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气候变化框架公约

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附属科学技术咨询机构
第四十七届会议
2017 年 11 月 6 日至 15 日，波恩

临时议程项目 5
气候变化影响相关损失和损害华沙国际机制执行委员会的报告

附属履行机构
第四十七届会议
2017 年 11 月 6 日至 15 日，波恩

临时议程项目 13
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概要

本报告介绍气候变化影响相关损失和损害华沙国际机制执行委员会 2016 年 10 月至 2017 年 8 月期间开展的工作情况。其中载有组织和程序事项、包括举行的会议和活动以及执行委员会各子机构的情况。本报告着重介绍了第 1/CP.21 号决定规定的任务的实施进展以及执行委员会首个两年期工作计划的执行进展，包括以下领域的进展：协作与一致；全面风险管理办法；气候风险分析；缓发事件；技术支助方面的前进方向；五年期滚动工作计划的制订。本报告还载有流离失所问题工作组第 1 次会议议事情况和工作计划概要，以及发展中国家用于开展和协调气候风险分析与气候变化不利影响相关损失和损害分析的现行制度和(或)流程的资料概述。本文件的增编将适时发布，重点介绍执行委员会将于 2017 年 10 月 11 日至 13 日举行的第 6 次会议的审议情况。

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一. 导言

A. 任务

1. 《公约》缔约方会议在第 2/CP.19 号决定中设立了气候变化影响相关损失和损害华沙国际机制执行委员会(下称执行委员会)，按照这项决定的规定，该执行委员会应在《公约》缔约方会议的指导下运作并对其负责，指导履行气候变化影响相关损失和损害华沙国际机制的职能。[1]《巴黎协定》第八条第二款规定，华沙国际机制应接受作为《巴黎协定》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议的管辖和指导。

2. 《公约》缔约方会议第十九届会议请执行委员会通过附属机构每年向《公约》缔约方会议提交报告，并酌情提出建议。[2]

3. 《公约》缔约方会议第二十一届会议请执行委员会设立以下机构，并在年度报告中汇报进展情况：[3]

(a) 一个风险转移信息交换所，作为保险和风险转移方面信息的储存点；

(b) 一个工作组，就避免、尽量减少和处理与气候变化不利影响有关的流离失所问题的综合办法拟订建议；

B. 本说明的范围

4. 本文件载有 2016 年 10 月至 2017 年 8 月期间执行委员会损失和损害工作实施进展情况的资料，包括涉及执行委员会设立的子机构的资料。本文件还载有关于执行委员会组织和程序事项的资料。

5. 本文件增编将适时发布，文号为 FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1, 将载有计划于 2017 年 10 月 11 日至 13 日举行的执行委员会第 6 次会议(Excom 6)成果的有关资料。

C. 附属科学技术咨询机构和附属履行机构可采取的行动

6. 附属科学技术咨询机构(科技咨询机构)和附属履行机构(履行机构)不妨审议执行委员会报告中所载的资料，并从其工作出发，作为建议提出结论草案或一项决定草案，供《公约》缔约方会议第二十三届会议审议和通过。

二. 组织和程序事项

A. 执行委员会及其子机构的会议

7. 本报告所述期间，在波恩举行了以下会议：

[1] 第 2/CP.19 号决定，第 2 段。

[2] 第 2/CP.19 号决定，第 3 段。

[3] 第 1/CP.21 号决定，第 48-50 段。

(a) 执行委员会第 5 次定期会议(Excom 5)，2017 年 3 月 21 日至 24 日。为确保执行委员会议事透明，这次会议对观察员开放，并可在线点播全体讨论的录音和查阅会议文件；[4]

(b) 流离失所问题工作组第 1 次会议，2017 年 5 月 18 日和 19 日。[5]

8. Excom 6 是执行委员会 2017 年的第二次会议，计划于 2017 年 10 月 11 日至 13 日在波恩举行。

B. 主席的安排和委员

9. Excom 5 选举 Orville Grey 先生(牙买加)和 Monika Antosik 女士(波兰)任联合主席，任期一年。执行委员会向即将离任的联合主席 Pepetua Latasi 女士(图瓦卢)和 Shereen D'Souza 女士(美利坚合众国)表示谢意，感谢她们发挥领导作用，使执行委员会得以自 2015 年 9 月起开始并开展工作。

10. 本报告所述期间，执行委员会的委员名单发生了以下变化：Vhalinavho Khavhagali 先生接替了 Shonisani Munzhedzi 先生(非《公约》附件一所列缔约方(非附件一缔约方)/非洲国家)；Cornelia Jäger 女士接替了 Helmut Hojesky 先生(《公约》附件一所列缔约方(附件一缔约方))；Russell Miles 先生接替了 Karla Juranek 女士(附件一缔约方)；D'Souza 女士(附件一缔约方)辞了职。截至 2017 年 7 月 28 日的执行委员会委员名单载于附件一。

11. 卸任的各位委员也辞去了在执行委员会设立的子机构担任的职务。

12. 有 10 名委员的任期将于执行委员会 2018 年举行第一次会议之前结束。[6] 迄今为止已收到一个提名人选，对应一个分配给非附件一缔约方的委员席位。[7]

三. 执行进展情况

13. 自上个报告期间以来，执行委员会已经在工作上取得了进展，涉及华沙国际机制推动实施损失和损害风险各类处理办法的三大职能：[8]

(a) **增进对全面风险管理办法的认识和了解**：通过整合关于潜在影响和残余风险的数据、资料和知识，提高了发展中国家和其他相关利害关系方对气候风险分析、缓发事件和全面风险管理的认识，取得了进展；

(b) **加强相关利害关系方之间的对话、协调、一致和协同**：执行委员会已与资金问题常设委员会和技术执行委员会等《公约》之下的其他组成机构进行了协

[4] Excom 5 的所有文件、发言、录音和每个议程项目的成果概要，可查阅 http://unfccc.int/10400。

[5] 见 http://unfccc.int/10302。

[6] 第 2/CP.20 号决定，第 7 段，以及第 2/CP.21 号决定，第 3 段。

[7] 收到的提名名单可查阅 http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/application/pdf/nominations_received.pdf。

[8] 华沙国际机制职能的完整细节，见第 2/CP.19 号决定，第 5(a-c)段。

作，这种协作能以全面、综合和一致的方式，推动实施处理与气候变化不利影响相关的损失和损害的办法。执行委员会还让有关专家和利害关系方群体参加了闭会期间的工作和执行委员会的会议，以便获取现有的最好的与其工作有关的科学和实用专门知识；

(c) **加强行动和支持，包括资金、技术和能力建设，以使各国能够按照第 3/CP.18 号决定第 6 段采取行动**：取得的进展除其他外包括，落实了有关任务，设立了一个风险转移信息交换所作为保险和风险转移方面信息的储存点，以及设立了流离失所问题工作组。

A. 实施第 1/CP.21 号决定第 48 和第 49 段规定的任务

14. 《公约》缔约方会议第二十一届会议请执行委员会设立：

(a) 一个作为保险和风险转移有关信息储存点的风险转移信息交换所(下称风险转移信息交换所)，从而便利缔约方制订和实施全面风险管理战略的工作；

(b) 一个工作组，负责补充、借鉴适应委员会和最不发达国家专家组等《公约》之下现有机构和专家组以及《公约》之外的相关组织和专家机构的工作，并酌情吸收它们参与(下称流离失所问题工作组)，以便就避免、尽量减少和处理与气候变化不利影响有关的流离失所问题的综合办法拟订建议。

15. 关于风险转移信息交换所，Excom 5 核可了在概念文件[9] 基础上制作的“模型演示”[10]，并同意在《公约》缔约方会议第二十三届会议上发布这一在线平台的 β 版。执行委员会的一个闭会期间工作组已在秘书处的支持下确定了可能的合作伙伴，并让他们参与了风险转移信息交换所的开发和维护工作。

