



DAILY POLICY UPDATES FOR THE TWENTY SECOND MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM FOR LOSS AND DAMAGE

*13th to the 15th of May 2025
09:00h - 18:00h GMT+2 / UTC +2
Bonn, Germany*

lossanddamagecollaboration.org



TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	2
INTRODUCTION.....	3
KEY DOCUMENTS AND LINKS.....	4
OVERVIEW OF WHAT HAPPENED AT EXCOM 22.....	4
DAY 3.....	4
Agenda Item 11. Workstream (e) on action and support (continued).....	5
Item 14. Collaboration with the entities that form the funding arrangements, including the FRLD.....	6
Item 13. Collaboration with the Advisory Board of the Santiago network.....	15
Adoption of pending decisions.....	22
DAY 2.....	23
Agenda Item 5. The preparation of biennial transparency reports (BTRs) voluntary guidelines.....	23
Agenda Item 6. How the latest climate science can inform policy making.....	29
Adoption of pending decisions, if any, for items 5-10 and 12.....	32
Agenda Item 11. Workstream (e) on action and support.....	33
DAY 1.....	37
Agenda Item 3. Election of new co-chairs.....	37
Agenda Item 4. Organisational matters.....	37
Agenda Item 7. Workstream (a) on slow onset events (SOEs).....	38
Agenda Item 8. Workstream (b) on non economic losses (NELs).....	40
Agenda Item 9. Workstream (c) on comprehensive risk management approaches (CRM). 44	
Agenda Item 10. Workstream (d) on human mobility.....	47
Agenda Item 12: Cross-cutting activities (a)–(d).....	50

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This living document has been prepared by the [Loss and Damage Collaboration](https://lossanddamagecollaboration.org) (L&DC) led by Hyacinthe Niyitegeka and Teo Ormond-Skeaping who can be contacted on hyacinthe[@]lossanddamagecollaboration.org and teo[@]lossanddamagecollaboration.org.

The development of these policy updates has been supported by the [Climate Emergency Collaboration Group](https://climateemergencycollaboration.org) (CECG).



Image credit: In Kajiado, Kenya, August 22nd 2022, a man examines the soil on a dried up dam. Kenya is experiencing more frequent and prolonged droughts as a result of the climate crisis causing conflicts between communities over scarce resources. ([Mwivanda Gloria / Shutterstock](#)).

INTRODUCTION

The [twenty-second meeting](#) of the [Executive Committee](#) (ExCom 22) of the [Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage](#) (WIM) will take place between the 13th and 15th of May 2025 in Bonn, Germany.

The [provisional agenda with annotations](#) for ExCom 22 includes several critical issues to be discussed over the three days of the meeting. They include:

1. Preparation of voluntary guidelines for enhancing collection and management of data and information to inform the preparation of [biennial transparency reports](#) (BTRs).
2. How the latest climate science can inform policy-making relevant to averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage.
3. Work related to slow onset events, non-economic losses (NELs), comprehensive risk management approaches (CRM), human mobility and action and support.
4. Cross-cutting activities of the [second five-year rolling workplan](#) of the ExCom, including progress implementing the workplan and work related to knowledge products and technical guides.
5. Collaboration with the Advisory Board of the [Santiago Network](#) for Loss and Damage (Santiago Network).
6. Collaboration with the entities that form the funding arrangements, including the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD).

Across the next three days we will provide live updates on all of the agenda items discussed at ExCom 22.

KEY DOCUMENTS AND LINKS

We have identified the following key documents and links to help you follow ExCom 22:

Find the documents for the meeting [here](#).

Find the provisional annotated agenda [here](#).

Follow via the webcast playlist [here](#).

OVERVIEW OF WHAT HAPPENED AT EXCOM 22

Following an intense discussion on the last day of the meeting ExCom members were unable to reach a consensus on some of the decision points for agenda item 13. However, a number of decisions were adopted. Find the summary of decisions From ExCom 22 [here](#).

DAY 3

The webcast for day three is [here](#) and a revised schedule of work is [here](#).

On the final day of ExCom 22 we saw the following agenda items discussed:

- Item 11. Workstream (e) on action and support;
- Item 14. Collaboration with the entities that form the funding arrangements, including the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD);
- Item 13. Collaboration with the Advisory Board of the Santiago network;
- Adoption of pending decisions, if any;
- Item 15. Organization of intersessional work;
- Item 16. AoB; and
- Item 17. Closure of the meeting.

Agenda Item 11. Workstream (e) on action and support (continued)

The ExCom returned to discussions on the workstream on action and support and adopted a decision.

We first heard from Oustadi Karima from the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), who spoke on behalf of the co-facilitators of the SCF regarding the draft guidance to the operating entities of the financial mechanism under the Convention and the Paris Agreement (The Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Fund (GEF), and Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD).

Here are our takeaways:

Oustadi Karima (SCF):

- Reiterated that the SCF is mandated to prepare draft guidance for the operating entities, the Convention and the Paris Agreement in order to support them in preparing the necessary documents.
- Encouraged the ExCom to provide strategic, actionable, and forward-looking draft guidance, focusing on practical actions for the operating entities within their mandates, while avoiding reiteration of past guidance.
- Advised the ExCom to ensure the draft guidance is clear, with a well-defined rationale, and should consider consulting with the Secretariats of the operating entities and finance negotiators during its preparation.
- Emphasised that the timely submission of inputs is crucial to allow for technical refinement and clarification. The SCF will provide advance copies of the operating entities' annual reports as soon as they are available.

The Co-Chair, Mohammed Hafijul Islam Khan then opened the floor for feedback on the interventions made by Oustadi Karima.

Tamim Alouthimin (Saudi Arabia): Appreciated the SCF's proactive approach in expediting drafting and expressed support for the SCF's new pre-COP outreach strategy, believing it will streamline negotiations. He further suggested incorporating the SCF focal point's role within ExCom; this role would involve liaising on content and outreach to the SCF and managing submissions.

The Co-Chair then sort inputs on the proposed decision points:

Proposed decision points for immediate next steps



ExCom requests the ASEG champions to:

- Initiate consideration of possible activities under PoA 2
- Prepare ExCom's input to the SCF regarding draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism under the Convention and the Paris Agreement (GCF, GEF and FRLD) (current PoA activity a1)
- Review the draft technical guide on accessing finance for averting, minimizing, and addressing displacement, being developed by TFD (current PoA activity c)
- Review the current membership
- Placeholder for additional points, if any, pending items 13 and 14



The Warsaw International Mechanism for
LOSS AND DAMAGE
Executive Committee

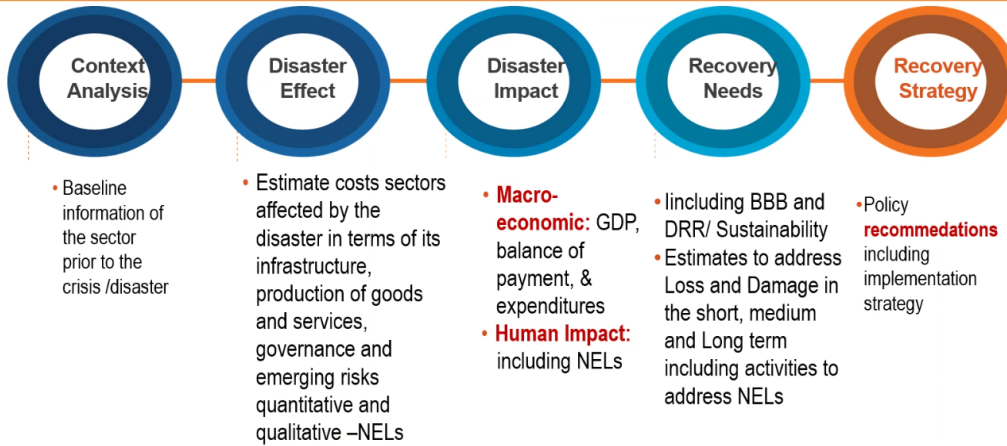
Item 14. Collaboration with the entities that form the funding arrangements, including the FRLD

During this session, we heard a [presentation](#) from Rita Missal (UNDP) on the UNDP briefing regarding the environmental elements of [Post-Disaster Needs Assessment](#) (PDNAs). Below are some of screenshots of the slides that were shared, key notes, and a list of questions raised and the answers provided:

Assessing Environment Loss and Damage in a PDNA

- What is a PDNA ?
- A framework to **estimate** the extent of disaster's effects and impact **across all sectors** of the economy and **social groups**.
- On basis of these findings, produce an actionable and sustainable **recovery strategy** to **address Loss and Damage** and as well **mobilize financial** and **technical resources**.

FIVE STEP METHODOLOGY FOR A PDNA



... conducted **across all sectors** of existing human and economic activity in the affected country

Disaster effects & Disaster Impact

Effects

Immediate results of the event being assessed



- Expressed in quantitative and qualitative terms including a description of Non-Economic Loss
- Identified in every sector
- Disaggregated by geographic divisions, gender, vulnerable groups, public/private ownership, etc.

Impacts

Cumulative effects and long term consequences

Environment Sector in PDNAs

- Key issues typically assessed under the sector include:
 - Forestry
 - Protected areas and biodiversity (sensitive ecosystems including wetlands)
 - Landslides and severe erosion (non-agricultural areas)
 - Hazardous substances & chemical pollution incidents (water quality, land contamination)
 - Disaster waste (debris)
 - Environmental governance
- High-profile with climate-induced disasters and major conflict impacts
- Increasing environmental economic valuation

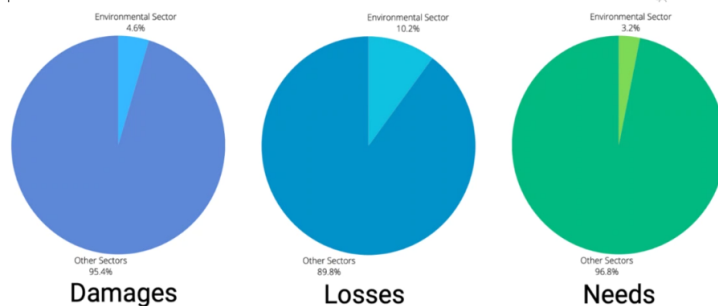
Review of Environment Sector PDNAs

To assess the extent to which environment is considered in PDNAs

To assess the degree to which environment sector PDNAs included assessment of elements suggested by PDNA guideline B Environment Module

What methodologies have been used to assess and value disaster effects and impacts?
 What types of data are used?
 What gaps exist in environmental PDNAs in terms of methodologies and how they have been applied?

