



**Subsidiary Body for Scientific and
Technological Advice**

**Fifty-first session
Santiago, 2–9 December 2019**

Item 4 of the provisional agenda

**Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw
International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
associated with Climate Change Impacts and the 2019
review of the Mechanism**

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

**Fifty-first session
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Item 9 of the provisional agenda

**Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw
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associated with Climate Change Impacts and the 2019
review of the Mechanism**

**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 2018 and September 2019. It contains organizational and procedural information, including on meetings held during the reporting period and changes in the membership and co-chairing arrangements of the Executive Committee and its expert groups. The report highlights the progress made by the Executive Committee in implementing the strategic workstreams of its five-year rolling workplan. This information is summarized under the three broad areas in which the Executive Committee is working to implement the five-year rolling workplan: ensuring collaboration and coherence for enhancing knowledge and action; thought leadership; and enhancing the expert support base. The report also contains information on the work carried out by the Executive Committee's task force on displacement and technical expert group on comprehensive risk management.

* This report was scheduled for publication after the standard publication date owing to circumstances beyond the submitter's control



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Abbreviations and acronyms

Annex I Party	Party included in Annex I to the Convention
COP	Conference of the Parties
Excom	meeting of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
Sendai Framework	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
TEG-CRM	technical expert group on comprehensive risk management
TFD	task force on displacement
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
YOUNGO	youth non-governmental organization

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The COP, by decision 2/CP.19, established the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts. The Executive Committee guides the implementation of the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism.¹ The Executive Committee reports annually to the COP through the subsidiary bodies and makes recommendations, as appropriate.

2. COP 23 requested² the Executive Committee to include in its annual reports, as appropriate, more detailed information on the work undertaken by its expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups and task-focused ad hoc working groups (hereinafter referred to as the expert groups) on, to the extent possible, issues of relevance to the regional and national context as identified by Parties in their submissions.³

B. Scope of the report

3. This document contains:

(a) Information on progress made in the implementation of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee between October 2018 and September 2019 (hereinafter referred to as the reporting period);

(b) Information on the organizational and procedural matters of the Executive Committee;

(c) Relevant information on the work undertaken by the expert groups of the Executive Committee.

4. The addendum to this document, FCCC/SB/2019/5/Add.1, will contain information on the outcomes of Excom 10, which is scheduled to take place from 23 to 25 October 2019.

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

5. The 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 draft decisions on the basis of its work for consideration and adoption by the appropriate body or bodies.⁴

II. Organizational and procedural matters

A. Meetings and events

6. During the reporting period:

(a) Excom 9 took place from 9 to 11 April 2019 in Bonn, Germany. The meeting was open to observers and recordings of the plenary discussions and documentation are available online with a view to facilitating transparency;⁵

¹ Decision 2/CP.19, para. 2.

² Decision 5/CP.23, para. 6.

³ In response to the invitation of the COP in decision 3/CP.22, para. 5. The submissions are available at <http://unfccc.int/10064>.

⁴ Nothing in this document prejudices Parties' views or prejudices outcomes on matters related to the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism.

⁵ <https://unfccc.int/event/9th-meeting-of-the-executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international->

(b) The TFD held its 3rd meeting on 1 and 2 July 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland. The meeting was hosted by IOM, whose representative serves as a member of the TFD;

(c) The TEG-CRM held its 1st meeting on 29 and 30 August 2019 in Bonn.⁶ The meeting was hosted by the German Development Institute.

7. In addition, the Executive Committee organized:

(a) A side event entitled “Recommendations of the task force on displacement”, held on 6 December 2018 during COP 24;⁷

(b) An expert dialogue on technologies for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in coastal zones, held on 17 June 2019 during SB 50.⁸

8. Excom 10, the second meeting of the Executive Committee in 2019, is scheduled to take place from 23 to 25 October 2019 in Bonn. As part of the implementation of strategic workstream (c) of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee, a workshop is scheduled to take place in Bonn on 29 and 30 October 2019.

9. In addition, the Executive Committee made available information on the progress of its work at the five-year anniversary event of the Warsaw International Mechanism (held on 10 December 2018), organized in collaboration with the Presidency of the COP, held during COP 24.⁹

B. Chairing arrangements and membership

10. At Excom 9, the Executive Committee elected Dawn Pierre-Nathoniël (Saint Lucia) and Monika Antosik (Poland) as Co-Chairs to serve for a term of one year.

11. COP 20 decided that members of the Executive Committee should serve for a term of two years and be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms of office.¹⁰ Alpha Kaloga (Guinea) was elected as a member for the first time at COP 24. At COP 24, the following members were re-elected: Pepetua Election Latasi (Tuvalu, Asia-Pacific States); Antonio Cañas (El Salvador, Latin American and Caribbean States); Dawn Pierre-Nathoniël (Saint Lucia, small island developing States); Adao Soares Barbosa (Timor-Leste, the least developed countries); Malcolm Ridout (Annex I Parties); Farhan Akhtar (Annex I Parties); Cornelia Jäger (Annex I Parties); and Valeriy Sedyakin (Annex I Parties).¹¹

12. During the reporting period, Yuichi Ono replaced Kimio Takeya (Annex I Parties) and Narcis Jeler replaced Thomas De Lannoy (Annex I Parties). The Executive Committee welcomed their nominations. In addition, Ekaterina Mikadze (Georgia) resigned on 5 April 2019 and the position remains open.

13. A list of the members of the Executive Committee as at 25 September 2019 and information on the membership of its expert groups are contained in annex I.

[mechanism-for-loss-and-damage](#).

⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage-wim-excom/first-meeting-of-the-technical-expert-group-on-comprehensive-risk-management>.

⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage-ld/workshops-meetings/cop24-side-event-recommendations-of-the-task-force-on-displacement>.

⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/node/195386>.

⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage-wim-excom/workshops-meetings/cop-presidency-event-5th-anniversary-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage>.

¹⁰ Decision 2/CP.20, para. 7.

¹¹ A list of the current members of the Executive Committee is available at <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage-wim-excom/members>.

C. Working arrangements

14. In addition to attending the regular meetings of the Executive Committee and the expert groups, as applicable, members also work intersessionally via electronic means to advance thematic work through dedicated working groups.

15. At its first meeting of each year, the Executive Committee considers the guidance received from its supreme governing body. To that end, Excom 9 agreed to take into account the encouragement arising from decision 10/CP.24 in the implementation of its strategic workstreams and the work of the expert groups, where appropriate. It also agreed to consider the role and contribution of the Executive Committee in its future meetings, starting from the first meeting of 2020, taking note of the timeline of the global stocktake as contained in decision 19/CMA.1.

16. The five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee contains priority activities for the period from 2019 to 2021. At Excom 9, the Executive Committee agreed to take into account the priority activities contained in strategic workstreams (a)–(d) in the work of the respective expert groups.¹² It also encouraged the expert groups to share, across groups, their inputs in the areas related to:

- (a) Interlinkages across workstreams and with other bodies;
- (b) Interlinkages with strategic workstream (e);
- (c) Innovative means of communication and awareness-raising.

17. As the review of the Warsaw International Mechanism will be held in December 2019, the Executive Committee agreed to identify follow-up activities resulting from that review, as appropriate, during its first meeting of 2020.

18. The Executive Committee precedes its formal meetings with half a day of informal parallel working sessions that provide members who are involved in the work of the expert groups or have conducted extensive intersessional activities the opportunity to wrap up their intersessional work. These informal parallel working sessions are subsequently followed by an all-member session. These arrangements facilitate the seamless induction of new members and the wrapping up of intersessional work, and contribute to the overall performance, efficiency and effectiveness of the Executive Committee, including during the deliberations at its formal meetings.

III. Progress made in implementation

A. Range of thematic work of the Executive Committee

19. The efforts of the Executive Committee centre around enhancing cooperation on and the facilitation of the following vast range of thematic areas, for example:¹³

(a) **Slow onset events**, which include the following eight distinct incremental changes of climate or impacts thereof: desertification, glacial retreat and related impacts, increasing temperature, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity, sea level rise, ocean acidification and salinization;

(b) **Non-economic losses**, which encompass a broad range of items that are not economic and not commonly traded in markets, impacting individuals (e.g. life, health, human mobility), society (e.g. territory, cultural heritage, indigenous knowledge, societal/cultural identity) and environment (e.g. biodiversity, ecosystem services);

(c) **Comprehensive risk management approaches**, which include the assessment, reduction, transfer and retention of climate risks, with the aim of addressing and

¹² The expert group on slow onset events, the expert group on non-economic losses, the TEG-CRM and the TFD.

¹³ See the strategic workstreams of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee for the full details on the range of thematic areas.

building the long-term resilience of developing countries to loss and damage, including through emergency preparedness; measures to enhance recovery, rehabilitation and build back/forward better; social protection instruments; and transformational approaches;

(d) **Human mobility**, which includes migration, displacement and planned relocation;

(e) **Action and support**, which includes finance, technology and capacity-building, with the aim of addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

20. In addition, the Executive Committee held, in conjunction with Excom 9, a three-hour session, in collaboration with gender experts and in the context of the gender action plan, ways to better integrate gender considerations into the implementation of its five-year rolling workplan. The session identified specific challenges and possible future action by the Executive Committee to mainstream gender considerations into the above-mentioned areas. A total of 28 sets of gender-related issues and challenges were discussed across the strategic workstreams of the Executive Committee, as well as 26 specific and interrelated ways to integrate gender consideration in its work. Proposed actions included working more closely with the gender action plan and relevant bodies under and outside the Convention.

21. Since the last reporting period, the Executive Committee has made progress in all the above-mentioned areas as part of its five-year rolling workplan, as detailed below, which, in turn, has contributed to the implementation of three of the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism.

B. Collaboration for strengthening coherence and enhancing knowledge, action and support

22. The Executive Committee has continued its efforts to improve coherence and explored possible entry points for collaboration through informal ways of exchanging information on the current and future work of the relevant bodies and work programmes.

1. Bridging the gap between technical expertise and policies: technologies for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in coastal zones

23. The Executive Committee and the Technology Executive Committee have been collaborating to develop a joint policy brief on technologies for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in coastal zones.¹⁴ For the purposes of this joint work, “technology” refers to hardware, software and ‘orgware’. During the reporting period, the intersessional working group of the two committees,¹⁵ with the assistance of the secretariat, developed a high-level outline of the policy brief on the basis of the concept note endorsed at Excom 8. The working group reached out to a number of relevant experts to contribute, on a voluntary basis, towards the joint work. The two committees also jointly convened an expert dialogue on the margins of SB 50 to further enhance the engagement of relevant experts and the inclusiveness of this joint work.¹⁶

24. In catalysing relevant expertise, the following modalities and channels were utilized: the roster of experts of the Warsaw International Mechanism; the partners network of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change; the consortium partners and network members of the Climate Technology Centre and Network; and a call for expressions of interest.¹⁷ More than 20 experts are contributing towards the

¹⁴ In the context of implementing activity 3(a) of strategic workstream (c) of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee.

