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**Subsidiary Body for Scientific and  
Technological Advice**

**Forty-seventh session  
Bonn, 6–15 November 2017**

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**

**Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

**Forty-seventh session  
Bonn, 6–15 November 2017**

Item 13 of the provisional agenda

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

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

*Summary*

This report covers the work of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts between October 2016 and August 2017. It contains information on organizational and procedural matters, including on meetings and events held and the substructures of the Executive Committee. The report highlights progress made in the operationalization of the relevant mandates arising from decision 1/CP.21 and in the implementation by the Executive Committee of its initial two-year workplan, including in the areas of: collaboration and coherence; comprehensive risk management approaches; climate risk analysis; slow onset events; ways forward regarding technical support; and the development of the five-year rolling workplan. The report also contains a summary of the proceedings of the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the task force on displacement and its workplan, as well an overview of information on the systems and/or processes currently in place in developing countries for conducting and coordinating analyses of climate risk and loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. The addendum to this document, to be published in due course, will focus on the deliberations of the Executive Committee at its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, to be held from 11 to 13 October 2017.



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## **I. Introduction**

### **A. Mandate**

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by decision 2/CP.19, established the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (hereinafter referred to as the Executive Committee), which, in accordance with that decision, shall function under the guidance of, and be accountable to, the COP, to guide the implementation of the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.<sup>1</sup> Article 8, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement provides that the Warsaw International Mechanism shall be subject to the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

2. COP 19 requested the Executive Committee to report annually to the COP, through the subsidiary bodies, and to make recommendations, as appropriate.<sup>2</sup>

3. COP 21 requested the Executive Committee to establish the following and to report on progress thereon in its annual report:<sup>3</sup>

(a) A clearing house for risk transfer that serves as a repository for information on insurance and risk transfer;

(b) A task force to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change.

### **B. Scope of the note**

4. This document contains information on progress in the implementation of the Executive Committee's work on loss and damage, including in relation to the substructures established by the Executive Committee, in the period between October 2016 and August 2017. It also contains information on the organizational and procedural matters of the Executive Committee.

5. The addendum to this document, to be published in due course under symbol FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1, will contain information on the outcomes of the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee (Excom 6), which is scheduled to take place from 11 to 13 October 2017.

### **C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

6. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation may wish to consider the information contained in the report of the Executive Committee and recommend draft conclusions or a draft decision resulting from its work for consideration and adoption at COP 23.

## **II. Organizational and procedural matters**

### **A. Meetings of the Executive Committee and its substructure**

7. During the reporting period, the following meetings took place in Bonn:

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 2.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 3.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 48–50.

(a) The 5<sup>th</sup> regular meeting of the Executive Committee (Excom 5), from 21 to 24 March 2017. The meeting was open to observers, and on-demand recordings of the plenary discussions and the documentation are available online, with a view to ensuring the transparency of the proceedings of the Executive Committee;<sup>4</sup>

(b) The 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the task force on displacement, on 18 and 19 May 2017.<sup>5</sup>

8. Excom 6, the second meeting of the Executive Committee in 2017, is scheduled to take place from 11 to 13 October 2017 in Bonn.

## B. Chairing arrangements and membership

9. Excom 5 elected as its Co-Chairs Mr. Orville Grey (Jamaica) and Ms. Monika Antosik (Poland) to serve for a term of one year. The Executive Committee expressed its appreciation to its outgoing Co-Chairs, Ms. Pepetua Latasi (Tuvalu) and Ms. Shereen D'Souza (United States of America), for their leadership in enabling the Executive Committee to launch and carry out its work since September 2015.

10. During the reporting period, the following changes in the membership of the Executive Committee occurred: Mr. Vhalinavho Khavhagali replaced Mr. Shonisani Munzhedzi (Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties)/African States); Ms. Cornelia Jäger replaced Mr. Helmut Hojesky (Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties)); Mr. Russell Miles replaced Ms. Karla Juraneck (Annex I Parties); and Ms. D'Souza (Annex I Parties) resigned. A list of the members of the Executive Committee as at 28 July 2017 is contained in annex I.

11. The replaced members also resigned from the substructures established by the Executive Committee.

12. The terms of office of 10 members will end before the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 2018.<sup>6</sup> One nomination for a membership seat allocated to non-Annex I Parties has been received to date.<sup>7</sup>

## III. Progress made in implementation

13. Since the last reporting period, the Executive Committee has made progress in its work relating to the three functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism in promoting the implementation of a variety of approaches to address the risk of loss and damage.<sup>8</sup>

(a) **Enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches:** progress made with developing countries and other relevant stakeholders in increasing understanding of climate risk analysis, slow onset events and comprehensive risk management by synthesizing data, information and knowledge on potential impacts and residual risks;

(b) **Strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders:** the Executive Committee has collaborated with other constituted bodies under the Convention, such as the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) and the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), in ways that promote the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in a comprehensive, integrated and coherent manner. The Executive Committee has also engaged with relevant experts and stakeholder communities in intersessional work and

<sup>4</sup> All documents, presentations, recordings and summary outcomes for each agenda item for Excom 5 are available at <http://unfccc.int/10400>.