57 % (42) hydromet PDNAs reviewed include analysis of environmental loss & damage



PDNA Review Workshop

Example: Effects in the Environment sector (4 dimensions)

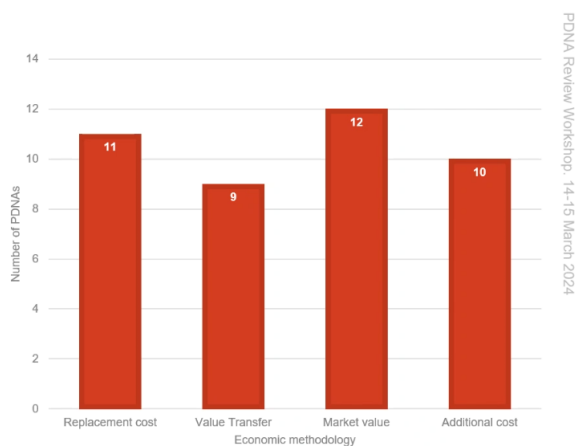
Infrastructure and physical assets	Production of/and access to G&S	Governance and decision making	Increased risk and vulnerabilities
No of Mangroves, Forests Wetlands damaged schools fully destroyed. No of trees damaged. Carbon, Non-timber forest products, Biodiversity, Watershed/cycle. Qualitative & Quantitative	- Demolition and rubble removal - Immediate measures to add environment impacts –e.g dealing with hazardous dump sites)	- Reduced capacity of environmental agency. <u>Damage to physical resources</u> (e.g. forestry department infrastructure) and <u>inability to enforce legislation</u> (e.g. issues with poaching) were most reported.	- Env degradation from the disaster - Risk of Increased environmental degradation due to unplanned recovery



Economic valuation: Loss and Damage

10

- 80% (34) PDNAs included valuation of loss and damage.
- Trees make up over 80% of the items valued; also valued were coral reefs and riparian vegetation.
- Removal vegetation/debris or rebuilding also valued in 23% (10) PDNAs.
- Ecosystem services value estimated in 19% (8) PDNAs.
- Inconsistency in placing ES as either loss or damage in PDNAs analysed.



Example of a PDNA from the Pakistan Floods of 2022:

Pakistan floods PDNA (2022)

Damage and Loss : modest figures



PAKISTAN FLOODS 2022 Post-Disaster Needs Assessment

MAIN
REPORT



- ❑ Damages: USD 18 million of USD 14.9 billion
- ❑ Losses: USD 29 million of USD 15.2 billion
- ❑ Forestry: ~60% of environmental damages, and almost 99% of losses.
- ❑ Sindh Province accounts for 77% of total forest damages.
- ❑ Landslides/soil erosion: ~29% of environmental damages.
- ❑ Protected areas account for around 11% of overall damages

Environmental Recovery needs

- ❑ USD 160 million (USD 15.9 billion)
- ❑ Five-year environmental recovery strategy aligned with the "Living Indus Initiative" with an estimated cost of USD 1.8 billion

Three main components:

- ❑ Ecosystem-based adaption for integrated flood risk management (USD 805 million)
- ❑ Pollution reduction and waste management (USD 670 million)
- ❑ Strengthening environmental governance (USD 358 million)

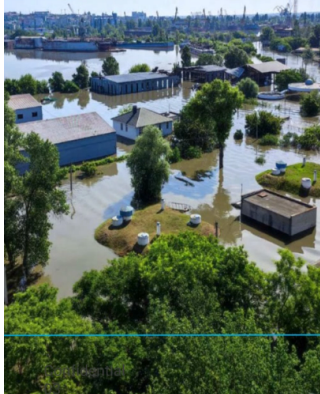
Example of a PDNA from the Khavkhova Dam Burst in Ukraine:

Ukraine Khavkhova Dam Burst : Disaster Effects - Downstream



POST-DISASTER NEEDS ASSESSMENT

2023 Kakhovka Dam Disaster, Ukraine



- Around **620 km²** of downstream land flooded
- The flooding altered river morphology, & **sediment transport** led to a sediment plume in the Black Sea
- **Surface water contamination** in downstream and increased biological oxygen demand in the Black Sea identified
- **54 potential hotspots** out of 192 hazardous sites identified; release of 150 tons of machine oil reported with contamination concern from pesticide and fertilizers;
- **75 protected areas** and **11294 ha of forested areas** are affected



Comments and questions included:

- **Elisa Calliari (Denmark)** recognised the value of PDNAs in collecting important data and inquired whether it is being used to understand the underlying drivers and root causes of disasters.
- **Friederike Elisabeth Eppen (France)** stressed the significance of humanitarian aid actors responding to extreme weather events and addressing loss and damage in a complementary and non-duplicative manner. She highlighted that data collected

through PDNAs can inform and enrich national response systems, leading to more effective action.

- **Tamim Alothimin (Saudi Arabia):** Highlighted that attributing some disasters to climate change while excluding others can lead to confusion and complications.
- **Mohammed Hafijul Islam Khan (Bangladesh):** Highlighted the concern that while the PDNAs are useful to assess loss and damage soon after a disaster they do not necessarily allow for assessment of slow onset processes associated with sudden onset events. Giving the example of how a cyclone may lead to saline intrusion which has slow long term impacts or how a flood may damage school infrastructure leading to a loss of education in the long term.
- **Hafiza Humaira Javaid (Pakistan):** Highlighted that the 2022 Pakistan floods caused economic loss and damage of over 30 billion USD and displaced 33 million people and damaged infrastructure. "Roads, highways and schools were damaged, education institutions, colleges, universities were damaged and people were displaced. And now still we are in recovery phase."
- **Paulette Bynoe (Guyana):** Highlighted that the PDNA methodology does not really delve into the root causes of the disaster / loss and damage. Asked to what extent, if any, would other methodologies be considered that perhaps provide a little bit more in depth information related directly to the root causes? Making the suggestion of vulnerability analysis, which would consider the issues of exposure, sensitivity and capacity. And raised the concern that "we're talking about non economic losses as well, is there any opportunity to perhaps talk to people so you have some sort of dialogue with those who are affected?".
- **Friederike Elisabeth Eppen (France):** Highlighted that other sources like the UNDRR tracking system for slow onset events.
- **Ashley Codner (representing SIDS):** Shared that Jamaica was recently impacted by a Category 4 hurricane, and confirmed that the importance of the PDNA tool in recovery efforts and national planning. "Jamaica is often affected by hydrometeorological events, and following these events, my agency conducts this process well. We coordinate this PDNA process, and we've been able to use information from previous events to inform national policies and generally improve strategies to help Jamaica build back better and promote sustainable development across various ministries, departments, and agencies."
- **Responses from Rita Missal (UNDP), included:**
 - The result of the PDNA assessment methodology is an event centric response plan of five to seven years that will help developing countries recover.
 - The plan could include looking at the risk profile of the country, of which

usually the starting point of any assessment is to understand what were the root causes and then based on that do the assessment without looking backward at the basic root causes.

- UNDP, UNDRR and WMO are working together closely on the Loss and Damage tracking system.

We then heard a report back from **Camila Minerva of Dominican Republic / Small Island Developing States (SIDS)** on the [first annual high level dialogue of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage](#) (see also a short video [here](#)) which took place alongside the IMF / World Bank Spring meetings on the 25th of April. Key takeaways from the report back included:

- Camila Minerva of Dominican Republic / Small Island Developing States (SIDS) represented the ExCom in her role as co-chair.
- The dialogue brought together a wide range of stakeholders including all three loss and damaged bodies under the Convention (The FRLD, the Santiago Network and ExCom) as well as many UN agencies, climate finance and institutions and all of the regional development banks, some insurance and risk pools, foundations and civil society organisations.
- It opened with high level interventions emphasising the existential urgency of addressing loss and damage and the importance of translating a shared vision into concrete collective action.
- There were two thematic roundtables, structured discussions, including the one Camila Minerva participated in focused on strategic partnership and enhanced responses.
- There was a call for strong consensus on the need for deeper coordination and more agile and accessible support for vulnerable countries calls for greater innovations and simplified access procedures.
- There was a real recognition of the need for anticipatory and preventative action and for responses to be locally led and inclusive, particularly for Indigenous People, women, children and communities at the front lines of climate change and there was a reinforcement of the importance of acting across the full spectrum of loss and damage from averting, minimising and addressing.
- Camila Minerva highlighted the ExCom's work on joint programming alignment and joined the call for enhanced coordination and coherence and highlighted the WIM's function to strengthen dialogue, coordination and synergies among relevant stakeholders and our experience promoting such collaboration.
- Camila Minerva communicated that the WIM has a standing agenda item on collaboration with the entities that fund the funding arrangements and how during this agenda item the ExCom engage regularly with the GCF and the GEF and how

the ExCom has been engaging with new Institutions like the Central Emergency Response Fund and the Pacific Resilience Facility how this has been very useful to exchange information on how these organisations are working across the landscape of loss and damage.

- Camila Minerva also assured that the ExCom stands ready to extend this practise across the Loss and Damage funding arrangements to further promote alignment and synergies in the entities respective mandates to work on loss and damage globally in terms of a commitment for innovation and learning.
- Camila Minerva highlighted the power of knowledge mobilisation that the expert groups of the ExCom have already demonstrated in generating, understanding and evaluating relevant policy options on averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage and how the Fund and the funding arrangement more broadly could leverage this knowledge to translate funding into tangible benefits in developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.
- Camila Minerva also announced that the ExCom is working currently in developing the BTR guidelines and how this work will support countries who wish to report on loss and damage and how the ExCom believe that this an opportunity for the Fund and funding arrangements to benefit from this work as it might help in identifying standards for tracking support as well as funding gaps, especially in the most vulnerable network.
- There was significant interest from participants of the HLD in understanding how to engage further with the ExCom and how to continue building a real loss and damage community and how the future of the high level dialogue might continue to be a space for actual coordination.
- In terms of next steps, the FRLD Secretary will produce a summary report which will feed into their reporting to COP 30 / CMA7 and inform the preparations for the 2026 HLD dialogue which is envisioned to be a bit more action oriented.
- Camila Minerva stressed that the ExCom is well placed to continue to offer strategic and technical value, particularly in aligning knowledge generation with operational delivery and I really look forward to seeing how the ExCom will continue to guide this participation in the future implementation.

The floor was then opened for comments:

- **Kulthoum Motsumi (Botswana):** Suggested a decision point regarding further engagement with the FRLD and inviting the co-chairs of ExComm to hold a meeting with the co-chairs of the SNLD, as well as the board of the FRLD, in order to promote coordination and coherence among the bodies. Suggested making a decision to invite the board and the director of the Fund to present their work plan and discuss how to collaborate further. Stressed that it will be important for the ExCom to have a focal point to the FRLD.

- **Mohammed Hafijul Islam Khan (Bangladesh):** Suggested that the ExCom focal point should be facilitated to attend FRLD Board meetings and report back to the ExCom regularly.
- **Stella Brozek-Everaert (European Union), a member of a group of champions:** Supported the suggestion made by Kulthoum. Called to focus on the FRLD at ExCom 23 and suggested making an invitation to the Executive Director of the FRLD and also supported the idea of having focal points.
- **Friederike Elisabeth Eppen (France):** Support the idea of inviting the FRLD. Additionally, suggested maybe another external input that would refer to adaptive social protection.
- **Lyndsay (observer):** Highlighted that Camilla's updates stress the existential urgency that we are facing, the need for deeper coordination and agile support to vulnerable communities, and for participatory and preventative action, including ensuring participation of women, Indigenous Peoples and other vulnerable communities. She also connected Camilla's updates to the IPCC's findings in the [Six Assessment Report](#) (AR6) "we refer to this as rights based approaches or human rights based approaches and we stress the need to ground these rights based approaches not only in mitigation and adaptation, but actually critical to our loss and damage assessments and rebuilding."

