



# Views and perspectives on the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage

## *A technical paper to inform discussions during SB 56*

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## I. Introduction

At the [56th meeting of the Subsidiary Bodies \(SB 56\)](#) from 6 – 16 June 2022, Parties will consider the possible institutional arrangements of the Santiago Network for averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change (**Santiago Network**) with a view to providing recommendations for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties (COP) and<sup>2</sup> the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) at COP 27 in November 2022. This technical paper follows a [brief](#) which summarised areas of convergence and divergence on the Santiago Network that have emerged since COP 26 including as contained in submissions and discussed at a technical workshop arranged by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) secretariat in collaboration with the Chairs of the SBs. The objective of this paper is to provide more detailed information to assist those having more in-depth discussions at SB 56.

**First**, the paper responds to ongoing references to the potential to learn from the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), by providing an overview of the COP decisions operationalising the CTCN. The CTCN is the operational arm of the Technology Mechanism of the UNFCCC, and a useful model for the Santiago Network in terms of lessons learned.<sup>3</sup> The relevant decision text is included in **Annex I**.

**Second**, the paper sets out the COP/CMA decisions agreed so far regarding the Santiago Network. The relevant decision text is included in **Annex II**.

**Third**, the paper turns to views and perspectives expressed thus far regarding the various elements of structure, operational modalities, role of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) Executive Committee (ExCom), role of Loss and Damage Contact Points, and possible elements for a Terms of Reference (TOR).

The paper concludes with recommendations of possible elements for discussion at SB 56 that Parties could consider as needed to operationalise a fit for purpose Santiago Network that delivers on the needs of developing countries. Of course, Parties must use this as a guide only for the types of elements that they may need to consider in their negotiations rather than a comprehensive indicator of elements needed.

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<sup>2</sup> Considerations related to the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism will continue at COP 27.

<sup>3</sup> See [Review of the Climate Technology Centre and Network: To inform ongoing negotiations to establish the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage - Practical Action](#).



## II. How did Parties operationalise the Climate Technology Centre and Network?

As noted in the introduction, this section responds to ongoing references to the potential to learn from the operationalisation of the CTCN. Of course, the Santiago Network should not copy precisely the process of operationalising the CTCN particularly the timeline of operationalisation in circumstances where Parties are seeking to operationalise the Santiago Network urgently but Parties can use the CTCN operationalisation to consider the elements that may be needed to operationalise a technical assistance body under the UNFCCC: in many respects Parties do not need to reinvent the wheel when negotiating text to operationalise the Santiago Network. We recommend that Parties consider in full the decisions linked below, however, we have also included relevant excerpts of the decision text as **annex I** to this paper.

In 2010, [decision 1/CP.16](#) established the Technology Mechanism, with the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) as its policy arm and the CTCN as an implementation arm. That decision also set out the functions of the TEC and the CTCN.

In 2011, [decision 2/CP.17](#) set out the TOR of the CTCN, some basic financial and reporting arrangements, and the selection process for a host of the Climate Technology Centre (CTC). The TOR was broad and flexible, to leave it open to parties to bed down specifics during future negotiations.

In 2012, [decision 14/CP.18](#), which was titled ‘Arrangements to make the Climate Technology Centre and Network fully operational’:

- set out the arrangements to make the CTCN fully operational;
- confirmed the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) as the host of the CTC;
- set out a memorandum of understanding with UNEP which formalised the roles and functions of the COP, UNEP, the CTCN and consortium partners, as well as the financial arrangements for hosting the CTC; and
- established and set out the constitution of the CTCN Advisory Board.

In 2013, [decision 25/CP.19](#) adopted the modalities and procedures of the CTCN and the CTCN Advisory Board. This enabled the CTCN to start its work. This occurred by way of UNEP and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) translating the COP mandates into operational activities manifesting in the CTCN’s first [programme of work for 2013-2017](#), as approved by the CTCN Advisory Board. This programme of works sets out the



CTCN's operations, services, activities, timeline and budget. The current programme of work for 2019-2022, which may provide a useful template, is available [here](#).

