



**Subsidiary Body for Scientific and
Technological Advice**

Sixty-first session

Baku, 11–16 November 2024

Item 6(b) of the provisional agenda

**Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
associated with Climate Change Impacts
2024 review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for
Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change
Impacts**

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

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Item 13(b) of the provisional agenda

**Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and
Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
2024 review of the Warsaw International Mechanism
for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change
Impacts**

**Summary of views and inputs to the 2024 review of the
Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
associated with Climate Change Impacts**

Report by the secretariat

Summary

This report summarizes the views and inputs submitted by Parties and non-Party stakeholders to inform the 2024 review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.



Abbreviations and acronyms

CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
Santiago network	Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
TEG-CRM	technical expert group on comprehensive risk management
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

I. Introduction

A. Mandate and background

1. CMA 2 recommended that a review of the WIM be held in 2024 and every five years thereafter, with the subsidiary bodies developing terms of reference for each review at their sessions immediately before the sessions at which they will undertake a review and undertaking the reviews and forwarding the outputs thereof to the governing body or bodies.¹
2. Accordingly, SB 60 finalized the terms of reference for the 2024 review of the WIM² and invited Parties and non-Party stakeholders to submit as input to the review, inter alia:
 - (a) Views on strengths, weaknesses, gaps, challenges and opportunities related to enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the WIM;
 - (b) Views on the use and usefulness of the outputs of the WIM and the usefulness of activities under the WIM;
 - (c) Views on improvements of the WIM and the implementation of its functions;
 - (d) Other inputs on how the WIM can promote the implementation of approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts.³
3. SB 60 requested the secretariat to prepare a summary of the views referred to in paragraph 2 above to serve as input to the 2024 review of the WIM.⁴

B. Scope

4. This report summarizes in tables 1–7 the views and inputs from the 12 submissions received in response to the mandate referred to in paragraph 2 above as at 15 October 2024, of which 10 were from Parties or groups of Parties⁵ and 2 were from organizations in the United Nations system.⁶ In addition, one submission was received from a non-admitted entity.⁷
5. Views that are the same or similar have been consolidated, where possible, and specific areas or topics are highlighted within each table. Some submissions contain views and inputs that cut across the elements referred to in paragraph 2(a–d) above, while other views were provided without reference to those elements.
6. In some cases, the terms used in the submissions for bodies (e.g. committee, board), actors (e.g. members, organizations) and institutions (e.g. network, fund) were ambiguous or used interchangeably when referring to actions or the objective of proposed actions. Further, the term “WIM” was used inconsistently across submissions to refer both to the WIM Executive Committee (e.g. regarding the workstreams and activities of its five-year rolling workplan) and to part of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage

¹ Decision [2/CMA.2](#), para. 46. This decision was noted by decision [2/CP.25](#).

² [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), annex I; and [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), annex I.

³ [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 140; and [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 78.

⁴ [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 142; and [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 80.

⁵ Australia; Canada; Hungary and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member States; Iraq; Malawi on behalf of the least developed countries; Mexico on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group; Philippines; Uganda on behalf of the Group of 77 and China; United States of America; and Vanuatu.

⁶ International Organization for Migration and the secretariat of the Platform on Disaster Displacement; and United Nations Children’s Fund.

⁷ Views and inputs provided in the submission from the non-admitted entity that are not captured in tables 1–7 relate to mapping a broad range of organizations working on non-economic losses to be conducted as a focus of future activity under the WIM; and ensuring that governance of the WIM is maintained under the COP and the CMA for implementation of the function of enhancing action and support, including finance, for addressing loss and damage.

associated with Climate Change Impacts but not all dimensions of it (e.g. when discussing both the WIM broadly in contrast with the work under the Santiago network).

7. Tables 1–7 reflect the variations in the use of terms across the submissions. For the full details and context of the terms used, see the original submissions via the submission portal.⁸

II. Summary of views and inputs

8. Table 1 captures the range of views expressed on the general characteristics of the aspirations under the WIM and its strengths, ranging from its institutional framework to how it enhances awareness-raising on issues relating to loss and damage, its convening power, and how it promotes and supports the implementation of good practices and solutions.