Item 13. Collaboration with the Advisory Board of the Santiago network

This session focused on an exchange between the ExCom members and Santiago Network [Advisory Board members](#) based upon the following guiding questions:

- Q1. How can both bodies mutually support information sharing to external stakeholders? What joint communications activities can be envisaged by the two bodies (joint events, joint engagement on communication channels, joint publications/newsletters/updates, etc.)?
- Q2. How can the knowledge products produced by ExCom (taking into account new/updated Plans of Action of Expert Groups) and Santiago network optimize resources and support activities in line with existing mandates?
- Q3. In view of updating the membership and Plan of Action of ExCom's Action & Support Expert Group (ASEG), what activities can be envisaged by ASEG that facilitate technical assistance delivery from the Santiago network? How can ExCom's knowledge products build on experience gathered by the Santiago network as it starts delivering technical assistance?

A number of Santiago Network Advisory Board members joined virtually. They included: Alpha Kaloga (Guinea / Africa), Tetet Lauron (Representative of the women and gender constituency), Idy Niang (Senegal / LDCs). Whilst the ExCom representatives to the Santiago Network in the room included Angela Rivera and Camila Minerva.

Comments and responses included:

Friederike Elisabeth Eppen (France):

- Stressed the need to be very clear on what the different mandates and functions of the ExCom and Santiago Network are. The need to find also ways how practical knowledge gained by the OBNEs that make up the membership of the Santiago Network can feed into the production of knowledge products generated under the ExCom and how knowledge product of the ExCom must be designed to be useful to the OBNEs and also the liaisons of the Santiago Network.
- Highlighted that the ExCom is currently developing a survey to receive feedback of its existing knowledge products and how to design future products of the ExCom (or both bodies) to be more tailored to the needs of developing countries. Suggested that the survey could go out to members of the Santiago Network and the ExCom's liaisons to the network.
- Proposed in agreement with the new co-gender focal point Paulette Bynoe (Guyana) another decision point on gender with the idea that the Santiago Network and the ExCom create and endorse a joint gender strategy by COP 31. Allowing time for feedback from liaisons and/or from OBNEs that could feed into this gender strategy to be developed jointly. "It is crucially important to both knowledge products generated and technical assistance provided by the ExCom and Santiago network, respectively."

Alpha Kaloga (Guinea / Africa):

- Stressed that the Santiago Network and the ExCom have different mandates and while it is important to enhance coordination and coordination, it is very important also to ensure that these different mandates are not overlapping and everybody is doing its fair share of the loss and damage architecture.
- The ExCom primarily provides high level technical guidance through thematic expert groups, the Santiago Network is mandated to respond directly to countries' specific technical assistance needs and to catalyse them through OBNEs.
- Close coordination with ExCom remains important but the SNLD must maintain a distinct stream of knowledge production to fully meet its mandate of facilitating demand driven technical assistance.
- Santiago Network knowledge products such as case studies, toolkits should be designed to be practical, context specific and action oriented, supporting countries in real time. These outputs will be often informed by direct engagement between countries in the Santiago Network.

- The ExCom and the SNLD can enhance information sharing by aligning their respective processes to produce and disseminate current and user friendly oriented knowledge and jointly identifying priority themes based on country needs, and the sharing of technical expertise.
- The ExCom and SNLD should use each other's communications channels and networks to maximise engagement with the development and dissemination of knowledge products.
- The knowledge product of the ExCom developed under its updated plan of action and those of the Santiago network can optimise resource usage and maximise impact by fostering strategic complementary. The ExCom products will offer in-depth technical guides rooted in thematic expertise, whilst the Santiago network captures real time country needs and good practices that need to be promoted.
- The action and support group of the ExCom can play a critical role in mapping and promoting access to loss and damage finance, filling the gap between technical assistance and loss and damage response.

Elisa Calliari (Denmark):

- The ExCom should find a way to bring the Santiago Network into its discussions. E.g. by bringing some members of the Santiago Network, the secretariat, or both. "Their input would be essential in developing our products. For example, Alpha mentioned case studies and toolkits; perhaps this is something we can work on together."
- There are already some overlaps between the ExCom and Santiago network as many OBNEs are part of the ExCom's expert groups. However, it would be beneficial to identify practical activities they can do together. E.g. developing technical guides on a number of topics and organising webinars to ensure that people engage with and eventually use them. "So, perhaps we could organize a co-branded event with the Santiago Network to guarantee that what we produce as knowledge products does not remain confined to this space but is actively used in the real world."

Camila Minerva of Dominican Republic / Small Island Developing States (SIDS):

- Highlighted the idea of joint communication and advocacy outreach. "There is an opportunity to build on each other's efforts, avoid duplication, and create cohesive messaging. Both arms of the WIM play a role in this."
- Stressed that "it is clear that not everyone understands what we mean when we refer to the ExCom and the SNLD and how we are both part of the WIM. This lack of understanding exists even among those who are very close to us."
- "There is much to be done in terms of building our identity and being clear in our communication so that others in the landscape can also recognise and see us as part

of a whole. I agree with Alpha that the SNLD and the ExCom have distinct mandates, but we are working together under the WIM.”

- The ExCom has gathered many lessons learned in producing knowledge products, which can also be highlighted in ExCom communications with loss and damage focal points and Santiago Network contact points.
- Much of the discussion during the WIM review, which will continue in June, has centered around how the ExCom ensures that they are reaching out to and hearing from the loss and damage contact points. “How are we responding to their needs?” This question is being addressed in the Santiago Network—how are we ensuring that we receive technical assistance requests, and how are we engaging with them while thinking of solutions? This engagement is also taking place within the Excom. However, in that context, while recognizing that the ExCom may already have difficulty reaching some individuals, how can they design strategies to connect with them and strengthen their ability both to access knowledge already produced by the Excom and to prepare technical assistance requests? They need to know that they now have access to the Santiago Network and that they can engage with it.
- Stressed the need to leverage ExCom expert groups and the network of members from the Santiago Network. “Many of these organizations are already involved in both spaces, but the key idea is building a community around loss and damage.”
- Suggested giving members of ExCom expert groups the floor to express how they envision their roles. “We can guide that in line with our mandate under the convention, providing them with the basis they need to amplify their work on loss and damage and actually reach the most vulnerable countries.”
- The ASEG has an important role to play in mapping and mobilizing support. “Many of the questions being asked in discussions about the fundamental issues and the Santiago Network revolve around where these initiatives are, where the gaps exist, who is already there, and what knowledge is available about efforts to fill these gaps. I believe this is an area where the ASEG can contribute significantly within this new landscape, promoting coordination and coherence between the Santiago Network and the FRLD.”

Tetet Lauron (Representative of the women and gender constituency):

- Stressed that the ExCom and Santiago Network should maintain distinct identities and function.
- Encouraged both the Santiago Network and ExCom to share each other's communications through their respective channels, enhancing information flow.
- Suggested alignment of stakeholders in both bodies, by encouraging members of ExCom thematic expert groups to apply to be OBNEs.
- Highlighted that the ExCom should continue producing knowledge products and technical guides, while the Santiago Network should focus on implementation,

action, support and generating case studies to inform the ExCom's work by identifying needs and capacity gaps.

- The Santiago Network can help identify capacity gaps and suggest topics for discussions within the ExCom to guide the development of knowledge products and technical guides.
- The ASEG can act as a liaison between the Santiago Network, the ExCom and the FRLD, incorporating the Santiago Network's insights into the ExCom's action-oriented guidance and leveraging the Santiago Network's initial work on defining funding arrangements.

Mohammed Hafijul Islam Khan (Bangladesh):

- Proposed joint sessions between the ExCom and the Advisory Board of Santiago Network, along with back-to-back meetings at least once a year, aim to foster coordination, as well as at least one formal co-chair level meeting each year, starting from SB 62, which is an important moment as there will be a review the WIM and focus on coherence in terms of policy and coordination in terms of institutional structure.
- Emphasised that the ExCom provides policy guidance, while the Santiago Network catalyses technical assistance and that these bodies should work together to ensure complementarity of activities, such as the Santiago Network actively implementing ExCom's knowledge products at the national level.
- Urged coordination, coherence and complementarity between the WIM and the FRLD, emphasising the need for the FRLD to listen to the needs identified by the ExCom and Santiago Network, particularly concerning vulnerable countries' readiness to access funding.
- Underscored that the Santiago Network must identify the needs of vulnerable countries with policy guidance of ExCom.
- Proposed that the Santiago Network bring the technical guide produced by ExCom on mainstreaming displacement within national planning processes to Bangladesh, offering them the technical assistance necessary to incorporate displacement considerations into their national planning; highlighting that this is what complementarity should look like.
- "The FRLD Board meeting has already commenced the startup phase and we will soon disburse between 5 to 20 million USD. We need to identify community needs. I should clarify that vulnerable countries like Bangladesh are not prepared to request 20 million USD without first understanding what we need to address loss and damage. We need to assess our needs and comprehend the situation. The Santiago Network can help identify those needs with policy guidance from ExCom. This is how we ensure coordination, coherence and complementarity."

Manuela Glass, BMZ (from Santiago Network Advisory Board):

- Proposed that the focus should be on how the ExCom and Santiago Network can work together for mutual benefit and deliver actionable items to vulnerable communities, especially in LDCs and SIDS.
- Stressed that accessibility of information is crucial, including considering translation into various languages relevant to the Santiago Network, especially now that we have decided on regional presence.
- Stressed that incorporating the knowledge and firsthand experiences of OBNEs is essential for developing effective and implementable knowledge products. "Additionally, we should aim to create knowledge products that are actionable and lead to implementation at the country and local levels."
- Supported the idea of developing a gender strategy and further suggested that both the Santiago Network and the ExCom discuss the deliverables that should emerge from the gender strategy and, in particular, actionable items that could benefit both the Santiago Network's implementation and the ExCom as a whole.

James Thonjo (Kenya):

- Highlighted confusion regarding the specific roles and responsibilities of the ExCom and the Santiago Network, leading to potential overlap and duplication of effort, particularly in supporting countries.
- The Santiago Network should focus on providing direct technical assistance to countries on the ground. At the same time, the ExCom should concentrate on facilitating access to frameworks at a high level and guiding knowledge products development.
- The Santiago Network's direct work with countries positions them to advise the ExCom's workstreams and provide practical inputs based on real-world experiences.
- Strongly advocated for a clear, agreed-upon division of labour, defining the limits of each body's (ExCom and Santiago Network) function to avoid confusion for countries requesting technical assistance and support.
- Suggested that the ExCom should produce the knowledge products, using the practical examples from the Santiago Network. Otherwise, there would be unnecessary double work.

Angela Rivera (Colombia), co-chair of the Santiago Network, reacted to the comments raised by everyone.