To understand how this operationalisation has been able to be reviewed, Parties could consider the decision text agreed at COP26, specifically decisions [10/CP.26](#) concerning the review of the constitution of the Advisory Board of the CTCN where an amended constitution was adopted “to ensure its effective functioning” and [11/CP.26](#) concerning the second review of the CTCN where inter alia the memorandum of understanding between the COP and UNEP was renewed and [the report](#) on the second independent review of the CTCN was welcomed. Critically, it was noted that:

13. ... the Climate Technology Centre and Network continues to face challenges that need attention, including limited and insufficient financial resources and a constrained budget for implementing its mandates given its broad scope of services; administrative and communication challenges related to its management structure; lack of resources of the developing country national designated entities to better engage and fulfil its role; and limited engagement and synergies among the network members;

These are lessons that must be considered when operationalising the Santiago Network.

### **III. What has been agreed so far regarding the Santiago Network?**

As we recall the process of operationalisation of the CTCN, it is important for Parties to pause and recall what elements have already been agreed regarding the Santiago Network. Again, we recommend reviewing the decisions linked below in full, however we have also linked relevant excerpts of the decision text in **annex II**. Parties should also be cognisant in their deliberations that the Santiago Network is intended to implement the functions of the WIM. In doing so, there is historical text preceding its establishment particularly the text elaborating the functions of the WIM and its role to enhance action and support that is relevant. These decisions have not been included in the annex as they are quite lengthy, however, Parties should at a minimum review decisions 3/CP.18 and 2/CP.19.

In 2012, [decision 3/CP.18](#) decided to establish, at COP 19, institutional arrangements such as an international mechanism, including functions and modalities, to address loss and damage in developing countries. It also defined the role of the Convention in promoting the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage, and described actions that could enhance action on addressing loss and damage. In 2013, [decision 2/CP.19](#) established the WIM and the ExCom as its policy arm, and elaborated its functions. Unlike the Technology Mechanism, Parties did not

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agree to the establishment of an implementation arm, the Santiago Network, for another 6 years. In 2015, the [Paris Agreement](#) decided Parties should enhance action and support and indicated areas where action and support could be enhanced.

In 2019, decisions [2/CP.25](#) and [2/CMA.2](#) established the Santiago Network under the WIM. In addition, organisations, bodies, networks and experts (**OBNEs**) engaged in providing technical assistance were invited to report on their progress to the ExCom and the ExCom was requested to include relevant information from those reports in its annual reports.

In 2021, decisions [17/CP.26](#), [1/CMA.3](#) and [19/CMA.3](#) provided further information to OBNEs about what to include in their reports to the ExCom, encouraged OBNEs to engage in the Santiago Network, set out the functions of the Santiago Network, established a process to develop the Santiago Network's institutional arrangements and requested the secretariat to continue to provide support to developing countries who may seek or wish to benefit from the technical assistance available under the Santiago Network (without prejudice to future decisions). The decision text also indicated that the Santiago Network would be provided with funds, urged developed countries to provide funds, and decided that the process to develop the Santiago Network's institutional arrangements would include discussion of the management and terms of disbursement of the funds provided for technical assistance.

#### IV. Views and perspectives

As Parties negotiate recommendations at SB 56 for the institutional arrangements of the Santiago Network, they must keep in the forefront of their minds the six agreed functions. Parties were clear at COP 26 that it was critical that Parties have a clear idea of functions of the Santiago Network before concluding agreement on its form. The six functions are copied in the table below.

<b>The six functions of the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage</b>
(a) Contributing to the effective implementation of the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism, in line with the provisions in paragraph 7 of decision 2/CP.19 and Article 8 of the Paris Agreement, by catalysing the technical assistance of organisations, bodies, networks and experts;
(b) Catalysing demand-driven technical assistance, including of relevant organisations, bodies, networks and experts, for the implementation of relevant approaches to averting, minimising



and addressing loss and damage in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change by assisting in:

- (i) Identifying, prioritising and communicating technical assistance needs and priorities;
- (ii) Identifying types of relevant technical assistance;
- (iii) Actively connecting those seeking technical assistance with best suited organisations, bodies, networks and experts;
- (iv) Accessing technical assistance available, including from such organisations, bodies, networks and experts;

(c) Facilitating the consideration of a wide range of topics relevant to averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage approaches, including but not limited to current and future impacts, priorities, and actions related to averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage pursuant to decisions 3/CP.18 and 2/CP.19, the areas referred to in Article 8, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement and the strategic workstreams of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee;

(d) Facilitating and catalysing collaboration, coordination, coherence and synergies to accelerate action by organisations, bodies, networks and experts, across communities of practices, and for them to deliver effective and efficient technical assistance to developing countries;

