

Submission by Nepal on possible activities under each strategic workstream as contained in the framework for the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, with a focus on workstreams (e), (f) and (g)

Nepal welcomes the opportunity to provide views and inputs on possible activities under each strategic workstream, as contained in the indicative framework for the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee (Excom) of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM), with a focus on workstreams (e) finance-related topics, (f) additional results from the initial two-year workplan and (g) emerging needs, as laid out in paragraph 5 of decision 3/CP.22.

As a mountainous least developed country, Nepal is (or has) faced with loss and damage already at current levels of warming, which clearly overwhelms national coping capacities. Projected future climate change foresee a grim picture for the region, in particular as slow onset events steadily undermine the natural resource base of our country. This situation underlines the severe risks and great necessity of action and support in the face of loss and damage associated with climate change impacts.

The five year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) must be guided by a clear vision for the WIM in the future. This vision needs to correspond to the agreed functions of the WIM, as laid out in decisions 2/CP.19 and 3/CP.18, and follow the goal “to address loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change” (2/CP.19 paragraph 1).

Addressing loss and damage in developing countries in a systematic and sustainable manner and on a cooperative and facilitative basis means that an effective support system must be put in place. This support system should enable developing vulnerable countries to develop their capacities to assess and manage the risks of loss and damage and should be provided with the support necessary to cope with the inevitable loss and damage that high global emissions have committed the world to. The clear vision for the WIM should be to ensure such a support system is implemented and that it is strong enough to withstand the challenges of loss and damage under rising temperatures, which will mean more loss and damage in ever more regions, affecting ever more people at the same time.

In order to not lose sight of this longer-term vision over the short-term steps and activities of its workplan, the Executive Committee should review its progress on an interim basis, in line with paragraph 7 of decision 3/CP.22.

Accordingly, the following activities are proposed for years one and two:

(a) Slow onset events

- Commission technical paper on loss and damage from slow onset events, including glacial retreat and related impacts, in different regions at different levels of warming
- Develop a catalogue of approaches to loss and damage from slow onset events, including associated needs in capacity, technology and finance with special focus on glacial retreat and related impacts.

to be executed by the Excom.

(b) Non-economic losses

- Commission case study on non-economic losses in mountainous regions
- Produce outreach material on non-economic losses
- Collect information on how non-economic losses can be addressed
- Develop pilot projects for addressing non-economic losses in developing vulnerable countries.

to be executed by Expert group on non-economic losses

(c) Comprehensive risk management

- Develop guidelines for risk assessment and management in developing countries that can be used by national authorities
- Assess particular challenges of comprehensive risk management for slow onset events in developing vulnerable countries and develop recommendations on how to address these challenges in the context of a support system for loss and damage.

to be executed by Technical expert group on comprehensive risk management

(d) Migration, displacement and human mobility, including COP21 task force

- Develop information piece on challenges and opportunities of human mobility in the specific context of climate change
- Develop recommendations on how to yield opportunities and address the challenges identified above in the context of a support system for loss and damage in developing vulnerable countries.

to be executed by Task force on displacement

(e) Finance-related topics

- Jointly with Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), organize expert workshop on financial instruments for addressing loss and damage from slow onset events
- Jointly with SCF, assess the needs for financial support to cope with loss and damage in vulnerable developing countries and develop recommendations on how this support can be leveraged.

to be executed by Executive Committee jointly with SCF

(f) Implementing action and support

- Jointly with Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB), assess lessons learnt and emerging needs for capacity building for loss and damage in developing countries
- Jointly with PCCB, develop strategic plan on how to close the capacity gap for addressing loss and damage in developing vulnerable countries

to be executed by Executive Committee jointly with PCCB

Following completion of year two, progress made towards the longer-term vision of a support system for loss and damage in vulnerable developing countries should be assessed.

Following on from this, activities for years four and five should be developed. Results from individual activities should be integrated into a roadmap for implementing the support system for loss and damage. Emergent gaps and challenges need to be addressed in activities for the second phase of the five-year rolling workplan. Implementation of the support system should be the main point of orientation for this second phase.