

Information package for the Expert Group on slow onset events of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage

BACKGROUND

The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage

The [Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage](#) (WIM) was established at the 19th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 19) in 2013. It is the main vehicle in the UNFCCC process to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. It has the following three functions:

- 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.¹

The Executive Committee of the WIM

The [Executive Committee](#) (ExCom) of the WIM guides the implementation of the functions of the WIM.² It is empowered to establish expert groups, sub-committees, panels, thematic advisory groups or task-focused ad hoc working groups to help it guide the implementation.³

Expert groups as a technical arm of the ExCom – composition, role and guiding principles

The ExCom has two groups that are operational, the [Task Force on Displacement](#) and the [Technical Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management](#). The ExCom is operationalizing three further groups, namely the expert groups on [slow onset events](#), [non-economic losses](#), and [action and support](#) (see figure on institutional arrangements below). The expert groups advise and report to the ExCom.⁴



To establish each expert group, the ExCom first appoints four thematic ‘champions’ from among its members who co-facilitate the launching and operation of the group with the support by the UNFCCC secretariat. The champion members identify technical experts or organizations with relevant *thematic, regional and transdisciplinary expertise*. Additional criteria applied for the selection process include gender and geographic distribution as well as diversity in the types of organizations. The overall composition of the groups is endorsed by the ExCom. The [WIM roster of experts](#) is used, among other sources, to draw information on relevant experts.

Some of the expert groups also include representatives of relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies. Ad hoc members with the requisite expertise may also be invited to contribute to specific activities in keeping with the plan of action to be developed by each expert group.

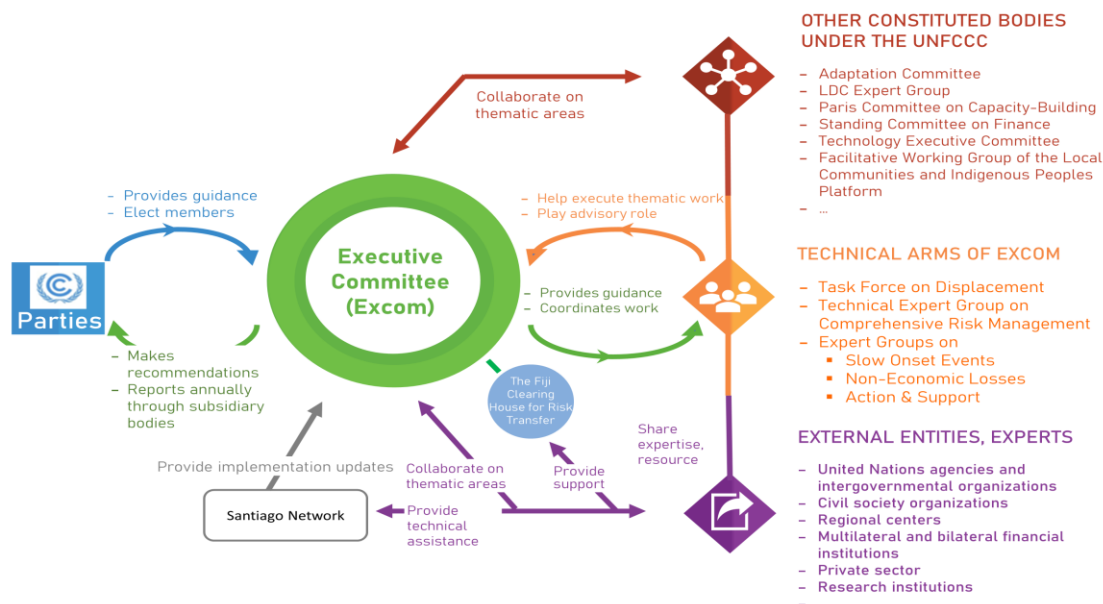
¹ Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5.

² Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 2.

³ Decision 2/CP.20, paragraph 8.

⁴ Decision 2/CP.20, paragraph 8.

Institutional arrangements concerning the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage



Expert group members develop and implement a plan of action to advance the work on loss and damage as mandated through the 5-year rolling workplan of the ExCom and COP/CMA decisions. Members are expected to actively engage in the implementation of the work by means of their individual technical, regional and transdisciplinary expertise as well as their professional networks.

The following *cross-cutting considerations* guide the work of the ExCom and the expert groups:

- 1) The ExCom, in implementing its five-year workplan, shall consider:⁵
 - a. Actions to complement, draw upon the work of and involve other bodies under and outside the Convention;
 - b. Particularly vulnerable developing countries; segments of the population that are already vulnerable owing to geography, socioeconomic status, livelihood, gender, age, indigenous or minority status or disability; and the ecosystems that they depend on;
 - c. The role of sustainable development, including policy and regulatory enabling environments;
 - d. Events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage.
- 2) The expert groups are requested to:
 - a. Collaborate, to the extent possible, with expert groups, constituted bodies, networks and work programmes under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement in carrying out their work;⁶
 - b. Avoid duplication of work across workstreams.⁷

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, at its second session (CMA 2, 2019), requested the ExCom to launch the expert group on slow onset events. At its 12th meeting (October 2020), the ExCom adopted the terms of reference (see annex II)

⁵ See cross-cutting element of the Five-year rolling workplan of the ExCom, also contained in FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1, Annex, paragraph 2.

⁶ Terms of reference of respective expert groups.

⁷ Decision 2/CMA.2, paragraph 26.