(e) Facilitating the development, provision and dissemination of, and access to, knowledge and information on averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage, including comprehensive risk management approaches, at the regional, national and local level;

(f) Facilitating, through catalysing technical assistance of organisations, bodies, networks and experts, access to action and support (finance, technology and capacity building), under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, relevant to averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including urgent and timely responses to the impacts of climate change;

Many Parties have expressed that function (b) is the core function of the Santiago Network, with evidence of fulfilment of (f) at the country level a critical measure of its success. Not only does the Santiago Network need to help developing countries identify their loss and damage needs and how to address them but also ensure that the action and support (finance, technology and capacity building) needed to address those needs flows ensuring tangible action commensurate with the scale of the need: the Santiago Network must not be an empty shell. This vision of the Santiago Network is about creating a demand-driven system that is focussed on filling gaps where technical assistance is not currently available.



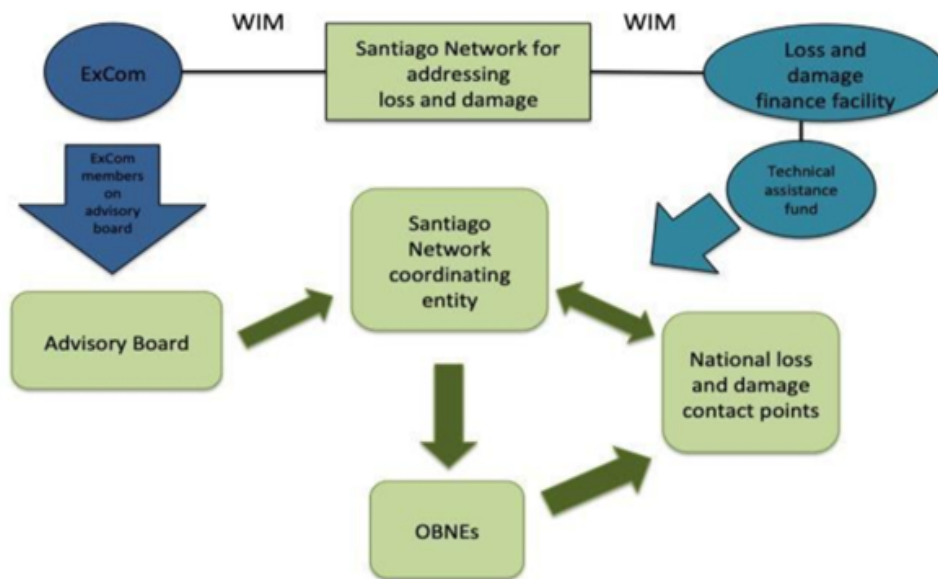
To develop the institutional arrangements of the Santiago Network, Parties agreed to discuss a number of aspects including: operational modalities; structure; role of the ExCom; role of Loss and Damage Contact Points and other stakeholders; and possible elements for a Terms of Reference of a potential convening or coordinating body.

Many noted that the Santiago Network should have a lean, cost-efficient structure. That structure must be supported and enabled by long term and sustainable finance commitments (ACT Alliance) and designed in a way that enables the operational modalities to be carried out (Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice (DCJ)).

Before turning to the operational modalities it is useful to note that in their submissions, Parties and other actors collectively proposed that **the structure** include key elements such as:

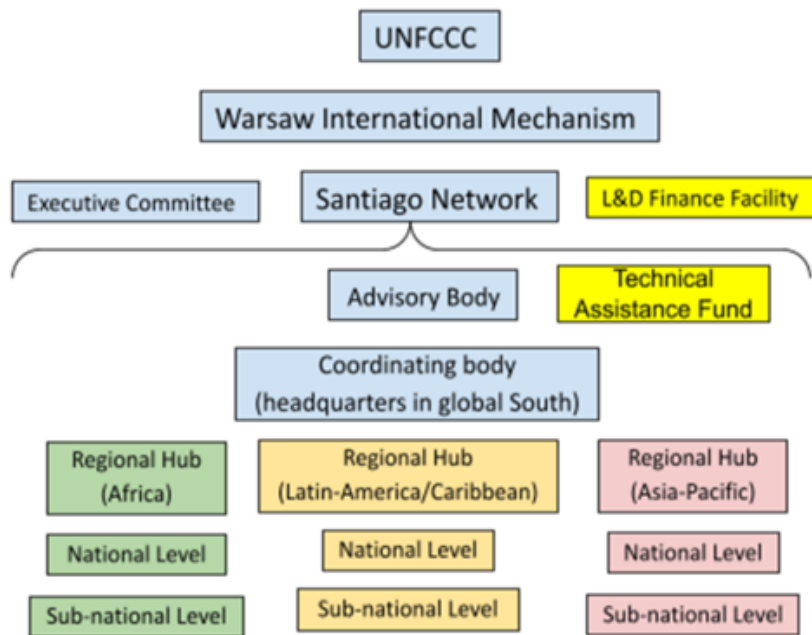
1. A secretariat/coordinating body/implementing entity;
2. Advisory body/advisory committee/advisory board/technical review committee;
3. Members (OBNEs);
4. A technical assistance fund/UNFCCC funding window/trust Fund; and
5. Loss and Damage Contact Points.