<sup>5</sup> See <http://unfccc.int/10302>.

<sup>6</sup> Decision 2/CP.20, paragraph 7, and decision 2/CP.21, paragraph 3.

<sup>7</sup> A list of the nominations received is available at [http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/application/pdf/nominations\\_received.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/application/pdf/nominations_received.pdf).

<sup>8</sup> See decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5(a–c), for full details of the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism.

at its meetings to access best available science and practical expertise in relation to its work;

(c) **Enhancing action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to enable countries to undertake actions pursuant to decision 3/CP.18, paragraph 6:** progress made includes the operationalizing of the mandates to establish a clearing house on risk transfer that serves as a repository for information on insurance and risk transfer and a task force on displacement, among others.

#### **A. Operationalization of the mandates ensuing from decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 48 and 49**

14. COP 21 requested the Executive Committee to establish:

(a) A clearing house for risk transfer that serves as a repository for information on insurance and risk transfer (hereinafter referred to as the clearing house for risk transfer), in order to facilitate the efforts of Parties to develop and implement comprehensive risk management strategies;

(b) A task force to complement, draw upon the work of and involve, as appropriate, existing bodies and expert groups under the Convention, including the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, as well as relevant organizations and expert bodies outside the Convention (hereinafter referred to as the task force on displacement), to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change.

15. In relation to the clearing house for risk transfer, Excom 5 endorsed a ‘look and feel’<sup>9</sup> developed on the basis of a concept paper,<sup>10</sup> and agreed to launch a beta version of the online platform at COP 23. An intersessional working group of the Executive Committee, with the support of the secretariat, identified potential partners and engaged them in the development and maintenance of the clearing house for risk transfer.

16. During the reporting period, the Executive Committee fully operationalized the task force on displacement with the endorsement of its workplan, which includes work in the following areas:

- (a) Policy/practice – national/subnational;
- (b) Policy – international/regional;
- (c) Data and assessment;
- (d) Framing and linkages.

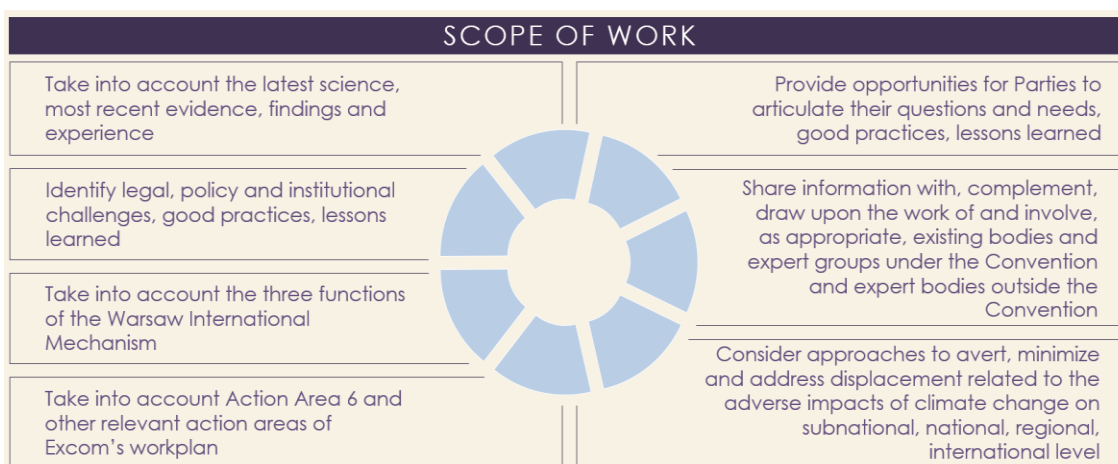
17. The task force on displacement will develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, to be delivered to the Executive Committee at its last meeting in 2018, which will subsequently be presented at COP 24. Figure 1 describes the scope of the work of the task force on displacement.

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<sup>9</sup> [http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups\\_committees/loss\\_and\\_damage\\_executive\\_committee/application/pdf/look-and-feel.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/look-and-feel.pdf).

<sup>10</sup> [http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups\\_committees/loss\\_and\\_damage\\_executive\\_committee/application/pdf/clearing\\_house\\_concept\\_paper\\_excom\\_4.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/clearing_house_concept_paper_excom_4.pdf).

Figure 1  
**Scope of the work of the task force on displacement**



*Abbreviation:* Excom = Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.

18. A summary of the proceedings of the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the task force on displacement and its workplan is contained in annex II. As per its terms of reference,<sup>11</sup> it will report regularly to the Executive Committee through its co-facilitators.<sup>12</sup>

## B. Progress made in the implementation of the initial two-year workplan

19. COP 22 requested the Executive Committee to continue to implement activities from its initial two-year workplan.<sup>13</sup> This section provides key updates on the implementation of the initial two-year workplan.<sup>14</sup>

### 1. Collaboration and coherence

#### (a) Within the UNFCCC process

20. During the reporting period, the Executive Committee continued its outreach efforts to strengthen dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among bodies and processes under the Convention. The Co-Chair of the Executive Committee participated in the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) to introduce relevant work of the Executive Committee and express its willingness to work, as appropriate, with the PCCB in a coherent manner. As invited by the PCCB, the Executive Committee plans to submit information of relevance to the PCCB mandates, with a view to enhancing dialogue and collaboration between the two committees. At the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting of the research dialogue and an informal meeting convened by the Chair of the SBSTA with representatives of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the research community, held during SBSTA 46, the Executive Committee drew attention to the science-policy nexus in the realm of loss and damage with a view to facilitating informed decision-making so as, in turn, to enhance comprehensive climate risk management.