16. 本报告所述期间，执行委员会使流离失所问题工作组充分投入了运作，并核可了其工作计划，这项计划包括以下几个领域的工作：

(a) 政策/实践－国家/国家以下层面；

(b) 政策－国际/区域；

(c) 数据和评估；

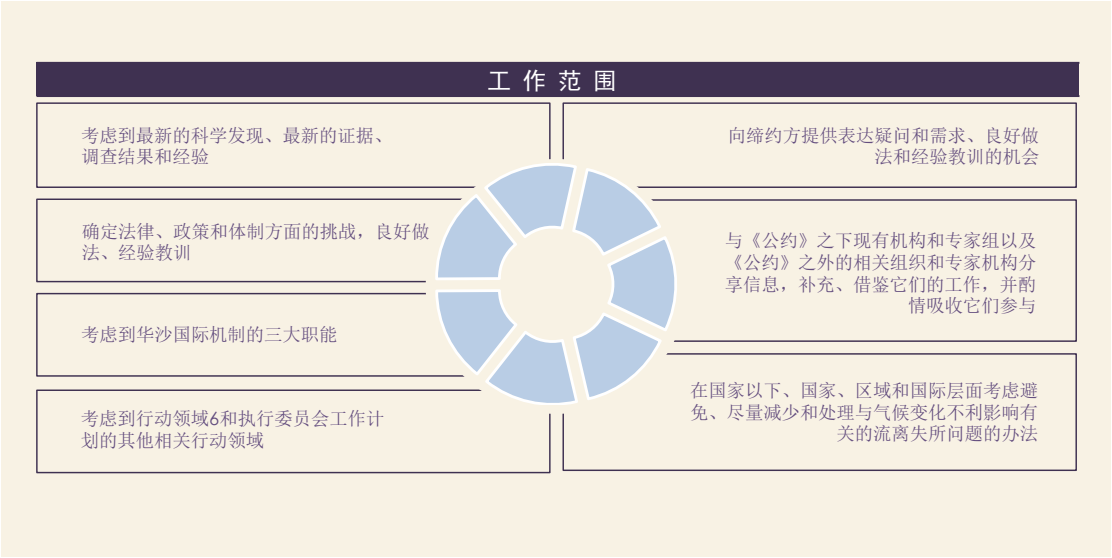
(d) 框架制定和联系。

17. 流离失所问题工作组将就避免、尽量减少和处理与气候变化不利影响有关的流离失所问题的综合办法拟订建议，提交执行委员会 2018 年最后一次会议，并随后提交《公约》缔约方会议第二十四届会议。图 1 描述了流离失所问题工作组的工作范围。

[9] http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/ pdf/clearing_house_concept_paper_excom_4.pdf。

[10] http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/look-and-feel.pdf。

图 1
流离失所问题工作组的工作范围



缩略语：Excom = 气候变化影响相关损失和损害华沙国际机制执行委员会。

18. 流离失所问题工作组第 1 次会议议事情况和工作计划的概要载于附件二。工作组将按照职权范围[11]，通过联合召集人定期向执行委员会报告。[12]

B. 首个两年期工作计划的执行进展

19. 《公约》缔约方会议第二十二届会议请执行委员会继续开展首个两年期工作计划中的各项活动。[13] 本节介绍在执行首个两年期工作计划方面的重要最新情况。[14]

1. 协作与一致

(a) 在《气候公约》进程内

20. 本报告所述期间，执行委员会继续开展外联工作，以加强《公约》之下各机构和进程之间的对话、协调、一致和协同。执行委员会联合主席参加了巴黎能力建设委员会第 1 次会议，介绍了执行委员会的有关工作，并表示愿意酌情采用与巴黎能力建设委员会一致的工作方式。依巴黎能力建设委员会之请，执行委员会计划提交与巴黎能力建设委员会的任务有关的资料，以期加强两个委员会之间的对话与协作。在科技咨询机构第四十六届会议期间召开的第 9 次研究对话会议以及科技咨询机构主席与政府间气候变化专门委员会代表的非正式会议上，执行委员会提请与会人员注意在损失和损害领域科学与政策之间的关系，以推动进行知情决策，进而加强全面的气候风险管理。

[11] http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/tor_task_force.pdf。

[12] 流离失所问题工作组选举 Idy Niang 先生和 Russell Miles 先生担任联合召集人。

[13] 第 3/CP.22 号决定，第 2 段。

[14] 执行委员会的首个两年期工作计划可查阅 http://unfccc.int//8805。

21. 执行委员会在与技术执行委员会不断进行对话的基础上，在审议五年期滚动工作计划时考虑了执行技术委员会第 14 次会议发来的协作切入点。[15]

22. 执行委员会根据资金问题常设委员会 2016 年关于处理与气候变化不利影响相关损失和损害风险的金融工具的论坛上查明的差距和挑战[16]，计划将其在《公约》缔约方会议第二十三届会议的会外活动专门用来展示处理气候变化影响的创新办法，以期启发出创新的调集资源以处理缓发事件风险的方法。

(b) 与外部利害关系方

23. 执行委员会继续与《公约》之外的有关组织、团体和进程进行密切合作。在风险转移信息交换所方面，执行委员会通过开展用户需求评估，收集了各类利害关系方对风险转移信息交换所内容、设计和用途的意见，目前正以此为基础，与 InsuResilience 秘书处合作为风险转移信息交换所开发一个交互式解决问题的版块，作为在线门户网站的一部分。已邀请保险行业的诸多利害关系方群体对在线门户网站的各种网页内容提供素材。

24. 流离失所问题工作组从一开始就与一系列有关从业群体发挥互补作用并吸取这些群体的意见，以共同拟订工作组的建议。目前，该工作组包括七名来自以下外部机构的专家：红十字会与红新月会国际联合会、国际劳工组织、国际移民组织、灾害所致流离失所问题平台、联合国难民事务高级专员公署、联合国开发计划署，以及通过气候变化与人口流动咨询小组参与事务的民间社会；还有两名成员来自适应委员会和最不发达国家专家组、四名成员来自执行委员会。[17] 每名成员都通过所属的从业网络和群体带来了丰富的知识、专门技能和资源。

25. 此外，Excom 5 已开始制订传播战略，以加强执行委员会的外联工作。执行委员会的一个闭会期间工作组正在推进这项工作，将在 Excom 6 上就此提出报告。

2. 风险管理办法

26. 本报告所述期间，执行委员会一直在编写基于文件的全面风险管理办法纲要，包括有关的案例研究，[18] 以增进对全面风险管理办法(评估、减少、转移、保留)和变革型办法的理解并提倡采取这些办法。[19] 该纲要借鉴了正在进行的汇总现有资料和案例研究的有关科学和实践工作，以及通过问卷调查[20] 提供的关于发展中国家气候风险分析现状的资料。

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[15] 见技术执行委员会 TEC/2017/14/15-an.II 号文件。

[16] FCCC/CP/2016/8，附件三。

[17] 可经以下网址查阅流离失所问题工作组截至 2017 年 8 月 11 日的成员名单 http://unfccc.int/9978。

[18] 属于首个两年期工作计划行动领域 2 活动(a)。

[19] 基于文件的纲要草稿，可查阅 http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/workstreams/loss_and_damage/application/pdf/compendium_march_2017.pdf。

[20] 系在首个两年期工作计划行动领域 5 活动(a)和活动(b)项下开展。

27. 执行委员会目前正在邀请各类利害关系方提供投入，以进一步加强该纲要。[21] 全面风险管理和变革型办法问题技术专家组是在首个两年期工作计划行动领域 2 项下设立的，负责审查投入以修订纲要。