Visual representations proposed in submissions were not dissimilar, some examples include:



**Diagram 1: Submission by “Senegal on behalf of LDC group”**

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**Diagram 2: Submission by “Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice”**

Turning then to the **operational modalities**, this refers to what the Santiago Network will need to do to carry out the six agreed functions. Looking again at [decision 25/CP.19](#), the process followed by the Parties negotiating the operationalisation of the CTCN was to agree key elements and elaborate them in an annex. Following this model, the Loss and Damage Collaboration (**L&DC**) submission suggests the following key elements to capture the agreed functions of the Santiago Network, with those elements to be elaborated in an annex to the COP/CMA decision adopted at COP 27.

- (a) Guiding principles;
- (b) Roles and responsibilities;
- (c) Managing requests for assistance and delivering responses;
- (d) Facilitating access to action and support including finance, technology and capacity building;
- (e) Facilitating the consideration of a wide range of approaches relevant to averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage including but not limited to current and future impacts, priorities and actions;
- (f) Facilitating and catalysing collaboration, coordination, coherence and synergies to accelerate action;



- (g) Facilitating the development, provision and dissemination of, and access to, knowledge and information on loss and damage;
- (h) Financial arrangements;
- (i) Reporting and review;
- (j) Linkages with the WIM Executive Committee.

This paper will take the reader through some of these elements taking into account views expressed during the submissions and technical workshop processes. The writers acknowledge that not all views could be captured comprehensively but it is hoped this provides guidance for a basis for rich and ongoing discussions.

## Guiding Principles

Guiding principles are about setting out a standard for what it is Parties expect the Santiago Network to be able to achieve and can be used as an accountability mechanism if the operations of the Santiago Network fall short of those principles. There are many criticisms of how the technical assistance landscape operates presently and it is important that Parties consider how the Santiago Network can overcome those issues and ensure transformational outcomes for frontline communities.

There were synergies between the principles set out in the L&DC submission (extracted in the below table) and other submissions including the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (**OHCHR**) which proposed that a commitment to rights-based action and processes should be integrated throughout the future work and operations of the Santiago Network including in a section on its guiding principles, and Oxfam who proposed that the Santiago Network should be guided by equity and climate justice principles while taking human rights into account. The Loss and Damage Youth Coalition (**LDYC**) further proposed that all operations should involve meaningful frontline youth engagement, while the International Committee of the Red Cross (**ICRC**) highlighted the need to ensure those affected by armed conflicts and violence are not left behind.

DCJ highlighted the need to ensure processes, such as needs assessments are incorporated in the operational modalities to ensure that “the actual needs of those suffering are recognised and can be addressed, and avoid projects that are donor driven and not based on needs”. There is also a need to provide long-term sustainable solutions and ensure that real solutions that build capacity at the local level are delivered, with OBNEs leaving “communities more resilient and more capable than they found them, giving them the tools to address loss and damage themselves”. DCJ reiterates that the Santiago Network must be sensitive to different cultures and histories and



work to integrate with and preserve these communities. It must also facilitate access to action and support that does not create additional debt for vulnerable communities. DCJ warns that without these principles “there is a risk that [the Santiago Network] will deliver false solutions that are inherently ineffective, unjust and destructive.”

The Loss and Damage Network further suggested that attention should be paid to deriving useful knowledge at the scale of implementation, “which is often at the local and community levels”. Australia suggested the following important attributes:

- Maintain a broad membership base;
- Target the most vulnerable;
- Incorporate multiple knowledge systems;
- Begin soon, start small and grow over time;
- Achieve multiple humanitarian and development outcomes; and
- Consider transformative adaptation options to minimise and avert loss and damage.

