

Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

Workshop of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture

49th Session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, 03 December 2018

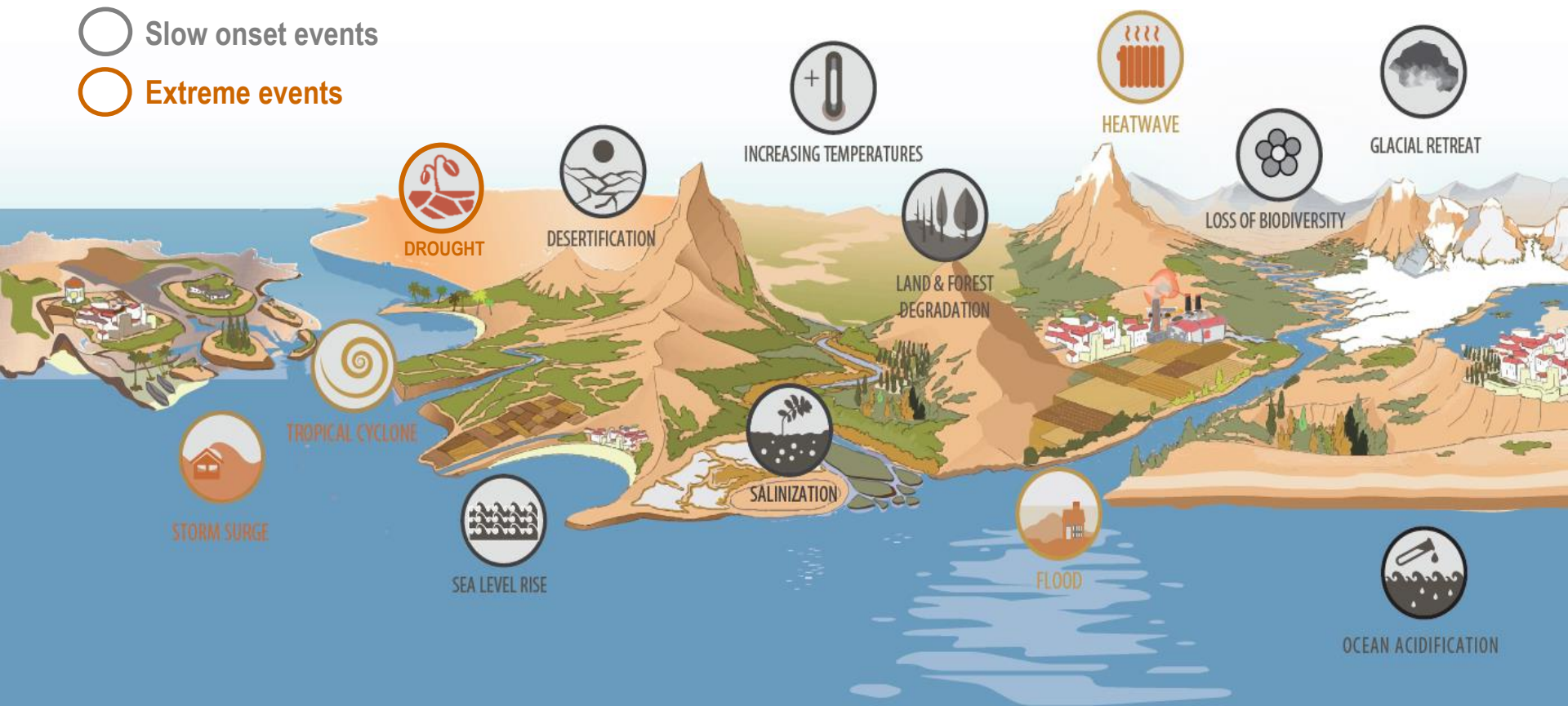
Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage



Loss and damage associated with climate change impacts

○ Slow onset events

○ Extreme events



ECONOMIC LOSSES

NON-ECONOMIC LOSSES

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

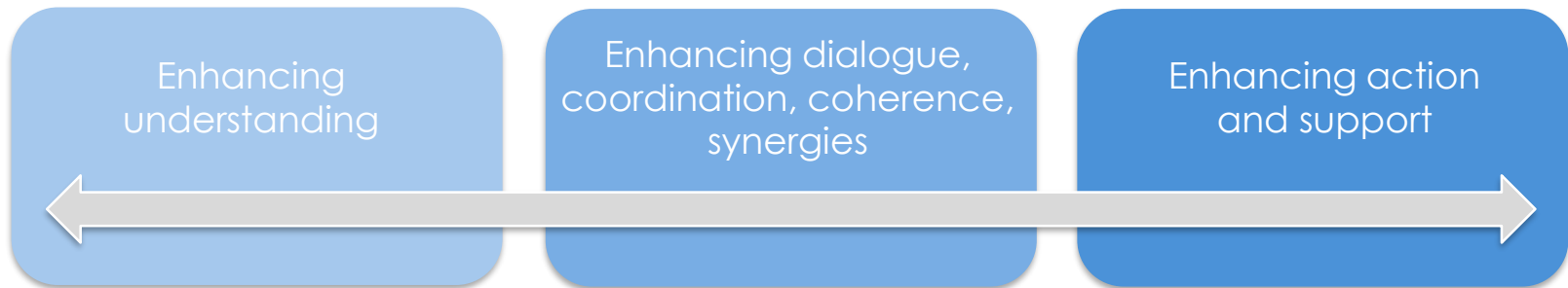


What are the Warsaw International Mechanism & its Executive Committee?

WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM FOR LOSS & DAMAGE

To address loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change (Decision 2/CP.19)

THREE FUNCTIONS:



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Guides the implementation of the functions of the Mechanism.

Composed of 20 members



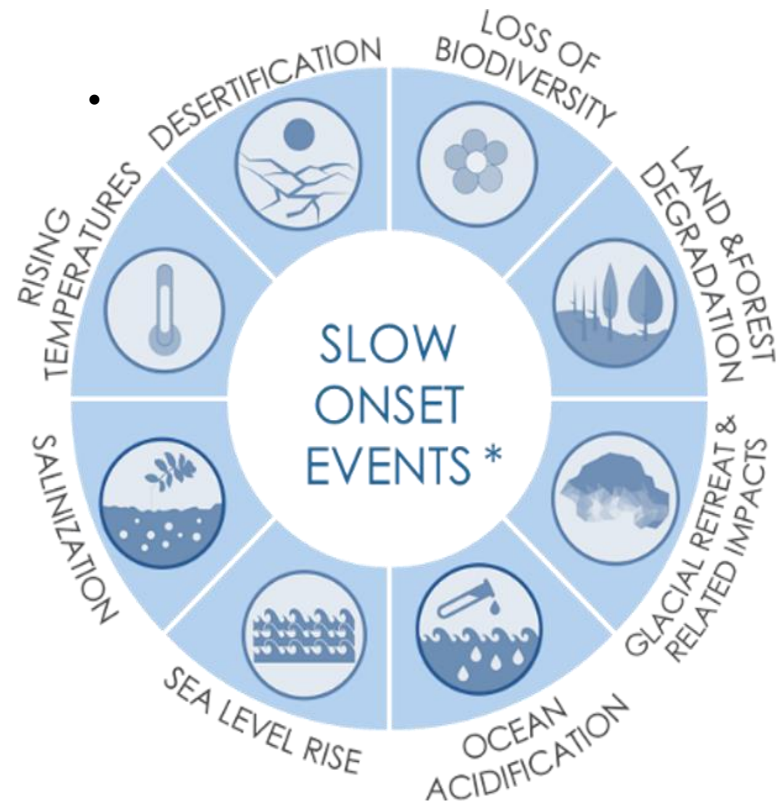
Expert groups, technical panels, etc.