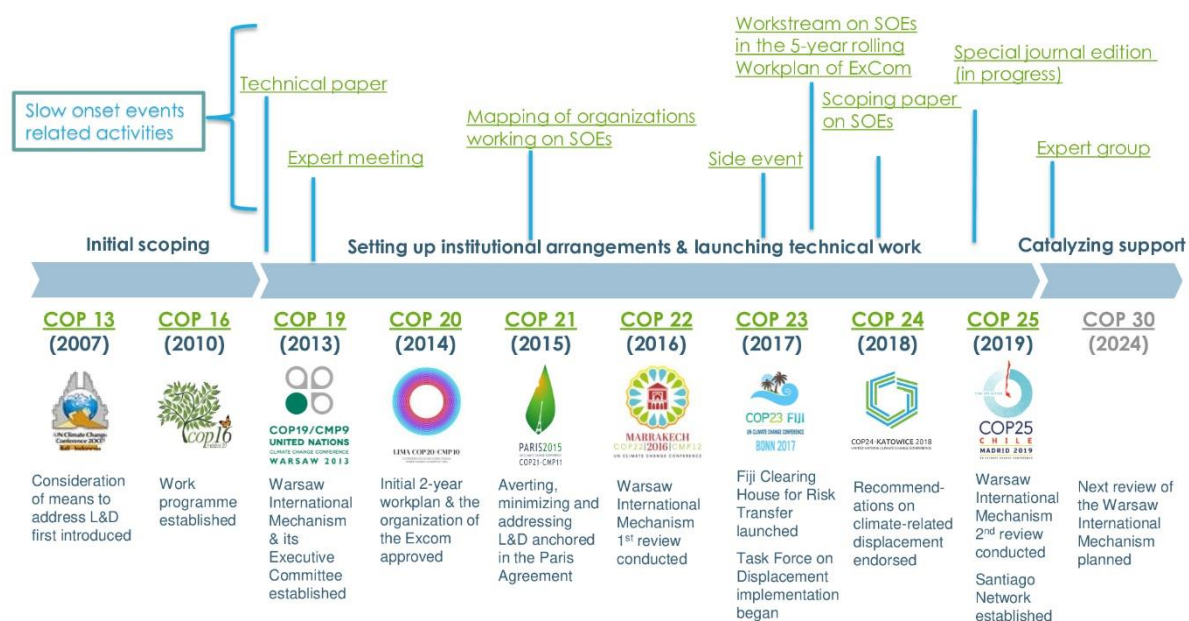
PREVIOUS WORK ON SLOW ONSET EVENTS

Slow onset events have been recognized as an important area of work since the early days of the work on loss and damage under the UNFCCC. The Cancun Agreements (COP 16, 2010) identifies slow onset events to include increasing temperature, desertification, loss of biodiversity, land and forest degradation, glacial retreat, sea level rise, ocean acidification, and salinization. The timeline below provides the details of previous activities concerning slow onset events.

As part of its [initial two-year workplan](#) (2015-2016) the ExCom established a database on organizations that are working on slow onset events in various regions and has taken stock of the scope of their efforts.

The ExCom has mobilized the science community to publish a special issue under the Elsevier journal edition of *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability* to enhance the knowledge base and highlight potential approaches to assessing and addressing slow onset events at the local, national and regional level. It is expected to be published in June 2021.⁸

Timeline of the work on loss and damage and activities on slow onset events*



*Links to: [technical paper](#) on slow onset events; [expert meeting](#); [synopsis](#) of the mapping of organizations working on SOEs; [side event](#); [scoping paper](#); [special journal edition](#).

⁸ 2019 and 2020 Reports of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage.

AIM OF THE EXPERT GROUP ON SLOW ONSET EVENTS

As per its terms of reference, the primary role is to assist the ExCom in fulfilling relevant mandates from Parties and undertaking activities in its [five-year rolling workplan](#) relating to slow onset events. Its current main task is to improve the knowledge base on and develop recommendations for approaches to addressing slow onset events, with a view to converting this knowledge base into products that support efforts at the regional and national levels.⁹

The expert group provides thought leadership to the ExCom and to developing countries on ways to assist them in risk-informed policy making and in ensuring that resources are available for averting, minimizing and addressing risks arising from slow onset events. To this end it will produce knowledge/technical products as per its Plan of Action and disseminate them to a broad range of stakeholders.

First Plan of Action¹⁰

In this context, the aim of the first draft Plan of Action is to operationalize the technical work for the following:¹¹

- 1) Continuing the ongoing work in action area 3(d–e) of the initial two-year workplan of the Executive Committee to assess and develop recommendations for improving the state of knowledge to understand, and capacity to address, slow onset events and their impacts, including the capacity of regional agencies, and identifying follow-up actions, as appropriate. In addition, through collaboration with relevant stakeholders, as appropriate:
 - a. Continuously updating the database of organizations working on slow onset events and their current efforts, including institutional arrangements for comprehensive risk management;
 - b. Assessing the scope of work being undertaken on slow onset events as reported by partners in the slow onset events database;
 - c. Assessing regional impacts of slow onset events and identifying how to address potential gaps in the capacity of regional agencies to assist countries in addressing the impacts of slow onset events;
 - d. Identifying relevant approaches to bridging those gaps and developing a catalogue of those approaches for averting, minimizing and addressing slow onset events;
- 2) Organizing a technical meeting, in coordination with the TEG-CRM, with a focus on approaches in relation to recovery and rehabilitation and permanent loss;
- 3) Facilitating the development and accessibility of tools for integrating information on potential loss and damage associated with slow onset events into national planning and policymaking processes;
- 4) Developing *technical guides*.

