
Potential Coordination Role of the UNFCCC on Loss and Damage

Technical Paper for Consultation

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A. Overview

1. Enhancing the action and support needed to effectively meet the challenges posed by loss and damage (**L&D**) is multifaceted, complex and requires the involvement of multiple institutions and actors.¹ However, many of these institutions and actors work in parallel and independent of each other, responding to risks with varying rationales and according to separate sets of frameworks.
2. Weak coordination and coherence lead to inefficiencies and limits the effective response to L&D that is needed to reduce risks to lives, health, ecosystems, cultural heritage, etc.
3. The Warsaw International Mechanism Executive Committee (**WIM ExCom**) was established in 2013 with a mandate to enhance the coordination of existing bodies within and outside of the UN Climate Regime.² The WIM ExCom undertakes this work by strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence, and synergies among relevant stakeholders and institutions.

¹ For an in-depth review of the institutional ecosystem for loss and damage (L&D), see: Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (C2ES), “The Institutional Ecosystem for Loss and Damage,” 2022, <https://www.c2es.org/document/the-institutional-ecosystem-for-loss-and-damage/>.

² We use the term ‘UN Climate Regime’ to mean the 1992 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 2015 Paris Agreement, as well as the decisions of Parties under them.



However, the WIM ExCom’s coordination efforts could be further strengthened. One option could be to delegate **additional coordinating functions to the WIM ExCom**.

4. Another option could be for the WIM ExCom to establish a **Coordination Task Force** with specific responsibility to enhance coordination within and outside of the UN Climate Regime on L&D.
5. There are significant barriers to institutions outside of the UN Climate Regime assuming a coordination role.
6. This paper – which is not intended to be comprehensive, but to serve as a starting point for discussions – evaluates the current and potential coordination role of the UN Climate Regime in averting, minimizing, and addressing L&D. It also makes suggestions for areas of potential enhanced coordination in averting, minimizing, and addressing L&D within and outside of the UN Climate Regime. The Annexes give an overview of past decisions on coordination functions for L&D under the UN Climate Regime and set out potential solutions for enhancing coordination.
7. COP28 is an opportunity to request the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (**UNFCCC**) Secretariat to consider these issues in greater depth. More specifically, it presents a chance to assess where the weaknesses in coordination currently lie and to establish a clearer coordination mandate for institutions and committees working on L&D within the UN Climate Regime.

Questions for consideration:

- How can coordination on L&D action and support be developed to ensure that priorities of action are country-led and country-owned?
- Which UN institutions or other institutions, bodies, networks, and organizations could take on a coordinating role?
- Is coordination of technical assistance through the Santiago Network sufficient to comprehensively coordinate on averting, minimizing, and addressing L&D?
- Could the Santiago Network be further developed to catalyze wider coordination beyond the technical aspects of L&D?
- Should the coordination role of the WIM ExCom be strengthened? If so, which functions are most needed? Would a Coordination Task Force be a welcome addition to the work under the WIM ExCom?
- What lessons can be learned from the Adaptation Committee’s coordination role?



B. Coordinating the UN Climate Regime on L&D

8. The WIM ExCom is the leading constituted body for coordination on minimizing, averting, and addressing L&D within the UN Climate Regime. There are four areas that it can coordinate between the bodies, networks, and committees within the UN Climate Regime on averting, minimizing, and addressing L&D, namely: adaptation, capacity building, technology transfer, and means of implementation.
9. The WIM ExCom exercises its coordination mandate primarily through the Task Force for climate-induced migration³ and the Santiago Network. With respect to the Santiago Network, the WIM ExCom invites relevant stakeholders to inform technical assistance in addressing L&D and reports annually to the Subsidiary Bodies (**SBs**) on this function. The WIM ExCom's Expert Groups also coordinate with relevant stakeholders and institutions related to averting, minimizing, and addressing L&D.⁴
10. The **WIM ExCom's coordination role could be enhanced by strengthening its mandate.** Despite recent developments on enhanced coordination of information gathering of technical assistance for L&D under the Santiago Network, there are still coordinating functions that could be delegated to the WIM ExCom.