21. Building on its ongoing dialogue with the TEC, the Executive Committee took into account the entry points for collaboration,<sup>15</sup> forwarded from the 14<sup>th</sup> meeting of the TEC, in the consideration of activities for its five-year rolling workplan.

<sup>11</sup> [http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups\\_committees/loss\\_and\\_damage\\_executive\\_committee/application/pdf/tor\\_task\\_force.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/tor_task_force.pdf).

<sup>12</sup> The task force on displacement elected Mr. Idy Niang and Mr. Russell Miles as its co-facilitators.

<sup>13</sup> Decision 3/CP.22, paragraph 2.

<sup>14</sup> The initial two-year workplan of the Executive Committee is available at <http://unfccc.int//8805>.

<sup>15</sup> See TEC document TEC/2017/14/15-an.II.

22. On the basis of the gaps and challenges identified at the 2016 SCF forum on financial instruments that address the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change,<sup>16</sup> the Executive Committee plans to dedicate its side event at COP 23 to showcasing innovative financial approaches to address climate change impacts, with a view to inspiring innovative ways of mobilizing resources for addressing the risk of slow onset events.

**(b) With external stakeholders**

23. The Executive Committee continued working closely with relevant organizations, groups and processes outside the Convention. In the context of the clearing house for risk transfer, the Executive Committee collected inputs from various stakeholders, through a user needs assessment, on the content, design and use of the clearing house for risk transfer, on the basis of which the Executive Committee is currently developing an interactive solution space of the clearing house for risk transfer with the InsuResilience Secretariat as part of an online portal. A range of insurance stakeholder groups have been invited to contribute to the various content pages of the online portal.

24. The task force on displacement is complementing and drawing upon, from the outset, a range of relevant communities of practices to codevelop its recommendations. It currently comprises seven experts from the following external institutions: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, International Labour Organization, International Organization for Migration, Platform on Disaster Displacement, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Development Programme, and civil society through the Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility; as well as two members from the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in addition to four members from the Executive Committee.<sup>17</sup> Each member brings a wealth of knowledge, expertise and resources through the networks and communities of practice that they represent.

25. Furthermore, Excom 5 initiated work to develop a communication strategy to enhance the outreach efforts of the Executive Committee. An intersessional working group of the Executive Committee is advancing this work and will report thereon at Excom 6.

**2. Comprehensive risk management approaches**

26. During the reporting period, the Executive Committee has been developing a paper-based compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches, including relevant case studies,<sup>18</sup> in order to enhance understanding of, and promote, comprehensive risk management approaches (assessment, reduction, transfer and retention) and transformational approaches.<sup>19</sup> The compendium draws on ongoing relevant scientific and practical work to catalogue existing information and case studies, and information provided through the questionnaire<sup>20</sup> on the current state of climate risk analysis in developing countries.

27. The Executive Committee is currently inviting a wide range of interested stakeholders to provide inputs to further enhance the compendium.<sup>21</sup> The technical expert group on comprehensive risk management and transformational approaches, being established in the context of action area 2 of the initial two-year workplan, has been tasked to review the inputs in order to revise the compendium.

<sup>16</sup> FCCC/CP/2016/8, annex III.

<sup>17</sup> A list of the members of the task force on displacement as at 11 August 2017 is available via <http://unfccc.int/9978>.

<sup>18</sup> In the context of action area 2, activity (a), of the initial two-year workplan.

<sup>19</sup> A draft of the paper-based compendium is available at [http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/workstreams/loss\\_and\\_damage/application/pdf/compendium\\_march\\_2017.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/workstreams/loss_and_damage/application/pdf/compendium_march_2017.pdf).

<sup>20</sup> Conducted in the context of action area 5, activities (a) and (b), of the initial two-year workplan.

<sup>21</sup> See <http://unfccc.int/10326>.

### 3. Climate risk analysis

28. During the reporting period, the Executive Committee administered, on two occasions, a questionnaire to enhance its 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.<sup>22</sup> The questionnaire was sent to the national focal points of non-Annex I Parties and focused on the systems and 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. Annex III contains a summary of the information provided in a total of 43 responses. As mentioned in paragraph 27 above, this information was incorporated into the compendium developed under action area 2, activity (a),<sup>23</sup> and used as input to the assessment of the state of knowledge to understand, and capacity to address, slow onset events under action area 3, activity (d),<sup>24</sup> of the initial two-year workplan.

