

**Compilation of Key Points from WIM Review Event Breakout Group Discussions:
Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to slow onset events, non-economic losses, human mobility, comprehensive risk management, action and support**

Note: This is an unedited compilation of key points from the moderators of the breakout group discussions that took place during the 2019 WIM Review Event. It has not been streamlined.

Which workplan activities and outputs have had greatest impact?

- Some movement on slow onset events
- Fiji Clearing House – easy to navigate, accessible tool
- Diverse methodologies and tools available
- Some elements of L&D is being financed (e.g. early warning systems)
- TFD as a whole is doing effective work
- Recommendations of the TFD have contributed to increased visibility and acceptance, this in turn has led to more activities and programme development for operational TFD members.
- Excom was effective in creating a space for collaboration, and this can be built upon
- Establishment of TEG CRM Technical Expert group Comprehensive Risk management
- Fiji clearing house is a good way of supporting with limited resources - successful at matching experts with users who need support on risk transfer
- The Task force on displacement has worked well, based on COP 21 mandates – this could be used as an example for the work of the other streams. However, it can't be a one size fits all approach and the work plans for the other workstreams – specifically on economic losses and slow onset events have to be context specific and tailored to the unique needs and region-specific requirements of these issues.
- The task force has been successful through partnering with organizations that have the capacity, resources, means and knowledge and can in the future help countries when they require it.
- Partnering with international organizations with the knowledge and expertise has been particularly useful for the TFD.
- The knowledge products developed through partnering with other international organizations has furthered the impact of the TFD.
- Standing Committee on Finance SCF and Secretariat's technical working papers and engagement with other organizations to appropriately identify sources of finance and generate knowledge products on CRM mechanisms.
- There has been no particularly impactful activity on the slow onset event activities, the database has been the biggest one.
- On the issue of TFD, model of TFD has been very successful because of mobilizing institution and maybe we want to touch upon on the institution for example linkages with UNCCD
- We value special issues of scientific work but at operational level the sci research that can help national planning is lacking and need to be integrated into planning

- The database and scoping paper can be potentially useful
- On non-economic losses - No major impactful initiatives
 - there was an expert group on non economic losses but now it has to be re-established
 - There is technical paper on this that spells out health, heritage, etc . there is overlap, we need specific actions and we do not have it on the workplan.
- On human mobility and displacement - No major impactful initiatives

Which have worked less well?

- Action on the ground
- Slow onset events
- Non-economic losses
- Finance and access to finance, resources
- Burden often on country, and people are suffering from impacts (depends on insurance schemes)
- Lack of resources
- Insurance system
- Support
- Understanding and application of different methodologies
- Not a systematic inclusion of all countries: Work is specific to some countries, ad hoc, not all countries are included in the TFD workplan
- Communication gap: materials produced do not seem to trigger down to those who need it
- Even if the guidance exists, it's hard for developing countries to do something with it because of scarce resources. Hard to use guidance developed at global level at national level
- Not much consideration has been given to action and support even though the workplan has a workstream on national support.
- Development of workstreams on Non-Economic Losses and Slow onset events
 - Work of the working groups on slow onset events and non-economic losses needs to be enhanced
 - Need to look at loss and damage in its totality, emphasis that there is not much seen in terms of implementation.
 - Linkages between the workstreams is required.
- Need for better coordination with bodies under the convention (finance and technology) as well as organizations outside the convention
 - The ExCom hasn't looked at the work of the AC in the context of displacement caused by climate change.
 - Lack of coordination with the Technology framework, as well as technology outside the UNFCCC process, looking at where other institutions and bodies can also come in.
 - Lack of synergy with other bodies under the convention and the Paris Agreement.
- Need for a focus on capacity building and technological support in the workplan
 - There needs to be a focus of the workplan that looks at loss and damage in totality and specifically focuses on technology and capacity building.

- Lack of application of technology to have a better understanding of and prevent or manage the risks of the impact of slow onset events and building capacity to enhance resilience.
- Need for region focused engagement
 - Difficult to engage experts from different regions within the different workstreams due to financial and resource constraints, especially experts from developing countries and LDCs.
 - Need to broaden stakeholder participation beyond UN agencies and larger NGOs. Need to reach out to the common large organizations that are easily accessible.
- Accessibility of knowledge products
- Lack of work done on work stream (e) – financial support.
- Lack of national level impact: Need to fully operationalise the WIM to have more of an impact at the national level.
- Lack of engagement with funds to improve access and facilitate better prioritization of funds to ensure financial flows for loss and damage towards more vulnerable countries.
- Lack of workplan for work stream (e).
- Lack of technical expert group.
- No follow up on recommendations of loss and damage forum of SCF.
- The workplan can be a n indicator of impact. We should expedite work on the workplan and make it more action orientated.
- there are some good case studies addressing displacement and WIM can capitalize on the work countries are doing on national level or other levels
- Sometimes we want to cover everything, maybe a better strategy is to be more specific but there is also can be overall or umbrella conversations but also deep down into some case studies.
- We need to priorities on countries needs
- There was an expert group on non-economic losses but now it has to be re-established
- We need additional work to unpack valuation of things and how we link it to mitigation and vulnerable population

How can we build on these past activities and outputs to enhance and strengthen these thematic works moving forward?

