



**Subsidiary Body for Scientific and
Technological Advice**

**Fifty-second to fifty-fifth session
Glasgow, 31 October to 6 November 2021**

Item 5 of the provisional agenda

**Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw
International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
associated with Climate Change Impacts (for 2020 and
2021)**

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

**Fifty-second to fifty-fifth session
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Item 10 of the provisional agenda

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International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
associated with Climate Change Impacts (for 2020
and 2021)**

**Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw
International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated
with Climate Change Impacts**

Addendum

Summary

This report contains a summary of the information received from organizations, bodies, networks and experts via the submission portal in 2021 on the technical assistance they provided to developing countries under the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, which was established as part of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts. The submissions showcase technical assistance in the areas of risk analysis and assessment; early warning systems; risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions; and ecosystem-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction.



Abbreviations and acronyms

CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DTU	Technical University of Denmark
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WFP	World Food Programme
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. CMA 2 established, as part of the WIM, the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change to catalyse technical assistance for implementing relevant approaches at the local, national and regional level in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.¹ CMA 2 invited relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts engaged in providing this technical assistance to report on their progress to the WIM Executive Committee,² and requested the WIM Executive Committee to include this information in its annual reports.³

B. Scope of the report

2. This report summarizes the information contained in the submissions from organizations, bodies, networks and experts on their progress in providing technical assistance to developing countries under the Santiago network. Four organizations had responded to the call for submissions as at 31 August 2021: FAO, UNDRR, UNEP and WFP.⁴

II. Summary of information

A. Overview

3. In addition to the information summarized in this report, the four organizations that made submissions provided details on a wide range of planned and implemented activities and initiatives, including in the areas of disaster risk reduction, resilient agriculture, food security and climate change adaptation. They also provided details of planned and ongoing knowledge-sharing and capacity-building activities. All four organizations expressed their willingness to continue to engage in activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change and to further catalyse technical assistance provided to developing countries under the Santiago network.

4. Despite the small number of submissions received in 2021, it is expected that more submissions will be received in the future from a diverse range of organizations that provide technical assistance to developing countries under the Santiago network.

5. Parties have provided information on their needs for technical assistance relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage through an open questionnaire.⁵ As at 31 August 2021, 24 developing country Parties had communicated their needs for technical assistance through this survey. An initial analysis of the responses of 14 Parties identified eight broad areas of technical assistance needs that, together with future communications of need for technical assistance, could serve as a useful basis for guiding future submissions from relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts engaged in providing technical assistance by sharing information on how Parties' technical assistance needs are being addressed.

¹ Decision 2/CMA.2, para. 43.

² Decision 2/CMA.2, para. 44.

³ Decision 2/CMA.2, para. 45.

⁴ The submissions are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

⁵ The questionnaire and the analysis are available on the Santiago network web pages of the UNFCCC website: <https://unfccc.int/santiago-network/countries>.

B. Information on technical assistance

6. The respondent organizations provided information on planned and implemented initiatives and activities aimed at providing technical assistance to developing countries for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, under a wide range of thematic areas. The technical assistance described or implied in the submissions can be clustered under the four areas presented in this section. The table below summarizes the relevant information submitted, by organization.

1. Risk assessment and analysis

7. The submissions contained information on technical assistance provided through a range of activities and initiatives related to risk assessment, including developing disaster loss databases and sectoral methodologies to quantify climate-induced loss and damage, conducting climate vulnerability assessments, developing flood risk modelling, analysing climate change impacts on food security and developing climate scenarios. FAO is developing a methodology for quantifying loss and damage from extreme climate and slow onset events in the agriculture sector and has provided capacity-building support to more than 40 countries to enable them to strengthen loss and damage information systems in the agriculture sector. UNDRR hosts a database on disaster loss and damage that is used by 110 countries, and UNEP has supported the preparation of vulnerability assessment and flood risk modelling.