Table 1
Views on the aspirations under and strengths of the Warsaw International Mechanism

<i>Area/topic</i>	<i>Summary of views</i>
Overarching or general characteristics of aspirations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a solid institutional framework for facilitating international cooperation, knowledge-sharing, technical assistance, and other action and support in relation to loss and damage • Serving as the institutional mechanism for the development of an overarching framework for providing strategic guidance and coordination in relation to addressing loss and damage under the Convention and the Paris Agreement • Supporting small island developing States and developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in making better national and local policy action and channelling investment to the highest priority areas • Encouraging the development and deployment of innovative approaches to addressing loss and damage • Has a holistic mandate to develop relevant knowledge products and collaborate with relevant actors and bodies under and outside the UNFCCC process • Has demonstrated its ability to enhance action and support for addressing loss and damage, including by developing guidance, catalysing sharing of information, facilitating mobilization of expertise, contributing to the Glasgow dialogue and catalysing provision of technical assistance • Remains fit for purpose in terms of structure; its focus should therefore be on strengthening, rather than reinventing • Establishment of the Santiago network as part of the WIM has enhanced the institutional framework of the WIM
Knowledge- and information-related strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structured approach to addressing loss and damage, serving as a platform for countries to share knowledge and best practices to inform policy- and decision-making processes • Creation and dissemination of usable, high-quality, in-depth and practical knowledge products and policy guidance • Communication, provision and dissemination of information on loss and damage related to climate change • Valuable contribution of the thematic expert groups of the WIM Executive Committee in synthesizing relevant information and identifying practical and effective approaches to loss and damage that can be scaled up
Strengths related to convening power, collaboration and ways of working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal recognition of the WIM as a global mechanism and of its legitimacy in bringing diverse experts and other stakeholders together to collaborate on matters relating to loss and damage • Institutional capacity and convening power to mobilize a broad range of expertise, aimed at creating a community of knowledge and practice and bringing together the spectrum of actors and experts needed to deliver support and implement action for addressing loss and damage on the ground

⁸ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “WIM”, and select “2024”). The submission from the Loss and Damage Youth Coalition, a non-admitted entity, is available at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/202410021012---2024%20WIM%20Review_LDYC%20Submission.pdf.

<i>Area/topic</i>	<i>Summary of views</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of events to raise awareness of issues pertinent to loss and damage and improve coordination, coherence and synergies of work among relevant organizations and stakeholders • The established linkages of the WIM Executive Committee with other UNFCCC constituted bodies and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, and its track record over more than 10 years in fostering coordination with external bodies and organizations and facilitating synergies and collaboration in relation to knowledge management, and action and support for addressing loss and damage under the Convention and the Paris Agreement • The thematic expert groups of the WIM Executive Committee, with a broad range of expertise from diverse disciplines, which facilitates multisectoral collaboration and enhances the consistency of approaches by mainstreaming issues related to loss and damage in institutions and multilateral processes outside the UNFCCC process • Institutional connection with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
Strengths related to implementation of relevant approaches and good practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes implementation of relevant approaches and solutions under and outside the UNFCCC process • Its ability to provide open, new space for political and technical discussions on action for loss and damage on the ground • Facilitates constructive discussions among Parties and non-Party stakeholders in relation to driving forward action and support, notably in mobilizing financial support

9. Table 2 summarizes the views expressed on weaknesses and gaps in relation to the WIM as well as the challenges related to enhancing its effectiveness and efficiency.

Table 2

Views on weaknesses and gaps in relation to the Warsaw International Mechanism and challenges related to enhancing its effectiveness and efficiency

<i>Area/topic</i>	<i>Summary of views</i>
Product- and information-related weaknesses and gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited and unbalanced coverage of topics and thematic areas in technical guides produced under the WIM Executive Committee • Ineffective distribution of knowledge products and communication on available resources and ongoing work and activities to policymakers and practitioners at the national level • Limited availability of and ability to develop robust methodologies for assessing economic and non-economic losses • Knowledge products produced are more academic than practical in nature for enhancing action on the ground
Engagement-related weaknesses and gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unequitable representation of experts in the thematic expert groups of the WIM Executive Committee (e.g., from Pacific island countries) • Lack of meaningful participation of local and Indigenous communities and civil society in the decision-making processes under the WIM for ensuring that loss and damage related responses are equitable and grounded in climate justice • Lack of a clear strategy for empowering and better engaging and supporting national loss and damage contact points
Coordination-related weaknesses and gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak coordination with other UNFCCC constituted bodies for aligning and streamlining related initiatives and resources • Lack of clarity on the modalities for effective coordination under the WIM (i.e., among the WIM Executive Committee, and the Santiago network and its Advisory Board) and with the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage • Current workplan of the WIM Executive Committee does not include activities related to enhancing understanding of the broader funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, or include the potential for coordination on these matters under the WIM
Implementation-related weaknesses and gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited implementation of actions on the ground • Limited focus on capacity-building and technical support for developing countries • Inadequate integration of loss and damage considerations into national plans; limited support for integrating loss and damage related action into the national climate plans and priorities of developing countries, including nationally determined contributions