¹⁵ The joint working group includes two liaison members of the Executive Committee and two representatives of the Technology Executive Committee task force on emerging and cross-cutting issues.

¹⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage-ld/workshops-meetings/expert-dialogue-on-technologies-for-averting-minimizing-and-addressing-loss-and-damage-in-coastal>.

¹⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Expression%20of%20Interest%20Form%20.pdf>.

development of this joint work, which is expected to be completed in early 2020. The policy brief will comprise chapters on technologies for coastal risk assessment, risk retention, recovery and rehabilitation.

25. In addition to facilitating the development of the joint policy brief, the expert dialogue helped to enhance the understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches in the context of coastal zones; identified available relevant technologies, including local and indigenous technologies; shared lessons learned from good practices; and identified further actions that could be taken by various stakeholders to avert, minimize and address loss and damage in coastal zones.

2. Continuing coherent efforts related to displacement associated with climate change

26. Recognizing the need to help countries to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, the COP established the TFD by decision 1/CP.21. On the basis of the technical activities arising from the first workplan of the TFD, the Executive Committee forwarded to COP 24 a set of extensive recommendations for integrated approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change. In turn, COP 24 invited Parties, bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, United Nations organizations and relevant stakeholders to consider these recommendations when undertaking relevant work, as appropriate.¹⁸ COP 24 also welcomed the decision of the Executive Committee to extend the mandate of the TFD.

27. The TFD takes an inclusive approach and collaborates with relevant stakeholders under and outside the Convention. See figure 1 for a breakdown of the current membership of the TFD.¹⁹ In the second phase of the TFD, the share of female members increased by 7 per cent, thereby contributing to an enhanced gender balance among the stakeholders working as part of the implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism.

Figure 1
Membership of the task force on displacement as at September 2019



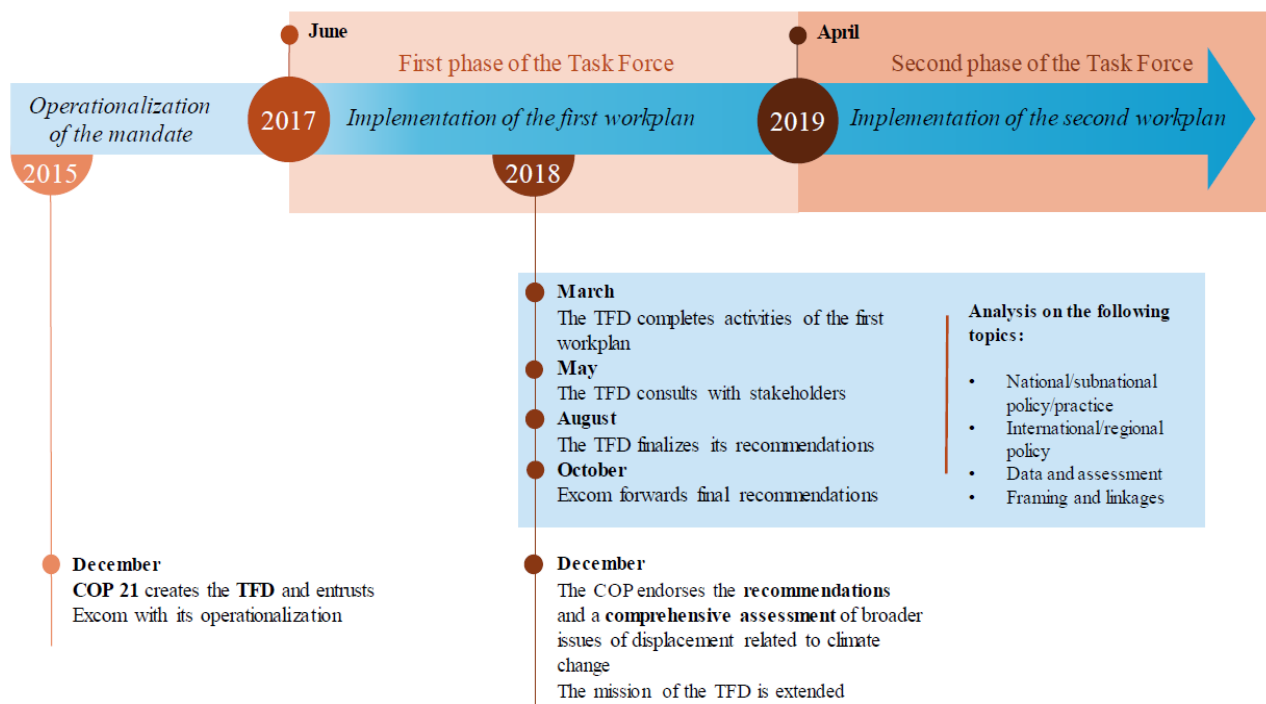
28. Through its membership, the TFD benefits from knowledge, expertise, resources and technical assistance in the areas of human mobility, humanitarian assistance, development, adaptation, youth, the least developed countries’ perspective, and loss and damage.

¹⁸ Decision 10/CP.24, annex.

¹⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/wim-excom/sub-groups/TFD>.

29. During the reporting period, the Executive Committee adopted the new terms of reference of the TFD and launched the second phase of the TFD. Subsequently, the TFD held its 3rd meeting to develop a workplan for its second phase. Annex II contains a summary of proceedings and membership information of the TFD. The workplan of the TFD, which is planned to be endorsed by or at Excom 10, will be included in the addendum to this document. See figure 2 for an overview of the timeline of the TFD.