- Highlighted that there was convergence in the points raised, including the importance of the Santiago Network and ExCom engaging with expert groups, maintaining regular communications and joint communication strategies, holding joint meetings between the co-chairs of the Santiago Network Advisory Board and the ExCom, among others.

- Stressed that the Santiago Network should prioritise delivering technical assistance over producing knowledge products. However, "we should identify what knowledge the Santiago Network can develop to facilitate access to information for addressing loss and damage."
- Underscored that the Santiago Network can play a significant role by providing knowledge and information about successful case studies related to the technical assistance they offer. "For example, it would be beneficial to create a knowledge product that explains what the Santiago Network is and how individuals can apply for its assistance, as not everyone is familiar with it,"
- Supported the ideas on the need for draft guidance on national loss and damage plans, stating, "It's crucial that we clarify how to approach our NDCs, identify our needs assessments and work on loss and damage at the national level."
- Proposed that the ExCom initiates the development of draft guidance on national loss and damage plans in collaboration with the Santiago Network. This initiative should be considered for ExCom 24, aiming to finalise the guidance in time for COP 31. As part of this process, the ExCom should agree to develop and endorse an outline for the guidance during ExCom 23, identifying its key elements, scope and linkages to relevant national processes.

Ana Luisa Aguilar Candanedo (Panama / GRULAC):

- Suggested that the ExCom provide thematic guidance to the SNLD to support the development and prioritization of knowledge areas, as indicated in the five-year rolling work plan, which is also part of the functions of the Santiago Network.
- "Santiago Network can already take advantage of all the products that have been developed over the years to target technical assistance and knowledge dissemination. This can be done in coordination to directly respond to country needs. We could also leverage the opportunity presented by the ASEG to develop a joint action plan to effectively deliver the requested support."
- Emphasised that this is not about who produces the knowledge or who leads it. It's about ensuring that countries, especially the most vulnerable ones, have access to the right knowledge at the right time and in the right form to address loss and damage related to the escalating impacts of climate change.

Kulthoum Motsumi (Botswana):

- Reiterated that the Santiago Network and ExCom have distinct but complementary roles and mandates, requiring clear identities to enhance collaboration.
- Stressed that close collaboration with ASEG is crucial to increase complementarity, with suggested representation of the Santiago Network within ASEG. "We have representation of the ExCom in the Santiago Network through the advisory board members. But I think on the ASEG side, we could consider having a process where we have some representation of the Santiago Network as well through the work that

we do on action and support, because that's where we actually see real complementarity."

- Underscored that joint communication is important and should emphasise the distinct identities and complementary roles of the Santiago Network and ExCom, especially in knowledge products.
- The Santiago Network can utilise ExCom's knowledge products to inform its technical assistance, providing feedback to ExCom for developing more relevant products.

Stella Brozek-Everaert (European Union), co-chair of Santiago Network Advisory Board, reacting to the comments raised by different speakers, highlighted that there is a convergence around: 1. collaborating on communication and outreach. She added that the ExCom is organising the consultation on the BTR guidelines we are working on at the SB 62 session. It would be wonderful to share an invitation to this event with the Santiago Network liaisons and also request the Santiago Network to communicate about it so that we can extend our reach. 2. Promoting the communication channels to share the information that ExCom produces on the Santiago Network website on their channels and vice versa. This is a concrete way of moving forward. 3. Encouraging expert groups and a roster of experts to apply to become the experts who are on our expert groups and the roster of experts to become OBNEs of the Santiago Network and vice versa. 4. She supported the idea of implementing a gender strategy.

She further

- Emphasized the need to build synergies and feedback between the two bodies to enhance knowledge production, focusing on serving the end-users effectively.
- Highlighted the potential for ASEG to help countries understand their access to resources and navigate the new landscape, possibly by creating a product that outlines these resources.
- Supported the idea of developing a knowledge product to map out various funding arrangements and initiatives related to loss and damage, which can help in understanding available support.
- Supported the collaboration between ExCom and the Santiago Network to develop national loss and damage plans, ensuring they align with language and guidance from the FRLD for coherence.
- Addressed the need for coherence among the ExCom, Santiago Network and FRLD, with proposals for back-to-back meetings and ongoing communication to foster collaborations.

Adoption of pending decisions

Following an intense discussion, on the last day of the meeting. ExCom members were unable to reach a consensus on the decision points for agenda item 13. As a result, they could not adopt the decision document for ExCom 22.

DAY 2

The webcast for day two is [here](#) and a revised schedule of work is [here](#).

Agenda Item 5. The preparation of biennial transparency reports (BTRs) voluntary guidelines

Under this agenda item, the ExCom was expected to review the advancements made in drafting the voluntary guidelines to offer additional guidance as needed (find the annotated outline [here](#)). The ExCom was further tasked to discuss the details of the stakeholder consultation to take place at SB 62, including possible agenda of the event.

An overview of the advancements achieved since ExCom 21 was shared by Kulthoum Motsumi and Elisa Calliari who represented the [group of champions](#) created at ExCom 21 who are tasked with advancing this work intersessionally (i.e. between meetings). They indicated that the group is on track to deliver a high-quality output in advance of the 30th Conference of Parties (COP 30).

Context



- As part of the outcome of the first GST, the CMA requested the ExCom to prepare voluntary guidelines for enhancing the collection and management of data and information to inform the preparation of the BTRs.
- ExCom 21 agreed on an outline for the voluntary guidelines, including a process of participative consultation and review, aiming to finalize the guidelines in advance of COP 30.
- ExCom 21 established a group of champions to take the lead in managing the process for preparing the voluntary guidelines.
- ExCom 21: experts from thematic expert groups volunteered to lead the preparation of the BTRs voluntary guidelines



Report back on intersessional work

- Call for contributions in December 2024 to invite additional experts to take part in the core drafting team
- Core drafting team composed of:
 - three experts from the NELs expert group
 - three experts from TEG-CRM
 - three experts from TFD
- Annotated outline developed and available on ExCom 22 webpage
- Discussions on the annotations led to some delays relative to the timeline
- SB 62 ExCom side event to focus on the BTR stakeholder consultation to gather feedback from Parties



Our key takeaways from the presentation include:

- The guidelines are being developed by experts following a call for contributions issued after ExCom 21;
- The approach is to offer a menu of approaches that countries can choose from when they want to report on different actions and responses to loss and damage, rather than be prescriptive. There are four different ways countries can select to report:
 - The first is based on the [compendium of comprehensive risk management \(CRM\)](#), presented yesterday by the TEG-CRM and the framing contained within that.
 - The second way to frame responses that was included is Article 8.4 of the [Paris Agreement](#) (see page 12. This includes:
 - Early warning systems;
 - Emergency preparedness;
 - Slow onset events;
 - Events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage;
 - Comprehensive risk assessment and management;
 - Risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions;
 - Non-economic losses; and;

- Resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems.
 - The third is the possibility of reporting based on a risk-based approach.
 - The fourth is the avert, minimize, and address framing of Loss and Damage.
- The champion group decided, with the ExCom's concerns, to focus the planned ExCom event at SB 62 on stakeholder consultations for the BTR guidelines with the aim of presenting the first draft and gathering feedback from Parties.

The session then opened for comments, focused on gathering feedback from the champions, ExCom members and observers on the following questions:

- Is there any feedback or questions regarding the [annotated outline](#) of the voluntary guidelines that is uploaded on the website?
- What is the timeframe for the final product? For example, do we roll over to 2026, considering that many parties have already submitted their first BTR of the first set, or should we aim to make it available by COP 30? This means that a near-final version will need to be endorsed at ExCom 23, which is in September.
- Do you have any inputs regarding the agenda structure and potential speakers for the SB 62 ExCom event on the BTR status stakeholder consultation?

Points for consideration



- Questions or feedback on the annotated outline of the voluntary guidelines.
- Timeframe for the final product, either:
 - Roll over to 2026; or
 - Aim to make available by COP 30 (meaning a near-to-final version will have to be endorsed by ExCom 23).
- Any inputs for agenda, structure or speakers for the SB 62 ExCom event on the BTR stakeholder consultation.



Some of the feedback provided included:

- **Stella Brozek-Everaert (European Union), a member of a group of champions:**
 - Acknowledged delays but stresses the importance of a thorough process to ensure a useful and practical tool for countries, timeline should be clearly defined.

- Considered delivering the final product by COP 30 or in 2026, weighing the benefits of showcasing progress versus ensuring a high-quality, translated, and readily distributable product. "It is crucial that we provide something of good quality that is actually helpful to countries and can be used as a practical tool for their next reporting."
- Highlighted the importance of consulting with countries that have reported on loss and damage to learn from their experiences and challenges in the first round and use of these cases at an event for the SB 62.
- Emphasised that "providing a high-quality product is key, rather than rushing to complete it before the next ExCom meeting. Nonetheless, with COP 30 approaching, it might be beneficial for us to showcase that we have delivered on the mandate from the GST decision and have made progress on this work"
- Urged ExCom 22 to provide clear and specific guidance to the experts regarding deliverables and timelines.
- **Tessa Kelly (Australia):** expressed her gratitude to the champions and experts working on the guidelines, commending the state of the annotated outline:
 - While prioritising quality, Tessa emphasised the need to demonstrate progress by COP 30, suggesting a preliminary output while acknowledging further finalisation is needed, with an aim to complete the product early 2026.
 - Stressed the importance of advance communication regarding the ExCom's SB 62 event to ensure participation from individuals directly involved in preparing BTRs, not just negotiators.
 - Asked about any prior analysis of last year's BTRs, specifically regarding countries reporting on loss and damage, and its incorporation into the current guidelines.
- **Tamim Alothimin (Saudi Arabia):**
 - Expressed concerns regarding the draft voluntary guideline, emphasising the need for alignment with the [Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines](#) (MPGs) for the [enhanced transparency framework](#) (ETF) of the Paris Agreement. Argued against providing a "menu of options" for countries, suggesting a general guideline instead, allowing nations to adapt it to their specific circumstances as per the MPGs.
 - Highlighted that the guideline should align with, not complement, the MPGs, avoiding the creation of new mandates or prescriptive language, particularly on sectoral or thematic approaches and questioned the use of new terms like "loss and damage profiles," advocating for consistency with MPGs language.

