

## Presidencies' Amended Second Discussion paper on the Santiago Network

### Introduction

This paper on the [Santiago Network](#) has been produced by the Chilean COP 25 presidency and the incoming UK COP 26 presidency following consultations with Parties and observer groups on the 26th April, responses to the summary paper produced from that meeting, subsequent discussions with individual groups and exchange of views at a further meeting with Parties and observer groups on the 16 June and a further meeting to provide reactions to a discussion paper from the Presidencies held on the 28th June.

**This paper updates the [discussion paper](#) produced for the meeting on the 28th.**

A first version of this paper was circulated and written comments from parties and observers were received and considered, trying to achieve a balance of the different views expressed in those comments.. This revised version will be proposed for discussion as part of a broader Heads of Delegation meeting on Loss and Damage on the **3rd and 4th August**.

### Mandates

The Santiago Network has been established under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage. The broad outlines of the Warsaw mechanism were set out under 3/CP. 18. The Mechanism was established by 2/CP19 and made subject to the authority and guidance of the CMA by Article 8 of the Paris Agreement.

The functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage are:

1. Enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset impacts.
2. Strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders.
3. Enhancing action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, to enable countries to undertake actions, pursuant to 3/CP.18 (para. 6) <sup>1</sup>.

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The mandate of the Santiago Network has been set under 2/CMA.2 and 2/CP.25. These decisions call for more action and support for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage, associated with the adverse effects of climate change including finance, technology and capacity building. They also acknowledge the existing wide variety of sources of expertise and finance relevant for averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage and urge all relevant bodies, organisations and funds to do more.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Condensed from 2/CP.19

<sup>2</sup> 2/CMA.2 paras 30 - 36

The specific mandate of the Santiago Network is drawn from 2/CMA.2 paras 42- 45;

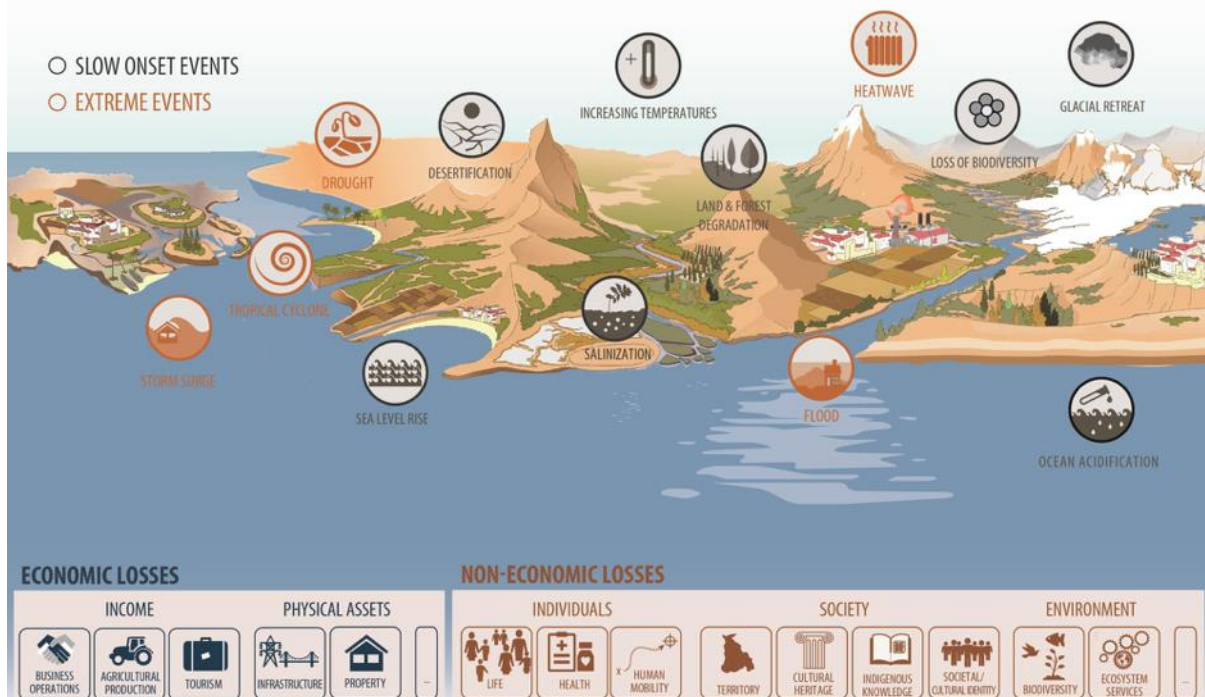
*“42. Recognizes the importance of building the capacity, and enhancing the facilitation, of the provision of technical support to developing countries for approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;*