Figure 2
Timeline of the task force on displacement



3. Advancing comprehensive risk management approaches in the context of loss and damage

(a) Launching the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management

30. The Executive Committee is empowered, by decision 2/CP.20, to establish expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups or task-focused ad hoc working groups to help to execute its work in guiding the implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism, as appropriate, in an advisory role, and report to the Executive Committee.²⁰ Excom 7 established three expert groups on slow onset events, non-economic losses and comprehensive risk management approaches, guided by the terms of reference.

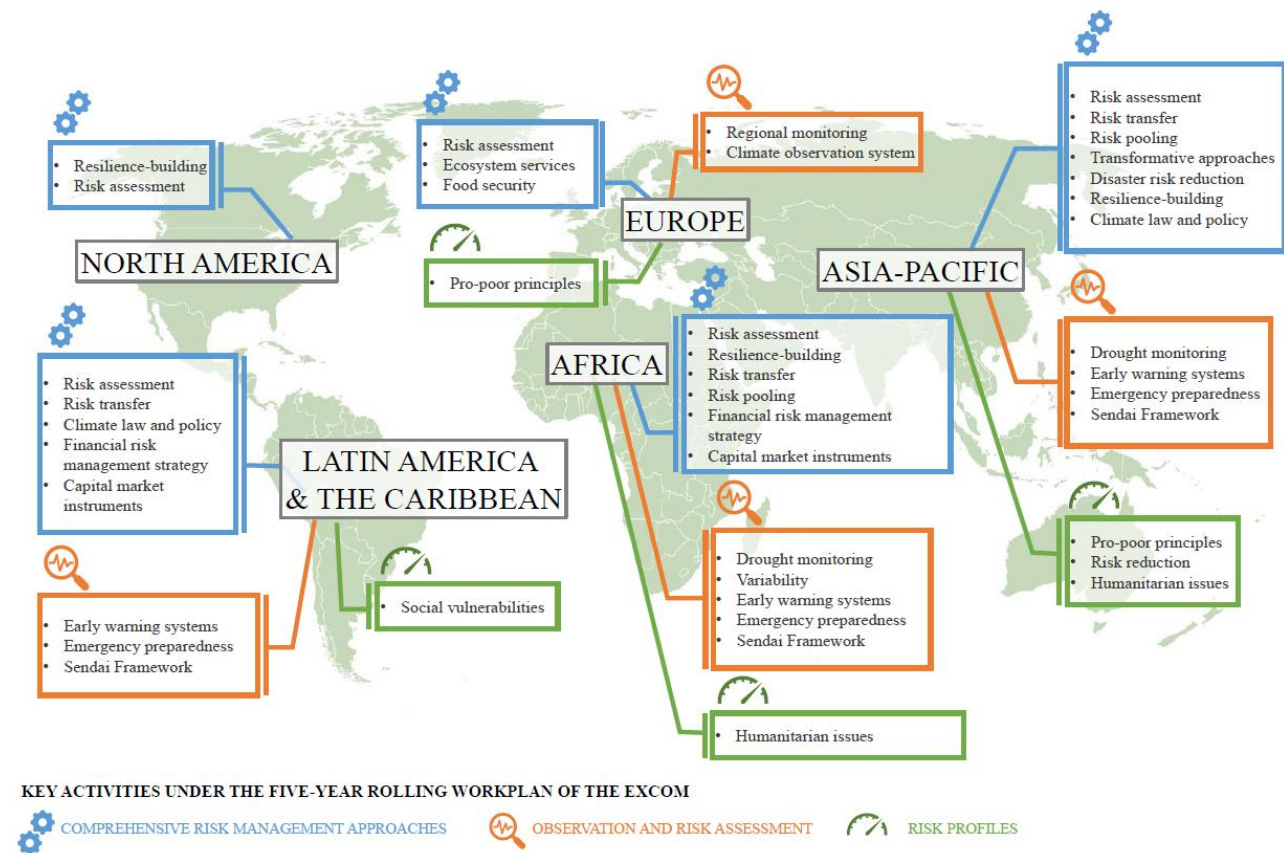
31. During the reporting period, the Executive Committee launched the TEG-CRM and tasked it with the implementation of strategic workstream (c) of the five-year rolling workplan. From April to August 2019, the Executive Committee invited 23 experts to serve as members of the TEG-CRM, ensuring geographical diversity, a mix of technical areas and transdisciplinary expertise while maintaining gender balance (see figure 3 and annex III for membership information). Of the 23 experts invited, 18 accepted the membership.

32. The 1st meeting of the TEG-CRM was held on 29 and 30 August 2019 to create its plan of action for implementing specific activities of strategic workstream (c), and to prepare for a stakeholder workshop on capacity-building for enhanced risk assessment and observation in the context of loss and damage. The workshop is planned to take place on 29 and 30 October 2019. Annex III contains a summary of proceedings, membership information of the TEG-CRM.

²⁰ Decision 2/CP.20, para. 8.

Figure 3

Regional expertise of technical members of the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management



(b) Compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches

33. To implement activity (a), action area 2,²¹ of its initial two-year workplan, the Executive Committee initiated, in February 2016, the development of a paper-based compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches. From February 2018, a wide range of stakeholders provided comments on the draft compendium at the invitation of the Executive Committee. During the reporting period, the TEG-CRM reviewed and provided further inputs to finalize the compendium.²²

34. Based on over 340 approaches identified from across five geographical regions, the compendium provides an overview of approaches to risk assessment, risk reduction, financial risk transfer, risk retention, and transformational approaches, as well as enabling environments for those approaches. It also contains examples of related current practices and lessons learned in a user-friendly manner. The compendium serves as a guide for practitioners and policymakers to enhancing the understanding of comprehensive risk management in building the long-term resilience of countries, vulnerable populations and communities.