Parties requested the expert groups to develop such guides within its work in its respective thematic area, covering:

- a) Risk assessment, including long-term risk assessment, of climate change impacts;
- b) Approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with such risk assessment;
- c) Resources available for supporting such approaches;
- d) Monitoring systems for assessing the effectiveness of the approaches.

The ExCom has developed initial [guidance](#) on the development of the technical guides including further information on the process and general principles.

⁹ Strategic workstream (a), activity 2.

¹⁰ Further background documentation concerning the draft Plan of Action will be provided separately.

¹¹ Strategic workstream (a), activities 1, 3 and 4 and Decision 2/CMA.2, paragraph 26.

Annex I: Guidance by the ExCom on the development of the technical guides

Annex II: Terms of reference of the Expert Group on slow onset events

Annex III: Current five-year rolling workplan of the ExCom

Annex I:

Development of Technical Guides

11 December 2020

Context

Countries are striving to plan and take preemptive actions to adapt to climate change. Science is clear that climate change is continuing to exacerbate existing vulnerabilities and increasing the complexity and interconnectivity of risks. Faced with potential residual impacts, countries are calling for greater attention to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts.

A wealth of technical guidance already exists which countries can make use. The Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM ExCom) sets out to make available **technical guides** to help navigate stakeholders at different levels and scales toward relevant materials in the domain of the workstreams of the Warsaw International Mechanism. The materials would cover risk assessments and how the resulting loss and damage can be approached, resources available and effectiveness of the approached assessed.

This page serves as the guidance of the ExCom to its thematic expert groups on further development of the technical guides.

Mandate for the technical guides

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) requested the Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups to develop technical guides within their work on their respective thematic areas, avoiding duplication of work across workstreams, which include sections on the following:

- a) Risk assessments, including long-term risk assessments, of climate change impacts;
- b) Approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the risk assessments referred to in (a) above;
- c) Resources available for supporting such approaches;
- d) Monitoring systems for assessing the effectiveness of these approaches.

(Decision 2/CMA.2, paragraph 26)

The WIM ExCom, at its 11th meeting (March 2020) started consideration of topics, format and target users of the technical guides and working arrangements for developing the guides, and agreed at its 12th meeting (October 2020) that the work on the technical guides will be part of the plans of action of the respective expert groups and that the topics and final products will be endorsed by the WIM ExCom before issuance.

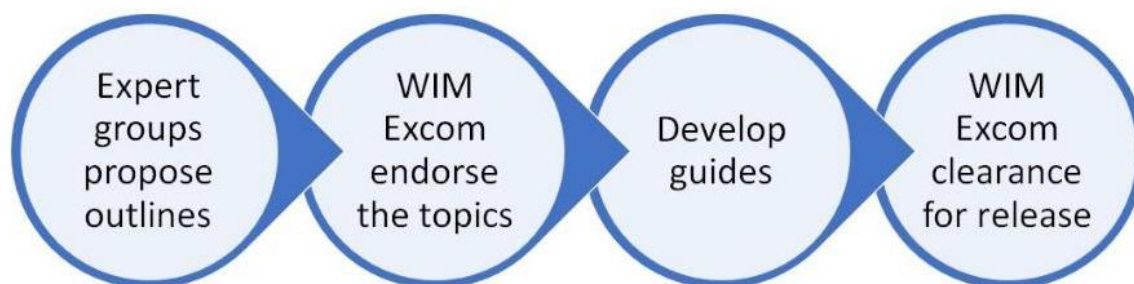
Technical guides that follow the ExCom steps below will be produced and branded as ExCom products, copyrighted under the UNFCCC, with due acknowledgement of the expert groups involved and contributing partners.

Process to develop the technical guides

The process for initiating the development of the technical guides, as reported to the CMA in the 2020 report of the ExCom, is as follows:

- a) The expert groups to discuss topics and preliminary outlines for the technical guides, bearing in mind the mandate contained in decision 2/CMA.2, and communicate their proposals to the WIM ExCom;

- b) The WIM ExCom to decide which topics and outlines to endorse, taking into account their potential to promote collaboration and coherence of work across expert groups, and the work will be included in the plans of action of the expert groups as soon as possible.



General principles

The following points need to be taken into account in developing the technical guides:

- a) Approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with long-term climate risks need to be applicable not only in local contexts but, in some cases, also at the regional level, while countries' varying capacity to use the technical guides must also be taken into account. The guides should provide practical advice to countries to assist them in implementing various approaches;
- b) A broad range of expertise and information should be considered in developing the technical guides, such as information already communicated by countries in national communications, adaptation communications, NAPs and other relevant documents;
- c) A great deal of technical guidance on climate risk management already exists. The new technical guides should cover all thematic areas of loss and damage by complementing existing resources and filling any gaps.

The technical guides should be user-friendly and presented in forms applicable to target audiences. Such audiences are expected to span multiple governance levels, and include government and policy-makers, as well as practitioners on the ground.