### 4. Slow onset events

29. The following activities related to slow onset events from the initial two-year workplan are ongoing:<sup>25</sup>

(a) An online database,<sup>26</sup> developed in 2016, which currently contains information on 164 organizations working on slow onset events and the scope of their current efforts;

(b) A standing invitation to relevant organizations and experts to collaborate with the Executive Committee to facilitate access to information, including through collaborative channels or databases, and technologies to track the impacts of, and enable approaches to address, loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset events;

(c) An assessment of the current state of knowledge to understand, and capacity to address, slow onset events and their impacts, including the capacity of regional agencies, with a view to developing, at Excom 6, recommendations, taking into account regional dimensions.<sup>27</sup>

### 5. Ways forward regarding technical support

30. Excom 5 agreed that the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management and transformational approaches will take up, as part of its initial work, activities (c) and (d) of action area 5 of the initial two-year workplan,<sup>28</sup> which mandate the Executive

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<sup>22</sup> In the context of action area 5, activities (a) and (b), of the initial two-year workplan.

<sup>23</sup> Activity (a): identify tools, technologies, good practices and lessons learned, including with respect to policies and data standards, instruments such as insurance and social protection, and transformational approaches, to facilitate comprehensive risk management, of action area 2: enhance the understanding of, and promote, comprehensive risk management approaches (assessment, reduction, transfer and retention), including social protection instruments and transformational approaches, in building long-term resilience of countries, vulnerable populations and communities.

<sup>24</sup> Activity (d): assess and develop recommendations to improve the state of knowledge to understand, and capacity to address, slow onset events and their impacts, including the capacity of regional agencies, of action area 3: enhance data on and knowledge of the risks of slow onset events and their impacts, and identify ways forward on approaches to address slow onset events associated with the adverse effects of climate change, with specific focus on potential impacts, within countries and regions.

<sup>25</sup> In the context of action area 3 of the initial two-year workplan.

<sup>26</sup> <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/Pages/soesearch.aspx>.

<sup>27</sup> In the context of action area 3, activity (d), of the initial two-year workplan.

<sup>28</sup> Activity (c): invite relevant institutions to collaborate with the Executive Committee to prepare a paper for activity 5(d), based on activities 5(a) and (b), including on methods for scenario analysis and stress testing, which can illustrate the potential challenges and requirements for preparedness and response, as well as resilience-building; and activity (d): consult with experts to review the paper mentioned in activity 5(c), consolidate experience and lessons learned, and identify priority areas for increasing capacity and investment, of action area 5: enhance the understanding of the capacity and



Committee to collaborate with relevant institutions to develop a paper to illustrate the potential challenges and requirements related to preparedness, response and resilience-building.

31. Excom 5 also agreed to consider the following from the initial two-year workplan in the context of the five-year rolling workplan: action area 2, activity (e),<sup>29</sup> calling for the identification of follow-up actions, as appropriate, in the area of comprehensive risk management and transformational approaches; action area 3, activity (e),<sup>30</sup> calling for the identification of follow-up actions, as appropriate, in the area of slow onset events; and the draft input and recommendations developed by the expert group on non-economic losses.<sup>31</sup>

### C. The five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee

32. COP 22 approved the indicative framework for the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee as the basis for developing corresponding activities, and invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit, by 28 February 2017, views and relevant inputs on possible activities under each strategic workstream as contained in the framework for the five-year rolling workplan, with a focus on workstreams (e), (f) and (g).<sup>32</sup> In response, 13 sets of views and input from Parties and 10 sets from relevant organizations have been received to date.<sup>33</sup>

33. The secretariat prepared a synthesis of the inputs<sup>34</sup> received by 28 February 2017, on the basis of which Excom 5, with the participation of observers, developed a set of desired results for each of the strategic workstreams of the five-year rolling workplan. An intersessional working group of the Executive Committee further refined the desired results and, with the support of the secretariat, has mapped all the submitted inputs for activities and relevant outputs from the initial two-year workplan against those desired results. Excom 6 plans to finalize the initial set of activities for the five-year rolling workplan based drawing on the mapping results.

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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.

<sup>29</sup> Activity (e): identify follow-up actions, as appropriate, of action area 2: enhance the understanding of, and promote, comprehensive risk management approaches (assessment, reduction, transfer and retention), including social protection instruments and transformational approaches, in building long-term resilience of countries, vulnerable populations and communities.

<sup>30</sup> Activity (e): identify follow-up actions, as appropriate, of action area 3: enhance data on and knowledge of the risks of slow onset events and their impacts, and identify ways forward on approaches to address slow onset events associated with the adverse effects of climate change, with specific focus on potential impacts, within countries and regions.

<sup>31</sup> [http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups\\_committees/loss\\_and\\_damage\\_executive\\_committee/application/pdf/summary\\_of\\_proceedings\\_nels\\_eg\\_2016\\_09\\_16\\_2000.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/summary_of_proceedings_nels_eg_2016_09_16_2000.pdf).

<sup>32</sup> Decision 3/CP.22, paragraphs 3 and 5.

<sup>33</sup> Available at <http://unfccc.int/10064>.