- Stressed the importance of financial support reporting aligning with the ETF, focusing on finance needed and received and avoiding emphasis on legal aspects of institutional arrangements.
- **James Thonjo (Kenya):**
 - Reminded that the BTRs is voluntary and emphasised that ExCom should not be too prescriptive as it may limit national actors from expressing the realities of loss and damage.
 - Requested to redraft the document, emphasising to focus on loss and damage in accordance with Article 8 of the Paris Agreement and stressed that ExCom need to guide parties to separate loss and damage from climate adaptation.
 - Highlighted that voluntary guidelines need to reflect national context and climate circumstances and underscored that examples of climate impacts should be broadened beyond just slow onset and extreme events.
- **Friederike Elisabeth Eppen (France)** requested to include experts on slow-onset events in voluntary guidelines and highlighted that using disaster databases bears the risk of including damages that are not related to climate change; therefore, the document should clarify that not all recorded impacts result from increased hazards.
- **Mohammed Hafijul Islam Khan (Bangladesh)**
 - Commented that the voluntary guide intends to enhance the data collection management system at the national level, which is also meant to inform the BTR. Added that the system would assist in requesting financial resources for the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, as well as technical assistance from the Santiago Network.
 - Proposed to assess the current state of the institutional structure specifically involved in data collection, data management, and dissemination. Highlighted the importance of contact points and liaisons for the Santiago Network and suggested organising a side event at COP 30 and inviting relevant stakeholders to provide further input on the final draft of the voluntary guidelines.
- **Stella Brozek-Everaert (European Union)**
 - Welcomed the need for ExCom to guide countries, as many countries focus on reporting hazards compared to activities and institutional arrangements. Supported sticking with the MPG language and stressed having different approaches just for the countries to be able to frame what they're doing when they report. Reminded that the language used was agreed in the last ExCom meeting, including the wording on flexibility, the wording on the menu of options, the wording on hazards and the structure

- **Angela Rivera from Colombia, who is also part of a group of champions, addressed the comments raised and highlighted that:**
 - There is a need to address and reflect different viewpoints on a "support element" within the guidelines, urging participants to review the outline and provide feedback.
 - The aim is to create a guidance document for diverse reporting approaches, not a rigid or negotiated text, understanding loss and damage reporting is still evolving.
 - Guidelines should reflect existing national approaches to loss and damage reporting and avoid being overly prescriptive to ensure broad applicability and agreement.
 - To have the guidelines ready for COP 30, immediate collaborative effort between champions and members is needed to finalise the outline during the current session, followed by discussion with experts. While urgency is recognized, substance shouldn't be sacrificed for speed, ensuring the final product is useful and relevant for future reporting
- **Ana Luisa Aguilar Candanedo (Panama / GRULAC):** Supported keeping the menu options for approaches to dealing with loss and damage so that countries like hers can recognize that this is part of their work and how to approach it. She also wanted to see this reflected in other BTRs to understand how other countries are dealing with this. "In the end, it's essential to make it comparable art of the BTR is to demonstrate the progress made in different areas."
 - Also called for a more specific approach on Section 5.2 where a reference to Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable groups primarily talks about administrative units. "Instead, I encourage changing the term to "groups," as it makes a difference. In my country, for example, we have Afro-descendant communities and other groups, so I would like to see that reflected."
- **Animesh Kumar (UNDRR):**
 - Highlighted that paragraph 115 of the MPG has been the basis for the basic structure of the outline, including the information that has also been cited, including both observed and projected impacts and risks.
 - Called to advance the guides further in time for SB 62, to workshop stakeholder consultation. "By "workshopping," I mean using the structure of the annotated outline to possibly form breakout groups within the consultation to get more specific suggestions on how the parties, in particular, view the usability of the information. We could include the loss and damage contact points and the Santiago Network liaisons, with 20

countries so far identified, so that they can definitely be there and provide their practical advice.”

- Suggested the ExCom prepare for COP 30, and finalize the guidelines by ExCom 23. Suggested that the ExCom consider launching the voluntary guidelines as a consultative version for COP 30, which can then be further refined based on the experience gained through the first round of reporting using the voluntary guidelines.
- **Rita Misal (UNDP):** Highlighted that some countries like Vanuatu and Indonesia, have already done a significant amount of reporting on addressing loss and damage and that the ExCom should draw on what has already been reported by different countries.
- **UNEP:** Volunteer to support work on the guide.
- **UNICEF:** Volunteered to support the work on BTR guidelines and share our resources like CCRI and CCRI-DRM.

At the close of the session, the Co-Chairs suggested that the champions of the BTR guidelines engage with those members who provided strong feedback in the afternoon to determine the next steps.

Agenda Item 6. How the latest climate science can inform policy making

In accordance with the guidance from the CMA 3 decision, it is recommended that ExCom consider adding a standing item to the agenda for regular meetings. This item would address how the latest climate science can inform policy-making. At ExCom 21, the decision was made to focus on the intersection of climate and health. In line with this, ExCom has made arrangements for external speakers to inform its work on enhancing knowledge, coherence, action and support related to health, particularly in the context of loss and damage in developing countries. The speakers included:

- Ms. Paula Ribeiro Prist, Senior Programme Coordinator for the Forest and [Grasslands Unit at IUCN](#), presented a scientific perspective on the latest developments concerning the climate-health-ecosystem services nexus; her slides are accessible [here](#).
- Ms. Kristie Ebi, a Professor at the Center for Health and the Global Environment at the University of Washington, presented on the impacts that biodiversity loss and the degradation of ecosystem services have on health and human well-being; her slides are available [here](#).

Following their presentations, the ExCom members and observers provided their feedback. Our key takeaways include:

Elisa Calliari (Denmark) appreciated the focus on actionable responses presented in both speakers:

- Noted that her key takeaway is the need to integrate health considerations, particularly mental health, across the various expert groups' work related to climate change adaptation.
- Highlighted that mental health aspects have been somewhat overlooked in the climate adaptation field compared to direct physical health impacts.
- Suggested exploring how mental health can be addressed within ExCom expert groups, including the TDF and slow-onset events (SOEs), and how it relates to issues such as loss of identity.

Friederike Elisabeth Eppen (France) underscored the importance of a holistic approach, recognising the interconnectedness of biodiversity, water, food, health, and climate change and questions the lack of focus on gender in the presentations and emphasizes the need to disaggregate sex data and consider gender identity/roles when assessing health impacts.

Stella Brozek-Everaert (European Union) highlighted the topic not previously heavily discussed within the ExCom. She suggested integrating this work into existing plans of action, potentially through the NELs expert group.

Ashley Codner (representing SIDS)

- Acknowledged the significant impact of heat on SIDS economies, which often rely on natural resource exploitation and outdoor labor.
- Appreciated the concrete solutions presented, but questioned the extent to which the research considered the unique social, environmental and economic contexts of SIDS and Least Developed Countries (LDCs).
- Pointed out disparities between regions like North America and SIDS regarding climate, healthcare resources and healthcare systems and asked how these were factored into the actionable items.

Kulthoum Motsumi (Botswana): Emphasised the health sector's need to address the impacts of climate change and expressed her support for integrating this work into future plans of the ExCom. She pointed out that the presentations focused on adaptation, and since ExCom is loss and damage-centered, there is a need to better understand the issues related to averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage.

Agrafena Kotova, Facilitative Working Group of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP): stressed that Indigenous people and local communities are crucial for safeguarding ecosystems such as Arctic sea ice, the Amazon rainforest, and the Pacific reefs, which are acutely exposed to climate-driven biodiversity losses that undermine food security and human health, vulnerable to climate change.

Lorenzo Guadagno (Platform on Disaster Displacement) indicated that TFD has undertaken relevant work addressing current issues, presenting collaborative opportunities

for product development and evidence generation in subsequent phases. Projects have explored the occupational health of migrants and health risks faced by displaced individuals, highlighting displacement and migration as significant drivers of health impacts. This adds vulnerability to analyses and responses. He further mentioned that displacement is not only a consequence of hazards but also influences how hazards impact communities, notably through reduced access to healthcare and stressed that future collaboration, possibly via the TFD, could be facilitated with technical experts in these areas.

Le-Anne Roper (UNDRR): Highlighted UNDRR's contributions relevant to the ExCom's considerations; UNDRR collaborated with WHO to develop guidance on integrating disease outbreaks and health strengthening into disaster risk management. This resource can inform future efforts on health integration. Additionally, UNDRR offers a Nature-Based Solutions Toolkit for integrated disaster reduction and climate change adaptation planning, which incorporates health considerations, supports countries in streamlining integration efforts, and can safeguard health-related aspects within the loss and damage landscape.

Tessa Kelly (Australia): Raised a point regarding the disproportionate focus on developed countries in terms of heat impact, inquiring about the availability of information and data concerning the effects of extreme heat in developing countries, and noting a perceived lack of such information.

In addressing the comments, **Ms. Paula Ribeiro Prist, Senior Programme Coordinator for the Forest and Grasslands Unit at IUCN** highlighted that:

- The assessment found limited studies comprehensively examining health with consideration of multiple interconnected elements, specifically a lack of focus on the gender aspect within a nexus lens.
- They selected over 70 response options intentionally to ensure applicability across diverse perspectives, regions, and economies, providing options that fit various contexts.
- The response options encompass more than adaptation strategies and also include options relevant to loss and damage, as detailed in Chapter 5 of the Nexus assessment.

Ms. Kristie Ebi, a Professor at the Center for Health and the Global Environment at the University of Washington, responded that:

- The field of climate change and health has been historically underfunded, leading to knowledge gaps in areas like gender and regional impacts.
- Wellcome (formerly Wellcome Trust) is making a significant investment in climate and health research, with a focus on low and middle-income countries.
- While specific studies on certain demographics (e.g., gender) may be lacking, there is an understanding of how climate change affects vulnerable populations.

- The field examines both the short-term shocks of extreme weather and the long-term stresses of changing weather patterns, including their societal impacts like migration and the geographic range of disease vectors.
- Researchers are aware of the need for more research and are working towards addressing the knowledge gaps.

At the close of the session, the Co-Chairs highlighted the emergence of possible decision points:

- The Secretariat has taken good notes of the conversations and inputs regarding the different perspectives the ExCom would like to hear in the series of presentations at ExCom 23.
- The ExCom could also consider aspects related to desertification and glacial retreat in connection to biodiversity and ecosystems.
- The proposed launcher was requested to integrate health and climate considerations.
- The ExCom can align future presentations with the plans for technical products.

Adoption of pending decisions, if any, for items 5-10 and 12

Returning to decision points on agenda items 1 to 12, the ExCom adopted the following decisions:

- **The ExCom members adopted the following decisions with no objections.**

(version 13 May 2025)

Item 2. Adoption of the agenda

1. The agenda was adopted as presented.

Item 3. Election of new co-chairs

2. ExCom elected Tessa Kelly and Mohammed Hafijul Islam Khan to serve as its Co-chairs for a term of one year.

Item 7. Work related to strategic workstream (a) on slow onset events

3. ExCom expressed its appreciation to the expert group on slow onset events for finalizing the technical guide on sea level rise and welcomed the plan to disseminate it through webinars.
4. ExCom reiterated the urgency of finalizing the technical guide on desertification and requested the expert group on slow onset events to explore possibilities for engaging additional experts to contribute to this work, including bringing regional representation, particularly from regions most affected by desertification.
5. ExCom noted the efforts to engage experts on glacial retreat to lead the work on developing the technical guide on glacial retreat.

Item 8. Work related to strategic workstream (b) on non-economic losses

6. ExCom took note of the progress made on the development of the second Plan of Action of the expert group on NELs, including the proposed new knowledge products, and requested the expert group to [take into account feedback and input received at ExCom 22 and](#) finalize the draft second Plan of Action for ExCom's endorsement by ExCom 23.
7. ExCom welcomed the progress made on the technical guide on averting, minimizing and addressing non-economic losses in the context of human mobility, jointly being developed by the expert group on NELs and TFD, and noted next steps with the view to finalizing it in advance of COP 30.