Annex II:

Terms of reference of the expert group on slow onset events of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

I. Background

1. The WIM was established at COP 19 to address loss and damage associated with the 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; and its Executive Committee was also established to guide implementation of the functions of the WIM.¹
2. COP 20 decided that the Executive Committee may establish expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups or task-focused ad hoc working groups to help execute its work in guiding implementation of the WIM, as appropriate, in an advisory role, which report to the Executive Committee.²
3. COP 22 recognized that the Executive Committee may enhance its effectiveness by prioritizing activities in thematic areas for further work.³
4. COP 23 welcomed the annual report of the Executive Committee for 2017,⁴ which includes its five-year rolling workplan.⁵
5. CMA 2 noted that the Executive Committee will evaluate progress in implementing its five-year rolling workplan in 2020 and at regular intervals at subsequent meetings.⁶

II. Mandate

6. Strategic workstream (a) of the first five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee concerns enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to slow onset events. Activity 2 of the workstream is to establish a technical expert panel or group on slow onset events.
7. CMA 2 requested the Executive Committee to revise the terms of reference for and launch the expert group on slow onset events taking into account the broad range of issues covered by the relevant strategic workstreams, which may need to be addressed using a sequential approach.⁷
8. Following the second review of the WIM, in 2019, CMA 2 also requested the Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups to develop technical guides within their work in their respective thematic areas, avoiding duplication of work across workstreams, covering:
 - (a) Risk assessment, including long-term risk assessment, of climate change impacts;

¹ Decision 2/CP.19, paras. 1–2.

² Decision 2/CP.20, para. 8.

³ Decision 4/CP.22, para. 3.

⁴ Decision 5/CP.23, para. 1.

⁵ FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1, annex.

⁶ Decision 2/CMA.2, preamble.

⁷ Decision 2/CMA.2, para. 25.

- (b) Approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with such risk assessment;
- (c) Resources available for supporting such approaches;
- (d) Monitoring systems for assessing the effectiveness of the approaches.

III. Scope of work

9. Slow onset events include sea level rise, increasing temperatures, ocean acidification, glacial retreat and related impacts, salinization, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity and desertification.⁸

10. The scope of work of the expert groups of the Executive Committee covers the activities contained in its five-year rolling workplan that refer to the respective expert group, as well as addressing relevant mandates arising from COP and CMA decisions that may not yet have been taken into account in the workplan.

11. The expert group on slow onset events will assist the Executive Committee in fulfilling relevant mandates from Parties, including those outlined in paragraphs 6–8 above, and undertaking activities in its five-year rolling workplan relating to slow onset events, including but not limited to activities under strategic workstream (a).

12. The following activities relate to strategic workstream (a) of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee:

(a) Continuing the ongoing work in action area 3(d–e) of the initial two-year workplan of the Executive Committee to assess and develop recommendations for improving the state of knowledge to understand, and capacity to address, slow onset events and their impacts, including the capacity of regional agencies, and identifying follow-up actions, as appropriate. In addition, through collaboration with relevant stakeholders, as appropriate:

- (i) Continuously updating the database of organizations working on slow onset events and their current efforts, including institutional arrangements for comprehensive risk management;
 - (ii) Assessing the scope of work being undertaken on slow onset events as reported by partners in the slow onset events database;
 - (iii) Assessing regional impacts of slow onset events and identifying how to address potential gaps in the capacity of regional agencies to assist countries in addressing the impacts of slow onset events;
 - (iv) Identifying relevant approaches to bridging those gaps and developing a catalogue of those approaches for averting, minimizing and addressing slow onset events;
- (b) Establishing a technical expert panel or group to improve the knowledge base on and develop recommendations for approaches to addressing slow onset events with a view to converting this knowledge base into products that support efforts at the regional and national level;
- (c) Organizing a technical meeting, in coordination with the TEG-CRM, with a focus on approaches in relation to recovery and rehabilitation and permanent loss;
- (d) Facilitating the development and accessibility of tools for integrating information on potential loss and damage associated with slow onset events into national planning and policymaking processes.

⁸ Decision 1/CP.16, footnote 3.

13. The expert group on slow onset events will, to the extent possible, collaborate with expert groups, constituted bodies, networks and work programmes under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement in carrying out its work. This includes, but is not limited to, the expert group referred to in paragraph 40 of decision 2/CMA.2, previously established expert groups and the Santiago network.

IV. Membership

14. The expert group on slow onset events should consist of:

(a) Balanced numbers of Executive Committee members representing Annex I Parties and non-Annex I Parties;

(b) Technical experts;

(c) Representatives of relevant constituted bodies under the Convention and/or the Paris Agreement.

15. The total number of members referred to in paragraph 14(a) above shall not exceed four at any time. The total number of members referred to in paragraph 14(b–c) above will range between 10 and 18. These numbers may be reviewed and revised by the Executive Committee, as appropriate.

16. The Executive Committee members referred to in paragraph 14(a) above will identify the technical experts referred to in paragraph 14(b) above from, inter alia, the WIM roster of experts, and propose the list of potential members of the expert group, including the representatives of relevant constituted bodies referred to in paragraph 14(c) above, as appropriate, for endorsement by the Executive Committee, following which the Executive Committee Co-Chairs will liaise with the technical experts and constituted body(ies).

17. The selection of the technical experts referred to in paragraph 14(b) above will take into account the needs for expertise from multiple regions and for regional balance, and will be based on the following requirements:

(a) Demonstrable and internationally or regionally recognized expertise, taking into consideration, as appropriate, the need for transdisciplinary expertise;

(b) Practical international, regional or national experience in addressing issues related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change corresponding to the expert group's mandate, including in priority thematic areas of work, as determined by the Executive Committee.