(c) The Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer

35. The Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer,²³ mandated at COP 21 and launched at COP 23, serves as a repository for information on insurance and risk transfer that facilitates

²¹ Activity (a), action area 2, of the initial two-year workplan: 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.

²² See <https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/resources/compendium-on-comprehensive-risk-management-approaches>.

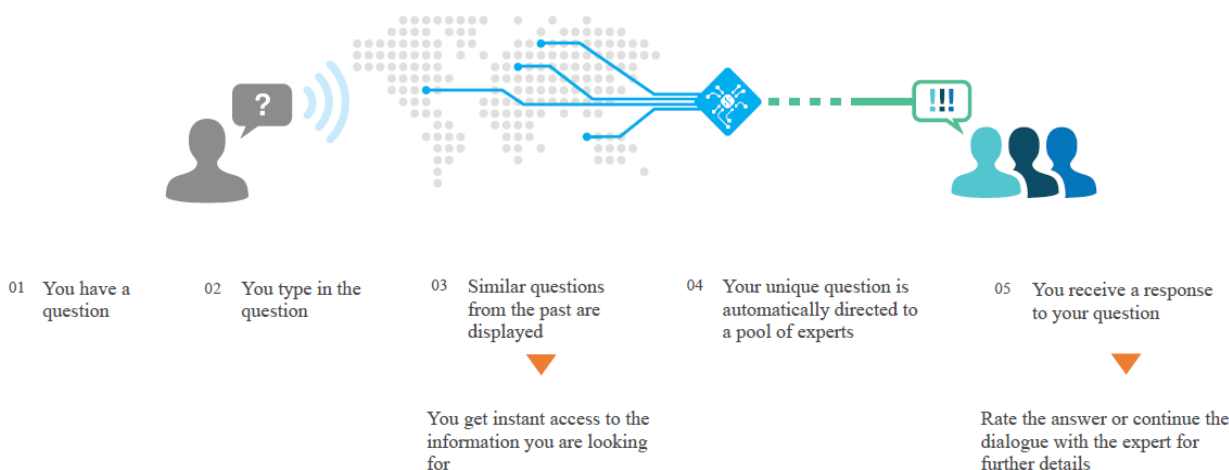
²³ Available at <http://unfccc-clearinghouse.org/>.

the efforts of Parties in developing and implementing comprehensive risk management strategies. As at September 2019, the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer contained information on 83 relevant institutions, 40 case studies and 29 tutorials.

36. RISK TALK, developed in collaboration with the secretariat of the InsuResilience Global Partnership, is an interactive part of the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer. RISK TALK uses artificial intelligence technology to connect those looking for tailored solutions with the world of risk transfer expertise (see figure 4). As at 26 September 2019, 137 specific questions had been posted and 179 responses provided. Those transactions have been viewed 5,962 times, cumulatively. During the reporting period, the RISK TALK service was made available in multiple languages in addition to English.

Figure 4

RISK TALK of the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer



4. Outreach across bodies and work programmes

37. In addition, the Executive Committee has continued its efforts to improve coherence and explored possible entry points for collaboration through informal ways of exchanging information on the current and future work of the relevant bodies and work programmes.

38. Noting the importance of collaborating with other constituted bodies to achieve coherent overall efforts under the Convention, the Executive Committee designated members to liaise with the following bodies at Excom 9: the Adaptation Committee; the Consultative Group of Experts; the Green Climate Fund; the IPCC; the Least Developed Countries Expert Group; the Paris Committee on Capacity-building; the Standing Committee on Finance; the Technology Executive Committee; and the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform. The liaison members provide inputs on behalf of the Executive Committee on the different ongoing work of the respective bodies, as requested, and participate in meetings and events on behalf of the Executive Committee, as appropriate.

39. The Executive Committee contributed to various in-session events at COP 24 and SB 50, including:

- (a) The 3rd annual meeting of the Green Climate Fund Board with the constituted bodies of the UNFCCC;
- (b) The meeting of the SBSTA–IPCC Joint Working Group;
- (c) The 3rd meeting of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building;
- (d) A workshop on gender and climate change: the impact of the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan;
- (e) An informal open dialogue between representatives of constituted bodies on the three functions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform;

(f) The joint meeting of the Standing Committee on Finance with the chairs and co-chairs of the constituted bodies;

(g) A workshop on the Koronivia joint work on agriculture.

40. The Executive Committee provided inputs into the stocktake on pre-2020 implementation and ambition that took place at COP 24.

C. Thought leadership for raising awareness and developing the knowledge base

1. Science

41. While deliberations under the Convention have been steadily progressing since the establishment of the Warsaw International Mechanism, the ‘loss and damage’ discipline remains an emerging subject area requiring further understanding, demystification and conceptualization in multiple thematic areas in order to further facilitate cooperation for action and support.

42. Acknowledging the importance of continuing to consider scientific information needs and knowledge gaps together with the IPCC and other scientific organizations, and in response to the guidance from the COP,²⁴ the Executive Committee informed the IPCC representatives²⁵ of its relevant work and made the following suggestions for strengthening cooperation between the two bodies at the SBSTA–IPCC Joint Working Group meeting:

(a) Joint IPCC–Executive Committee awareness-raising events at all levels;

(b) Regular, open channels of communication between the IPCC and the Executive Committee, including with IPCC authors, to guide the activities of the Executive Committee and inform experts of knowledge needs;

(c) Use of IPCC reports to inform the rolling workplan and activities of the Executive Committee.