Item 9: Work related to strategic workstream (c) on comprehensive risk management approaches

8. ExCom welcomed the ongoing work on developing the TEG-CRM's Third Plan of Action, with a view to finalizing and endorsing it in advance of ExCom 23, taking into account feedback and input received at ExCom 22. ExCom took note of the information shared in the report back of TEG-CRM on the disaster tracking system, and requested TEG-CRM to take its utility into account in future activities.

[8.9. Excom expressed its appreciation to the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management for finalizing the Compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches volume 2](#)

Item 10: Work related to strategic workstream (d) on human mobility

- [10.](#) ExCom welcomed the progress on developing the technical guide for accessing finance for averting, minimizing and addressing the impacts of displacement.

[10.12.](#) The ExCom welcomed the progress made to date by the TFD on developing the TFD's 4th Plan of Action, with a view to finalizing and endorsing it in advance of ExCom 23, taking into account feedback and input received at ExCom 22.

Item 12 Cross-cutting activities of the second five-year rolling workplan

- [11.13.](#) ExCom invited the UNDRR to present at ExCom 23 the relevant outcomes of the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction 2025 to inform ExCom's future work and in support for enhancing coherence within the wider loss and damage landscape.

Agenda Item 11. Workstream (e) on action and support

Stella Brozek-Everaert (European Union) and Kulthoum Motsumi (Botswana), members of [Action and Support Expert Group](#) (ASEG) provided updates on the progress that has been made since ExCom 21. The updates include:

- ASEG's plan of action is being reviewed due to delays in the WIM review, with the aim of updating membership and the plan of action.
- Intersessional work involved reviewing the implementation monitor, the five-year rolling work plan, and background papers.

- The WIM review identified limited substantive contributions from existing members, underrepresentation in certain expertise areas (social protection, humanitarian), and limited Pacific representation.
- There is a need for ExCom to have a common understanding of the overarching vision for enhancing action and support, considering new bodies like the Santiago Network and the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD).
- The plan of action can be developed with either specific or generic guidance from the WIM review, using existing WIM ExCom structures.

Summary of intersessional work



- Three meetings of champions held in December 2024, January and April 2025
- Champions reviewed the current membership. Key findings:
 - Limited substantive contributions by existing members in drafting of knowledge products
 - Limited value addition of constituted bodies engagement to date
 - Under-representation of certain expertise areas
 - Limited representation of the Pacific perspectives
- Need for ExCom-level common understanding of an overarching vision/direction of how ExCom would like to continue with the Action & Support workstream, thus guiding the WIM's function on enhancing action and support in the light of the full operationalization of the Santiago network and FRLD.



They also mentioned the interim activities that the ASEG plans to undertake before COP 30, indicated in the following slide:

Initial suggestions by champions



- Update the ASEG PoA after COP 30
- Identify interim activities for this year. These activities could include:
 - Support the preparation of ExCom's input to the SCF regarding draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism under the Convention and the Paris Agreement (GCF, GEF and FRLD) (current PoA activity a1)
 - Review the draft technical guide on accessing finance for averting, minimizing, and addressing displacement, being developed by TFD (current PoA activity c)



There was an emphasis on:

- Activities should respond to the evolving loss and damage support landscape, facilitate synergies with the FRLD and Santiago Network and broaden expertise, potentially including humanitarian and social protection areas.
- The inclusion of representatives from the Santiago Network and FRLD in ASEG is under consideration, and regional representation, especially from the Pacific, needs to be balanced.
- ExCom needs to guide the implementation of WIM's function on enhancing action and support, define its objectives for this workstream and determine how ASEG can assist without prejudging the WIM review.
- ExCom should consider if additional work is needed from ASEG before the plan of action update, and identify any thematic expertise areas that should be represented in the ASEG membership.

The following guiding questions have been developed to guide the discussion on the work of the ASEG, which will take place tomorrow, 15 May 2025.

Questions for ExCom consideration



- **Strategic questions**

1. How will ExCom guide the implementation of the WIM's function on Enhancing action and support?
2. What does ExCom want to achieve for its action and support Workstream in the next few years to complement the work of the Santiago Network and the FRLD and avoid duplication?
 - 2.a How does ExCom want ASEG to assist ExCom in implementing this Workstream without prejudging the outcomes of the 3rd WIM review?

- **Operational questions**

- Is there additional work the ExCom would like ASEG to carry out this year / before updating the PoA and which is feasible with the current/or updated membership, and before the WIM Review decision is finalized?
- Regarding the membership, are there additional thematic expertise areas that ExCom thinks should be represented. Are there potential new members to approach for balancing regional coverage, i.e. from the Pacific?



Mohammed Hafijul Islam Khan (Bangladesh), responding to the presentation:

- Expressed concerns about waiting until after COP 30 to update the plan of action, highlighting the urgency for action, particularly for LDCs. He emphasised that the ExCom's mandate is to review the plan of action, not necessarily wait for a potentially delayed negotiation process.
- Stressed the importance of the ASEG and its role in providing technical, financial and capacity-building support, not just financial or insurance expertise. He further advocated for strengthening the ASEG to better serve the needs of the LDCs, urging immediate action rather than postponing it until a future review.

The session concluded with a closed session for ExCom members only, with no observers in the room. We will share more updates tomorrow, the last day of ExCom 22.

DAY 1

The webcast for day one is [here](#), a revised schedule of work is [here](#).

Today we expect to see the following agenda items discussed:

- Item 3. Election of new co-chairs;
- Item 4. Organisational matters;
- Item 7. Workstream (a) on slow onset events (SOEs);
- Item 8. Workstream (b) on non economic losses (NELs);
- Item 9. Workstream (c) on comprehensive risk management approaches (CRM);
- Item 10. Workstream (d) on human mobility
- Item 12: Cross-cutting activities (a)–(d)
 - Find Compilation of views on ExCom's knowledge products and technical guides [here](#).

Agenda Item 3. Election of new co-chairs

Under this agenda item, the ExCom was tasked with electing new co-chairs, in accordance with its rules of procedure, to serve for a one-year term, effective immediately.

- Ms. Tessa Kelly of Australia (developed countries) and Mr. Mohammed Hafijul Islam Khan of Bangladesh / Least Developed Countries group (developing countries) were elected as the new co-chairs of the ExCom. They replace Camila Minerva of Dominican Republic / Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Sierra Woodruff of the United States who recently resigned from the ExCom as a result of the Trump administration's withdrawal from climate action.

Agenda Item 4. Organisational matters

Co-chair Tessa Kelly provided an overview of the meeting structure, a few updates on different agenda items, the agenda and logistical arrangements for ExCom 22, emphasising the need for efficient time management, decision-making processes and collaboration with external experts and bodies. Including:

- The meeting will adhere to a strict schedule (ending at 6 PM CEST) to accommodate remote participants, with informal coordination sessions planned afterward.
- The co-chairs will present decision points for consideration, with a list of emerging decisions shared daily for reflection by the members of the ExCom prior to adoption.

- External experts will contribute to discussions on climate science and policy with presentations to be made available online.
- The meeting will foster collaboration with the Advisory Board of the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage and other entities to enhance knowledge, action and support for loss and damage.
- The members of the ExCom were reminded to fill vacant slots in the ExCom's expert groups and liaisons, with the deadline set to inform the Secretariat by Wednesday.

Agenda Item 7. Workstream (a) on slow onset events (SOEs)

The co-facilitators of the [Expert Group on Slow Onset Events](#) (Ms. Ashley Codner (representing SIDS) and Ms. Friederike Elisabeth Eppen (France) provided an overview of the groups recent activities and progress made by the Expert Group since [ExCom 21](#). They highlighted updates on disseminations of the [technical guide on sea level rise](#), which was endorsed by ExCom and published in February. Outreach activities, including a planned webinar targeting country practitioners and Santiago Network members, were discussed to showcase the guide's key findings and strategies, which include protection, accommodation and retreat from sea level rise.

They further addressed the ongoing development of the technical guide on desertification, summarising feedback received from ExCom 21, which emphasised the need for more regional case studies, refined structure and solutions beyond traditional adaptation methods (the draft can be viewed [here](#)).

They also provided a short update on the development of a technical guide on glacier retreat, indicating that they hope to launch a teaser for the guide by COP 30 and reminded the ExCom that at ExCom 21 the [United Nations Development Programme](#) (UNDP) expressed interest in being the main contributor to the technical guide on glacier retreat, with support from the [International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development](#) (ICIMOD).

The floor was then opened for comments, feedback and guidance on the technical guides and outreach activities.

Some of the feedback provided included:

- **Stella Brozek-Everaert (European Union):** Emphasised the value of including case studies and examples of practical application to ensure the usefulness of the technical guides on glacial retreat and desertification. This aligns with the idea of sharing experiences and ensuring accessibility for those who would benefit from the solutions derived from others' experiences.
- **Stella Brozek-Everaert (European Union):** Made a request for more detail on the planned dissemination strategy for the technical guide on sea level rise, specifically regarding how the expert group was ensuring that they were targeting the right

people for the webinar and promoting the technical guide to relevant individuals and organisations. While gathering ideas based on the webinar that could be applied to other products, focusing on outreach methods and information sharing to maximise engagement.

- **Tamim Alothimin (Saudi Arabia):** Emphasised the critical need to address desertification and a deep concern about the delays in completing the essential technical product on desertification. Suggested ways to prioritise the work and to see if the experts who are working on the guide require additional support and/or new experts from the regions that are affected by desertification. And urged the expert group to complete the technical guide by 2025, highlighting the importance of timely action on desertification.
- **Tessa Kelly (Australia):** Highlighted the need for the expert group on SOEs to ensure that the scheduling for the webinar on the technical guide on sea level rise prioritises an accessible time for Pacific participants given the region's vulnerability to sea level rise. In response the co-chairs indicated that the proposed approach is to work through the UN's regional offices to make sure that the expert group is targeting practitioners.
- **Mohammed Hafijul Islam Khan (Bangladesh):** Posed a question regarding the next steps and how the ExCom can assist vulnerable developing countries in utilising this technical guide on sea-level rise which was published recently. The co-facilitators stated that the webinar will facilitate a two-way conversation, featuring a Q&A session for experts and practitioners to connect practical experiences with the technical guide. They aim to expand on this discussion at ExCom 23 and explore how to effectively disseminate information while considering lessons learned to better tailor future engagements to the target audience.
- **Kulthoum Motsumi (Botswana):** Emphasised the critical need for the technical guide on sea level rise guide for coastal African countries, advocating for an inclusive approach with opportunities for in-person meetings due to internet connectivity challenges. And supported Saudi Arabia on the need for quick completion and prioritisation of the technical guide on desertification, highlighting its significance for affected African countries as well as strong advocacy for regional representation of experts in the desertification guide, particularly from the regions most impacted by desertification.
- **Animesh Kumar (UNDRR):** Suggested engaging the [United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification](#) (UNCCD), headquartered in Bonn, in discussions on desertification, highlighting their expertise and relevant outcomes from the Riyadh COP 16, including the [Riyadh Global Drought Resilience Partnership](#).
- The co-facilitators then proposed some indicative decision points:
 - The first proposed decision point reflects the expert group's appreciation for the publication of the sea level rise guide and welcomes its promotion.