18. On the recommendation of the expert group, the Executive Committee can invite additional technical experts, including those listed on the WIM roster of experts and those from relevant organizations, to contribute to specific activities of the expert group, on an ad hoc basis, as needed:

(a) Ad hoc members with the requisite expertise may be invited to contribute to specific activities in keeping with the plan of action of the expert group;

(b) To the extent possible, a regional balance among members of the group will be pursued.

19. Technical experts in the expert group will serve for two years and their terms can be renewed or the experts replaced, as needed, in accordance with the prioritized topics under strategic workstream (a) of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee. For members representing constituted bodies, their term in the expert group will not exceed their term in the body they represent.

V. Mode of work and outputs

20. The modalities of work of the expert group on slow onset events will comprise:
 - (a) Electronic means, for example email, videoconferencing and teleconferencing;
 - (b) In-person meetings, as necessary, held back-to-back or in parallel with Executive Committee meetings, sessions of the subsidiary bodies or relevant external events, as far as possible, with a view to maximizing overall efficiency and effectiveness;⁹
 - (c) Engagement with organizations, bodies, experts and networks, including the Santiago network,¹⁰ engaged in providing technical advice, support and assistance to developing countries, through, inter alia, electronic means; workshops, including at the national and regional level; and outreach through other organizations, as appropriate.
21. The expert group will be co-facilitated by Executive Committee members.
22. The expert group will develop a rolling plan of action at its 1st meeting¹¹ in line with the mandate and scope of work defined in chapters II–III of these terms of reference and taking into account the respective strategic workstream of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee. The plan of action should include specific activities with associated deliverables, indicative time frames and the names of leads and co-leads, and will be subject to endorsement by the Executive Committee before implementation.
23. The plan of action may be updated, as appropriate, on the basis of advice from the Executive Committee, guided by priorities identified in its five-year rolling workplan and, if applicable, by further guidance from the Executive Committee on the thematic areas of work.
24. In developing or updating its plan of action, the expert group will take into account information from the Santiago network, as appropriate, and the plans of action of the other expert groups of the Executive Committee to enhance coherence, collaboration and synergies, where relevant.
25. The outputs of the expert group will be presented for consideration by the Executive Committee.
26. Members of the expert group, including ad hoc members, who are not Executive Committee members may not act as representatives of the Executive Committee.
27. Keeping within the mandate and scope of work defined in chapters II–III of these terms of reference, the expert group may prepare knowledge products, outputs and other deliverables. The appropriate branding and disclaimers must be applied, as appropriate, on the basis of guidance from the Executive Committee and within the broader guidelines of the UNFCCC process.

⁹ Support for the participation of eligible members of its expert groups applies only to in-person meetings that the Executive Committee has approved in advance.

¹⁰ The Santiago network was established by decision 2/CMA.2, para. 43, 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. The Executive Committee has been requested to include in its annual reports information from organizations, bodies, networks and experts that have reported on their progress under the Santiago network.

¹¹ The standard time frame for the rolling plans of action of the Executive Committee's expert groups is two years.

VI. Reporting

28. The expert group will report to the Executive Committee on a regular basis, at the meetings of the Executive Committee and via written reports, which include, to the extent possible, detailed information on progress in implementing the plan of action of the group.

29. The Executive Committee will determine the contribution of the expert group's reports to relevant synthesis reports for the technical assessment component of the global stocktake.¹²

30. The progress of work of the expert group will be captured in the annual reports of the Executive Committee.

VII. Confidentiality and conflict of interest

31. The conflict of interest and confidentiality guidelines of the Executive Committee will apply *mutatis mutandis* to all members of the expert group.

¹² Per decision 19/CMA.1, para. 36(e).

Annex III:

Activities in the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

#	Activities	Expected results	Possible approaches to implementation (potential modalities)	Indicative inputs needed	Indicative Executive Committee meeting(s) to consider/start the activity
Strategic workstream (a): Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to slow onset events					
1	<p>Continue the ongoing work of action area 3(d) and (e) of the initial two-year workplan to assess and develop recommendations to improve the state of knowledge to understand, and capacity to address, SOEs and their impacts, including the capacity of regional agencies, and identify follow-up actions, as appropriate</p> <p>In addition, through collaboration with relevant stakeholders, as appropriate:</p> <p>(a) Continuously update the database of organizations working on SOEs and their current efforts, including institutional arrangements for comprehensive risk management</p> <p>(b) Assess the scope of work being undertaken on SOEs as reported by partners in the SOEs database</p> <p>(c) Assess regional impacts of SOEs and identify how to address potential gaps in the capacity of regional agencies to assist countries in addressing the impacts of SOEs</p> <p>(d) Identify relevant approaches to bridging those gaps and develop a catalogue of those approaches to avert, minimize and address SOEs</p>	<p>State of knowledge and capacity assessed</p> <p>Recommendations provided</p>	<p>Regional workshops in collaboration with other stakeholders</p> <p>Call for submissions</p> <p>Collaboration with relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>Submissions</p> <p>Information from database</p>	Excom 7 and onward