Parties could **enhance the WIM ExCom's coordination role** by strengthening and clarifying its mandate to undertake the following:

- request information on L&D from Parties, intergovernmental organizations (**IGOs**), non-governmental organizations (**NGOs**), and other relevant stakeholders to inform the coordination actions to be pursued
- initiate and propose tasks on coordination⁵
- propose coordination action among UNFCCC bodies and committees
- propose coordination actions among the WIM ExCom and its five thematic expert groups
- propose coordination actions for cross-cutting issues

³ The Task Force on Displacement was established at COP21, with its mandate extended by recommendation by the Warsaw International Mechanism Executive Committee (WIM ExCom) in 2018. The WIM ExCom was requested to 'establish' the Task Force, and as such its role as coordinator for the Task Force was not clearly stipulated by the Parties when giving the mandate but had to be inferred.

⁴ The WIM ExCom establishes Expert Groups to execute its five-year rolling work plan. It also invites relevant agencies to take part in its meetings and events relevant to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Agenda and the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction.

⁵ Potential coordination of: (i) Parties' reporting on L&D to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and other UN agencies; (ii) information collection from intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other stakeholders; (iii) information dissemination and integration; (iv) risk management approaches; (iv) finance of L&D actions and activities within and outside of the UN Climate Regime; and (v) technical assistance to developing country Parties.

- propose coordination actions between the WIM ExCom, the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Expert Group, the Nairobi Work Programme, the Santiago Network, etc.
- conduct a comprehensive overview of relevant agencies' and institutions' work related to averting, minimizing, and addressing L&D outside of the UN Climate Regime, and how these institutions and agencies could enhance synergies
- propose coordination actions between the WIM ExCom and UNFCCC agencies, UN agencies, institutions, and stakeholders outside of the UNFCCC
- give guidance on coordination action *for* Parties, e.g., to give guidance on how to strengthen coordination at the sub-national, national and regional level
- receive guidance from the Parties on coordination under the UNFCCC
- assist the existing thematic expert groups with enhancing coordination in their respective areas
- monitor and assess the coordination of L&D actions within and outside of the UN Climate Regime
- build and maintain a network of experts and stakeholders to encourage a two-way dialogue and integration of approaches for L&D
- inform Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including the media, on areas in need of further coordination and coherence.

12. Further, Parties could establish a Coordination Task Force under the WIM ExCom to oversee and coordinate action and support for L&D.



Figure 1: Potential coordination functions of the UN Climate Regime on L&D



C. Coordinating action and support on L&D outside the UN Climate Regime

13. Outside of the UN Climate Regime, a myriad of institutions ranging from the global to local level are involved in averting, minimizing, and addressing L&D. These actors tend to respond to the same set of circumstances, often overlapping in time and space yet seemingly independent of each other, according to their own set of frameworks, timelines, and goals.⁶
14. An international institution outside of the UN Climate Regime working on L&D could be given the role of coordinating amongst these actors and institutions. However, the institutions, agencies, and stakeholders outside of the UN Climate Regime do not have a shared goal on L&D and lack clearly defined action areas on L&D.
15. Additionally, there are currently no clear guidelines on how to integrate L&D approaches into existing instruments. These challenges pose significant barriers to any institution outside of the UN Climate Regime assuming an effective leadership and coordination role.

D. Coordination of finance for L&D within and outside of the UN Climate Regime

16. The potential role of the UN Climate Regime in coordinating the aspects of finance flowing towards the L&D fund has been highlighted in the ongoing work of the L&D Transitional Committee (**TC**). In its second workshop,⁷ the TC considered the complementarity, coherence, and coordination of sources of funding.⁸
17. Various levels of coordination to consider include:
 - Between funds and other bodies at the international level
 - Regional coordination
 - Coordination between national actors
 - Local actors' coordination.