<i>Area/topic</i>	<i>Summary of views</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of guidance for developing national plans for addressing loss and damage • Lack of emphasis in the work of the WIM Executive Committee on identifying the needs of developing countries and how these needs can be addressed through action and support, as well as on identifying innovative approaches to addressing loss and damage • Limited responsiveness of the Santiago network to countries' needs for technical assistance • Lack of a dedicated funding stream for the WIM, WIM Executive Committee or Santiago network to support developing countries • Insufficient financial resources to effectively carry out the functions of the WIM
Overarching and cross-cutting challenges in enhancing effectiveness and efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complexities of coordinating relevant national and international stakeholders and the limitations of their resources • Translating the objectives of the WIM into tangible action on the ground • Lack of clarity on what constitutes loss and damage to enable countries to assess their needs related to loss and damage, and lack of provision of methodologies and frameworks for carrying out such assessments • Lack of a common understanding and/or definition of "averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage", and how the concept overlaps with adaptation, disaster risk reduction and humanitarian aid • Balancing the immediate need for support for addressing near-term loss and short-term action with the strategic long-term goal of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage • Persistent lack of predictable, reliable and adequate finance for implementing the functions and work of the WIM Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups
Information-related challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making information easily accessible for those on the frontline of climate change • Making available comprehensive data and information on the varying, unique or specific contexts and types of loss and damage faced by countries and communities that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change
Challenges related to ways of working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited presence at the local and regional level • Work under the WIM, including of the thematic expert groups, is limited by the rolling workplans, with little opportunity for experts to contribute in a timely and impactful way • Lack of regional and/or geographical perspective in the workplans of the WIM Executive Committee and plans of action of its thematic expert groups • Limitations relating to the pro bono arrangement for the involvement of and the contribution by members of the thematic expert groups
Challenges related to institutional coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that the institutional arrangements related to loss and damage (e.g. under the WIM Executive Committee, the Santiago network and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage) serve coherently and in an integrated manner that supports the fulfilment of the purpose of the WIM in accordance with decision 3/CP.18 and Article 8 of the Paris Agreement • Better defining the role of the WIM and its contribution relative to decisions 1/CP.28 and 5/CMA.5, which state that the funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage should work in a manner coherent with and complementary to the WIM

10. In terms of opportunities for enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the WIM, the views submitted can be broadly classified into the following areas:

- (a) Better utilizing the three functions⁹ of the WIM;
- (b) Improving the operations and potentiality of the work under the Santiago network;
- (c) Strengthening collaboration between bodies under the WIM and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage;
- (d) Strengthening complementarity between the work of the WIM Executive Committee, the Santiago network and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage;

⁹ See decision [2/CP.19](#), para. 5.

(e) Strengthening the functions and roles of the thematic expert groups in promoting complementarity of loss and damage related efforts with the work being done outside the UNFCCC;

(f) Better utilizing the WIM roster of experts and organizations, bodies, networks and experts under the Santiago network;

(g) Clarifying the functions and roles of the thematic expert groups und the WIM Executive Committee;

(h) Better utilizing loss and damage contact points.