To help execute the work of the Executive Committee



Strategic workstream (a): Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to slow onset events

- SOEs Database with more than 160 initiatives working to avert, minimize and address slow onset events and related impacts;
- SOE expert group: to improve the knowledge base on and develop recommendations for approaches to addressing SOEs;



*As referred to in decision 1/CP16

Strategic workstream (b): Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to non-economic losses

- NELs expert group: to develop inputs and recommendations to enhance data on and knowledge of reducing the risk of and address NELs;
- NELs can be individual (e.g. loss of life, degraded health, migration), societal (e.g. loss of territory, cultural heritage, indigenous knowledge, societal/cultural identity) or environmental (e.g. loss of biodiversity and ecosystems services).



Strategic workstream (c): Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to comprehensive risk management approaches

- CRM technical expert group: to enhance knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches;
- Compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches;
- Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer

Risk assessment

Risk reduction

Financial risk transfer

Risk retention

Transformational approaches

Enabling environment



Examples from the Compendium on CRMs

COMPENDIUM ON COMPREHENSIVE RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACHES



Enhance the understanding of, and promote, comprehensive risk management approaches (assessment, reduction, transfer, retention), including social protection instruments and transformational approaches, in building long-term resilience of countries, vulnerable populations and communities

Executive Committee of the Warsaw International
Mechanism for Loss and Damage

March 2017

- Risk Assessment: Malawi Spatial Data Platform (MASDAP) GEONODE launched in 2012. It helps identify risks and strengthens disaster risk management effort;
- Financial Risk Transfer: The Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation, a government-owned entity, provides insurance protection to farmers against loss arising from natural calamities, plant diseases and pest infestation of their crops.

Strategic workstream (d): Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation

- Task Force on Displacement (TFD): to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change;



Strategic workstream (e): Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to action and support

- Invite relevant actors to consider how to facilitate or enhance, as appropriate, the availability of finance relevant to loss and damage at the regional and national levels;
- Develop actions to address capacity-building for addressing loss and damage;
- Invite relevant actors to continue developing insurance mechanisms, for example diversified agriculture insurances as a risk transfer mechanism that can help farmers

Finance

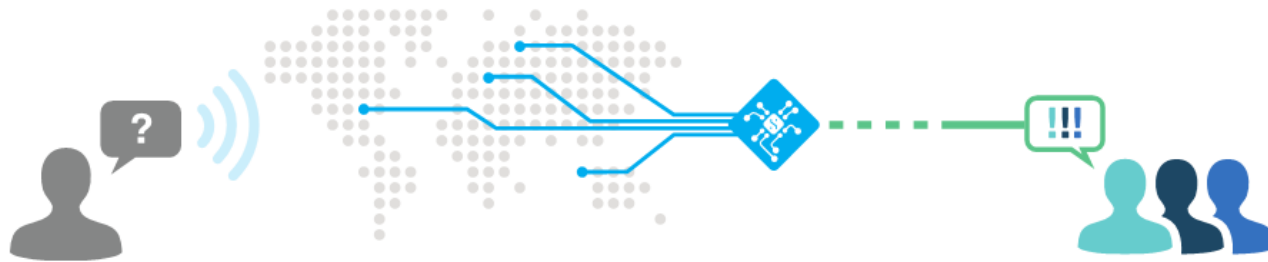
Technology

Capacity-building



Collaborative partnership and knowledge-sharing platform

Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer, using cutting edge artificial intelligence to bridge world-wide supply of expertise and knowledge demand



01 You have a question...

02 You type in the question...

03 Similar questions from the past are displayed.

04 Your unique question is automatically directed to a pool of experts.

05 You receive a response to your question!

You have instant access to the information you sought for.

Rate the answer or continue the dialogue with the expert for further details.



For further information
on loss and damage under the UNFCCC

Visit **www.unfccc.int/6056**

Contact the Executive Committee at
loss-damage@unfccc.int

Thank you!