*43. Establishes, as part of the Warsaw International Mechanism, the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change to catalyse the technical assistance of relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts for the implementation of relevant approaches at the local, national and regional level in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;*

*44. Invites the organizations, bodies, networks and experts referred to in paragraph 43 above engaged in providing technical assistance to developing countries to report on their progress to the Executive Committee;*

*45. Requests the Executive Committee to include relevant information from the organizations, bodies, networks and experts that have reported on their progress, as referred to in paragraph 44 above, in its annual reports;”*

The specific mandate of the network is therefore to act as a **catalyst for technical assistance**, increasing and showcasing action already undertaken by many stakeholders across the spectrum of loss and damage action as set out in the graphic below:



source [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Online\\_Guide\\_feb\\_2020.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Online_Guide_feb_2020.pdf)

## **Principles and Function**

The further design of the Santiago Network will be a Party and demand driven process and build on work already done by a number of organizations that provide help related to averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage.

The Santiago Network, to be effective, will have to act so as to enable greater reach, availability and efficiency of this work, catalysing action that would not have otherwise taken place. It will build on the experience of its members and other existing technical assistance mechanisms (e.g. CTCN)

The added value will lie in the Network being accessible and responsive to Parties and being proactive in assisting them to identify and prioritize the assistance they need (including capacity building), and helping source the right kind of help. The Santiago Network will reach beyond traditional climate actors, including local level and community organisations whose insights will be critical to success and will enable the right kind of assistance.

The Network must provide a service which responds to countries' individual needs. This will include assistance for rapid assessment in the face of disaster as well as longer term planning.

Implementing activities relevant for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage will require network members to offer technical expertise for specific problems as well as an ability to assist in holistic planning. This will include technical assistance that will facilitate the access to finance needed to enable the enhanced action needed.

## **Members**

The members of the Network will be existing organisations or agencies capable of offering technical assistance needed by Parties. They will be wide ranging and diverse, and include but not be limited to international agencies, academic organizations, commercial consulting firms and international, national and local NGOs. Their participation in the Network will be voluntary.

Organisations can join the network by nominating themselves, but Parties and other stakeholders will be encouraged by the Secretariat to provide ideas for new members that the Secretariat can then recruit.

Members will provide information on the expertise they offer to enable the Secretariat to match requests for help with the skills and knowledge required.

## **Network Coordination**

The Network will be managed by a secretariat, who in addition to direct contact with Parties and members will increase their reach and efficiency by maintaining an online presence through an interactive digital platform to enable the widest possible access to the network. The Secretariat staff will be technically knowledgeable and have the ability, where needed, to work directly with Parties and Network members to help Parties identify and co-ordinate the technical assistance they need.

Network services will be publicised through the UNFCCC secretariat and Parties' Loss and Damage contact points, network members, online and proactively by the Secretariat.

Once the technical assistance to be delivered to a Party has been agreed, the network members will be accountable to the Party they are providing services for. Feedback on the performance of the network member will be fed back to the secretariat by the recipient of their services.

## **Governance**

The Secretariat of the Network will report on network activities to the COP/CMA through the Executive Committee of the Warsaw Mechanism as envisaged in 2/CMA.2 para 44<sup>3</sup>.

The Secretariat of the Network will receive guidance from the COP/CMA. The formulation of this guidance will take into account recommendations from the Executive Committee of the Warsaw Mechanism on Loss and Damage to the COP/CMA.

## **Finance**

The Santiago Network secretariat will require finance to enable its work. The source of this finance has yet to be determined.

Examples of finance needs for the Secretariat include ; paying staff, maintaining an online presence, liaising with and assisting Parties and members to help anticipate, decide on and specify work needed, gathering feedback on work undertaken under the network, disseminating lessons learned and good practices, ensuring that those wanting to gain access to technical assistance know of the network and how to make use of it. It will also need to be in a position to help Parties source finance for technical assistance.

## **Process**

Additional consultations with Parties and observers will be organised by the Presidencies in September/October 2021 to refine ideas for the Network and its development.

The CMA/COP will be invited to endorse the process of party and stakeholder consultation for the development of the network undertaken so far.

At COP26/CMA3 the Parties may wish to ask the UK and incoming African presidencies to continue the process of developing the Network in consultation with Parties and stakeholders. This could include details of how a secretariat will be set up, funded and operate, gathering details of organisations who would like to participate and a process to better understand the nature of initial demands for support.

At COP27/CMA4 Parties will be able to consider the results of the intersessional work and may wish to endorse a detailed development plan for the Network.

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<sup>3</sup> 44. Invites the organizations, bodies, networks and experts referred to in paragraph 43 above engaged in providing technical assistance to developing countries to report on their progress to the Executive Committee;