3. 气候风险分析

28. 本报告所述期间，执行委员会分别进行了两次问卷调查，以进一步理解在防备、应对与极端事件和缓发事件相关的损失和损害及建设抗御力方面的能力和协调需要。[22] 调查问卷发给了各非附件一缔约方的国家协调中心，重点关注用于开展和协调气候风险分析及气候变化不利影响相关损失和损害分析的现行制度和流程，同时考虑了极端事件和缓发事件。附件三概述了共计 43 份答复所提供的资料。如上文第 27 段所述，已经将这些资料纳入了在行动领域 2 活动(a)[23] 项下拟订的纲要，并将之作为投入，用来评估理解首个两年期工作计划行动领域 3 活动(d)[24] 项下缓发事件所需知识的掌握情况，以及处理这些事件的能力水平。

4. 缓发事件

29. 首个两年期工作计划中涉及缓发事件的以下活动正在进行中：[25]

(a) 于 2016 年开发了一个在线数据库，[26] 目前载有 164 个从事缓发事件工作的组织的资料以及关于其目前工作范围的资料；

(b) 向有关组织和专家发出长期邀请，请他们与执行委员会合作，通过合作渠道或数据库为获取数据提供便利，并为获取有关技术提供便利，使用这些技术来跟踪包括缓发事件在内的气候变化不利影响相关损失和损害的影响，并凭借这些技术来实施处理这些损失和损害的办法。

(c) 评估理解缓发事件及其影响所需知识的掌握情况，以及处理这些事件的能力水平，包括区域机构的能力水平，以期考虑到区域层面的情况，在 Excom 6 上拟订建议。[27]

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[21] 见 http://unfccc.int/10326。

[22] 属于首个两年期工作计划行动领域 5 活动(a)和活动(b)。

[23] 活动(a)：确定工具、技术、良好做法和经验教训，包括相关政策、数据标准、保险和社会保障等工具以及变革型办法，促进全面风险管理，该项活动属于行动领域 2：进一步理解和推行全面风险管理办法(评估、减少、转移、保留)，包括社会保障工具和变革型办法，建设各国、脆弱人群和社区的长期抗御力。

[24] 活动(d)：评估和拟订建议，改善理解缓发事件及其影响所需知识的掌握情况，提高处理缓发事件及其影响的能力，包括区域机构的能力，该项活动属于行动领域 3：增强关于缓发事件的风险及影响的数据和知识，就气候变化不利影响相关缓发事件的处理办法确定前进方向，重点关注国内和区域内的潜在影响。

[25] 属于首个两年期工作计划行动领域 3。

[26] http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/Pages/soesearch.aspx。

[27] 属于首个两年期工作计划行动领域 3 活动(d)。

5. 技术支助方面的前进方向

30. Excom5 商定，全面风险管理和变革型办法问题技术专家组将着手处理首个两年期工作计划行动领域 5 中的活动(c)和活动(d)[28]，作为其初步工作的一部分内容。该两年期工作计划要求执行委员会与有关机构协作编写一份文件，阐明在防备、应对和抗御力建设方面的潜在挑战和要求。

31. Excom 5 还商定，将在五年期滚动工作计划的背景下审议首个两年期工作计划的以下内容：行动领域 2 活动(e)，[29] 该项活动呼吁酌情确定全面风险管理办法和变革型办法领域的后续行动；行动领域 3 活动(e)，[30] 该项活动呼吁酌情确定缓发事件领域的后续行动，以及非经济损失问题专家组拟订的投入和建议草案。[31]

C. 执行委员会五年期滚动工作计划

32. 《公约》缔约方会议第二十二届会议核可了执行委员会的五年期滚动工作计划指示性框架，作为开展相应活动的基础，并请各缔约方和有关组织在 2017 年 2 月 28 日前就五年期滚动工作计划框架所载的每个战略工作流程下可能开展的活动提交意见和有关投入，侧重于工作流程(e)、(f)和(g)。[32] 迄今为止，已经收到了缔约方回复的 13 套意见和投入以及有关组织回复的 10 套意见和投入。[33]

33. 秘书处编写了截至 2017 年 2 月 28 日收到的投入的综述[34]，Excom 5 以此为基础，在观察员的参与下，为五年期滚动工作计划的每项战略工作流程制订了一套预期结果。执行委员会闭会期间工作组进一步完善了预期结果，并在秘书处的支持下，对照预期结果梳理了针对各项活动提交的所有投入和首个两年期工作计划的有关产出。Excom 6 计划根据梳理结果，确定五年期滚动工作计划的首批活动。

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[28] 活动(c)：请有关机构与执行委员会协作，根据行动 5 (a)和(b)，为行动 5 (d)编写一份文件，包括设想情况分析和压力测试的方法，文件应能阐明在防备、应对和抗御力建设方面的潜在挑战和要求；以及活动(d)：与专家协商审查行动 5 (c)提到的文件，总结经验教训，确定加强能力和投资的优先领域，属于行动领域 5：进一步理解在防备、应对与极端事件和缓发事件相关的损失和损害及建设抗御力方面的能力和协调需要，包括为此开展恢复和复原。

[29] 活动(e)：酌情确定后续行动，属于行动领域 2：进一步理解和推行全面风险管理办法(评估、减少、转移、保留)，包括社会保障工具和变革型办法，建设各国、脆弱人群和社区的长期抗御力。

[30] 活动(e)：酌情确定后续行动，属于行动领域 3：增强关于缓发事件的风险及影响的数据和知识，就气候变化不利影响相关缓发事件的处理办法确定前进方向，重点关注国内和区域内的潜在影响。

[31] http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/summary_of_proceedings_nels_eg_2016_09_16_2000.pdf。

[32] 第 3/CP.22 号决定，第 3 和第 5 段。

[33] 可查阅 http://unfccc.int/10064。

[34] http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/reference_document_item_6_part_2.pdf。

Annex I

Membership of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

[English only]

Member	*Constituency*	*Country*
Mr. Vhalinavho Khavhagali	Non-Annex I Parties/African States	South Africa
Mr. Idy Niang	Non-Annex I Parties/African States	Senegal
Ms. Pepetua Election Latasi	Non-Annex I Parties/Asia-Pacific States	Tuvalu
Mr. Nurul Quadir	Non-Annex I Parties/Asia-Pacific States	Bangladesh
Mr. Antonio Cañas	Non-Annex I Parties/Latin American and Caribbean States	El Salvador
Mr. Orville Grey (Co-Chair)	Non-Annex I Parties/Latin American and Caribbean States	Jamaica
Mr. Adao Soares Barbosa	Non-Annex I Parties/least developed countries	Timor-Leste
Ms. Dawn Pierre-Nathoniel	Non-Annex I Parties/small island developing States	Saint Lucia
Ms. Ama Essel	Non-Annex I Parties	Ghana
Mr. Krishna Chandra Paudel	Non-Annex I Parties	Nepal
Ms. Monika Antosik (Co-Chair)	Annex I Parties	Poland
Mr. Thomas De Lannoy	Annex I Parties	European Union
Ms. Cornelia Jäger	Annex I Parties	Austria
Mr. Erling Kvernevik	Annex I Parties	Norway
Mr. Russell Miles	Annex I Parties	Australia
Mr. Malcolm Ridout	Annex I Parties	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ms. Meredith Ryder-Rude	Annex I Parties	United States of America
Mr. Valeriy Sedyakin	Annex I Parties	Russian Federation
Mr. Kimio Takeya	Annex I Parties	Japan
Mr. Gottfried Von Gemmingen	Annex I Parties	Germany

Annex II

Summary of the proceedings of the 1st meeting of the task force on displacement and its workplan

[English only]

1. At its twenty-first session, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (hereinafter referred to as the Executive Committee) to establish a task force to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change.[1] The following is a summary of the proceedings of the 1st meeting of that task force, including a draft workplan for articulating recommendations.