<sup>34</sup> [http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups\\_committees/loss\\_and\\_damage\\_executive\\_committee/application/pdf/reference\\_document\\_item\\_6\\_part\\_2.pdf](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]

<i>Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Country</i>
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-Nathoniël	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 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the task force on displacement and its workplan

[English only]

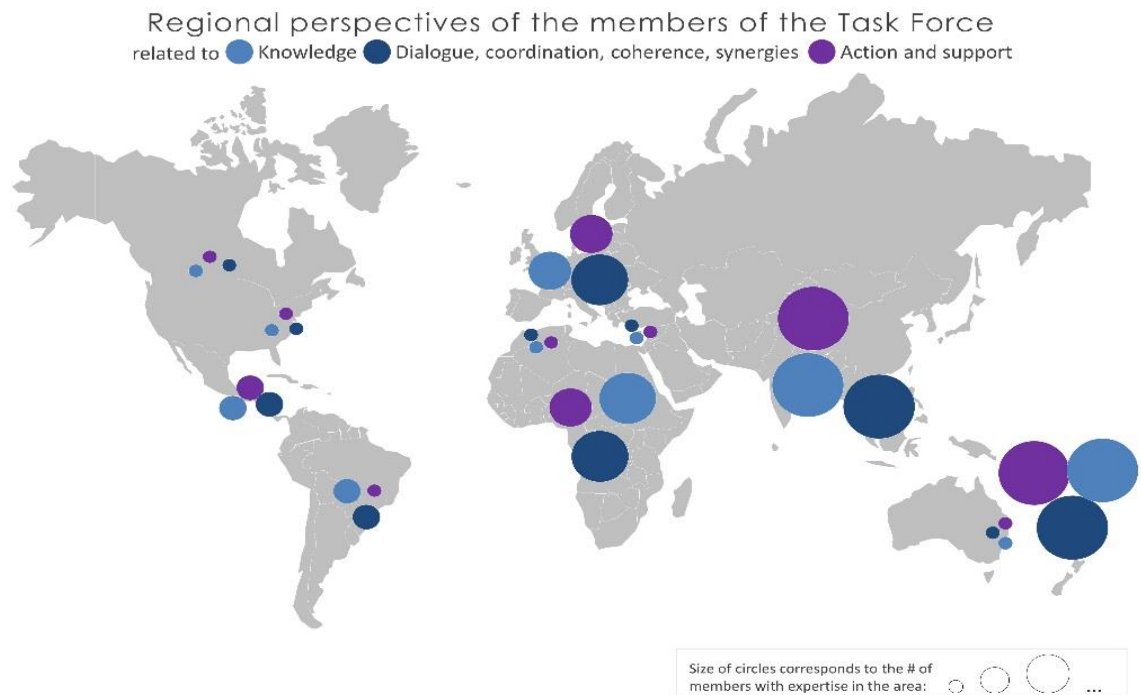
1. At its twenty-first session, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (hereinafter referred to as the Executive Committee) to establish a task force to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse effects of climate change.<sup>1</sup> The following is a summary of the proceedings of the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of that task force, including a draft workplan for articulating recommendations.
2. The 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the task force on displacement took place on 18 and 19 May 2017 in Bonn.<sup>2</sup> 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);
  - (l) 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 49.

<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

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;

<sup>3</sup> [http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups\\_committees/loss\\_and\\_damage\\_executive\\_committee/application/pdf/tor\\_task\\_force.pdf](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.





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	
<b>III. Data and assessment</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• The capacity to undertake systematic data collection is strengthened</li> </ul>	<b>Activity III.1:</b> 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
	<b>Activity III.2:</b> Providing global baseline of climate-related disaster displacement risk, and package by region	Advisory Group CSOs (lead) + IDMC																		Release of a model
	<b>Activity III.3:</b> 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
<b>IV. Framing and linkages</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commitment, cooperation and action to avert, minimize and address displacement in</li> </ul>	<b>Activity IV.1:</b> Preparing summaries of results/outputs of activities	By implementer(s) of each activity																		Two-page summaries





## 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<sup>1</sup> of its initial two-year workplan,<sup>2</sup> 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	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