2. Slow onset events

43. There is a growing understanding that the negative effects of slow onset events are already affecting vulnerable populations and the ecosystems on which they depend. Though several approaches to addressing loss and damage associated with slow onset events exist, there remain gaps in the understanding of the impacts associated with them and the approaches to addressing them.

44. The Executive Committee has identified a need for enhanced engagement between the scientific community and decision makers regarding slow onset events and relevant risk management options. As part of the implementation of strategic workstream (a) on slow onset events, the Executive Committee decided, at Excom 8, to publish a special 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.

45. During the reporting period, work progressed to develop the process and an overall timeline. Through a call for expressions of interest to serve as guest editors, the Executive Committee engaged five experts to contribute to this work on a voluntary basis. In cooperation with Elsevier, the Executive Committee invited experts to provide their views on environmental sustainability in relation to slow onset events (e.g. emerging understanding about slow onset events and climate change impacts), with the aim of:²⁶

(a) Evaluating the nature of slow onset events and highlighting emerging topics in scientific literature on slow onset events;

²⁴ Decision 4/CP.22, para. 4(c), and decision 5/CP.23, paras. 15–16.

²⁵ During the SBSTA–IPCC Joint Working Group meeting, held on 7 December 2018.

²⁶ See <https://www.journals.elsevier.com/current-opinion-in-environmental-sustainability/call-for-abstracts/call-for-abstracts-slow-onset-events>.

(b) Identifying gaps and challenges related to understanding slow onset events and their local, national and regional impacts, and possible approaches to managing these.

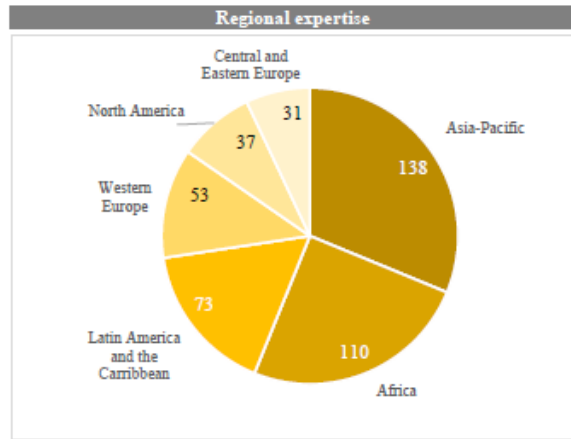
46. The Executive Committee plans to have the special issue of the journal published in June 2021.

D. Expanding the expert support base

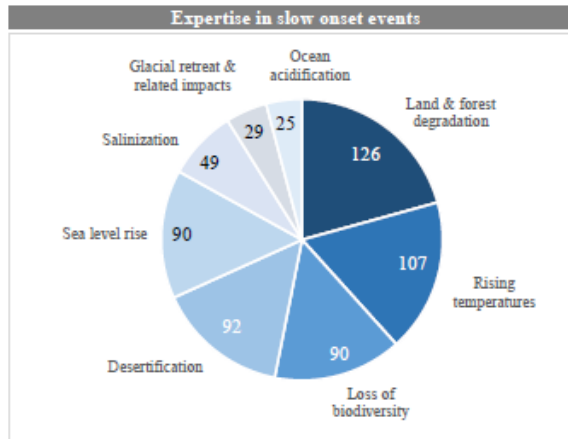
47. Another modality through which the Executive Committee catalyses a wealth of knowledge, expertise and resources to implement its workplan is the roster of experts of the Warsaw International Mechanism. The roster provides opportunities for experts from around the world to directly engage with the Executive Committee and its expert groups on a voluntary basis. These experts contribute a wealth of knowledge, expertise and resources through their networks to the implementation of the workplan of the Executive Committee, and voluntarily contribute to furthering the Warsaw International Mechanism.

48. As at 17 September 2019, 244 experts were registered through the roster (see figure 5). Since the last reporting period, the number of experts registered has increased by 52, including an additional 43 experts with expertise in strategic workstream (a), 45 experts in workstream (b) and 51 experts in workstream (c). The share of female experts has increased by 4.6 per cent, helping to improve the gender balance.

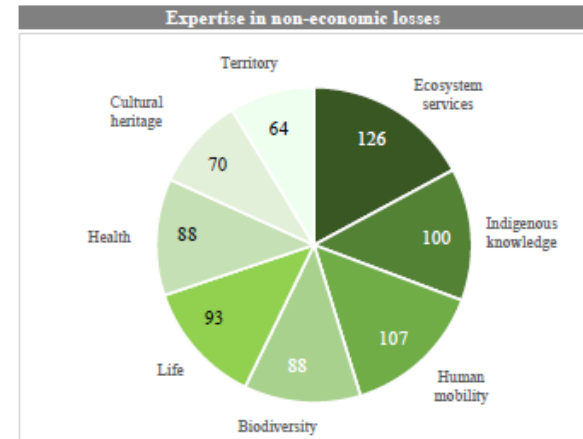
Figure 5
Overview of experts in the roster of experts of the Warsaw International Mechanism as at 17 September 2019



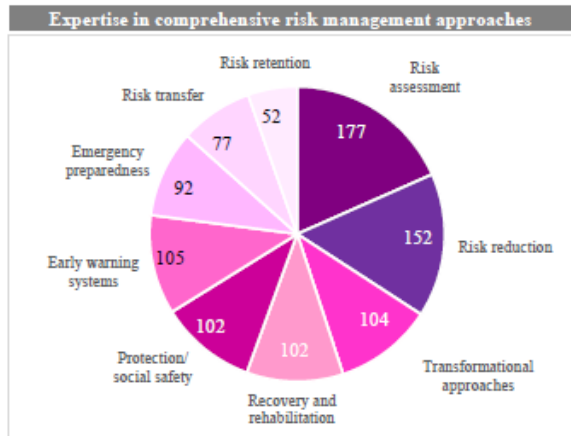
Number of experts who indicated regional expertise: 237