2. The 1st meeting of the task force on displacement took place on 18 and 19 May 2017 in Bonn.[2] The meeting was co-facilitated by Mr. Idy Niang and Mr. Russell Miles.

3. Two members from constituted bodies under the Convention, six members from relevant expert communities and four members from the Executive Committee participated in person:

(a) Ms. Cornelia Jäger (Executive Committee);

(b) Mr. Niang (Executive Committee);

(c) Ms. Pepetua Latasi (Executive Committee);

(d) Mr. Miles (Executive Committee);

(e) Mr. Idrissa Semde (Least Developed Countries Expert Group);

(f) Ms. Maria del Pilar Bueno (Adaptation Committee);

(g) Mr. Atle Solberg (Platform on Disaster Displacement);

(h) Ms. Dina Ionesco (International Organization for Migration);

(i) Mr. Ezekiel Simperingham (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies);

(j) Ms. Keti Chachibaia (United Nations Development Programme);

(k) Ms. Michelle Leighton (International Labour Organization);

(i) Ms. Michelle Yonetani (civil society, Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility).

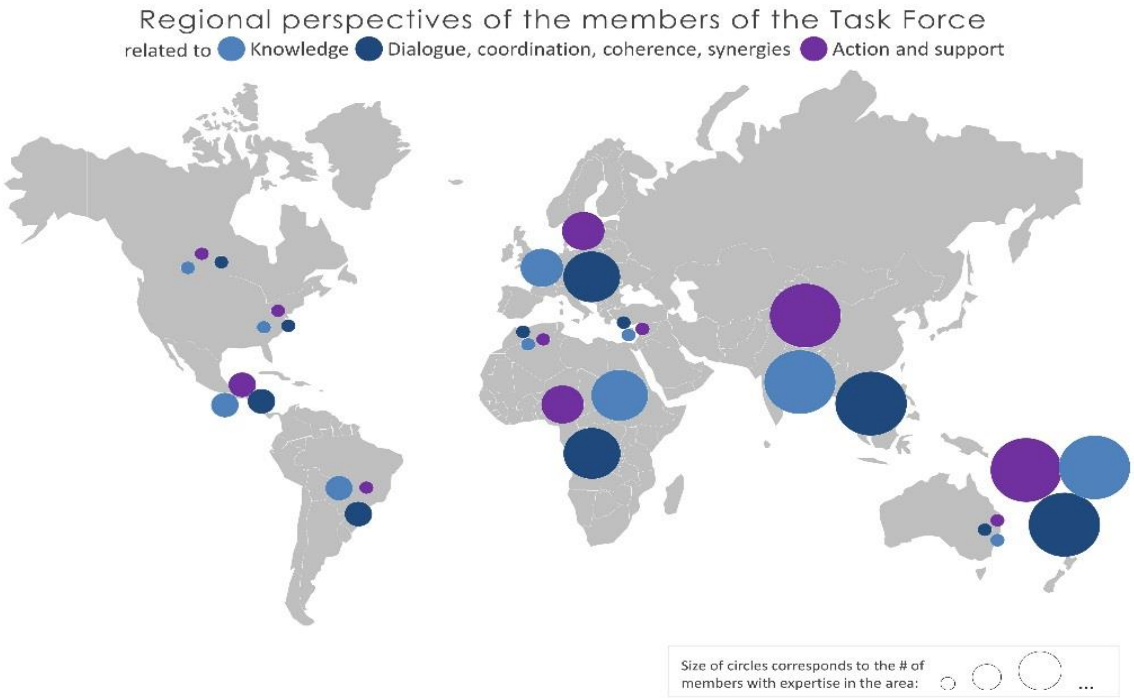
4. Ms. Madeline Garlick (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) joined remotely via WebEx for parts of the meeting. She had also provided, prior to the meeting, written inputs on topics included on the agenda. Those inputs were incorporated into the outputs from the corresponding sessions.

5. Figure 2 shows the regional expertise of the members of the task force related to knowledge, policy coherence, and action and support.

[1] Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 49.

[2] The agenda, presentations and outputs of the meeting are available at http://unfccc.int/10302.

Figure 2
Regional perspectives of the members of the task force on displacement



6. Session 1 of the meeting provided opportunities for members to introduce relevant work of their organizations from the perspective of the scope of the work of the task force as contained in its terms of reference.[3]

7. Session 2 included brainstorming discussions in parallel working groups and a plenary discussion, focusing on the target audiences and desired impacts of the recommendations that the task force has been mandated to develop. Four broad areas of desired impacts emerged as a result of the parallel working groups. Further group work led to the identification of elements for impact statements for each of the four broad areas of desired impacts.

8. In parallel, members provided information on relevant events and processes that are taking place between May 2017 and November 2018, when the task force is envisaged to be in active operation (session 3).

9. The second day of the meeting was entirely devoted to the consideration of activities required to develop the recommendations, clustered into the four broad areas of desired impacts of the recommendations (session 4).

10. Following this exercise, the group established a lead agency or co-lead agencies and key collaborating agencies for each of the agreed activities of the task force. The lead or co-lead members then further refined the wording for respective activities in order to articulate the deliverables (session 5).

11. The task force agreed to the following:

(a) To forward to the Executive Committee for its endorsement the draft workplan of the task force on displacement;

(b) To undertake the activities as contained in the above-mentioned draft workplan in time to make available the summaries of their results referred to in paragraph 11(c) below;

[3] http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/tor_task_force.pdf.

(c) To make available, by the end of March 2018, a two-page summary of the results of each activity undertaken;

(d) To convene, as appropriate, a meeting (in May 2018) on all areas of work of the task force, which includes wider consultation with stakeholders and an internal (closed) task force meeting;

(e) To hold an in-person meeting of the task force in July–August 2018.

12. Members from the Platform on Disaster Displacement and the International Organization for Migration offered to host and organize the meeting referred to in paragraph 11(d) above, which was welcomed by all the task force members.

13. The task force requested the secretariat to undertake editorial refinement of the draft workplan; then it was sent to the task force members. The lead and co-lead members for activities, in turn, completed the timeline for making available the deliverables from their activities.

14. Table 1 presents the workplan of the task force on displacement as endorsed by the Executive Committee.

Table 1
Workplan of the task force on displacement

Desired impacts	*Activity*	*Undertaken by*	*2017*								*2018*									*Deliverable*
			May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
I. Policy/practice – national/subnational • Policies and institutional framework to avert, minimize and address displacement are enhanced • Capacities of national and local governments to address climate-related drivers and impacts of displacement are enhanced	**Activity I.1:** Mapping of existing relevant policies and institutional frameworks that deal with the climate and displacement interaction at the national level, including identification of key actors in the policy formulation, to the extent feasible and on the basis of accessible public documents	IOM (lead) + UNDP + Advisory Group CSOs + UNHCR										Feb–Mar										Mapping report
	Activity I.2: Synthesizing the state of knowledge to better understand displacement related to slow onset events	Advisory Group CSOs (lead) + IOM + UNDP + UNHCR										Feb–Mar										Paper
II. Policy – international/regional • Adverse impacts of	**Activity II.1:** Mapping of workplans of bodies/work programmes under the UNFCCC on displacement	Excom TFD members																				Summary note

Desired impacts	*Activity*	*Undertaken by*	*2017*								*2018*									*Deliverable*
			May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
climate change on displacement are recognized, and integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement are promoted in relevant policies at all levels, including the international, regional, national and subnational levels • Displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change is considered in the workplans of relevant bodies and processes under the UNFCCC (AC, LEG, SCF, PCCB, CTCN, TEC and NWP)	**Activity II.2:** Mapping of how climate and displacement is included in national adaptation plans (NAPs), nationally determined contributions (NDCs), national communications and other relevant policy agendas (Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, Sustainable Development Goals, World Humanitarian Summit, Global Forum on Migration and Development, Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees, etc.)	IOM (lead) + ILO + UNDP									Feb –Mar										Mapping report
	Activity II.3: Mapping of institutional frameworks and mandates within the United Nations system to avert, minimize and address displacement and outlining options for facilitating coordination of key processes	PDD (lead) + ILO																				Analysis paper
	Activity II.4: Mapping of existing international/regional guidance/tools on averting, minimizing and addressing displacement and durable solutions	UNHCR (lead) + IOM + Advisory Group CSOs + PDD										End Feb–Mar										Mapping report