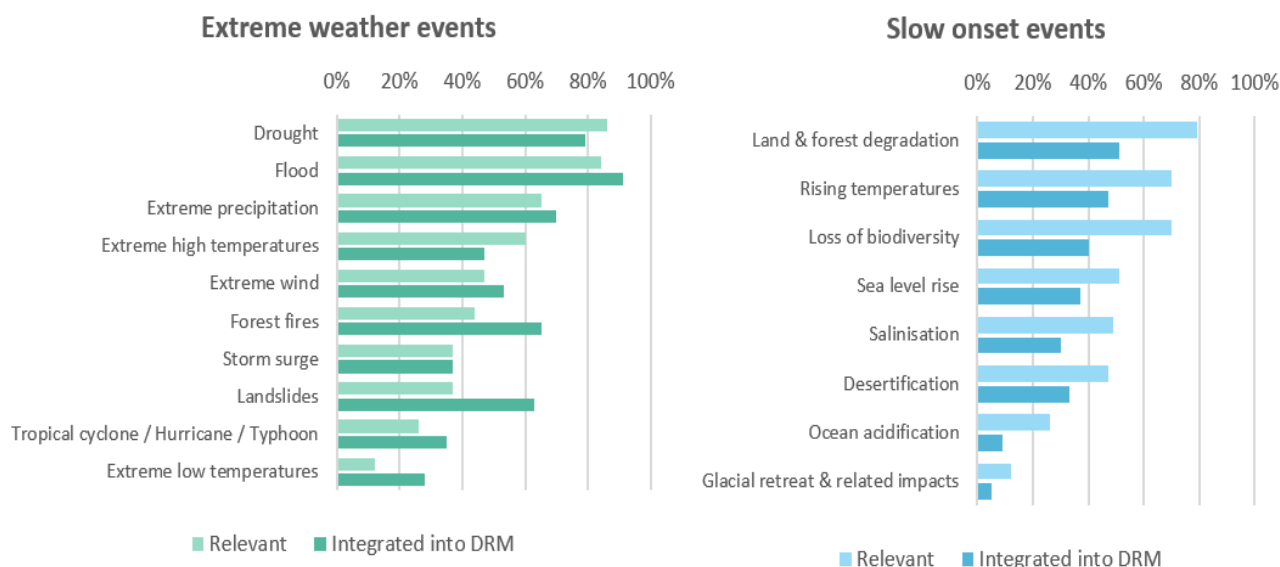
<sup>2</sup> Available at <http://unfccc.int/8805>.

## 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<sup>3</sup>

**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**



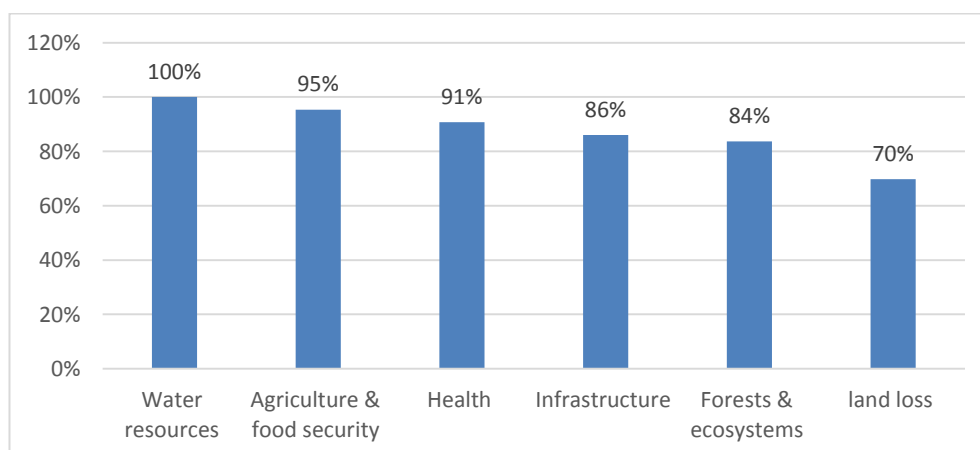
Abbreviation: DRM = disaster risk management.

## 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)

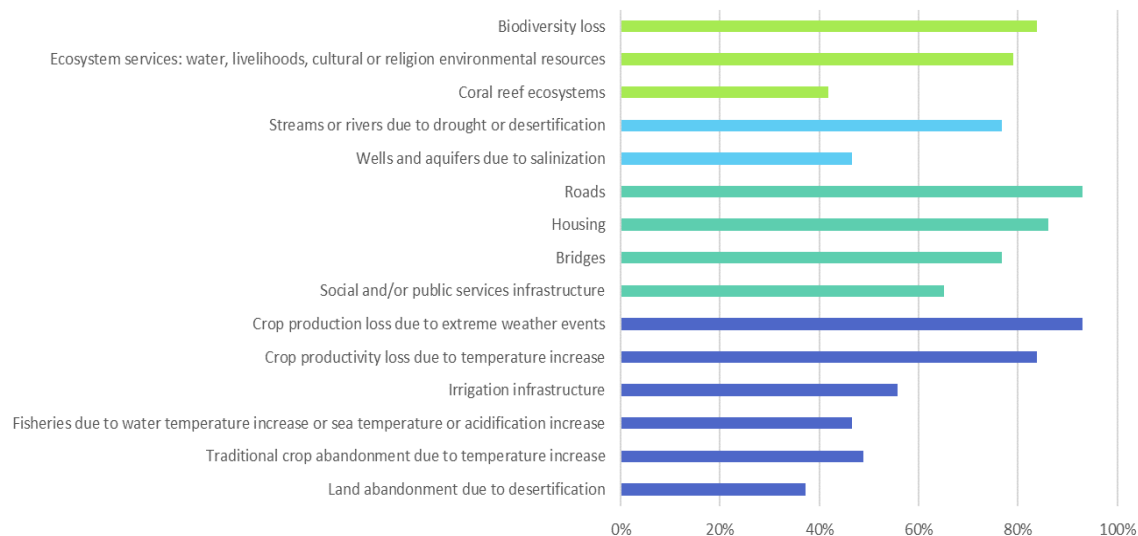
<sup>3</sup> In all the figures in this annex, the percentages relate to the percentage of the respondent countries.