- The second proposed decision point addresses the urgency of publishing the technical guide on desertification through a meeting with the UNCCD.

Agenda Item 8. Workstream (b) on non economic losses (NELs)

The representatives of the expert group on [Non Economic Losses](#) (NELs) provided updates on the progress made since ExCom 21, noting that the expert group has convened three times since then. Activity one, which involved updating the [technical paper on NELs](#), was endorsed by ExCom in October 2024 and published in November 2024. In March 2024, the ExCom endorsed [the outline](#) of the guide on averting, minimising and addressing NELs in the context of human mobility and has since released a fourth teaser which can be found [here](#). Earlier this year, the expert group on NELs commenced preparatory work to update the plan of action for the next implementation phase (2025–2027).

At this meeting, ExCom was expected to consider the progress of the expert group's work on NELs, including the status of the NELs - [Task Force on Displacement](#) (TFD) joint technical guide and its draft second plan of action, as well as the implementation status of the activities of strategic workstream (b), and to agree on the next steps as appropriate.

Key takeaways:

- The NELs-TFD joint technical guide on averting, minimising and addressing NELs in the context of human mobility:
 - A first draft of the NELs-TFD joint technical guide has been completed, building on previous drafts and incorporating feedback from co-leads and interviews.
 - The next steps involve circulating the first draft for comment to a wider group of key informants.
 - Regional consultations are planned, but may need to be conducted online due to ongoing constraints. If this is the case there will be three online consultations divided by time zone: one for the American and the Caribbean, one for Africa and Europe, and one for Asia Pacific.
 - An updated timeline for completion will be provided soon.
- Updates on the plan of action for the next implementation phase (2025–2027)
 - The NELs expert group is updating the plan of action aiming to contribute to ExCom's work and maximize stakeholder synergies. The plan of action focuses on four desired impacts: increased integration of NELs into planning, enhanced engagement of vulnerable communities, increased awareness of NELs and improved coordination across ExCom's work.

- The plan includes activities like consultations, developing knowledge products, and raising awareness, with some outputs and unfinished activities from the first Plan of Action carried over.
- The expert group is receiving suggestions for concrete activities, and has received a proposal from [UNESCO](#) to develop a technical paper on the loss of cultural heritage due to NELs.
- Further details on UNESCO’s proposal for a technical paper on non-economic losses from climate change, the impacts on cultural heritage, and cultural heritage loss were provided by UNESCO. They include:
 - The understanding of cultural heritage—its contribution to sustainable development, adaptation, and resilience—is still not adequately understood. Moreover, the ways that cultural heritage itself contributes to enhancing resilience and addressing loss and damage require thorough studies and further understanding.
 - The proposed publication builds on the updated NELs technical guide released in 2024.
 - The objective is to inform and guide policy and action, including the operationalization of the [Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage](#) (FRLD), and to build on case studies that identify the multiple and overlapping losses resulting from the loss of cultural heritage. This includes the loss of distinctive forms and expressions of identity, accumulated cultural and environmental knowledge, skills related to local resources and livelihoods, traditional forms of governance systems, inspiration and innovation, as well as diminished food and water security, and loss of adaptive capacity and resilience of communities, including resilience to disasters. The work of the FRLD is also related to the overall goals of the [UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience](#), which recognizes cultural heritage as one of the important targets in the framework of climate resilience and adaptation.
 - It also aligns with the [UNESCO Policy Document on Climate Action for World Heritage](#) which anchors the work in wider global efforts to address climate change impacts on cultural heritage, as well as ways to minimize, avert, and address them.
 - It intends to inform and guide policy and action, particularly concerning the operationalisation of the [Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage](#) (FRLD), by providing field-based case studies that identify the multiple and overlapping losses resulting from the loss of cultural heritage.
 - The process envisioned for carrying out the work of developing this technical paper includes two major international workshops organized in March and April by UNESCO, the outcomes of which will inform the document. These workshops focused on cultural heritage, culture, and climate change.

Consultations with selected UNESCO field offices and relevant site authorities of World Heritage sites will be conducted online to develop the case studies, and a template will be created to support these consultations with UNESCO field offices.

- UNESCO is currently preparing a major publication on Indigenous Peoples and the natural environment, which includes global examples and case studies of Indigenous and local knowledge systems. Ongoing research for the publication and case studies from it will also inform the selection of case studies. Any case studies that the ExCom would like to propose would be very welcome, and the template will also be shared with the WIM Expert Group and EXCOM members to propose case studies through compiling the outputs gathered from these different consultations and analysis of data from reporting mechanisms submitted to UNESCO by States Parties on the implementation of the 1972 [Convention on the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage](#).
- This report aims to further assess the profound and multifaceted impacts of climate change on cultural heritage, encompassing both built and natural heritage, as well as knowledge systems of indigenous peoples. At the same time, the report will showcase the contribution of cultural heritage to resilience against climate-related disasters. Ultimately, the report will outline ways to integrate cultural heritage loss into climate strategies while strengthening responses to loss of cultural heritage by the FRLD.

The floor was then opened to allow comments.

- **Karen McNamara, University of (Queensland):** Made a proposal to develop a biannual global research update on NELs to enhance understanding, inform policy, and guide future research. Details of the proposal included:
 - The biannual global research update on NELs would synthesise the latest research (academic, grey literature, policy reports) from the previous two years.
 - The update aims to increase awareness and understanding of NELs, identify trends and patterns in research, and inform policy development and implementation.
 - It will highlight research gaps and priority areas to direct future investigations into NELs, helping to shape the research agenda.
 - The update will identify and promote examples of effective strategies and interventions for addressing non-economic losses, promoting best practices, and sharing lessons learned from diverse contexts and regions of the world. This would be a valuable resource to enhance understanding, inform action, and support global responses to addressing non-economic losses.

- **Elisa Calliari (Denmark):** Supported Karen Mc Namara's proposal and called for the proposed technical paper to stress more about what the responses to cultural heritage loss could look like such as memorialization. "Of course, we want to understand the problem, but we would also like to learn more about the solutions."
- **Paulette Bynoe (Guyana)** highlighted that:
 - Knowledge products should emphasise the interconnectedness of different thematic areas (e.g., cultural heritage and slow onset events) to promote a holistic "ecosystem approach" to problem-solving.
 - A siloed approach is ineffective due to limited resources and the interconnected nature of the issues.
 - Relying solely on lengthy, text-heavy documents is insufficient; innovative communication methods are needed to effectively spread the message to a wider audience.
- Responding to Paulette suggested that the NELs expert group could consider more bottom-up approaches, to hear the voices of those who experience loss and damage on the ground through pictures or messages —something to go beyond the texts the ExCom produces.
- **Fatemeh Bakhtiri, UNEP:** Expressed UNEP's interest in supporting the work of the NELs expert group, offering their expertise and resources.
 - They offered to share experiences on supporting countries to use the technical guide on sea-level rise and expressed willingness to collaborate on the desertification guide.
 - They have developed a list of best practice indicators for both economic and non-economic losses and damages, gathered from a workshop with experts from 52 countries, and are willing to share this resource.
 - They are currently focusing on the health and infrastructure sectors, examining how non-economic impacts, particularly mental health, are addressed in NAPs and NDCs, considering both slow-onset events and extreme events.
 - They are organizing a consultation workshop during the SB to discuss challenges, best practices, and solutions for reflecting non-economic losses and damages in national planning documents and bi-annual transparency reports (BTRs), in collaboration with the WHO and UNICEF.
- **The FAO:** highlighted that they have a program called [Globally Important Agricultural Heritage](#) which is currently designating nearly 100 sites around the

world. This program has a very direct link to cultural heritage, as well as biodiversity conservation and traditional and local agricultural practices and knowledge. They emphasize that we are willing to contribute to different case studies, specifically in relation to the proposal from UNESCO on developing this knowledge project.

The discussion concluded with appreciation from the expert group for the NELs representatives and some reflections on indicative decision points. These included:

- Aiming to reflect that the ExCom has acknowledged the progress made on the development of the second plan of action for the NELs expert group while also asking the expert group to consider all feedback received during this session and to prepare the second plan of action for endorsement.
- That it is important to endorse the plan of action as soon as possible, to consider the potential timeline for the decision, suggesting either intersectional endorsement or endorsement at the latest during the next ExCom meeting.
- Having a decision point that acknowledges the ongoing progress on the technical guide on non-economic losses in the context of human mobility, and recognize the timeline for endorsement of that technical guide.

Agenda Item 9. Workstream (c) on comprehensive risk management approaches (CRM)

A presentation by the [Technical Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management Approaches](#) (TEG-CRM) provided an update on progress since ExCom 21. The updates include the [Compendium on Comprehensive Risk Management Approaches Volume 2](#) which was endorsed in December 2024 and published in February 2025. The ExCom presented its content at an event co-organised with the COP 29 Presidency. The TEG-CRM is developing its third plan of action, considering its value, synergy with other institutions and alignment with the Santiago Network. They aim to develop Type-A products and have produced knowledge products for Africa, the Caribbean, Europe and Central Asia.

During the discussions, the ExCom was expected to consider:

- (a) The progress of the work of the TEG-CRM including the development of its third plan of action and provide further guidance, as necessary; and
- (b) The [implementation status](#) of the activities of the strategic workstream on CRM and agree on the next steps as appropriate.