Make available a two-page summary of the results of the activities by the end of March 2018

Desired impacts	*Activity*	*Undertaken by*	*2017*								*2018*									*Deliverable*
			May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
III. Data and assessment • Systematic data collection and monitoring of displacement and its impacts at the local, national, regional and international levels to inform comprehensive needs and risk assessments for the formulation of policy and plans are strengthened • The capacity to undertake systematic data collection is strengthened	**Activity III.1:** Providing an overview of data sources, common methodologies and good practice for displacement-related data collection and assessment, as relevant to different contexts and regions	Advisory Group CSOs (lead) + IOM																				Report, including mapping of data sources and methodologies
	Activity III.2: Providing global baseline of climate-related disaster displacement risk, and package by region	Advisory Group CSOs (lead) + IDMC																				Release of a model
	Activity III.3: Analysing available data on disaster-related displacement and its impacts on different regions and groups of countries in specific circumstances (e.g. least developed countries) related to sudden and slow onset events	Advisory Group CSOs (lead) + IOM																				Report
IV. Framing and linkages • Commitment, cooperation and action to avert, minimize and address displacement in	**Activity IV.1:** Preparing summaries of results/outputs of activities	By implementer(s) of each activity																				Two-page summaries

Desired impacts	*Activity*	*Undertaken by*	*2017*								*2018*									*Deliverable*
			May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
the context of climate change are stimulated and awakened • Framing is actionable, constructive and leads to transformation •Tools are provided so we can plan for today and for the future we want	**Activity IV.2:** Convening, as appropriate, a meeting on all areas of work of the task force on displacement, which includes: 1) wider consultations with stakeholders; and 2) an internal task force meeting	IOM (co-lead), PDD (co-lead) + UNHCR																				Meeting report, including indicative areas of recommendations
	Activity IV.3: Organizing the 2nd meeting of the task force on displacement to finalize the set of recommendations to be forwarded to the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts																					Meeting report, including rationale for recommendations

Abbreviations: AC = Adaptation Committee, CSOs = civil society – Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility; CTCN = Climate Technology Centre and Network, Excom TFD = Executive Committee Task Force on Displacement, IDMC = Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, ILO = International Labour Organization, IOM = International Organization for Migration, LEG = Least Developed Countries Expert Group, NWP = Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, PCCB = Paris Committee on Capacity-building, PDD = Platform on Disaster Displacement, SCF = Standing Committee on Finance, TEC = Technology Executive Committee, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNHCR = United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Advisory Group.

Annex III

Summary of responses to the questionnaire on climate risk analysis

[English only]

1. This annex provides an overview of the work undertaken by the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (hereinafter referred to as the Executive Committee) with developing countries to describe the systems and/or processes currently in place for conducting and coordinating analyses of climate risk and loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, taking into account extreme and slow onset events.

2. In implementing action area 5[1] of its initial two-year workplan,[2] the Executive Committee invited the national focal points of Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) to respond to a questionnaire regarding, inter alia: their country's approaches to climate risk analysis for extreme and slow onset events; impacts on development sectors and vulnerable groups; institutional arrangements; and related challenges.

3. The questionnaire was sent to the national focal points of all non-Annex I Parties on two occasions: 2 August 2016 and 4 April 2017. This annex summarizes the responses received from 43 Parties as at August 2017. Table 2 contains a list of the 43 non-Annex I Party respondents to the questionnaire.

4. The information provided will serve as input to the work of the Executive Committee, in particular the preparation of a paper, mandated under action area 5, activity (c), of its initial two-year workplan, with a view to consolidating experience and lessons learned and identifying priority areas for increasing capacity and investment.

Table 2
The 43 non-Annex I Party respondents to the questionnaire on climate risk analysis

Andorra	Cook Islands	Kuwait	Saint Lucia
Antigua and Barbuda	Costa Rica	Malawi	Senegal
Armenia	Egypt	Mali	Serbia
Azerbaijan	El Salvador	Mauritius	Singapore
Benin	Ethiopia	Mexico	State of Palestine
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Georgia	Mongolia	Suriname
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Guinea-Bissau	Montenegro	Thailand
Brazil	Guyana	Myanmar	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Burundi	Indonesia	Niger	Uruguay
Colombia	Jamaica	Nigeria	Viet Nam
Comoros	Kazakhstan	Paraguay	

[1] Action area 5: enhance the understanding of the capacity and coordination needs with regard to preparing for, responding to and building resilience against loss and damage associated with extreme and slow onset events, including through recovery and rehabilitation.

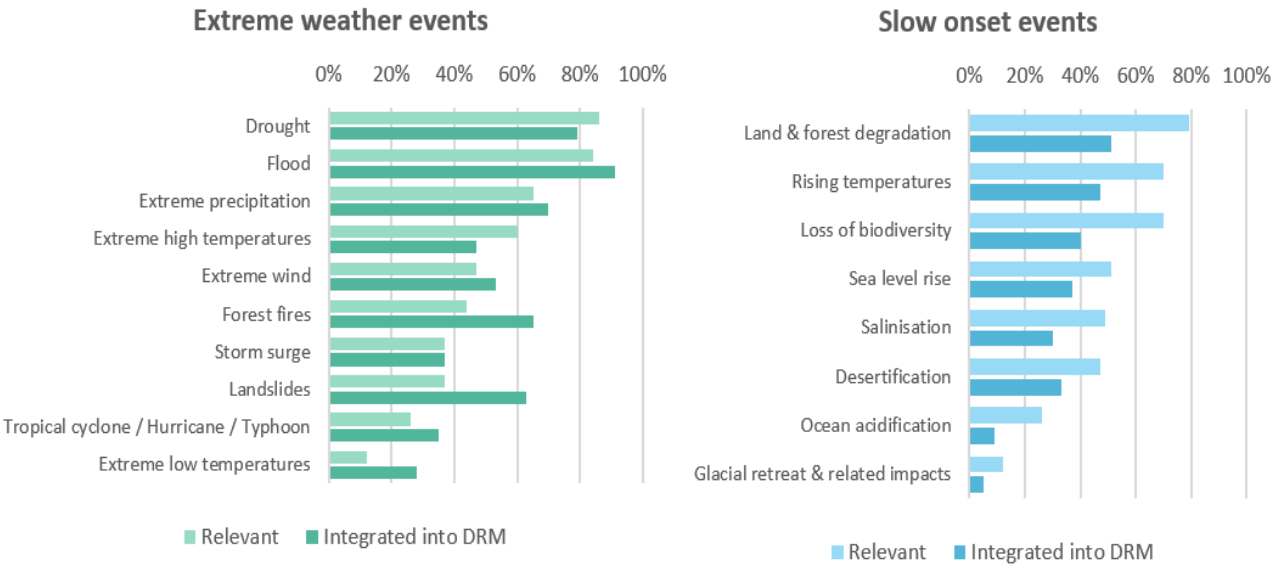
[2] Available at http://unfccc.int//8805.

A. Extreme weather events and slow onset events

5. Figure 3 illustrates the relevance of extreme weather events and slow onset events to the respondent countries and the degree to which each of them is integrated into countries' disaster risk management.