11. Table 3 summarizes the views expressed on the use and usefulness of the outputs and activities of the WIM.

Table 3

Views on the use and usefulness of the outputs and activities of the Warsaw International Mechanism

<i>Area/topic</i>	<i>Summary of views</i>
Usefulness of the outputs and activities of the WIM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical papers and guidelines are valuable resource for policymakers • Outputs are useful for consolidating information and capturing good practices • Workshops and capacity-building programmes help to raise awareness and build expertise relevant to loss and damage contexts • A wide range of events, including the annual outreach events, are useful for convening a broad range of stakeholders across different organizations and fields to enhance understanding and coordination of, and collaboration in, efforts to address loss and damage
Needs and opportunities for improving the usability of outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater consistency is needed in the formatting, style and approach of technical products • More graphics, visuals, animations, illustrative and child-friendly versions of products developed under the WIM could be provided • More user-friendly language is needed to improve the usability of products • Outputs should be translated into all official languages of the United Nations • Uptake of outputs by the members of the Santiago network is needed, including through its web pages • There should be a greater focus in the outputs on practical and actionable solutions, rather than academic analysis • User guides for products should be created, with guidance on how to integrate their substantive content into the work of government ministries, civil society, academia and international organizations • A survey could be conducted through the WIM Executive Committee on ways of enhancing the usability of its outputs
Opportunities for increasing the accessibility of outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All technical products of the WIM could be collated on one UNFCCC web page • Regional webinars could be conducted to validate and disseminate knowledge products to stakeholders with support from United Nations agencies, regional collaboration centres, other relevant organizations, and interested members of the thematic expert groups under the WIM Executive Committee and/or the Santiago network • A mobile phone application with outputs could be developed • Content of the outputs should be easily accessible, and a user-friendly web page to make available information under the WIM should be developed • An external marketing service could be employed to promote and distribute outputs proactively • Better use of loss and damage contact points is needed, including through a system for tracking use of outputs
Needs and opportunities for enhancing the relevance of WIM products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Products should be more demand-driven and targeted at increasing uptake and meaningful use at the national and regional level • More localized and context-specific outputs are needed to address the unique challenges faced by different countries • Products should be developed in consultation with target users • A response should be provided to requests for assistance made known to, or gaps identified under, the WIM • Dialogue between loss and damage related bodies should be fostered

<i>Area/topic</i>	<i>Summary of views</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channels that facilitate the gathering of input and or feedback from children and youth as key stakeholders could be created, using networks with child-rights organizations and coalitions • More feedback on knowledge products could be obtained to increase their visibility and usefulness • Greater use could be made of online stakeholder consultations • More time for providing inputs and consulting with key actors and audiences is needed • Increased engagement with the wider loss and damage research and practice communities is needed

12. Most of the submissions recognize that the coordination of efforts related to loss and damage has generally improved since the last review of the WIM at the global and national level, while also noting that much remains to be done to promote comprehensive and inclusive forums that systematically bring together all stakeholders to further enhance loss and damage relevant knowledge, action and support. Further details on the inputs provided in this regard are presented in tables 4–5, including on areas for improvement and the future focus of work and activities under the WIM.

13. Table 4 presents a range of inputs on areas for improvement of the WIM, mostly in relation to the WIM Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups and to the Santiago network. It also summarizes the inputs on ways of increasing synergies and collaboration between the bodies under the WIM, and on complementarity between the bodies under the WIM and those outside of it.

14. Many of the submissions contain inputs on specific themes and topics for focusing future activities under the WIM, including those geared towards the WIM Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups and the Santiago network, as summarized in Table 5.

Table 4
Inputs on areas for improvement of the Warsaw International Mechanism

<i>Theme</i>	<i>Summary of areas for improvement</i>
General and cross-cutting areas for improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling simplification and streamlining of processes for accessing support for addressing loss and damage through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Joint meetings of the WIM Executive Committee, the Advisory Board of the Santiago network and the Board of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage ○ Joint communication and outreach activities of the above three loss and damage bodies to facilitate dissemination of information, including on available resources and how to access them • A one-stop portal where developing countries can apply for finance, technical assistance and capacity-building for addressing loss and damage, with access to technical documents, guidelines, country reports, etc., to inform action at the national level • Targeting outputs towards strengthening emerging approaches in the emerging support landscape, including programmatic, risk-informed, pre-arranged, nationally owned, whole-of-government or transformative approaches for responding to loss and damage • Developing and sharing innovative solutions to loss and damage through use of the expertise and networks of the WIM Executive Committee, the Santiago network and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage • Aligning provision of technical assistance and other activities under the WIM to provide insights into good practices and promote programmatic approaches with a view to enhancing access for developing countries to resources under the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage and other funding arrangements for addressing loss and damage; and preventing work on programming and/or funding for loss and damage from being conducted in silos • Prioritizing efforts aimed at supporting countries in mainstreaming loss and damage considerations in holistic long-term country programmes, including those that consider the aspirations of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, which are