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**

Forests and ecosystems – Water resources – Infrastructure – Agriculture and food security



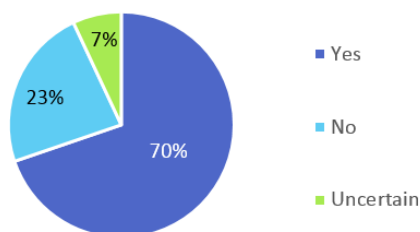
### C. Climate risk analysis

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 respondents 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);

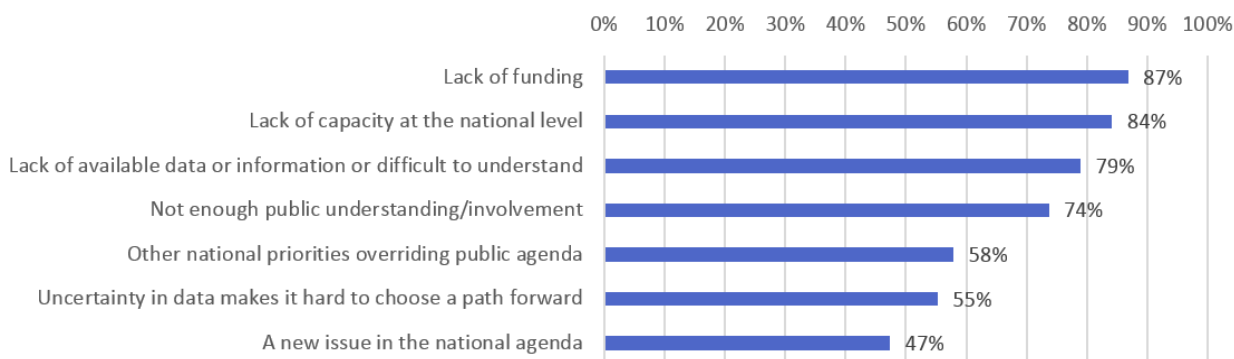
(d) Climate services (e.g. numerical weather prediction; weather and climate forecasts; and scientific information generated by national meteorological agencies);

(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.

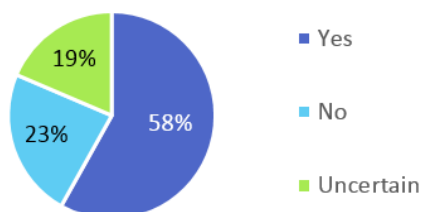
Figure 7  
**Challenges in integrating long-term changes from extreme weather events and slow onset events into countries' climate risk analyses**



**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).

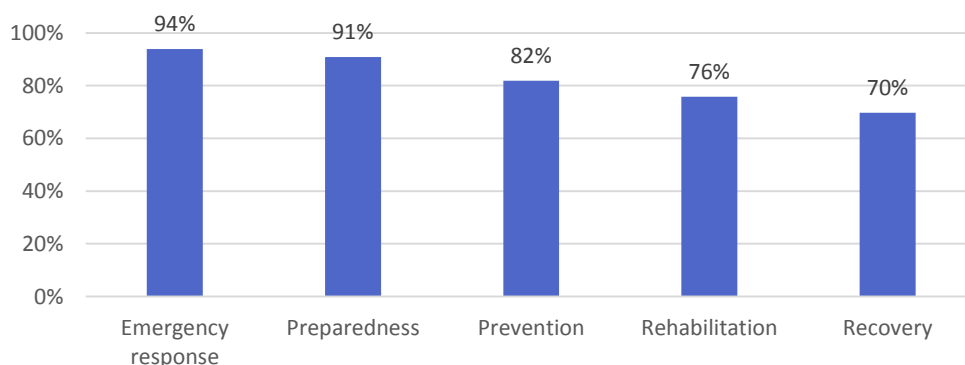
Figure 8  
**Percentage of respondent countries whose national risk analysis includes consideration of how vulnerable groups are exposed to the adverse effects of climate change**



**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.

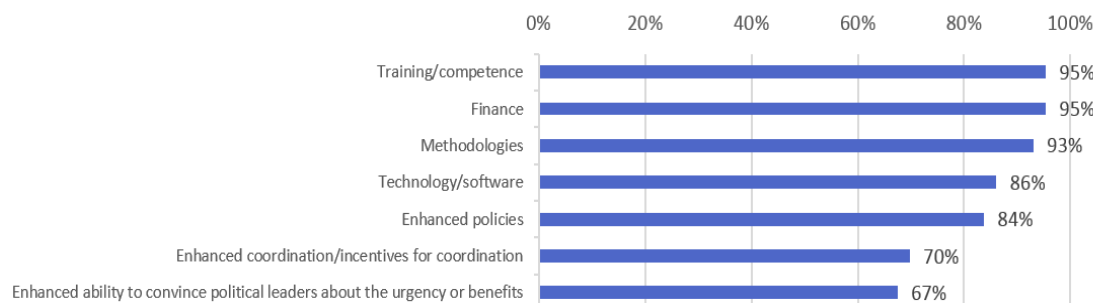
Figure 9  
**Key focus areas of countries' risk management process, plan or strategy**



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.);