Figure 3[3]

Relevance of extreme weather events and slow onset events to countries and the degree to which each of them is integrated into countries' disaster risk management



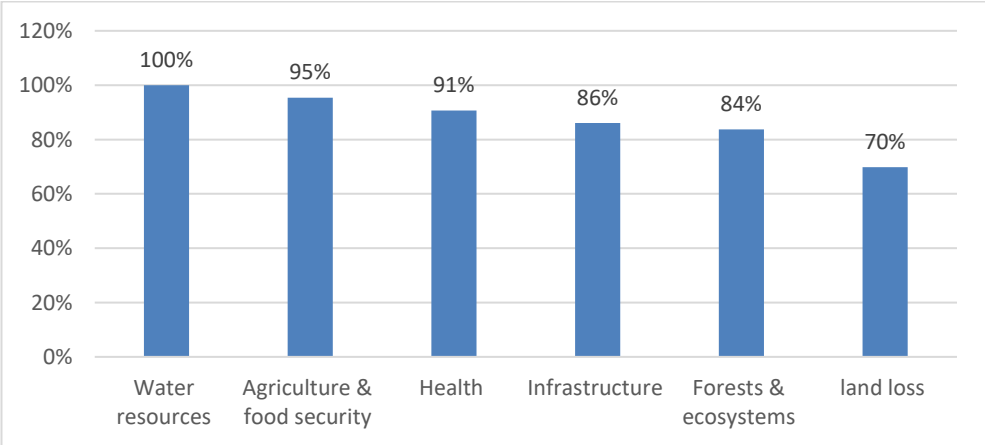
Abbreviation: DRM = disaster risk management.

B. Key development sectors

6. Figure 4 illustrates the key development resources or sectors indicated by the respondent countries to be at higher risk from or to have been most adversely affected by extreme and/or slow onset events.

Figure 4

Key development resources or sectors indicated by countries to be at higher risk from or to have been most adversely affected by extreme and/or slow onset events

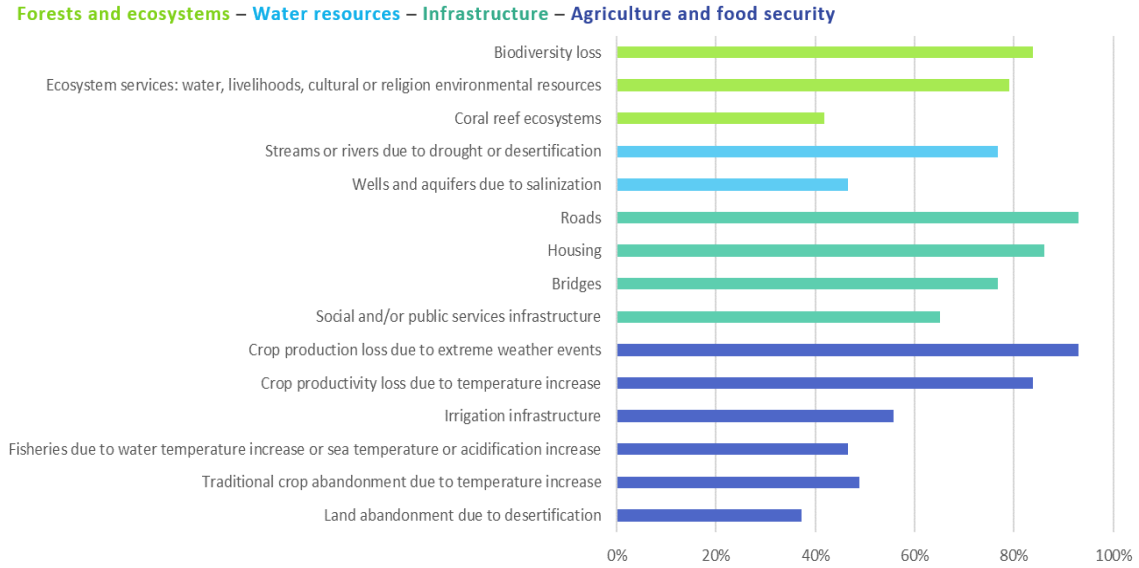


7. Figure 5 indicates the most important elements from four key development sectors (forests and ecosystems, water resources, infrastructure, and agriculture and food security)

[3] In all the figures in this annex, the percentages relate to the percentage of the respondent countries.

that the respondent countries consider might have been or have been damaged or lost in relation to extreme and slow onset events.

Figure 5
Elements of four key development sectors that countries consider might have been or have been damaged or lost in relation to extreme and slow onset events



C. Climate risk analysis

8. Figure 6 illustrates the proportion of the 43 non-Annex I Party respondents that conduct climate risk analysis:

(a) Of the countries that conduct climate risk analysis:

(i) Almost all included extreme weather events and slow onset events associated with the adverse effects of climate change in their climate risk analysis;

(ii) 50 per cent undertake climate risk analysis at the subnational level;

(iii) 40 per cent conduct climate risk analysis periodically (over a period of either 1–5 or 6–10 years);

(b) The hazards or thematic areas considered in their climate risk analysis are:

(i) Extreme weather events (73 per cent);

(ii) Slow onset events (50 per cent);

(iii) Displacement and migration (33 per cent);

(iv) Non-economic losses (30 per cent);

(c) The following are considered in their climate risk analysis:

(i) Climate scenarios (80 per cent);

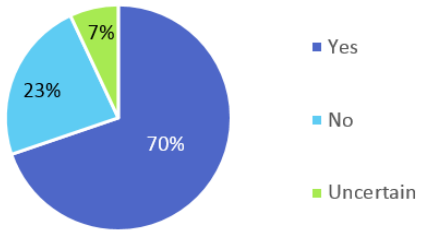
(ii) Scientific information (77 per cent);

(iii) Hydrometeorological information (80 per cent);

(iv) Climate services (50 per cent).

Figure 6

Percentage of countries among the 43 non-Annex I Party respondants that conduct climate risk analysis



9. Key challenges reported in conducting climate risk analysis include:

(a) Data comparability and consistency and lack of linkage to systematic climate observation;

(b) Access to quantitative and long-term data relevant to identification and prioritization of climate risk analysis (existing data are not comprehensive because analysis was done on a project basis or only focused on certain extreme events);

(c) Access to skilled personnel (especially with skills in data collection and modelling);

(d) Lack of a common understanding of slow onset events;

(e) Lack of institutional frameworks and commitment among key stakeholders on issues related to slow onset events;

(f) Lack of baselines, capacities and resources to monitor, analyse and quantify desertification, acidification and its impacts on fisheries, loss of productivity, biodiversity loss, impacts of temperature increase on livestock and other natural ecosystems, and other non-economic losses.

10. The following types of data were reported to be used in conducting climate risk analysis:

(a) Climate scenarios (e.g. regional; downscaled global climate models; Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathways 8.5 and 4.5; regional and subnational climate models; and scenarios modelled for UNFCCC national communications);

(b) Scientific information (e.g. from the IPCC; information generated by national meteorological agencies; climate risk conceptual frameworks; and academic journals);

(c) Hydrometeorological data (e.g. rainfall and temperature data; information generated by national meteorological agencies; and historic hydrometeorological data);

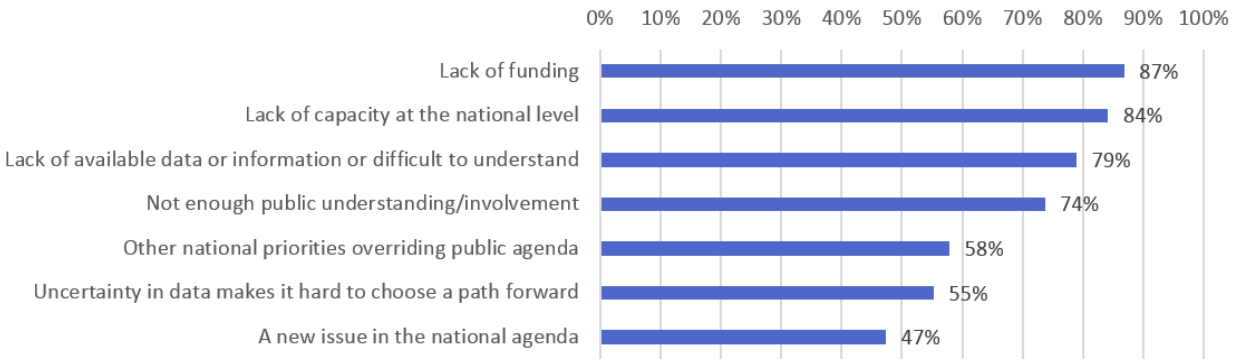
(d) Climate services (e.g. numerical weather prediction; weather and climate forecasts; and scientific information generated by national meteorological agencies);

(e) Others include expert opinions on climate risk analysis to compensate for deficiencies in data and information.