Antigua and Barbuda on behalf of AOSIS (**AOSIS**) emphasised that principles of enhanced country-ownership and country-drivenness in the provision of support are critical. They highlighted the need to provide support to those developing countries who are particularly vulnerable, such as the Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States.

<b>L&amp;DC The Guiding Principles of the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage</b>	
1.	Focus on addressing loss and damage, filling the gap in action and support available beyond mitigation and adaptation measures across the full spectrum of loss and damage impacts including extreme and slow onset events and economic and non-economic losses.
2.	Empower communities with the skills, knowledge and resources they need to address loss and damage themselves.
3.	Enhance, and create coherence within and between existing processes, organisations, bodies, networks and experts including the disaster risk reduction and humanitarian assistance communities and not duplicate efforts.
4.	Connect and coordinate across networks of expertise across the international, regional, national, and sub-national level.
5.	Facilitate demand-driven, locally-led, sustainable and long-term solutions that are not dictated by funding limits.



6.	Be simple and accessible to ensure that as far as possible lack of capacity is not a barrier to accessing support and already overburdened systems are not further burdened.
7.	Assisted by strong transparency and accountability mechanisms, be nationally-led and controlled: the private-sector and donors should not dictate priorities.
8.	Have the capacity and flexibility to respond rapidly in real time and at the scale needed.
9.	Have proactive coordination that is fact and data driven.
10.	Be guided by equity and climate justice principles taking into account human rights, gender-based, local and indigenous communities' perspectives.
11.	Learn from existing technical assistance mechanisms and processes such as the Climate Technology Centre and Network.
12.	Is provided with the resources, the mandate and the decision support tools to ensure the Santiago Network is able to respond to country requests in a timely manner.

Reflecting briefly on these elements, although there was convergence at the technical workshop that ensuring the Santiago Network is demand-driven and not dictated by funding limits or donor priorities will be challenging, there are ways Parties considered that this can be achieved, including through modalities such as the Loss and Damage Needs Assessments (**LDNAs**) which some have indicated would be similar to Technology Needs Assessments under the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism. Some Parties view these as foundational to function 9(b), to assist countries to understand what they need and the barriers to addressing those needs. More discussions are needed to cover what these are, what they should look like, why they are needed and why they are important.

A further issue to be clarified is where the activities of the Santiago Network should fit in the broader landscape of action to avert, minimise and address loss and damage including the humanitarian, migration and disaster risk reduction sectors. The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (**IFRC**) emphasised that modalities should promote coherence including with the disaster risk reduction and humanitarian communities and at the national level. There are different views on this however there was a broad consensus that the Santiago Network must build on and complement what already exists and focus its activities on filling gaps where support is not already available such as non-economic losses and slow-onset events. Practical Action, for example, suggested focussing on addressing loss and damage across the full spectrum of impacts including filling gaps where assistance is not currently available.

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Many agree care should be taken to not be overly prescriptive or box in a definition of what the Santiago Network will address given needs will evolve over time and differ across different regions and the Santiago Network needs to be flexible.

## **Roles and responsibilities & managing requests and delivering responses**

The roles and responsibilities is where Parties need to provide a mandate to the different parts of the Santiago Network to carry out the six functions. So far in discussions about the **structure** of the Santiago Network, Parties have been clear that there will need to be a secretariat/coordinating body that coordinates with members of the network to deliver assistance to developing countries, and a method of connecting with developing countries to deliver responses such as through Loss and Damage Contact Points (**LDCPs**) and other stakeholders at the regional, national, and sub-national levels. As for managing requests and delivering responses, this is about providing some detail as to what support might look like. Parties can look to the CTCN decision text as an example but, again, they must take care to not be too prescriptive to ensure the Santiago Network has the flexibility to be demand-driven.