2. Early warning systems

8. The submissions contained information on technical assistance provided in the area of early warning systems, including strengthening communication networks and installing weather monitoring stations. UNEP supports 16 countries in preparing or implementing projects focused on developing climate information and early warning systems, such as installing weather monitoring stations, including for five Pacific small island developing States through a project financed by the Green Climate Fund. The support provided focuses on enhancing data and knowledge on extreme weather and slow onset events; building risk management capacity, including at the local level; and supporting innovative approaches to disaster risk management, such as forecast-based financing. WFP has supported countries in strengthening national early warning systems and integrating protocols for forecast-based action at the national and subnational level.

3. Risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions

9. The submissions contained information on technical assistance provided in relation to innovative risk-financing solutions, climate-related risk transfer to private markets and forecast-based financing. WFP has provided assistance in the form of forecast-based financing aimed at enabling the funding and implementation of anticipatory actions. Through the African Risk Capacity initiative, WFP has been purchasing 'replica' policies that complement those purchased by African Risk Capacity member governments, providing an additional layer of protection through an innovative risk-financing solution. The initiative has also assisted in addressing capacity-building needs such as customizing parametric drought models, developing contingency plans and monitoring seasonal weather- and climate-related risk.

10. Through its flagship R4 Rural Resilience Initiative for integrated climate risk management, WFP has enabled resource-poor people experiencing food insecurity to access climate risk insurance solutions, protecting over 180,000 farming households in 10 countries.

4. Ecosystem-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction

11. The submissions included information on technical assistance for applying ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation and disaster risk reduction through a wide range of ecosystem services (coastal restoration, reforestation and afforestation, agroforestry, improved agricultural practices). UNEP has supported countries, through the CTCN, in averting and minimizing loss and damage, with 20 per cent of the 250 technical assistance

projects of the CTCN focused on approaches to disaster risk reduction. Through the UNEP and UNEP DTU Partnership technology needs assessment project, UNEP both supports countries in assessing their technology needs and supports the transfer of environmentally friendly technologies, including for climate resilience, to these countries. Countries can also access, through the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the UNEP Global Fund for Ecosystem-based Adaptation, seed capital of up to USD 250,000 per project to help develop innovative approaches to scaling up ecosystem-based adaptation.

Summary of information submitted by organizations on technical assistance to developing countries under the Santiago network as at 31 August 2021

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Information on technical assistance catalysed or available</i>	<i>Other information</i>
FAO	<p>Providing capacity-building support to strengthen loss and damage information systems in the agriculture sector (provided to more than 40 countries)</p> <p>Developing a methodology for assessing loss and damage in the agriculture sector</p>	<p>Providing training and e-learning courses (e.g. on mainstreaming climate risk management in agricultural finance, and on the FAO damage and loss assessment methodology for quantifying loss and damage in the agriculture sector)</p>
UNDRR	<p>Providing guidance-related assistance such as training and knowledge products</p> <p>Providing targeted technical assistance on risk finance</p> <p>Hosting a database on disaster loss and damage (used by 110 countries)</p>	<p>Supporting networks and coalitions relevant to loss and damage</p>
UNEP	<p>Supporting countries in preparing or implementing projects focused on developing climate information and early warning systems, including through the installation of weather monitoring stations (provided to 16 countries, including five Pacific small island developing States)</p> <p>Providing technical assistance on averting and minimizing loss and damage (co-hosted with the CTCN)</p> <p>Supporting countries in assessing their technology needs and supporting the transfer of environmentally friendly technologies, including for climate resilience (through the UNEP and UNEP DTU Partnership technology needs assessment project)</p> <p>Supporting countries in accessing seed capital of up to USD 250,000 per project through the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the UNEP Global Fund for Ecosystem-based Adaptation and small grants through the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator</p>	<p>Conducting projects specific to adaptation</p> <p>Conducting knowledge-sharing and capacity-building activities</p>
WFP	<p>Supporting countries in strengthening national early warning systems and integrating protocols for forecast-based action at the national and subnational level</p> <p>Providing technical assistance through the African Risk Capacity initiative on customizing parametric drought models, developing contingency plans, monitoring seasonal risk and identifying other capacity-building needs</p> <p>Enabling access through the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative to climate risk insurance solutions, protecting over 180,000 farming households in 10 countries</p>	<p>Developing the humanitarian return on investment methodology to measure the benefits of early action</p>