D. Challenges in integrating long-term changes

11. Of the 43 non-Annex I Parties that responded, 88 per cent indicated that they face challenges in integrating long-term changes from extreme weather events and slow onset events into their country's climate risk analysis. Figure 7 indicates some of the main challenges.

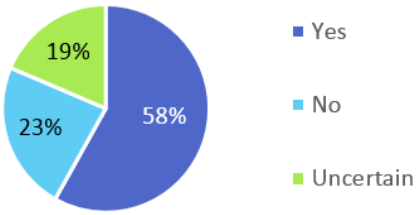
Figure 7
Challenges in integrating long-term changes from extreme weather events and slow onset events into countries' climate risk analyses



E. Vulnerable groups

12. Figure 8 indicates the proportion of the respondent countries whose national risk analysis includes consideration of how vulnerable groups are exposed to the adverse effects of climate change (e.g. because of geography, socioeconomic status, livelihood, gender, age, indigenous or minority status or disability).

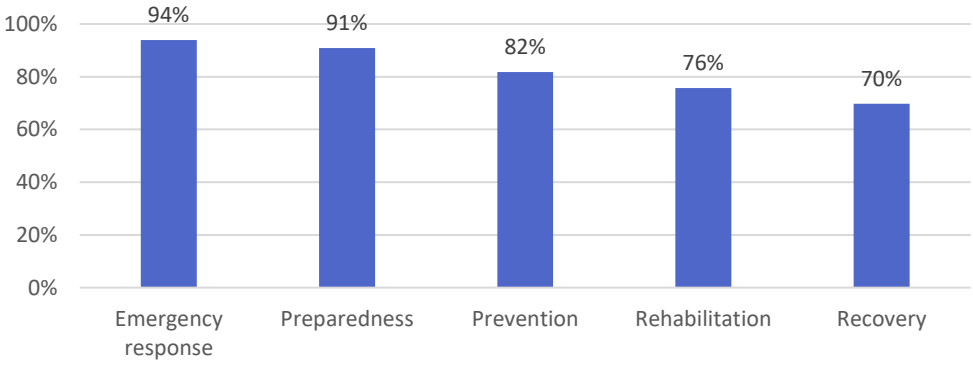
Figure 8
Percentage of respondent countries whose national risk analysis includes consideration of how vulnerable groups are exposed to the adverse effects of climate change



F. Comprehensive national disaster risk management process, plan or strategy

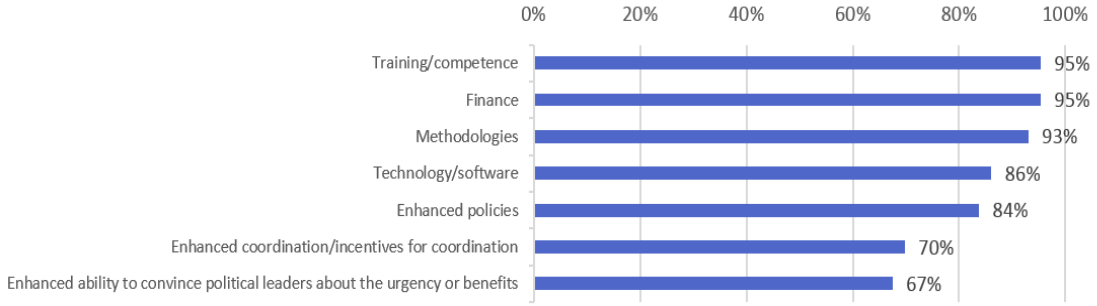
13. Of the 43 non-Annex I Parties that responded, 77 per cent reported to have developed a comprehensive national disaster risk management process, plan or strategy. The majority of those (77 per cent) have integrated climate risk analysis into it. Figure 9 illustrates key focus areas of the risk management process, plan or strategy. In addition to those, countries indicated resilience-building, mitigation, monitoring, early warning, risk communication and risk transfer.

Figure 9
Key focus areas of countries' risk management process, plan or strategy



14. Figure 10 shows key requirements reported by the respondent countries for better integrating consideration of the adverse effects of climate change into national risk management.

Figure 10
Key requirements reported by countries for better integrating consideration of the adverse effects of climate change into national risk management



G. Information gaps

15. Key needs in terms of information that countries identified include:

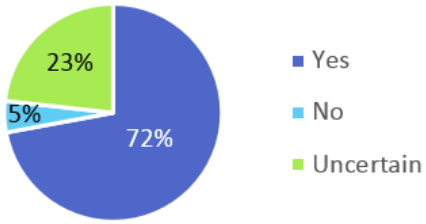
(a) Research, data and/or modelling (e.g. downscaled models to enable projection of climate scenarios and likely impacts on climate-sensitive sectors; vulnerability assessments; cost–benefit analysis for adaptation measures; baseline analysis; economic models for greenhouse gas emissions; climate impacts; sea level rise mapping at the subnational level, etc.);

(b) Measurement and monitoring systems (e.g. more hydrometeorological stations; tools for measuring climatic characteristics in the field; better monitoring systems using satellite, radar and other technologies; early warning systems for multiple risks; systems to monitor impacts on climate-sensitive sectors, etc.);

(c) Technical training (e.g. of the relevant stakeholders to increase their understanding of risk management technologies).

16. Figure 11 indicates the proportion of the respondent countries that indicated that there are information gaps or problems with climate service provision.

Figure 11
Percentage of respondent countries that indicated that there are information gaps or problems with climate service provision



17. Key challenges in relation to information that countries reported include:

(a) Insufficient forecasting and data coverage (e.g. weather services do not have comprehensive coverage because weather stations are too widely distributed geographically, leading to weather and climate data being of low resolution and the inability to produce accurate information for some subdistrict levels and to provide localized area forecasts and quantitative forecasts; and insufficient spatial and temporal coverage of data);

(b) Insufficient financial, technical and human resources (e.g. insufficient budget and investment in climate service provision and equipment; understaffed climate service institutions; insufficient staff with the required knowledge and skills, for example in geographic information systems, to undertake geospatial monitoring and mapping for sea

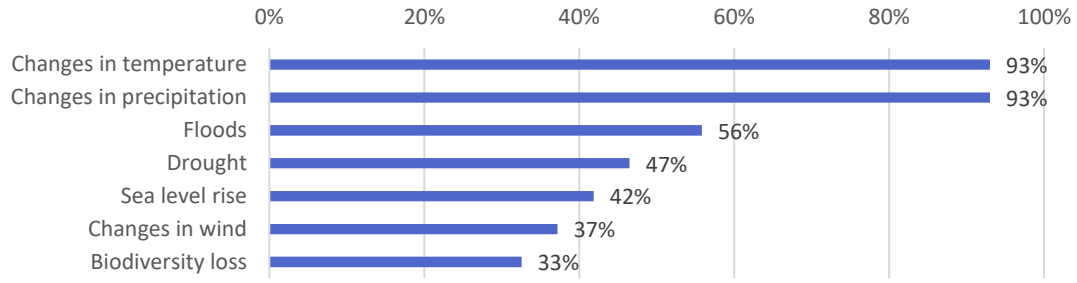
level rise, storm surges and other climate-related extreme events; limited staffing and capacity in respect of specific climate services in countries; and capacity-building and technology transfer needed to create comprehensive climate service provision for key sectors);

(c) Insufficient institutional frameworks (e.g. no structured framework or appropriate institutional arrangements to integrate climate data into policymaking; poor communication channels; insufficient coordination among national and subnational government agencies, research institutes and other stakeholders; and low awareness and knowledge of available technologies to adapt to climate change);

(d) Data not systematic or incomplete (e.g. data collection and assessment of economic losses are done in a case-by-case and unsystematic manner; gaps exist in the diffusion of information; and data are not centralized and, if they exist, cannot be found and used when needed).