- Explore non-economic losses and how to better strengthen the work
- Mapping of implementation
- How to get the information from WIM website on the ground: incl. Representation by different civil society
- Countries learning from each other
- Sharing best practices from each other
- Using background papers to policy papers
- Increasing strength of thematic work
- Possibility of looking at other existing organizations working at national and regional level
- Partners coming together through better framing of ‘non-economic loss’
- Work on certain aspects before moving on to the next aspect

- Update work documents, information needs to be easily understandable
- Country-driven
- Country needs to be given resources they need
- Putting WIM in NDCs to attract finance
- Institutionalization of the TFD. It is a temporary solution: can it be a more permanent, institutionalized entity?
- Second phase of the TFD contains several relevant activities targeted at supporting parties directly. Therefore, the second phase might help facilitate the implementation the recommendations.
- Produce an annual loss and damage gap report
- Build up capacity of national focal points to enhance their role
- Produce an analysis of what kind of modalities would be needed to support countries implementing on the ground, including in the context of emergencies (operational arms, finance and technology entities etc.)
- Technical guidance needed on how to do national CRM assessment
- Greater coordination of the ExCom with bodies within the UNFCCC process as well as with other organizations at an international, regional and local level
 - Coordinate with the PCCB and the CTCN – draw on their experience and expertise as this is part of the mandates of these bodies as well.
 - The findings from other workstreams of the other bodies under the Convention should inform the development of channels of support for finance and capacity building for non economic losses and slow onset events, as well as for addressing loss and damage as a whole in a more holistic manner.
- The development of specific and focused workplans for each workstream
 - Each workstream needs to be looked in the context of specific issues they address.
 - The workstream of Non- economic losses and slow onset events need to be built further through a focused, specific and comprehensive workplan that also addresses region specific priorities more holistically.
 - Important to consider the report of the IPCC and the best available science of loss and damage and how this can be addressed when looking at the different workstreams.
 - The WIM should have a strong voice on the international level on the negative impacts of loss and damage as a whole.
- Engagement of region-specific experts and local organizations and broaden stakeholder participation beyond traditional channels
 - Need to engage regional experts from developing countries who have region and context specific knowledge - in addition to international organizations. This would allow for a regional focus, to address regional problems through context specific solutions.
 - Broaden stakeholder participation beyond UN agencies and larger NGOs. Need to reach out to the common large organizations that are easily accessible
- Development of a financial facility to specifically address loss and damage

- Call for financial facility for addressing loss and damage which could be hosted at GCF and GEF – and could facilitate financial support to address loss and damage in a more direct and specific manner.
- Development of a mechanism for technological support specifically to enhance resilience and plan for risks associated with slow onset events and non-economic losses.
 - Facilitate technological support through the creation of a facility using the model of the CTCN and the technological framework under the Paris Agreement – to mobilize support for technology needs to support loss and damage specifically.
- Better planning and allocation of resources across the different workstreams
 - Choose one topic per year and develop specific activities to develop this topic further. This could provide more comprehensive and in-depth solutions
- Need to ensure the accessibility of knowledge products developed
 - The knowledge products that are developed need to be more accessible – translation into popular language, dissemination of specific facets of the knowledge products, summarizing the information of these products
- National level operationalization of the WIM: WIM needs to have an operational capacity at the national level to facilitate support for addressing loss and damage directly –to provide guidance to vulnerable countries on how to address loss and damage at a national level.
 - At a national level – Taxation policies, for egs: tax on financial transactions, climate damages tax on extraction of fossil fuels could provide the financial support required.
 - Financial facility for supporting loss and damage at a national level.
 - Guidance under the technology framework for vulnerable countries.
- Collaboration with other entities: Engage within the broader climate finance framework
 - Need to collaborate with entities, and organizations with expertise.
 - Engage with existing funds to improve access to them and ensure they are directed to the most vulnerable through an appropriate prioritization mechanism.
 - Work towards creating enabling environment to direct financial flows and ensure better and more sustainable investment.
- Collaboration with bodies under the Convention:
 - Create a more effective relationship with bodies under the Convention, including the SCF and TEC, as well as other bodies and mechanisms.
 - Displacement facility – to address climate change induced displacement.
- Address loss and damage financing as separate from adaptation financing
- Dedicated financial facility for loss and damage: Need to have a dedicated financial facility through a fund dedicated to loss and damage.
- Establish some sort of technical arm, and an ongoing mechanism that countries can engage
- The idea of mobilizing science is critical such as methodologies and instruments that can assess slow onset events, to explore it more in details and scientific work would be very relevant

