

Submission by the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
(10 August 2022)

In response to the invitation of the CMA in 9/CMA.3, the Warsaw International Mechanism Executive Committee has compiled technical products prepared under the WIM in recognition that some parties may find the information useful as they prepare for the deliberations on the new collective quantified goal. This submission is to provide a compilation of sources of information from the WIM on averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change that could be relevant for deliberation on the new collective quantified goal.

I. Functions and current scope of work of the WIM and its institutional arrangements

COP 19¹ established the Warsaw international mechanism to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change,² with the following functions:³

- a) Enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
- b) Strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders; and
- c) Enhancing action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, so as to enable countries to undertake actions pursuant to decision 3/CP.18, paragraph 6.

The Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism guides the implementation of those functions through its rolling workplan, and with the support of three expert groups, a technical expert group and a task force (thematic expert groups). The current rolling workplan has five strategic workstreams.⁴ The five thematic expert groups help execute the work of the Executive Committee in guiding the implementation of the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism, as appropriate, in an advisory role.⁵ The thematic expert groups do so by implementing their respective Plans of Action.⁶

Article 8 of the Paris Agreement states, inter alia, the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events.

¹ Nothing in document prejudices Parties' views or prejudices outcomes on matters related to governance of the WIM.

² Decision 2/CP.19, paragraphs 1 and 2.

³ Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5.

⁴ For the current rolling workplan of the Executive Committee, see FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1, annex.

⁵ Decision 2/CP.20, paragraph 8.

⁶ The Plan of Action of the Expert group on Slow onset events: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/POA_SOEs.pdf.

The Plan of Action of the Expert group on Non-economic losses: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/POA_NELs.pdf.

The Second Plan of Action of the Technical expert group on Comprehensive risk management and the Third Plan of Action of the Task Force on Displacement are being finalized.

The Plan of Action of the Expert group on Action and support: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/POA_ASEG.pdf.

II. Technical products prepared under the WIM that may inform the ad hoc work programme on the new collective quantified goal

- *Information* by 11 Parties and groups of Parties as well as 10 organizations on type and nature of actions to address loss and damage for which finance may be required >>>. Views and inputs shared in the submissions are also synthesized in relation to current or future actions to address loss and damage that are identified as requiring finance, with a broad clustering around risk assessment, prevention, reduction, retention, as well as actions around social protection, recovery and actions that are transformational and cross-cutting in nature, such as those related to research and knowledge, awareness-raising and capacity building.
- *Information paper* on Best practices, challenges and lessons learned from existing financial instruments at all levels that address the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change >>>. The document summarizes information submitted by 18 Parties and organizations to contribute to an improved understanding of the landscape of financial instruments and tools in practice, associated key strengths, potentiality, challenges, lessons learned and good practices by public bilateral and multilateral institutions and funds, private financial institutions and countries.
- Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) 2016 forum focusing on “Financial instruments that address the risks of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change” >>>.
- Report of the Suva Dialogue >>>. The Suva Expert Dialogue explored a wide range of information, inputs and views on ways for facilitating the mobilization and securing of expertise, and enhancement of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events.
- Technical paper on the elaboration of the sources of and modalities for accessing financial support for addressing loss and damage. >>> The paper reviews existing sources of financial support, including the Financial Mechanism and a broader set of funds and institutions which channel financial support relevant for addressing loss and damage. It discusses current limitations and challenges in elaborating finance for addressing loss and damage and also includes insights gained from the elaboration of such financial support and areas for potential further analysis, which may contribute to further discussion on finance for addressing loss and damage.
- Fiji Clearinghouse for Risk Transfer >>> COP 21 requested the Executive Committee to establish a clearinghouse for risk transfer that serves as a repository for information on insurance and risk transfer, in order to facilitate the efforts of Parties to develop and implement comprehensive risk management strategies. The Fiji Clearinghouse for Risk Transfer was launched at COP 23.