18. Figure 12 indicates the extent to which the respondent countries have science-based national climate impact projections for certain aspects. In addition to those aspects, countries also indicated saline intrusion of wells, cyclones, dust storms, landslides and super storm/sea surges.

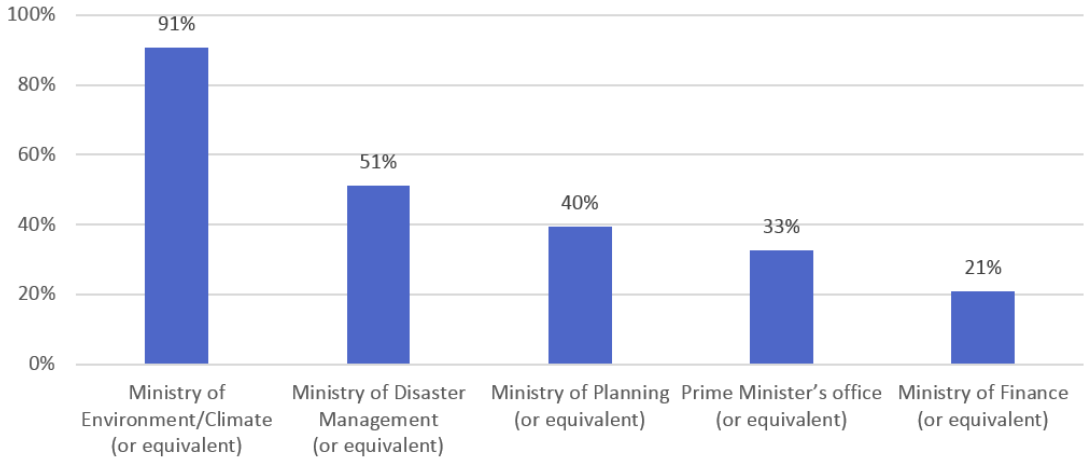
Figure 12
Percentage of the respondent countries that have science-based national climate impact projections



H. Key public authorities and institutions

19. Figure 13 illustrates the key public authorities or institutions (or their equivalents) that the respondent countries indicated as being responsible for assessing overall climate risk and vulnerability.

Figure 13
Key public authorities or institutions (or their equivalents) that countries indicated as being responsible for assessing overall climate risk and vulnerability



20. In addition to the ministries mentioned above, the key institutions that countries draw on for scientific and technical information on the adverse effects of climate change for the purpose of development planning, policy advice and disaster risk management include:

(a) Meteorological and hydrometeorological institutes or offices (e.g. for climate data, scientific climate projections, sea level rise data and seismic information);

(b) Scientific and technical research institutions (e.g. for research on climate, scientific climate projections, water and atmosphere, geography, industry, space and agriculture);

(c) National universities (e.g. for science research);

(d) National emergency system (e.g. for data on impacts of natural disasters);

(e) Ministries/departments of agriculture and/or rural development (e.g. for agriculture sector data and primarily damage assessments);

(f) Ministries/departments of fisheries (e.g. for fisheries data and resource assessments for coastal and marine ecosystems, including mangrove, beach and reef);

(g) Ministries/departments of forestry (e.g. for forest data, and woodlands and watershed assessments);

(h) Ministries/departments of tourism (e.g. for data on damage to tourism);

(i) Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (e.g. for sector- and area-specific data);

(j) Ministries/departments of civil defence/protection (e.g. for risk management data);

(k) Ministries/departments of health (e.g. for health data);

(l) Ministries/departments of energy (e.g. for data on the vulnerability of hydroelectric power dams);

(m) National statistical agencies (e.g. to verify data);

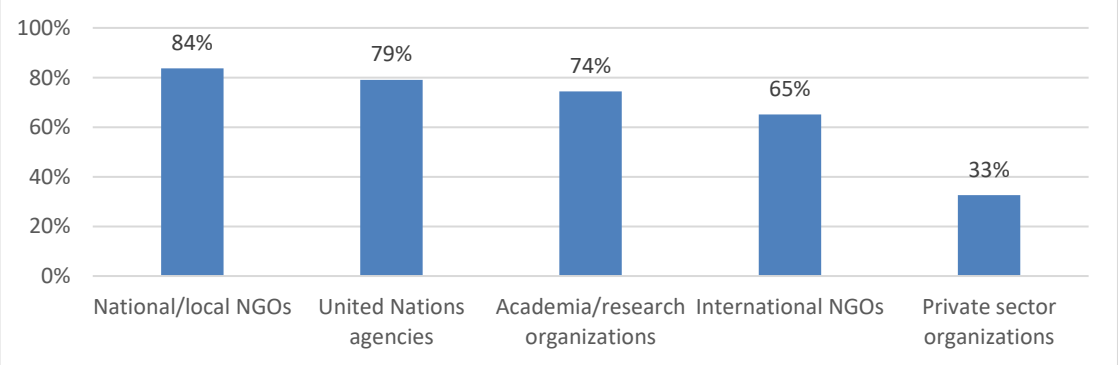
(n) Utilities or water authorities (e.g. for water resources assessment and management).

I. Key intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

21. Figure 14 illustrates the key intergovernmental and/or non-governmental organizations that contribute to addressing the adverse effects of climate change.

Figure 14

Key intergovernmental and/or non-governmental organizations that contribute to addressing the adverse effects of climate change identified by countries



Abbreviation: NGO = non-governmental organization.

J. Mechanisms for coordination

22. Countries reported that the following institutional coordination mechanisms are in place to bring together relevant stakeholders to assess and address climate risks:

(a) Multisectoral bodies (e.g. comprising members from government, NGOs, private sector, etc.);

(b) Climate change commissions, committees, councils or advisory boards (steering or technical; led by a prime minister or environmental ministers, or members from all relevant ministries, etc.);

(c) Inter-agency coordination mechanism (e.g. task force, working group, etc. to facilitate coordination of actions on climate change between ministries and agencies);

(d) Regular meetings coordinated by a relevant ministry (e.g. to bring together stakeholders from hydrometeorology and monitoring services, science institutions, etc.);

(e) National platforms coordinated by a high state authority (e.g. by president, to bring together stakeholders from NGOs, science institutions, etc.);

(f) Agreement between key ministries (e.g. ministries for climate and disaster prevention).

K. National legislation

23. All existing legislation enables links between dealing with the adverse effects of climate change and risk management (including disaster risk management). A total of 77 per cent of the respondents have specific disaster risk management legislation.

24. Some countries that do not have legislation, or are uncertain if they do, have other national or sectoral policies and/or plans (e.g. national adaptation plan, or sectoral plan for land use and infrastructure, agriculture, water or health) that enable links between dealing with the adverse effects of climate change and risk management (including disaster risk management).

25. Figure 15 shows the proportion of the respondent countries that have legislation related to the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset events.

Figure 15

Percentage of the respondent countries that have legislation related to the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset events