case studies, templates) • How long should a practical guidance ideally be? (e.g. 5 pages? 10? 25+?) • Would interactive tools (e.g., calculators, dashboards) improve usability? • What are the top 3 topics future WIM products should prioritize?

Key Takeaways



Thank you for participating!

WIM ExCom Knowledge Products and Technical Guides

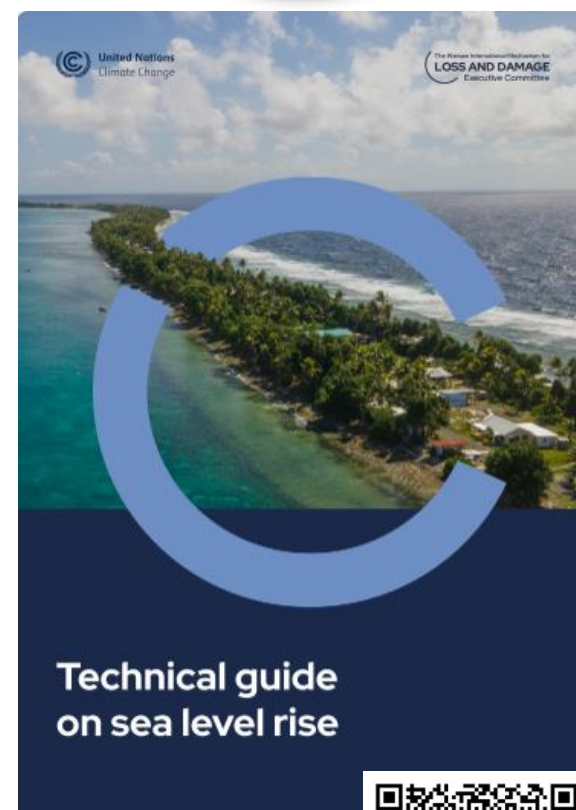
01



02



03



04



05