⁶ Although progress has been made in the L&D Transitional Committee (TC) on an overview of the different actors and their roles in financing actions for L&D, there is still a need to further develop, deepen and integrate this knowledge within the wider institutional ecosystem for L&D.

⁷ UNFCCC, "Second workshop on addressing loss and damage in the context of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4" July 2023, https://unfccc.int/event/LD_wksp2.

⁸ This promotes coordination among humanitarian actors, eliminates duplication and overlaps, prevents fragmented responses, and supports the achievement of collective outcomes. UNFCCC, "Technical Support Unit Working Paper from Working Group 5(D), Coordination and Complementarity", August 2023, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Final_Draft_5d_TSU.pdf.



18. These discussions and the submissions by the Parties and other stakeholders on the issue of coordination will result in recommendations from the TC for COP28 related to the L&D fund and funding arrangements.⁹
19. Finally, it is also worth noting that the WIM ExCom is tasked with enhancing action and support, including finance, to address L&D. In its second five-year rolling work programme, the WIM ExCom has established a strategic workstream to enhance cooperation and facilitation in this regard. It aims to strengthen collaboration with the Green Climate Fund (**GCF**), Global Environment Fund (**GEF**), and Standing Committee on Finance (**SCF**) as well as the Glasgow Dialogue and the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (**PCCB**) on how to enhance finance for funding proposals related to the strategic workstreams of the workplan.¹⁰
20. Parties could build on the TC's work by having it assess the potential for synergies, coordination, cooperation, and the potential for strengthening WIM ExCom's role. The assessment could be undertaken by the UNFCCC Secretariat, or by the WIM ExCom itself. It could also be assessed whether other bodies within the UN Climate Regime, for example the Santiago Network, could be given a more comprehensive coordination role.

E. Next steps

21. At COP28 Parties could request the UNFCCC Secretariat **to review and report on** existing processes, institutions, actors, mandates. This could include other factors that affect coordination of responses to L&D, within and outside of the UN Climate Regime, to avoid redundancies and between institutional responsibilities. The assessment could include an analysis of the potential institutions, bodies, and agencies that could undertake a coordination role for L&D action and support.

⁹ Proposal by the TC Co-chairs on operationalizing the L&D fund and funding arrangements included recommendations for coordination and complementarity. For more information see UNFCCC, "Fifth meeting of the Transitional Committee on the operationalization of the new funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage and the fund established in paragraph 3 of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4 Abu Dhabi, UAE 3 to 4 November 2023 Co-chairs' proposal", November 4, 2023,

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/TC5_4_Cochairs%20draft%20text_Rev2_4Nov2100.pdf

¹⁰ UNFCCC, "Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts. Second five-year rolling work plan of the ExCom", FCCC/SB/2022/2/Add.2, 2022,

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Second_five-year%20rolling%20workplan_ExCom.pdf.



Annex 1: Additional Potential Options for Enhanced Coordination for Technical Assistance on Loss and Damage Within or Outside the UN Climate Regime

22. Within the UN Climate Regime: potential solutions to enhance coherence and coordination on technical assistance for L&D, specifically the Warsaw International Mechanism Executive Committee (**WIM ExCom**), include:

- requesting the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (**UNFCCC**) Secretariat to review and report on existing processes, institutions, actors, mandates, etc., that affect coordination of responses to L&D, within and outside of the UN Climate Regime;
- clarifying the coordinating role of the WIM ExCom and stipulate some areas in which it could enhance coordination in a strengthened mandate under the Subsidiary Bodies;
- establishing a Coordination Task Force as part of the WIM ExCom which could work to enhance coordination of L&D approaches and actions within and outside of the UN climate regime; and/or
- expanding the information on L&D technical assistance gathered by the WIM ExCom for the Santiago Network to include a comprehensive overview of L&D.

23. For example, the development of technical guidance by the WIM ExCom and work on comprehensive risk management are areas in which it has taken a small, coordinating role where it invites other stakeholders to collaborate.

24. Since the establishment of the Santiago Network, the WIM ExCom's role has been to request and receive information on technical assistance provided to developing countries from relevant agencies and stakeholders outside of the UN Climate Regime. It provides an annual report on these activities to the Subsidiary Bodies.¹¹

25. Outside of the UN Climate Regime: enhanced coordination functions to address and respond to L&D could include:

- requiring a more comprehensive reporting of responses to L&D from intergovernmental organizations (**IGOs**), nongovernmental organizations (**NGOs**) and other stakeholders;
- informing the Parties on the full spectrum of L&D approaches and actions taking place within and outside of the UN Climate Regime;
- monitoring and assessing the coordination activities themselves (systemic) and the L&D activities (functional);
- proposing and guiding the implementation of coordination activities; finding and informing of gaps and needs in responses to L&D including technical assistance; and/or
- ensuring the integration of L&D into existing institutions and policies.

¹¹ The Subsidiary Bodies can then use this information in their discussions and decisions on how to enhance the Santiago Network and its technical assistance.



26. The above information does not, however, comprehensively cover all aspects of L&D that these actors undertake outside of the UN Climate Regime. As such, the Parties to the UNFCCC could benefit from a more comprehensive assessment of the response to L&D outside of the UN Climate Regime.
27. In sum, the WIM ExCom's coordination role pertaining to L&D activities outside of the UN Climate Regime has focused on: inviting relevant actors to *integrate* L&D; inviting relevant actors to contribute to *developing* technical guidance; giving guidance on relevant *information needed*; and *collecting information* on technical assistance.

Annex 2: Coordination of Loss and Damage Under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement

28. The discourse on loss and damage (**L&D**) under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (**UNFCCC**) led to its first formal reference in the Bali Action Plan at COP13 (2007). At COP16 (2010), Parties recognized the need to strengthen international cooperation and expertise to reduce L&D in the Cancun Agreements. At COP17 in Durban (2011), Parties agreed to establish a work programme on L&D to develop approaches to address L&D.
29. This work on L&D reached a high point in 2012 when Parties agreed on a response to L&D (later referred to as the 'Doha Gateway'). Parties recognized the need to strengthen international cooperation to understand and reduce L&D associated with climate change, including impacts related to extreme weather events and slow onset events.¹² Parties also highlighted the 'important and fundamental role' of the UNFCCC in addressing L&D and noted the need to promote leadership, collaboration, and cooperation at the national, regional, and international levels.¹³
30. Parties also noted the ongoing work on L&D taking place outside of the UNFCCC, including under the Sendai Framework, World Meteorological Organization (**WMO**), and the 2030 Agenda. Parties acknowledged the need to scale up ongoing initiatives relevant to L&D, including by enhancing support and coordination in 'the broader context of climate-resilient sustainable development.' In short, Parties saw the need to enhance coordination and cooperation on L&D both under the UNFCCC and outside of it, in parallel and decided to establish institutional arrangements for L&D under the UNFCCC.

¹² UNFCCC, "Approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity preamble," (Decision 3/CP.18), Adopted December 12, 2019, <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/cop18/eng/08a01.pdf#page=21>.

¹³ UNFCCC, "Approaches to address loss and damage."



31. At COP19 (2013), the Warsaw International Mechanism (**WIM**) and its Executive Committee (**ExCom**) (tasked with guiding the implementation of the WIM's functions) was established. Parties also decided on coordinating and leadership functions for the WIM.¹⁴
32. The Parties agreed that the WIM's role would be to promote 'the implementation of approaches to address L&D',¹⁵ and 'strengthen dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders'¹⁶ by:
- providing leadership and coordination and, where appropriate, oversight for the UNFCCC, on the assessment and implementation of approaches to address L&D associated with the impacts from extreme events and slow onset events associated with the adverse effects of climate change;¹⁷ and
 - fostering dialogue, coordination, coherence, and synergies among all relevant stakeholders, institutions, bodies, processes, and initiatives outside the UNFCCC to promote cooperation and collaboration across relevant work and activities at all levels, including national, regional, and international levels.¹⁸
33. Outside of the UN Climate Regime, the WIM shall 'foster' dialogue, coordination, coherence, and synergies and 'promote' cooperation and collaboration with all relevant stakeholders, institutions, bodies, processes, and initiatives at all levels.
34. Parties were further invited to work through the UN and other institutions, specialized agencies, and processes to promote coherence at all levels in approaches to address L&D, including for extreme and slow onset events.¹⁹

¹⁴ UNFCCC, "Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts", (Decision 2/CP.19), Adopted November 23,2013, <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/10a01.pdf#page=6>.

¹⁵ Please note that although the decision text refers only to 'address' L&D, it does not seem to clearly distinguish between activities that minimize, avert and address L&D, and as such, it should be interpreted to include all aspects of L&D. This understanding is in line with how the WIM ExCom's work includes approaches to avert and minimize L&D.

¹⁶ UNFCCC, "Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts", (Decision 2/CP.19 para 5 (b) (i) and (ii)), Adopted November 11,2013 <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/10a01.pdf#page=6>.

¹⁷ This relates to the coordination role of the WIM under the UNFCCC.

¹⁸ This relates to the coordination role of the WIM outside the UNFCCC. At this time, the WIM was not tasked with oversight of the actions undertaken to address L&D.

¹⁹ UNFCCC, Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, (Decision 2/CP.19 para 12), Adopted November 11,2013, <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/10a01.pdf#page=6>.



A. Specific areas of coordination

35. The Paris Agreement includes a stand-alone article on L&D.²⁰ It sets out that the WIM shall collaborate with existing bodies and expert groups under and outside of the Paris Agreement.²¹ The Paris Agreement further expanded the role of the WIM ExCom through the establishment of a clearinghouse for risk transfer as well as a task force for recommendations on climate-related displacement which both draw upon relevant organizations and expert bodies outside of the UN Climate Regime. However, the Paris Agreement does not include specifications on the WIM ExCom’s coordination role.
36. Parties repeatedly invited the UN and other relevant institutions, specialized agencies, the research community, and the private sector to strengthen cooperation and collaboration, including through partnerships, with the WIM ExCom on topics relevant to L&D.²²
37. Parties also invited and encouraged the bodies, networks, and work programmes under and outside of the UN Climate Regime, to strengthen **the integration** of efforts to avert, minimize and address L&D into their work.²³ Parties also acknowledged the importance of involving and collaborating with relevant stakeholders within and outside of the UN Climate Regime ‘to enhance coordination, synergies and linkages’.²⁴
38. Since the adoption of the Paris Agreement, some areas of collaboration have crystallized, e.g., the work under the **Task Force for climate-induced displacement**.

²⁰ UNFCCC, Article 8 of the Paris Agreement, (Decision 1/ CP.21), Adopted November 20, 2015, <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf> .

²¹ UNFCCC, Article 8.5 of the Paris Agreement, (Decision 1/ CP.21), Adopted November 20, 2015, <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf>.

²² UNFCCC, Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, (Decision 3/CP.22 para 10), Adopted November 18, 2016, <https://unfccc.int/documents/9673>; UNFCCC, Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, (Decision 5/CP.23 para 15), Adopted November 18, 2016, <https://unfccc.int/documents/65126>.

²³ UNFCCC, Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, (Decision 3/CP.22 para 8), Adopted November 18, 2016, <https://unfccc.int/documents/9673>; UNFCCC, Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and its 2019 review, (Decision 2/CMA.2 para 17 and 19), Adopted December 2, 2019, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2019_06a01E.pdf.

²⁴ UNFCCC, Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and its 2019 review, (Decision 2/CMA.2 para 20), Adopted December 2, 2019, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2019_06a01E.pdf.



39. The WIM ExCom took a coordinating role in the **development of technical guides** to support national focal points or L&D contact points.²⁵ The WIM ExCom invited relevant organizations and other stakeholders to collaborate in developing and disseminating the technical guides.²⁶
40. The WIM ExCom was encouraged to draw upon the work of bodies and processes under and outside of the UN Climate Regime in its work to enhance cooperation and facilitation in relation to **comprehensive risk management approaches**. As set out in its five-year rolling work plan and starting in 2023, the WIM ExCom will strengthen synergies with instruments, processes, and mechanisms of the 2030 Agenda and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.²⁷ It will do so by inviting and engaging stakeholders from these institutions to take part in meetings and outreach events organized by the WIM ExCom.²⁸
41. The WIM ExCom has also taken a coordinating role through its work under the Task Force for climate-induced displacement, which delivered recommendations in 2019. Its recommendations included measures to strengthen coordination, collaboration, and coherence across relevant bodies under the UN Climate Regime.²⁹ For example, the Task Force invited the UN and relevant organizations and stakeholders to continue support, transboundary cooperation, and good practices for actions to avert, minimize, and address climate-induced displacement in accordance with their own mandates.³⁰ It also recommended UN agencies and relevant stakeholders to provide information to the WIM ExCom on these activities.³¹ Finally, it recommended that UN agencies and other stakeholders to engage with bodies under the UN Climate Regime when dealing with climate change-related human mobility to avoid duplication of efforts.³² The recommendations were welcomed and Parties were invited to ‘consider the recommendations when undertaking the relevant work’.³³

²⁵ The technical guides would include information on risk assessments, approaches, resources available and monitoring systems to avert, minimize and address L&D. Decision 2/CMA.2 para 26.

²⁶ UNFCCC, Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and its 2019 review ,(Decision 2/CMA.2 para 27), Adopted December 2, 2019, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2019_06a01E.pdf.

²⁷ For the WIM ExCom five-year work plan, see UNFCCC, *Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts*, (Sharm el-Sheikh, UNFCCC, 2022), 15, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb2022_02a02.pdf.

²⁸ UNFCCC, *Report of the Executive Committee*.

²⁹ UNFCCC, *Report of the Conference of the Parties on its twenty-fourth session, held in Katowice from 2 to 15 December 2018*, (Katowice: UNFCCC, 2019) <https://unfccc.int/documents/193360>.

³⁰ UNFCCC, *Report of the Conference of the Parties on its twenty-fourth session, held in Katowice from 2 to 15 December 2018*, para h (i)-(iii), (Katowice: UNFCCC, 2019), <https://unfccc.int/documents/193360>.

³¹ UNFCCC, *Report of the Conference of the Parties on its twenty-fourth session, held in Katowice from 2 to 15 December 2018*, para i, (Katowice: UNFCCC, 2019), <https://unfccc.int/documents/193360>.

³² UNFCCC, *Report of the Conference of the Parties on its twenty-fourth session, held in Katowice from 2 to 15 December 2018*, para k, (Katowice: UNFCCC, 2019), <https://unfccc.int/documents/193360>.

³³ UNFCCC, *Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts*, (Decision 10/CP.24 para 3) Adopted December 15, 2018, <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/10a1.pdf>.



42. The Paris Agreement decision also requested the establishment of a **clearinghouse for risk transfer** that would serve as a repository for information.³⁴

B. Coordination of technical assistance – the Santiago Network and the role of the WIM ExCom

43. The establishment of the Santiago Network was a major achievement in strengthening the global effort to enhance **technical assistance** to developing countries for averting, minimizing, and addressing L&D. The Santiago Network creates a more focused and effective structure to support the work of the WIM and its ExCom related to technical assistance to organizations, bodies, networks, and experts for addressing L&D. The Santiago Network is meant to coordinate actors and coordinate responses through a more structured and demand-driven system for assessing needs, identifying available technical assistance, and connecting these actors.³⁵

44. One of the Santiago Network’s key functions is ‘facilitating and catalyzing collaboration, coordination, coherence and synergies to accelerate action by organizations, bodies, networks and experts, across communities of practices, and to deliver effective and efficient technical assistance to developing countries.’³⁶ This means that the Santiago Network’s coordinating role on technical assistance overlaps with the WIM ExCom’s coordinating role.

45. The remit of the role of the Santiago Network vis-à-vis the WIM ExCom on strengthening coordination, coherence, and collaboration on technical assistance for L&D has yet to be clarified. Meanwhile, the WIM ExCom has been tasked with providing information on the technical support provided for L&D (in relation to the Santiago Network) in its annual report.

46. When the Santiago Network was established in 2019, Parties invited relevant organizations, bodies, networks, and experts that provide technical assistance to developing countries to report on their progress to the WIM ExCom.³⁷ The WIM ExCom was then tasked with **including relevant information** in its annual report. In 2021, the information to be submitted to the WIM ExCom was elaborated.³⁸

³⁴ UNFCCC, Adoption of the Paris Agreement (Decision 1/ CP.21 para 49), Adopted November 20, 2015, <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf>.

³⁵ See C2ES, “The Santiago Network: Decision Options for COP27” (2022), <https://www.c2es.org/document/the-santiago-network-decision-options-for-cop27/>.

³⁶ UNFCCC, Warsaw International Mechanisms for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (Decision 19/CMA.3, para 9 (d)), Adopted November 12, 2021, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma3_auv_7_WIM.pdf.

³⁷ UNFCCC, Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and its 2019 review (Decision 2/CMA.2 para 44), Adopted December 2, 2019, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2019_06a01E.pdf.

³⁸ UNFCCC, Warsaw International Mechanisms for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (Decision 19/CMA.3, para 6 (a)-(e)), Adopted: November 12, 2021, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma3_auv_7_WIM.pdf



47. The technical assistance includes:

- the involvement of and collaboration among stakeholders at the local, subnational, national, regional, and international level, as applicable;
- challenges experienced in providing technical assistance; and
- how countries may access available technical assistance.

Annex 3: Benefits of Coordination and Risks of Weak Coordination

48. Generally, the benefits of coordination on L&D include:

- greater information flow and speed
- lessons learned
- fewer functional overlaps and redundancies across stakeholders (Parties, IGOs, NGOs, etc.)
- more efficient use of resources in responding to L&D (financial, institutional, human, technical, etc.)
- reduced risk of disagreement over those resources for responding to L&D
- effective implementation of strategic policy guidelines
- increased public acceptance of the UN climate regime as a ‘trusted and impartial international agent’ for supporting L&D at national levels (particularly in developed countries)
- “unity of effort” --integration of short-, mid, and long-term L&D efforts
- enhanced integration of L&D approaches into other plans, policies, and implementation efforts at all levels and a ‘unified voice’ across audiences
- clarity on gaps and needs leading to clearer, intentional recommendations for actions and requests for L&D resources.

49. The benefits listed above will influence Parties and non-Party stakeholders’ ability to respond to L&D. Lack of coordination, however, could hinder the best possible response to L&D, which could eventually result in greater L&D than would otherwise have taken place.

50. Risks originating from the lack of coordination regarding L&D include:

- increased risk of L&D weak coordination could result in inefficiency, lagging responses, and misunderstandings between actors
- a lack of understanding of the needs and priorities amongst multiple stakeholders (nations, IGOs, NGOs etc.)
- a lack of unity of effort across L&D activities
- overlapping or redundant L&D actions
- reduced efficiency or effectiveness of L&D measures
- reduced transparency for the donors of finance and reduced financial accountability of L&D stakeholders receiving finance
- reduced public trust in the institutions responding to L&D, with potential negative effects on willingness to finance L&D.