- Scientific community can help and give guidance. It is very important to incorporate science, not only the slow onset events but in all work of the excom. We need help to distil what coming out of IPCC recent reports and incorporating in into activities
- there is a value of having a roster of experts that you can tap into specific expertise
- A lot can be learned by engaging social sciences
- On slow-onset events:
 - Methodologies
 - methodologies and instruments that can assess slow onset events, to explore it more in details and scientific work would be very relevant
 - Inability to calculate potential posts
 - Scientific Work
 - there is political block to use L&D terminology, we need to unblock and let the scientist express information for policy makers.
 - need help to distil what coming out of IPCC recent reports and incorporating in into activities
 - National Work and Implementation
 - sci research that can help national planning is lacking
 - We should expedite work on the workplan and make it more action orientated
 - Need to operationalize support – establish technical arm
 - Document existing experiences from outside WIM and share case studies
 - Prioritise country needs
 - a centre for capacity building at regional or sub-regional
 - Roster of experts
- On non-economic losses:
 - Terminology
 - need to unpack what non-economic losses mean
 - Technical Guidance
 - Technical guidance like the NAP ones to develop one on non economic losses it is expert group not a political group. The issue of being able to quantify non economic losses, a process, a mechanism an give countries proper guidelines.
 - On guidelines and methodologies, there are controversial issues, on how to set the guidelines.
 - A program of work that reach the regions and countries, We need to help vulnerable countries and not make the process more complicated
 - Non-economic losses has links with mitigation and finance.
 - Expert Group
 - establishing an expert group has been cited several times in excom. Better sequence work over years and choose one non economic loss and structure sequence of work in the workplan
- On human mobility:
 - Scope
 - also look at vulnerable people within those group of people. How this affects women, people with disabilities etc
 - Engagement with countries

- In terms of external input, there is no mechanism to engage countries directly
- Working with partners
 - there is value in work with partners, but partners should work with countries and plans should be made by countries
 - partners priorities do not mean countries priorities and the financial support by partners do not necessarily meet the needs of countries
- Finance
 - we need financial facility that provide window for developing countries to access the support for displacement

What are key gaps, if any, that remain to be addressed as part of these workstreams?

- Methodology is out there, but data needs to be collected
- Data management, lost databases, access to data due to external/third party involvement
- Inclusion of vulnerable communities
- Information gap, what is available for which country
- Support to the ground
- WIM still requires more resources
- Donors have adaptation or mitigation as priority
- Call to operationalize the WIM, ensure guidance reaches countries and communities most affected.
- Ensure that the outputs of WIM are correctly distributed to the stakeholders, like the relevant ministries.
- Operationalization and capacity of the WIM (See Group 1), need to focus on national support
- Finance, access to finance and capacity building
- Resource and financing gap – not enough support for non economic losses and slow onset events workstreams.
- Stakeholder engagement and participation – Need for engagement with regional experts and broaden participation beyond UN agencies for region and context specific mechanism to facilitate the activities within the different workstreams.
- Coordination gaps - Greater need to coordinate with other bodies under the Convention.
- Capacity building and Technological Support gap - Greater need for capacity building and technological support
- Awareness gaps - Greater need to raise public awareness on non economic losses
- Nomenclature - Need to change the nomenclature of the “non-economic losses workstream” and phrase it according to the socio-cultural nature of these losses.
- Loss and damage assessment: Quantifying and understanding the impact of climate change is important for adaptation as well as loss and damage. However, whether there need to be two processes of assessment – one for adaptation and one for loss and damage – to inform the specific activities of the workplan, especially for non economic losses and addressing the impacts of slow onset events requires further deliberation.

- Lack of an Expert Group: Requirement of an expert group on finance within the WIM – to assess needs of loss and damage, identifying finance mechanisms and look at innovative channels of loss and damage financing and explore guidance for developing countries.
- Lack of national level implementation of financing for loss and damage for LDCs.
- The risk assessment and calculation of slow onset event is a gap. There is no calculation on that losses due to slow onset events
- There is need to operationalise support rather than just technical work
- on IPCC (ocean) reports we have terminology of adaptation risk etc, there is political block to use L&D terminology, we need to unblock and let the scientist express information for policy makers. Without that it is very difficult to measure the impact on for example ocean acidification etc.
- building strong institution on non-economic losses, but we also need to unpack what non-economic losses mean.
- If it is non-economic, there has to be a non-economic solution to that. There is complete lack of that. From the political standpoint, we need that sense of integrity, it is expert group not a political group.
- Technical guidance like the NAP ones to develop one on non-economic losses
- struggling understanding the terminologies of L&D and distinguish them from adaptation
- we do not have means of implementations to address this, we need a coherence and standardised message from the all group to feed the discussion of the review.
- A program of work that reach the regions and countries, the issue of being able to quantify non-economic losses, a process, a mechanism that gives countries proper guidelines. We need to help vulnerable countries and not make the process more complicated.
- This has the biggest social impacts, this one should also look at vulnerable people within those group of people. How this affects women, people with disabilities etc
- Partners priorities do not mean countries priorities and the financial support by partners do not necessarily meet the needs of countries
- We need financial facility that provide window for developing countries to access the support for displacement