### **Role of the Secretariat/Coordinating Body**

There is strong convergence that the **secretariat/coordinating body** will be paramount for facilitating the implementation of the functions of the Santiago Network (Chile on behalf of AILAC (**AILAC**), France and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union (**EU**)). It should have clearly defined roles (ACT Alliance) and actively engage with developing countries (AILAC) connecting in-country demand with external technical assistance providers and resources (Munich Climate Insurance Initiative (**MCI**)). It could be hosted by an organisation external to the UNFCCC which would have more capacity and relevant networks (Canada, EU), with a headquarters located in the global South and regional hubs in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin-America/Caribbean (DCJ). It must have full time and adequate staffing to fulfil the functions of the Santiago Network (Senegal on behalf of LDC group (**LDCs**)). Staffing may be a director managing a core team of professional and administrative staff with both to be appointed by and responsible to the governance structure of the host institution. The director of the coordinating body could also be the secretary of the advisory board (L&DC). In the submission for the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (**UNDRR**), they propose jointly hosting the secretariat/coordinating body with the UNFCCC secretariat. Further notes about the hosting will be addressed in the later section in this paper on the Terms of Reference (**TOR**).

Turning to the key roles of the secretariat/coordinating body, suggestions include:

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- (a) Coordinate the work of the Santiago Network and its members (Norway);
- (b) Provide secretarial services (Canada);
- (c) Actively engage with developing countries in assisting them to better take advantage of the possibilities offered by the network, facilitate the implementation of the functions as well as administer the funds (AILAC);
- (d) Provide the assistance needed to catalyse technical assistance for averting, minimising, and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts (Indonesia, Bangladesh);
- (e) Be a facilitating mechanism that is a small centre, and a decentralised network of members and other technical assistance providers with expertise at the international, regional, national, and sub-national levels (Oxfam);
- (f) Connect those seeking technical assistance with the best-suited network member (United States of America (USA));
- (g) Receive requests for assistance from developing country parties through their LDCP (L&DC);
- (h) Oversee and catalyse the delivery and implementation of Santiago Network activities, through its members, as requested by Parties through their Loss and Damage Nationally Designated Entities or Focal Points (Vanuatu, IFRC); and
- (i) Assist the country to access assistance including helping to develop loss and damage need assessments through L&D contact points as well as relevant stakeholders (LDYC).

According to the EU, the secretariat should catalyse the efforts of OBNEs that are or will be part of the network rather than acting as an implementer. It should provide technical advice on the design of and supervise the implementation of all Santiago Network-funded interventions (Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (**REAP**))

### **Role of Members**

Turning to the **members** (OBNEs), views expressed include that membership should be broad, wide, and extensive, expanding over time. Parties should consider the pros and cons of different membership criteria and the possibility of a roster and database of experts on certain issues (L&DC). Establishing new sub-networks or strengthening of existing sub-networks for each of the key sectors could be considered, as well as sub-networks focused on private sector partnership and financing support (UNEP). The EU suggests broad outreach to the initiatives and organisations listed in this [submission](#) as a starting point, and organisations that have committed to the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organisations. The L&DC suggests looking to the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and also global and



regional thematic networks such as Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance for work on flooding; with the Gender and Disaster Network for support on gender inclusive approaches; and with regional climate centres under the World Meteorological Organisation to access key climate science and meteorology capacities. UNDRR also provides a [list in their submission](#), as does the [World Meteorological Organisation \(WMO\)](#).

As for the role of the membership, there is convergence that members should undertake the substantive work to address requests and will carry out the majority of the technical assistance. If Parties agree on this, this could be listed in the decision text.

### **Role of Loss and Damage Contact Points and other stakeholders**

There is not yet convergence that, like the Nationally Designated Entities that coordinate between the CTCN and developing countries, LDCPs will be the sole intermediary between the coordinating body/secretariat and developing countries particularly given that only 46 have been nominated by countries so far: Parties need to discuss how to manage this in the decision text. In the submissions, there is however convergence that LDCPs (either individuals or offices) and other relevant stakeholders at the subnational, national and regional level will be the link between the secretariat/coordinating body and developing countries. In the technical workshop discussions, there was further convergence that LDCPs are important to the effective functioning of the Santiago Network, but some considered that the decision text should not be too prescriptive as there must be flexibility for countries to decide what arrangement will enable them to most effectively engage with the Santiago Network.

Parties will need to discuss the parameters of the role as views range from merely relaying information to a more substantive role including coordinating different entities and building on existing UNFCCC contact points, leading LDNAs and inputting into UNFCCC processes e.g. national reporting. Discussion is also needed regarding the need for capacity building of LDCPs to ensure effective engagement between countries and the Santiago Network. The less capacity a country has in terms of national contact points and key institutions, the more challenging it can be to achieve ‘demand-driven’ outcomes, and many focal points do not know the needs of their communities or have the capacity to articulate them. Reaching agreement about building capacity in countries is not only important for the effective prioritisation of needs so that resources reach those most in need but will also be critical to creating country ownership over the work of the Santiago Network and building self-sufficiency.