Theme	Summary of areas for improvement
	<p>locally led and utilize existing local systems to address loss and damage, as well as other groups that are most affected by the impacts of climate change, including women, youth and persons with disabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing reporting and information-sharing on loss and damage • Adopting clear subsidiarity guidelines (i.e. that decision-making authority in relation to loss and damage is decentralized and placed at the community level) to ensure that activities under the WIM are in alignment with local needs and practices • Enhancing the impacts of events, including the annual outreach events, to improve the flow of information on emerging approaches in order to reach stakeholders more effectively at the local and regional level
Knowledge-related areas for improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing consistent documentation on a wide range of relevant case studies across various segments of the population and geographies to facilitate the creation of actionable knowledge products relevant to unique contexts • Developing new knowledge products that include guidance on integrating topics (as discussed in the products) into national plans • Better promoting or information-sharing on good practices across regions and sectors • Ensuring that outputs reach the climate-vulnerable countries and communities on the frontline of climate change that are affected by loss and damage • Learning from experience of producing knowledge products to date; and further enhancing the user-friendliness of and access to such products
Collaboration-related areas for improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating partnership-building and exploring collaborative activities with non-Party stakeholders and local and regional organizations to enhance the delivery and impact of support • Strengthening regional cooperation with regard to loss and damage • Making better use of loss and damage contact points; and optimizing the role of national focal points to broaden the reach of the support provided • Structuring national loss and damage focal points as multi-stakeholder committees, to include non-governmental representatives
Areas for improving coherence and coordination between the WIM Executive Committee and the Advisory Board of the Santiago network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing communication strategies and activities to enhance the dissemination of technical products and engagement with national loss and damage contact points and national focal points • Organizing joint outreach and side events • Raising awareness of and igniting political commitment in relation to action for addressing loss and damage • Engaging a broad range of organizations in the thematic expert groups of the WIM Executive Committee • Promoting engagement under the annual high-level dialogue as per decisions 1/CP.28, annex II, para.11, and 5/CMA.5, annex II, para.11 • Advisory Board of the Santiago network to provide inputs on useful knowledge products to be developed under the five-year rolling workplan of the WIM Executive Committee and the plans of action of its thematic expert groups • Combining and/or streamlining the WIM roster of experts and the organizations, bodies, networks and experts under the Santiago network to avoid creating two parallel networks
Areas for improvement of work, mostly in relation to the Santiago network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that work under the newly established institutions and initiatives and of the organizations, bodies, networks and experts under the Santiago network is conducted in a harmonized, coherent and integrated manner that supports the purpose of the WIM, as highlighted in various COP decisions (including decisions 3/CP.18 and 2/CP.19) and the Paris Agreement • Considering that the operation of the Santiago network is based on a membership-based network, strengthening dialogue, coherence and coordination among relevant organizations • Improving understanding of thematic gaps and those due to geographical circumstances • Prioritizing engaging national and local organizations, bodies, networks and experts • Making requests for technical assistance publicly available, preferably on the Santiago network web page, to support the formulation of further and/or other requests