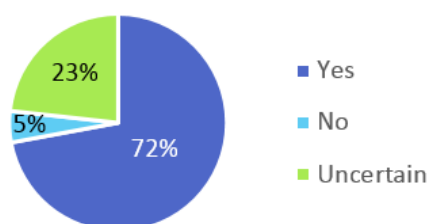
(b) Measurement and monitoring systems (e.g. more hydrometeorological stations; tools for measuring climatic characteristics in the field; better monitoring systems using satellite, radar and other technologies; early warning systems for multiple risks; systems to monitor impacts on climate-sensitive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

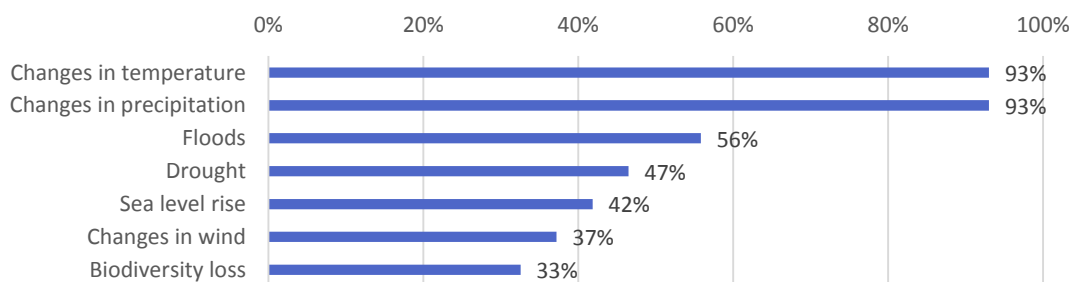
(c) Insufficient institutional frameworks (e.g. no structured framework or appropriate institutional arrangements to integrate climate data into policymaking; poor communication channels; insufficient coordination among national and subnational government agencies, research institutes and other stakeholders;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

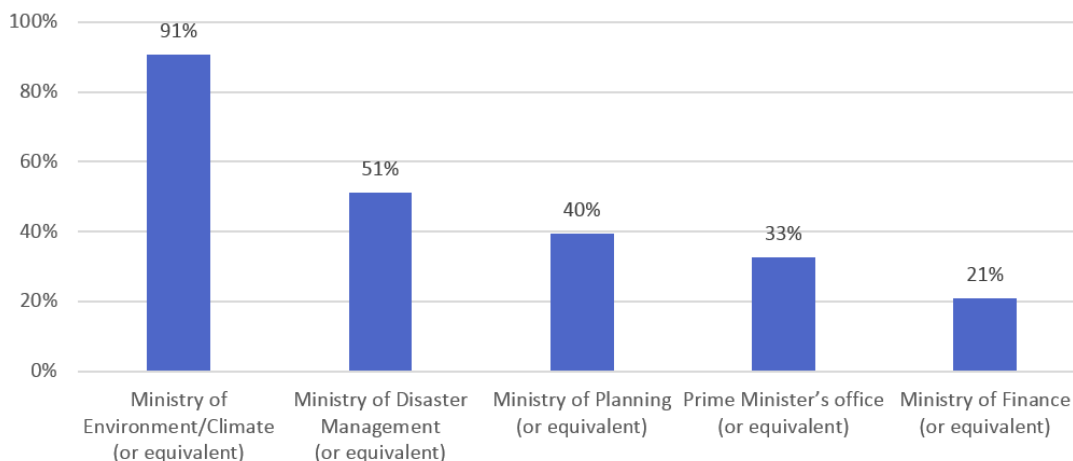


**H. Key public authorities and institutions**

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:

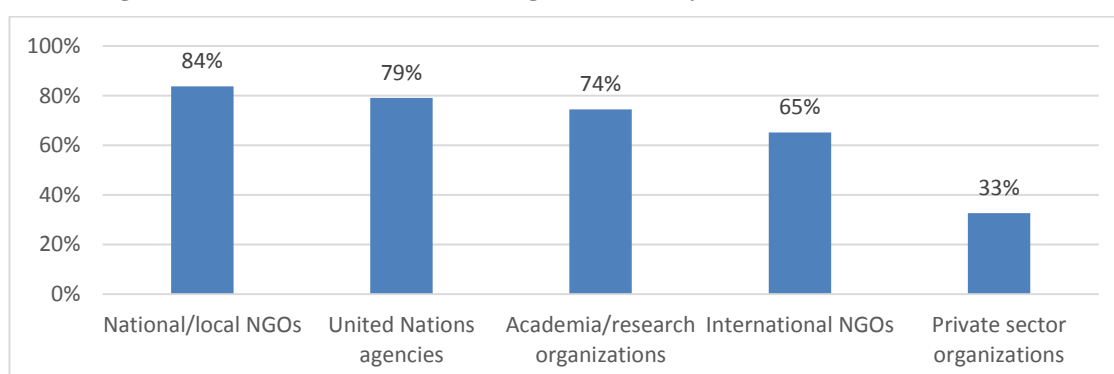
- (a) Meteorological and hydrometeorological institutes or offices (e.g. for climate data, scientific climate projections, sea level rise data and seismic information);
- (b) Scientific and technical research institutions (e.g. for research on climate, scientific climate projections, water and atmosphere, 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**