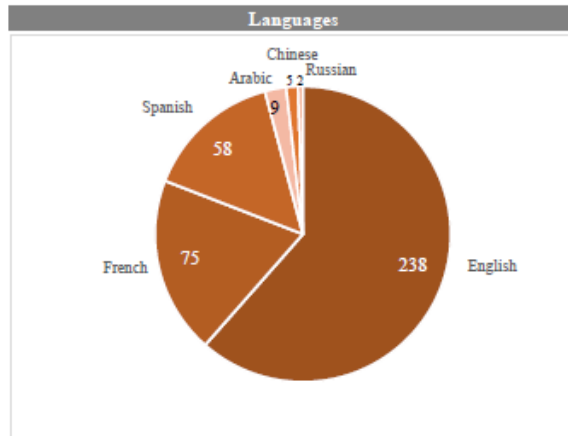
Number of experts with expertise in slow onset events: 205



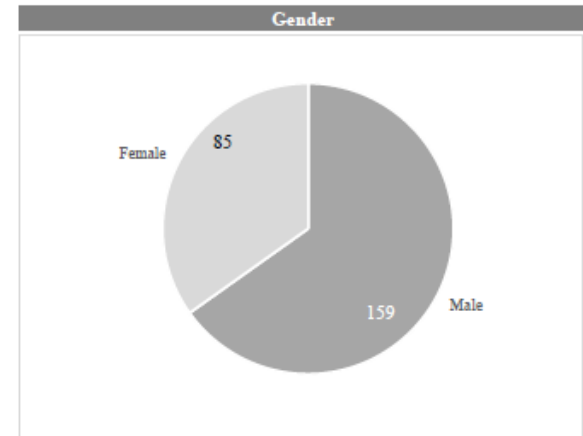
Number of experts with expertise in non-economic losses: 217



Number of experts with expertise in comprehensive risk management approaches: 227



Number of experts by language: 244



Number of experts by gender: 244

Annex I

Members of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism and the expert groups they serve

<i>Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Expert group</i>
Adao Soares Barbosa	Non-Annex I Parties/least developed countries	Timor-Leste	Non-economic losses
Valeriy Sedyakin	Annex I Parties	Russian Federation	Non-economic losses
Narcis Jeler	Annex I Parties	European Union	Non-economic losses
Nurul Quadir	Non-Annex I Parties/Asia-Pacific States	Bangladesh	Non-economic losses
Le-Anne Roper	Non-Annex I Parties/Latin American and Caribbean States	Jamaica	Comprehensive risk management
Christoph von Stechow	Annex I Parties	Germany	Comprehensive risk management
Nedal Katbehbader	Non-Annex I Parties	State of Palestine	Comprehensive risk management
Erling Kvernevik	Annex I Parties	Norway	Comprehensive risk management
Antonio Cañas	Non-Annex I Parties/Latin American and Caribbean States	El Salvador	Slow onset events
Malcolm Ridout	Annex I Parties	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Slow onset events
Alpha Oumar Kaloga	Non-Annex I Parties/African States	Guinea	Slow onset events
Farhan Akhtar	Annex I Parties	United States of America	Slow onset events
Cornelia Jäger	Annex I Parties	Austria	TFD
Pepetua Election Latasi	Non-Annex I Parties/Asia-Pacific States	Tuvalu	TFD
Sumaya Zakiedeen	Non-Annex I Parties/African States	Sudan	TFD
Russell Miles	Annex I Parties	Australia	TFD
Yuichi Ono	Annex I Parties	Japan	–
Dawn Pierre-Nathaniel (Co-Chair)	Non-Annex I Parties/small island developing States	Saint Lucia	–
Monika Antosik (Co-Chair)	Annex I Parties	Poland	–
Vacant	Non-Annex I Parties	–	–

Note: Expert groups are established by the Executive Committee pursuant to decision 2/CP.20, para. 8, decision 1/CP.21, para. 49, and decision 4/CP.22, para. 4(b). The Executive Committee elects a maximum of four of its members to serve each expert group.

Annex II

Summary of the proceedings of the 3rd meeting of the task force on displacement, its membership and its workplan

1. COP 24 welcomed the decision by the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism to extend the mandate of the TFD.²⁷ Excom 9 adopted the new terms of reference of the TFD and took note of the plan for the 1st meeting of the second phase of the TFD.
2. The 1st meeting of the second phase of the TFD (accumulatively the 3rd meeting) took place on 1 and 2 July 2019 in Geneva (TFD 3) with the objective of developing its plan of action. The meeting was co-facilitated by Pepetua Election Latasi and Russell Miles and hosted by IOM.
3. Ten members participated in person (see table 1 for details of the membership of the TFD). In addition, the Adaptation Committee was represented at the meeting by Kulthoum Motsumi, and the ILO by Katerine Landuyt. The representatives of UNDP and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group were absent.