Theme	Summary of areas for improvement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making available information gathered during previous and future regional scoping workshops on needs and priorities for technical assistance, and ensuring that it is easily available to members of the Santiago network interested in providing technical assistance, as a way of contributing to fulfilling the second and third functions of the WIM • Aligning the technical assistance catalysed under the Santiago network with additional action and support, including for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing programmatic approaches that could then be used to seek funding from the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage and the funding arrangements • Enabling technology transfer and capacity-building by promoting access to cutting-edge technologies and enhancing local capacities • Assessing and reporting the cost of actual loss and damage and the activities needed to respond to it • Strengthening coordination between the Santiago network and the WIM Executive Committee on communication and outreach activities to enhance dissemination and use of products developed by the WIM Executive Committee with a view to reaching a wider audience and reinforcing each other's messaging
<p>Areas for improvement in relation to the WIM Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Products of the WIM Executive Committee to continue filling knowledge gaps, and that technical products address the issues and topics identified in the work under the Santiago network and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage; and tailoring the work of the WIM Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups to the requirements of other mechanisms in the support landscape • Technical guides and knowledge products delivered by the thematic expert groups to also serve the work of other constituted bodies (e.g. the Adaptation Committee and Least Developed Countries Expert Group) • Expeditiously preparing voluntary guidelines for enhancing the collection and management of data and information to inform the preparation of biennial transparency reports and encouraging interested Parties to provide relevant information, as appropriate • The WIM Executive Committee to conduct an independent bibliometric analysis of the reports published under the WIM to help better ascertain the reach of outputs and inform improved dissemination measures • The WIM Executive Committee to broaden methods of engagement with national stakeholders to ensure better delivery of information and knowledge products to intended recipients • With regard to overlapping expertise and topics across the thematic expert groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting more joint work, including on the development of technical guides, to leverage overlaps • Increasing complementarity and coherence of work among the thematic expert groups • Leveraging the in-depth sectoral expertise and extensive in-country presence and networks of the members of the thematic expert groups to enhance the work of the Committee, including by proactively seeking experts from communities in the Global South that have not traditionally interacted with UNFCCC mechanisms • Ensuring that the thematic expert groups have more resources and the ability to capture and inform work on loss and damage taking place at the national level with a view to preparing standardized methodologies for assessments and technical assistance, which in turn can enable action and support for vulnerable countries • Including more practitioners from institutions involved in the operations of the thematic expert groups, including multilateral and regional development banks, and representatives of the secretariats of the Santiago network and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage • Making the thematic expert groups more inclusive, with a minimum allocation of positions for members from particular regions and groups, including through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget allocations to subsidize the Internet connectivity costs faced by experts in some regions • Greater flexibility regarding the matters on which experts advise and assist the WIM Executive Committee in order to respond to emerging issues and topics requiring its urgent attention that may be beyond the direct scope of its five-year rolling workplan

<i>Theme</i>	<i>Summary of areas for improvement</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding the work of the thematic expert group on action and support in relation to the Santiago network, the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage and the funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage: Enhancing the expertise of the thematic expert group on action and support to facilitate the effective operationalization of direct budget support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staying abreast of the progress made under the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage and the Santiago network Contributing to conceptual thinking around long-term country programmes concerning loss and damage Dissolving this thematic expert group to allow more attention to be focused on the other workstreams of the WIM Executive Committee, including on how to best integrate the cross-cutting issue of action and support into those workstreams Avoiding duplication of work and enhancing coordination of work that can be conducted in conjunction with the work under the Sendai Framework; and the TEG-CRM to work closely with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction to ensure that issues related to loss and damage are included in the discussions at the 2025 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Table 5

Inputs on themes and topics for focusing future activities under the Warsaw International Mechanism, including in relation to the thematic expert groups of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism and the Santiago network

<i>Theme/topic</i>	<i>Summary of inputs</i>
Cross-cutting/general focus for future activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate the development of an annual status report on loss and damage (i.e. loss and damage gap reports) to provide a comprehensive review of global scientific, policy and technical information on loss and damage The Executive Committee to prepare regular loss and damage status reports with a view to identifying progress and outstanding gaps to consolidate and standardize knowledge on loss and damage Use the best available science and engage with the scientific community, including Indigenous and local knowledge holders Develop technical guidance or guides to capture needs and gaps arising from specific regional contexts and respond to those identified needs and gaps Focus on synergistic areas of collaboration for developing actionable knowledge products and policy briefs that address the unique and heightened vulnerabilities of children to loss and damage, and empower children and young people Explore how synergies can be maximized between the loss and damage agenda under the COP and the CMA and the Sendai Framework, among others
Focus of work specifically mentioned for both the WIM Executive Committee and the Santiago network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use convening power to connect the entities of the funding arrangements, share lessons learned and develop a community of practice on responding to loss and damage Support countries in better understanding the existing funding arrangements, opportunities for accessing them and good practices for implementing approaches to responding to loss and damage
Comprehensive risk management focused activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches and the design and implementation of relevant policy solutions to address the disproportionate impacts of loss and damage on children across various stages of the life cycle, including infancy, early childhood and adolescence, to inform countries' requests for technical assistance and finance for sectors critical for the well-being of children The TEG-CRM to develop a technical guide or update the existing technical guidance on comprehensive risk assessment and planning in the context of climate change with regard to the implementation of programmatic approaches and national response systems to respond to loss and damage, which could be used as a common approach within the work across the loss and damage support landscape Strengthen early warning systems
Activities focused on non-economic losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate technical guidance or guides on specific non-economic losses Conduct an assessment of loss and damage in relation to human rights, especially children's rights and needs, as well as cascading effects on human development