#	Activities	Expected results	Possible approaches to implementation (potential modalities)	Indicative inputs needed	Indicative Executive Committee meeting(s) to consider/start the activity
2	Establish a technical expert panel/group to improve the knowledge base on and develop recommendations for approaches to addressing SOEs, with a view to converting this knowledge base into products that support efforts at the regional and national levels	Technical expert group/panel established	Invite relevant experts; develop terms of reference; convene meetings of experts; receive reports back from expert group; gather results of test cases and pilot projects undertaken by others; awareness-raising campaign (e.g. expo)	Executive Committee decisions List of experts	Excom 7/8
3	Organize a technical meeting, jointly coordinated by the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management and the SOEs expert panel/group, with a focus on approaches in relation to recovery and rehabilitation and permanent loss	Increased knowledge on approaches in relation to recovery, rehabilitation and permanent loss	Invitations for collaboration	TOR for meeting	Excom 8/9
4	Facilitate the development and accessibility of tools for the integration of information on potential loss and damage associated with SOEs into national planning and policymaking processes	National plans and policies informed by relevant information Tools developed and made accessible	Development of tools, e.g. guidance, to facilitate the integration	Inputs from relevant bodies, experts, Parties and meetings	Excom 10/11

Priority activities for 2019–2021

- 5 Identify follow-up actions, as appropriate

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

1	Establish an expert group to develop inputs and recommendations to enhance data on and knowledge of reducing the risk of and addressing NELs, including how to factor these into the planning and elaboration of measures to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. The expert group will be	Expert group re-established; advice, inputs and recommendations to the Executive Committee	Invite experts; develop TOR; convene meetings of experts; receive reports back from expert group	Decisions of the Executive Committee	Excom 7 and onward
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#	Activities	Expected results	Possible approaches to implementation (potential modalities)	Indicative inputs needed	Indicative Executive Committee meeting(s) to consider/start the activity
	established, in the first instance, for a period of two years to execute the activities listed below				
2	Develop an awareness-raising strategy and related knowledge products/outreach material/key messages	Enhanced visibility and understanding of NELs	Executive Committee and other relevant actors, as appropriate, with NELs expert group: side events; workshops organized by partners, as appropriate; knowledge products, etc.	Executive Committee, with NELs expert group: side events; workshops; knowledge products	Excom 8
3	Invite the NELs expert group, in collaboration with the Executive Committee: (a) To collect and synthesize information on available tools to assess NELs (b) To disseminate or otherwise make available that information, including via the UNFCCC website	Information collected, synthesized and disseminated	Dissemination of information via appropriate channels, e.g. side events, UNFCCC website	Available tools	Excom 8
Priority activities for 2019–2021					
4	The NELs expert group to work jointly with the TFD, as appropriate, to develop guidelines for averting, minimizing and addressing NELs in the context of human mobility				
5	Foster existing and/or build new partnerships and otherwise cooperate with relevant stakeholders engaged in work on NELs				
6	Invite partners to coordinate related capacity-building events at the regional and national levels to identify capacity needs and support, with a view to supporting the efforts of developing countries to assess and address NELs				
Strategic workstream (c): Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to comprehensive risk management approaches (including assessment, reduction, transfer and retention) to address and build long-term resilience of countries, vulnerable populations and communities to loss and damage, including in relation to extreme and slow onset events, inter alia, through: emergency preparedness, including early warning systems; measures to enhance recovery and rehabilitation and build back/forward better; social protection instruments, including social safety nets; and transformational approaches					

#	Activities	Expected results	Possible approaches to implementation (potential modalities)	Indicative inputs needed	Indicative Executive Committee meeting(s) to consider/start the activity
1	Establish a technical expert group to enhance knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches, including issues related to finance, data, technology, regulatory environments and capacity-building (TEG-CRM)	TEG-CRM agreed and established	Invite experts; develop terms of reference; convene meetings of experts; receive reports back from TEG-CRM	Final approval of members by the Executive Committee Resources to support expert group meetings	Excom 7
2	The Executive Committee, through TEG-CRM: (a) To identify gaps and identify or develop methodologies to be used by national governments to enhance knowledge and understanding of CRM approaches, including issues related to finance, data, technology, regulatory environments and capacity-building, which may feed into national adaptation plans and other relevant processes, as appropriate	Methodologies to enhance knowledge and understanding of CRM approaches identified and/or developed	TEG-CRM to identify gaps and identify or develop methodologies and review questionnaires	Completed questionnaires and summary	Excom 8
	(b) To collect feedback and provide advice on revisions to the compendium on CRM	Revised compendium	Secretariat to facilitate TEG-CRM meetings and collate its advice and revisions	Facilitation of TEG-CRM meetings and advice on compendium revision	Excom 9
	(c) To consult with experts to prepare the paper referred to in action area 5, activity (c), of the initial two-year workplan and consolidate experience and lessons learned, and identify priority areas for increasing capacity and investment and communicate them to the relevant actors	Paper with clear priority areas identified	TEG-CRM to identify priority areas for increasing capacity and investment TEG-CRM to consult with experts	Calls for feedback, advised by TEG-CRM Collation of feedback on paper	Excom 9
	(d) To provide information on tools and instruments addressing the limits of	Improved and enhanced understanding of tools and instruments addressing the	Call for submissions of information on tools and instruments addressing the	Collation of feedback	Excom 10

<i>#</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Possible approaches to implementation (potential modalities)</i>	<i>Indicative inputs needed</i>	<i>Indicative Executive Committee meeting(s) to consider/start the activity</i>
	current CRM approaches and actions to facilitate transformational approaches	limits of the current CRM approaches and actions to facilitate transformational approaches	limits of current CRM approaches and actions to facilitate transformational approaches		
	(e) To identify how the clearing house for risk transfer can be used to support the work of the Executive Committee and TEG-CRM and how the clearing house for risk transfer can be enhanced	Enhanced understanding of risk transfer mechanisms Enhanced understanding of how the clearing house contributes to supporting the work of the Executive Committee and TEG-CRM Improved understanding of the specific needs related to risk transfer mechanisms (through analysis of the topics, questions posed and other relevant information submitted to the clearing house)	Invite clearing house partners to share information on the usage of the clearing house as well as the topics and questions posed and any other relevant information, and submit to the Executive Committee for consideration	Recommendations and summary	Excom 10
3	The Executive Committee to invite the Technology Executive Committee to discuss specific actions for collaboration, considering especially: (a) Development of a joint policy brief, for example on the area of technologies for coastal zones (b) Collaboration on identifying technical experts who can contribute to expert groups and events/meetings organized by both bodies	Scope and methods for information exchange between the two groups Mechanism to collaboratively identify technical experts to assist with work related to loss and damage Method to agree on whether a joint policy brief would be useful, and, if so, production of terms of	Convene meetings	Terms of reference	Excom 7

#	Activities	Expected results	Possible approaches to implementation (potential modalities)	Indicative inputs needed	Indicative Executive Committee meeting(s) to consider/start the activity
	(c) Exchange of inputs and advice between the two bodies to enhance their work, inter alia, on how enhanced measures of preparedness and resilience-building could help reduce and avert loss and damage	reference for its preparation, including identifying authors			
4	Facilitate stakeholder engagement and capacity-building by: (a) Coordinating with regional and global research programmes and organizations, as appropriate, such as the WMO, to facilitate capacity-building for enhanced observation and risk assessment in the context of loss and damage	Identification of relevant regional and global research programmes in a position to facilitate capacity-building for observation and risk assessment in the context of loss and damage Collaboration with WMO on ways to facilitate capacity-building for enhanced observation and risk assessment in the context of loss and damage Enhanced capacities for observation and risk assessment	TEG-CRM, working with the Executive Committee, to identify an initial list of relevant regional and global research programmes and organizations that provide capacity-building for observation and risk assessment and to take stock of current capacity-building efforts on observation and risk assessment TEG-CRM to collaborate with the relevant research programmes and organizations to facilitate capacity-building for observation and risk assessment		Excom 8
	(b) Inviting WMO to provide information on the user interface platform and its application for the design and implementation of CRM approaches in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and disseminating this information to relevant users	Enhanced understanding and awareness of the user interface platform and other tools available through WMO that support the design and implementation of CRM approaches among relevant users	Invitation to WMO to provide information to the Executive Committee on the user interface platform (and other relevant WMO activities) and its application for supporting CRM, and dissemination to relevant users		Excom 8

#	Activities	Expected results	Possible approaches to implementation (potential modalities)	Indicative inputs needed	Indicative Executive Committee meeting(s) to consider/start the activity
	(c) Inviting relevant organizations and agencies under and outside the Convention to discuss how national and regional capacities could be enhanced to address loss and damage, including for risk management approaches to building the capacity of regional, national, subnational and local governments to address loss and damage	Capacity-building needs identified, as appropriate			Excom 8
Priority activities for 2019–2021					
5	Facilitate the development and dissemination of guidance, as appropriate, for:				
	(a) Creating comprehensive risk profiles, identifying options for designing and implementing country-driven risk/risk assessments at the national level, including for the preparation of asset inventories				
	(b) Risk management strategies and approaches/good contingency plans and planning				
	(c) Climate risk insurance solutions				
6	Collect awareness-raising strategies, related knowledge products and methodologies to enhance the understanding of CRM approaches, to be made accessible to and used by national government				
Strategic workstream (d): Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation					
1	Continue the TFD established by the Executive Committee to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, allowing the TFD sufficient time to deliver on all its recommendations	TFD continued; advice, inputs and recommendations to the Executive Committee considered	Convene meetings; receive reports back from TFD	Decisions of the Executive Committee	Excom 8
2	Disseminate the outcomes of the recommendations of the TFD for integrated approaches to avert, minimize	TFD recommendations considered and	Dissemination of information via appropriate	Recommendations from TFD	Excom 9

#	Activities	Expected results	Possible approaches to implementation (potential modalities)	Indicative inputs needed	Indicative Executive Committee meeting(s) to consider/start the activity
	and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change	implemented by relevant actors, as appropriate	channels, e.g. side events, UNFCCC website		
3	Invite experts and relevant stakeholder organizations to collaborate with the Executive Committee and share information, as appropriate, on scientific knowledge on the impacts of climate change on human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation of vulnerable populations	Increased knowledge and understanding	Invitations for collaboration, including key issues and guiding questions	Template to structure responses List of experts to be invited	Excom 9
Priority activities for 2019–2021					
4	Through the Executive Committee, enhance the catalytic role of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, in accordance with its mandate and functions, including by:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging cooperation among relevant policy areas, promoting dialogue and coherence and identifying tools and strategies for averting, minimizing and addressing human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation • Seizing opportunities, as appropriate, to contribute to relevant international policy and processes in the area of human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation • Facilitating continuous and well-structured dialogue and engagement among relevant organizations, bodies and networks to foster the sharing of experience across regions and countries 				
5	Invite partners and relevant stakeholders to identify capacity needs and support the efforts of developing countries to avert, minimize and address human mobility associated with the adverse effects of climate change				
Strategic workstream (e): Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change					
1	Finance (a) The Executive Committee to support the secretariat in determining the scope of the technical paper referred to in decision 4/CP.22, paragraph 2(f) and (g), with a view to making the paper available to Parties prior to the fiftieth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2019) for consideration in the review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and	Technical paper produced prior to the fiftieth sessions of the subsidiary bodies Scope of paper determined As an input to the review of the Warsaw International Mechanism in 2019, a technical paper	Call for submissions on type and nature of actions to address loss and damage for which finance may be required Synthesis of the submissions, and the Executive Committee to consider the submissions to	Terms of reference for the call for submissions Detailed terms of reference for the technical paper	Call for submissions sent out before Excom 7 Synthesis paper by the time of Excom 8 Consultations with the SCF at Excom 8

<i>#</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Possible approaches to implementation (potential modalities)</i>	<i>Indicative inputs needed</i>	<i>Indicative Executive Committee meeting(s) to consider/start the activity</i>
	Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts	to be prepared by the secretariat elaborating the sources of financial support, as provided through the Financial Mechanism, for addressing loss and damage as described in relevant decisions, as well as the modalities for accessing such support The technical paper to include an elaboration of finance available for addressing loss and damage as described in relevant decisions, outside the Financial Mechanism, as well as the modalities for accessing it	determine the scope of the technical paper Invite the SCF to support the Executive Committee in defining the scope of the technical paper	Resources for production of the paper	Paper produced by June 2019
	(b) Invite the SCF to continue its collaboration and engagement with the Executive Committee, including through consideration of how to include financial instruments that address the risks of loss and damage in its work related to the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows	Financial instruments that address the risks of loss and damage considered in the work of the SCF related to the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows	Liaise with SCF contact points, meetings	Summary report on the recommendations from the 2016 SCF forum and 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows	Excom 10
	(c) Invite, in collaboration with the SCF, 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	Options for how to facilitate or enhance the availability of finance for loss and damage better understood	Meetings, consultations	Clearing house for risk transfer, reports of SCF List of potential relevant actors	Excom 8/9

#	Activities	Expected results	Possible approaches to implementation (potential modalities)	Indicative inputs needed	Indicative Executive Committee meeting(s) to consider/start the activity
2	<p>Capacity-building</p> <p>(a) Invite the PCCB and other relevant agencies to identify capacity gaps in addressing loss and damage and to recommend ways to address the gaps</p> <p>(b) Invite relevant actors to organize regional stakeholder workshops to build capacity for the use of comprehensive risk management guidelines, including using feedback from test cases and any pilot projects they have identified</p> <p>(c) Invite the Durban Forum on capacity-building to consider dedicating one of its future annual in-session events, which aim at bringing together relevant stakeholders involved in capacity-building, to the issue of loss and damage and related aspects</p> <p>(d) Develop actions to address capacity-building for addressing loss and damage on the basis of recommendations emerging from 2(a–c) above and invite relevant actors to support their implementation, including consideration of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision 2/CP.7</p>	<p>Improved state of knowledge, capacity and technologies to understand, address and track impacts and enable approaches for highlighting loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, such as slow onset events</p>	<p>Letter to the PCCB</p> <p>Engagement of relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Secretariat and the Executive Committee to identify relevant actors</p> <p>Letter to and discussion with relevant actors</p> <p>Compilation of replies</p> <p>Letter of invitation to the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation</p>	<p>Input of PCCB</p> <p>List of relevant actors; letters produced</p> <p>Letter of invitation to the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation</p>	<p>(a) By the time of Excom 7</p> <p>(b) By the time of Excom 8</p> <p>(c) By the time of Excom 8</p> <p>(d) Excom 11</p>
3	<p>Stakeholder engagement</p> <p>(a) Engage stakeholders with relevant specialized expertise, including in disaster risk reduction, development aid, humanitarian aid and risk management, to develop knowledge and support the dissemination of best practices to</p>	<p>Better understanding of good practices to effectively plan and prepare for and respond to loss and damage</p> <p>Knowledge materials and reports</p>	<p>Engage stakeholders in partnership with organizers of relevant events and workshops with stakeholders and experts</p> <p>Regular meetings of the Executive Committee</p>	<p>Compendium document</p> <p>Related reports and documents</p> <p>Peer-reviewed literature and other</p>	<p>By the time of Excom 8</p>

#	Activities	Expected results	Possible approaches to implementation (potential modalities)	Indicative inputs needed	Indicative Executive Committee meeting(s) to consider/start the activity
	effectively plan and prepare for and respond to loss and damage	Understanding of various insurance mechanisms and instruments for risk transfer		relevant reports and documentation	
	(b) Invite relevant actors to continue developing insurance mechanisms, as appropriate, embedded in an integrated risk management approach, for example diversified agricultural insurances as a risk transfer mechanism that can help farmers, in different socioeconomic conditions, to reduce climate risks in the sector	Strengthened enabling environment for managing action and support, including insurance mechanisms and risk transfer mechanisms			

Priority activities for 2019–2021

4 Identify follow-up activities to the review of the Warsaw International Mechanism, as appropriate

Abbreviations: CRM = comprehensive risk management, Excom = meeting of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, Executive Committee = Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism, NELs = non-economic losses, SCF = Standing Committee on Finance, SOEs = slow onset events, TEG-CRM = technical expert group to enhance knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches, including issues related to finance, data, technology, regulatory environments and capacity-building, TFD = task force on displacement, TOR = terms of reference, WMO = World Meteorological Organization.