Table 1

Current membership of the task force on displacement

<i>Name</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>
Keti Chachibaia	UNDP
Madeline Garlick	UNHCR
Dina Ionesco	IOM
Michelle Leighton	ILO
Ezekiel Simperingham	IFRC
Atle Solberg	Platform on Disaster Displacement
Bina Desai	Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility
Zoe Rasbash	YOUNGO
Liu Shuo	Adaptation Committee
Idrissa Semde	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
Cornelia Jäger	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism
Peptua Election Latasi	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism
Russell Miles	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism
Sumaya Zakiedeen	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

4. To ensure that deliberations during the meeting were conducted efficiently, the co-facilitators requested the members to provide the following inputs prior to the meeting:
 - (a) Information on events/conferences in the upcoming months and years that may be relevant to the work of the TFD. The members provided relevant inputs with details, for example, of dates/timing, location, names of the events and how such events can benefit the activities of the TFD;

²⁷ Decision 10/CP.24, para. 4.

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- (b) Initial proposals for potential activities to be included in the plan of action of the TFD. The members provided their initial proposals with a view to:
- (i) Assisting the Executive Committee in implementing workstream (d) of the five-year rolling workplan;²⁸
 - (ii) Facilitating the implementation of the recommendations for integrated approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing displacement associated with the adverse effects of climate change as contained in the annex to decision 10/CP.24;
 - (iii) Facilitating the implementation of paragraphs 38 and 39 of the 2018 annual report of the Executive Committee.
5. Information on paragraph 4(a) and (b) above was compiled by the secretariat and shared with all members prior to TFD 3.
6. During session 1 of the meeting, participants discussed a possible structure for the workplan and examined background documents, including the compilation of inputs mentioned above. During session 2, technical members presented a variety of relevant activities they could contribute in the context of the plan of action of the TFD. Session 3 was held in a breakout group setting to populate a template of the plan of action by activity cluster. Session 4, followed by an evening session, consisted of a review of the compiled draft plan of action for coherence and comprehensiveness.
7. On the second day, during session 5, the TFD prioritized outreach, communication and stakeholder engagement in its workplan for 2020–2021, as well as communication activities for inclusion in its workplan. The one-and-a-half-day meeting ended with a discussion on the next steps.
8. The TFD agreed to:
- (a) Fine-tune the wording of activities within an agreed timeline;
 - (b) Forward to the Executive Committee for its endorsement the draft plan of action of the TFD;
 - (c) Hold a side event at COP 25 to introduce the work of the TFD.

²⁸ Workstream (d): “Enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation”.

Annex III

Summary of the proceedings of the 1st meeting of the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management, its membership and plan of action

1. The 1st meeting of the TEG-CRM was held on 29 and 30 August 2019 at the German Development Institute in Bonn and was co-facilitated by the three members of the Executive Committee who serve in the TEG-CRM.

2. The TEG-CRM is composed of 18 members, ensuring geographical diversity, a mix of technical areas and transdisciplinary expertise (see table 1), and four members of the Executive Committee. Of the 18 technical members, 13 attended the meeting in person; the members from the Insurance Development Forum, University Mohamed VI Polytechnic and the United Nations University participated virtually; and the members from the secretariat of the Pacific Community and the Overseas Development Institute were absent.

Table 1

Members of the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management

<i>Name</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>
Comprehensive risk management approaches	
Victor Cardenas	Self-employed
Riyanti Djalante	Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability, United Nations University
Anne Hammill	International Institute for Sustainable Development
Gernot Laganda	World Food Programme
Ekhosuehi Iyahen	Insurance Development Forum
Reinhard Mechler	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
Rebecca Nadin	Overseas Development Institute
Linda Ann Siegele	Self-employed
Observation and risk assessment	
Amir H. Delju	World Meteorological Organization
Fatima Driouech	University Mohamed VI Polytechnic, Morocco
Stefan Rösner	German Weather Service
David Stevens	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
Maarten van Aalst	IFRC
Harjeet Singh	ActionAid International
Risk profile	
Litea Biukoto	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Soenke Kreft	Munich Climate Insurance Initiative, United Nations University
Aparna Shrivastava	Mercy Corps/Start Network
Adelle Thomas	Climate Analytics

3. The meeting was structured into six sessions.²⁹ Session 1 provided contextual information, including the goals and key accomplishments of the Warsaw International Mechanism, particularly regarding boosting the visibility of the issues of loss and damage in multiple domains and in international policy processes and research/academia, and the work of the Executive Committee, including its five-year rolling workplan.

4. Session 2 provided an overview of the key findings from the IPCC assessment and special reports by three lead authors who are also members of the TEG-CRM.³⁰ Presentations were held discussing trends and scientific findings on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C and 2 °C, the added value of transformational risk management approaches, the role of land in the solution to climate change, different socioeconomic pathways and cascading risks, and an increased emphasis on risk management and transformational adaptation. Session 3 comprised three working groups, focusing on defining milestones and steps towards implementing strategic workstream (c) of the workplan, the leads and co-leads of each action, the expected results, possible approaches and an indicative time frame.

5. Following an evening working session to further articulate the plan of action, session 4 on the second day involved finalizing the draft plan of action. The second day concluded with the consideration of a possible scope and agenda for a workshop entitled “Strengthening the capacities for observation and risk assessment in the context of loss and damage associated with climate change impacts” as well as an indicative list of the types of invitees.

6. The TEG-CRM agreed:

- (a) On the process and a tentative time frame for the finalization of the plan of action to be forwarded to the Executive Committee for its approval;
- (b) To meet at least once a year by means of virtual or back-to-back meetings.

²⁹ All the documentation of the 1st meeting of the TEG-CRM, including the agenda, is available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage-wim-excom/first-meeting-of-the-technical-expert-group-on-comprehensive-risk-management>.

³⁰ Maarten van Aalst, Reinhard Mechler and Zinta Zommers.