Our key takeaways include:

- **Animesh Kumar (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNDRR):** As a member of the TEG-CRM, UNDRR presented their accomplishments and future plans regarding CRM:

- A leadership course on comprehensive risk management has been created and has become very successful. Almost 10,000 people have taken the course so far, and those who completed it and received certificates have registered a recommendation rate of 98.5%, which is considered to be very high. This course was planned in collaboration with the [International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent](#) (IFRC), specifically the [Red Cross Climate Centre](#), the course in collaboration with the UN Staff College in Bonn.
- A new tracking system for hazardous events and loss and damage, is now ready. The backend system is complete, and the frontend analytics and query-based tools are being finalized. In less than a month, there will be the [Global Platform on Disaster Reduction](#) in Geneva, where we expect this product to be fully ready and shared with the public. UNDRR have already received interest from many countries wanting to adopt this system, which builds on the existing disaster tracking system currently used in 113 countries. They expect all these countries to transition to the new system. UNDRR identified slow onset events and non-economic losses as key gaps in the current tracking system, and those metrics have already been added to the new system, which will start collecting this additional information.
- By partnering with various expert group members, including the IFRC and the [Risk Informed Early Action Partnership](#) (REAP), UNDRR have been providing technical assistance to countries to apply the guidelines on comprehensive risk management. The goal is to integrate planning processes in countries for both climate change adaptation and loss and damage, as well as disaster resilience. As part of this effort, UNDRR have developed several knowledge products in collaboration with partners—one for Africa, one for the Caribbean, and more recently one for Europe and Central Asia. They are currently developing a global knowledge product that examines how countries implement comprehensive risk management and access financing for it.
- UNDRR recommended that the TEG-CRM should cut across different expert groups. “It would be prudent to identify products that are not limited to one expert group and work collaboratively across various groups, as TEG-CRM will intersect with different expert groups.”
- Another suggestion was to conduct a survey across all expert groups and ExCom members to identify knowledge gaps we want to address. “We should also consider how to turn these knowledge gaps into action, including through the work of the Santiago Network and the FRLD.”
- **Friederike Elisabeth Eppen (France):** The focal point for the ExCom to the [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#), provided an update on the framework and its relevance to ExCom’s work:

- It was decided at ExCom 18 to appoint two liaisons to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Currently, there is a non-Annex I focal point seat vacant. A non-Annex 1 country was urged to fill the vacant seat, highlighting the importance of diverse perspectives in disaster risk reduction efforts.
- Emphasised the relevance of Sendai Framework data and disaster tracking systems: "A total of 167 countries are currently reporting to DRR processes. Several times, UNDRR has mentioned the Disaster Tracking System currently in place in over 100 countries, which is now being revamped and expanded to include additional information on slow onset events and NELs."
- Encouraged the ExCom to consider how Sendai Framework data and metrics related to loss and damage can inform its work and that of the expert groups. "The ExCom may also wish to take note of the Disaster Tracking System and explore demonstrations and presentations on its utility under this agenda item on the work related to the strategic work stream on comprehensive risk management or other agenda items as appropriate at ExCom 23".
- Encouraged the ExCom to consider how institutional and policy frameworks under the Sendai Framework can be leveraged to strengthen actions relevant to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage.
- The upcoming Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva (June 2-6). Therefore, the ExCom may wish to consider how the outcomes of the Global Platform 2025 will be relevant for its work and in supporting coherence within the broader loss and damage landscape, and invite UNDRR to provide an update on relevant outcomes at ExCom 23.
- **Angela Rivera (Colombia):** shared appreciation the expert group's work, particularly the second volume of the companion on comprehensive risk management approaches, highlighting the inclusion of diverse case studies from around the world (e.g. Uruguay is included as part of the case studies on agricultural loss and damage due to extreme weather events.).
 - Supported of the development of knowledge products that involve multiple expert groups in their creation to bridge knowledge gaps, referencing a suggestion to collaborate with the SOE on products related to non-economic losses.
 - Highlighted the need to have an active dialogue for the third plan of action for the TEG-CRM, to strategically maintain the capacity to work on various activities presented to the expert group. Called for champions and ExCom members to approach us and project some demands and useful knowledge products moving forward and stressed that it would also be helpful to link to the Santiago Network, the FRLD, and the funding arrangements.

- A suggestion of incorporating a mechanism within the existing Sendai Framework to identify knowledge gaps and solicit proposals for future knowledge products, especially in the context of updating action plans across different expert groups.

Initial decision points were then put forward. They included:

- The first proposed decision point is to note the ongoing work on the development of the TEG-CRM's third plan of action. It was also proposed to include an indicative timeline for the plan of action to ensure work is intersectional and possibly endorsed by ExCom 2023 to allow the ExCom to include it in its annual report.
- The second proposed decision point was on the inclusion of updates on the Sendai Framework and the tracking systems in place.

Agenda Item 10. Workstream (d) on human mobility

Under this agenda item updates were provided on the work of the [Task Force on Displacement](#) (TFD), with Elisa Calliari (Denmark) facilitating.

- **Lorenzo Guadagno (Platform on Disaster Displacement):** Provided updates on the development of the technical guide on access finance for averting, minimising and addressing the impacts of displacement (the teaser can be found [here](#)) which is co-lead by the [International Organisation for Migration](#) (IOM) and the [Platform on Disaster Displacement](#) (PDD):
 - The first draft is now available [here](#).
 - The TFD envisions finalising the technical guide in time for endorsement for ExCom 23.
 - The main issue with the guide has been to align its content with something actionable and useful for countries in an evolving financial landscape. This landscape is fragmented on issues related to human mobility in the context of loss and damage and has been changing rapidly, with some funding becoming available specifically for working on human mobility in the context of climate change, along with uncertainties linked to how these issues will be addressed through the FRLD and other Loss and Damage funding arrangements.
 - The guide examines the financial landscape, looking at the types of programming that can be supported when discussing human mobility in the context of the adverse effects of climate change and then focuses on supporting country reflections and programming work on human mobility and loss and damage. This should help different countries facing various hazards—those looking at potential human mobility impacts or those that have experienced such impacts—to comprehensively program around these

issues, associated operational needs, and to match their needs with available funding options.

- The structure of the technical guide draft is centered around framing the issue, understanding the scope of potential actions, providing a quick overview of potential funding sources and instruments, and then examining this programmatic approach. The programmatic approach is articulated around four steps.
 - The first step addresses the needs linked to the impacts of climate change on human mobility. This includes potential movements and forms of forced mobility that might be experienced in the context of climate change, as well as actual movements that have occurred at the community level. Understanding these needs and related potential responses is crucial.
 - The second step concerns the coordination mechanisms needed at the country level to discuss and prioritize these needs.
 - The third step focuses on prioritizing different needs and the related interventions.
 - The fourth step involves matching these interventions with available funding.
- There are three databases / online resources linked to the guide:
 - One database includes examples of work that has been carried out on this topic. Last year a form was sent out with a request for input and examples of projects and how these projects have been supported by different funding actors were received.
 - The second online resource is a list of potential funding actors categorized by type, including bilateral donors, multilateral funds, and private sector actors.
 - The third online resource analyzes some of these funding actors or arrangements by the amount they fund, the types of instruments they typically support programs through, and the types of framing they adopt.
- The aim is to provide these resources through online databases that can be more easily updated, alongside the tools that the guide is providing to countries for this reflection. In many ways, this guide, with its tools, also complements the work that countries can undertake using the [Technical Guide on Integrating Human Mobility in National Climate Change Processes](#).

- Ultimately, this guide is about matching potential actions with potential funding. It is part of a reflection that begins with national planning and then becomes more concrete with this consideration of needs, responses, and available funding sources.
- They are evaluating the next steps for the guide, which will include a review process. Consultations can be organised in the coming months if that is the preferred way forward from the champions and from ExCom. The timelines will depend on the decisions taken by the ExCom. IOM and PDD are available to accommodate the ExCom's preferences.

Following the update, the floor was opened for comments:

- **Kulthoum Motsumi (Botswana):** Asked why this particular guide is only focusing on just displacement and not migration, displacement and planned relocation.
- **Angela Rivera (Colombia):** Highlighted that National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) can also be used to indicate human mobility needs and plans, and suggest that it could be useful in the future to see not only the NAPs covered in technical guides, but also how to integrate elements into NDCs. And also spoke to the need to develop a cost assessment tool for loss and damage and guidance in terms of how to implement that tool as part of the new plan of action for the TFD.
- **Stella Brozek-Everaert (European Union):** Supported the idea of having a living database / online repository that can be updated as information becomes available. And suggested that this could be a new way for the ExCom to work on products so that they have a life online and are not just static documents. Suggested the need to have guidance within the guide on how to access technical assistance from the Santiago Network and support from the FRLD, when modalities are put in place.
- **Ana Luisa (GLURAC) and James Thonjo (Kenya):** Both supported the call for the guide to cover migration and planned relocation in addition to displacement.
- **Elisa Calliari (Denmark):** Responding to the comments questioning why the guide is focusing solely on displacement in the technical guide on financial support, highlighted that this was a conscious decision made by the ExCom when we established the focus of this product. Reminded that the group is called the TFD, but it actually works across the full spectrum of human mobility, including migration, displacement, and planned relocation. However, Elisa stressed that work on planned relocation should be prioritised more in the new plan of action.
- **Lorenzo Guadagno (Platform on Disaster Displacement):** Made several responses to questions raised by ExCom members:
 - Highlighted that displacement is the framing, but really what the guide focuses on is human mobility. On page 25 of the draft, there is a matrix in

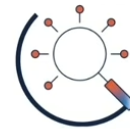
which there are six main areas of work addressing drivers of forced movements, preparedness for displacement response and kind of recovery, and durable solutions.

- Suggested that a question for the next plan of action is how do we make tools to understand how many people might be threatened by potential displacement in the future and what the costs of displacement might be are available and well used and perhaps beyond the region where they've been developed.
- Suggested that live documents and keeping them updated could become an agenda item under the upcoming plan of action but that the TFD also develop tools so that we can continue gathering contributions so that those tools remain updated as much as possible.

Agenda Item 12: Cross-cutting activities (a)–(d)

An overview of the agenda item was provided by Co-Chair Tessa Kelly with the following slides:

Activities related to dissemination and capacity building from the current workplan



- Activity 2: Foster public education and awareness-raising efforts at the regional, national and local level with a view to enhancing knowledge and understanding of and building capacity in relation to loss and damage
- Activity 14: Promote and disseminate technical guides and other knowledge products, including those by expert groups, to target audiences
- Activity 15: Facilitate capacity-building and training in relation to the application of technical guides and other knowledge products



Activities related to dissemination and capacity building from the expert groups PoAs

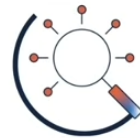


- Activity 4 of the SOEs PoA: Increase awareness of and share information on slow onset events by organizing and participating in outreach and dissemination events at the global, regional and national level
- Activity 3 of the TFD PoA: Delivering capacity-building sessions, as a component of existing training sessions, on averting, minimizing and addressing displacement for UNFCCC negotiators and other key stakeholders
- Activity 4 of the NELs PoA: Develop, and regularly disseminate, targeted outreach and awareness-raising material tailored to the needs of different stakeholders profiled at the global, regional, subregional and local level, building on the key messages developed



The Warsaw International Mechanism for
LOSS AND DAMAGE
Executive Committee

Summary of internal meeting discussion



- 1) Organize additional events to provide guidance on the use of technical products and invite countries to showcase how they are using these products.
- 2) Enhance engagement and communication with loss and damage contact points by encouraging Parties to nominate them and by organizing dedicated sessions on the use and dissemination of knowledge products.
- 3) Strengthen coordination and coherence among the three loss and damage bodies, including by engaging with loss and damage contact points and liaisons of these respective bodies.
- 4) Enhance the development of knowledge products through updating the knowledge product guidelines based on the lessons learned and including guidance to promote tailored, user-friendly, and concise knowledge products
- 5) Conduct an impact assessment of the usefulness and relevance of the knowledge products at the national level, using a mixed methodology, including qualitative and quantitative methods.

ExCom members and observers then separated into four breakout groups for open discussions on the following:

- Group 1: Updating of guideline for developing knowledge products
- Group 2: Dissemination and outreach events
- Group 3: Development of draft TFD plan of action 4 (item 10)
- Group 4: Development of draft survey (item 12(a))

We joined group one which considered the proposed guidelines for developing knowledge below:

- Find compilation of views on ExCom's knowledge products and technical guides [here](#).
- Views on clarifying the Process for Preparing Technical Guides and Knowledge Products developed at ExCom 18 are captured [here](#).