<i>Theme/topic</i>	<i>Summary of inputs</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate, to the extent possible, considerations related to children’s rights and needs into new activities or plans of action • Advance understanding of and action to avert, minimize and address non-economic losses
Human mobility focused activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue integrating human mobility considerations into the assessment of displacement and its impacts with a view to better understanding the associated loss and damage • Include human mobility stakeholders in relevant dialogues and coordination mechanisms • Integrate human mobility considerations into loss and damage support and funding windows and arrangements • Enhance understanding of the impacts of climate change on child migration, displacement and relocation, as well as the design and implementation of relevant policy solutions
Gender-focused activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better integrate a gender approach into the work of the WIM (gender-transformative, -responsive and -sensitive) • Place greater emphasis on collecting and using gender-disaggregated data • Include more gender specialists in the thematic expert groups • Build on activities under priority areas A, C and D of the gender action plan of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender, namely capacity-building, knowledge management and communication; coherence; and gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation
Other thematic areas of focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance understanding of and action to avert, minimize and address the cascading impacts of slow onset events, in particular sea level rise
Action and support workstream of the WIM Executive Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better mainstream action and support in all relevant activities under the WIM, including in the activities of the thematic expert groups • Prioritize gender- and age-responsive capacity-building efforts and reporting on such efforts in biennial transparency reports with a view to facilitating the sharing of best practices and lessons learned • Update the plan of action and membership of the thematic expert group on action and support • The thematic expert group on action and support to develop a user-friendly guide on accessing finance for action to address loss and damage, as well as technical guides on topics relevant to the new landscape for loss and damage support • Compile views and evidence on loss and damage in the context of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage • Identify and develop practical tools and resources to enhance action and support in coordination with the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage and the Santiago network

15. In the context of the emerging loss and damage support landscape, a number of the submissions express the view that the 2024 review of the WIM presents an opportunity to enhance coherence and complementarity of the work of loss and damage bodies (between the bodies under the WIM, and between the bodies under the WIM and those that comprise broader funding arrangements).

16. Accordingly, many of the submissions underline the need for consistent messaging and articulation of the flow of work between the WIM Executive Committee, the Santiago network and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage to ensure coherence and avoid duplication of efforts, as many actors that are considered to be part of the funding arrangements are already engaged under the thematic expert groups of the WIM Executive Committee and expected to become members of the Santiago network.

17. Given that the WIM Executive Committee, the Santiago network and the Fund for responding to Loss Damage all have mandates and roles in enhancing coordination and coherence of the funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage, many of the submissions discuss the ways in which these institutional arrangements, within their respective mandates and governance systems, can collectively provide comprehensive support in a coordinated and integrated manner and assist developing countries in effectively addressing loss and damage, in alignment with their national priorities, capacities and evolving needs. Views expressed in this regard include the following:

(a) With regard to enhancing coherence and complementarity between the bodies under the WIM and entities, organizations and institutions that broadly fall within the funding arrangements, the function of the WIM in strengthening coordination, coherence and

synergies among stakeholders under and outside the UNFCCC¹⁰ is complementary to the high-level dialogue on coordination and complementarity under the funding arrangements;¹¹

(b) In implementing this function, the WIM can be used as a forum for enhancing engagement in implementing operational outcomes and implementing agreed recommendations from the high-level dialogue;

(c) Mechanisms should be put in place regarding the work under the Santiago network and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage to inform and prioritize topics for technical products to be developed by the WIM Executive Committee, to ensure that such products are useful in addressing the needs of countries and institutions in responding to loss and damage;

(d) Mandates already exist for the secretariats of the Santiago network and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage on working in a complementary manner in relation to providing technical assistance to access the Fund;

(e) There is a need to establish a clearer coordination mandate for the various institutions and committees working on loss and damage under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

18. The views shared on practical modalities for enhancing coordination across loss and damage institutions and the general objectives of such coordination are listed in table 6, while the inputs on the distinct roles of the WIM Executive Committee, the Santiago network and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage in this context are captured in table 7.

Table 6

Views expressed on practical modalities for enhancing coordination across loss and damage bodies

<i>Modality^a</i>	<i>Summary of views on the general objectives of coordination</i>
Mandates and formal arrangements established by the COP and the CMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplifying and streamlining processes for accessing support from the WIM Executive Committee, the Santiago network and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage
Joint regular meetings among the WIM Executive Committee, the Advisory Board of the Santiago network and the Board of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, and their respective secretariats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying knowledge needs for designing programmatic approaches • Identifying knowledge products that could be developed under the thematic expert groups of the WIM Executive Committee • Identifying areas for and implementing joint or coordinated activities
Joint committees on, for example, communication and outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoiding duplication of work, and ensuring the complementarity of activities under the three bodies
Flexible modalities to enable coordination between the three bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicating areas of technical assistance requested under the Santiago network to the Board of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, and for the Board to outline how the technical assistance can align with the work under the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage
Regular coordination between the co-chairs of the WIM Executive Committee and the co-chairs of the Board of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage and the Advisory Board of the Santiago network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing information across the communities of practice engaged under the WIM and those engaged with the work under the Board of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage • Jointly strengthening national capacity to develop and improve national response systems as an implementation tool across the loss and damage support landscape • Coordinating the development of reports submitted to the COP and the CMA, providing information on activities that are conducted jointly or through coordination among these bodies

^a The modalities listed in the table are not mutually exclusive.

¹⁰ See decision [2/CP.19](#), para. 5.

¹¹ Established through decisions [1/CP.28](#) and [5/CMA.5](#).

Table 7

Inputs on the distinct roles of the UNFCCC loss and damage related institutional arrangements

<i>Roles of the WIM Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups</i>	<i>Roles of the Santiago network, its Advisory Board and organizations, bodies, networks and experts</i>	<i>Roles of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage</i>
Acting as the oversight body of the WIM	Addressing countries' needs for technical assistance	Addressing countries' needs for financial resources
Providing global policy leadership, thought leadership and technical expertise that can inform the work under the Santiago network and the funding arrangements, including the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage	Facilitating the provision of technical assistance directly to developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change	Serving as a finance arm of the loss and damage support system
Setting the strategic direction and framework for addressing loss and damage, consistent with guidance provided by the COP and the CMA	Catalysing operational support for implementing countries' loss and damage strategies effectively	Supporting programmatic policies and approaches shaped through the assistance of the Santiago network
Ensuring a coherent approach to addressing loss and damage by providing guidance and fostering international collaboration	Serving as a technical arm of the WIM	Making use of the technical products developed by the WIM Executive Committee
Addressing countries' needs for policy guidance and information	Leveraging the knowledge products and tools developed by the WIM Executive Committee	Enhancing the delivery of the financial resources needed to support developing countries in responding to loss and damage
Serving as a policy arm of the WIM	Supporting the development of programmatic and nationally led approaches under the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage and funding arrangements	
Facilitating or developing knowledge products to support countries and communities in accessing technical assistance	Acting as the bridge between high-level policy and on-the-ground action by facilitating access to the required technical expertise and capacity-building	
Facilitating the development, provision and dissemination of, and access to, knowledge products to help underpin the activities of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage and the Santiago network	Acting as a hub for capacity-building of national and local implementing entities to enable them to meet the access criteria of more established entities (e.g. multilateral development banks)	
	Creating a marketplace for technical assistance that can scale up the provision of such assistance	

19. Other views and inputs provided in the submissions on how the WIM can promote the implementation of relevant approaches for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage that are not captured in tables 1–7 are as follows:

(a) Robust monitoring, reporting and verification must be ensured to inform future reviews of the WIM, especially in strengthening the WIM as a pivotal mechanism under the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

(b) As an outcome of the 2024 review of the WIM a strategy should be proposed for engaging more countries and their national focal points to designate loss and damage contact points with a view to coordinating and conveying priorities and needs to the WIM;

(c) Parties to consider their vision for the WIM in 2029 (the date of the next review), as the review should assess the ability of the WIM to be forward-looking and anticipatory;

(d) Further institutionalization of loss and damage as a key pillar of the multilateral climate change regime under the Convention and the Paris Agreement through the full operationalization of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage and the Santiago network is a low-hanging fruit that can be achieved at COP 29 as a key outcome of the review of the WIM.