Some of the views from different actors on the role of LDCPs include they they should:

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- Connect the Santiago Network with relevant stakeholders within countries by being a conduit of information (AILAC, USA, Canada, EU). Their role should be to convey technical assistance needs to the Santiago Network (Indonesia);
- Prioritise, aggregate and submit requests for technical assistance on behalf of in-country stakeholders; act as a bridge between the country needs and providers of support for loss and damage as well as link with the Santiago Network to mobilise experts to deliver solutions ensuring that the solutions are tailored to local needs (Kenya);
- Be responsible for preparing and bringing forward country requests for assistance or support from the Santiago Network, while donor country contact points would be responsible for mobilising expertise and assistance where possible from within their in-country networks (Australia);
- Execute all the actions including conducting needs assessments for technical assistance at national and local level as suggested by the Santiago Network's Secretariat (Bangladesh), they will have a critical role at the national level, and would be invited to regional and international platforms for discussions on technical issues related to loss and damage - they will also play an important role in providing information on loss and damage assessments and needs to the country's biennial report to the transparency framework (LDCs);
- Identify loss and damage issues, such as resource needs and gaps, that may be incoming and/or outgoing, and alerting the national Climate Change Focal institution as directed by the Focal Point (Uganda);
- Serve as the channel through which requests from their national governments and sub-national entities for technical assistance and other support (including financing) to be sourced from Santiago Network should be communicated to the Santiago Network coordination body (Ecuador on behalf of the Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDC));
- Function similarly to National Designated Entities: however to improve national level coordination, capacity should be built not only with LDCPs but also across other relevant national entities and structures to improve internal coordination and communication (L&DC, Oxfam);
- REAP suggests LDCPs should:
  - Serve as a focal point for Santiago Network activities in the country;
  - Manage the national request submission process and support the articulation and prioritisation of requests and proposals;
  - Identify priority areas and capacity-building needs in line with national development and climate strategies and design collaborative programmes with the Santiago Network;

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- o Facilitate the creation of a consultative process to enhance public sector/ government actors/ private sector coordination and collaboration in the definition of country strategies on loss and damage; and
  - o Provide feedback on the quality of Santiago Network assistance and procedures.
- Finally, LDYC proposed that LDCPs are critical for raising awareness of, and building synergy, partnerships, and support to avert, minimise, and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change at the national level. They must listen to the demands of youth and frontline communities most affected by the climate crisis - they should be mandated to directly work with the communities on the ground.

### **Role of the Advisory Body**

Before turning to set out the discussions around the advisory body, it is important to note that this part of the Santiago Network does not enjoy convergence and Parties must address this. There is, as the EU notes in their submission, convergence that supervision and scrutiny arrangements will be required to ensure robust governance and to hold the secretariat/coordinating body to account and also a general need for an accountability and governance mechanism which will be a critical success factor for the Santiago Network. This is the minority view, however, with the majority of views indicating strong convergence that a separate and additional governance element is an essential component of the Santiago Network structure.

Of the different proposed elements of the structure of the Santiago Network, this was the main topic of discussion at the technical workshop. Those Parties opposed to a separate and distinct structure expressed reservations about whether this was necessary and instead suggested that the ExCom may be able to perform the advisory body functions. Those Parties considered that an advisory body may create additional and unnecessary bureaucracy. Meanwhile, others considered that it would remove bureaucracy, for example, by removing the requirement to negotiate certain details under the COP/CMA process. Parties who supported the ExCom taking on the advisory body role were open to further discussion on this point, particularly around what the roles of the advisory body should be in relation to the ExCom, and who should guide and make decisions on the work of the Santiago Network.

The submissions variously refer to an advisory body/advisory committee/advisory board/technical review committee being central for the effective and efficient functioning of the Santiago Network (AILAC) and it should supervise and manage the Santiago Network (Oxfam). It must be a transparent governance mechanism with a strategy and dedicated work plan to hold the Santiago Network accountable to its constituencies (ACT Alliance). A balance will need to be reached between having meaningful oversight and monitoring services while remaining light



and agile (EU). It would guide the secretariat/coordinating body in the operations of the Santiago Network (LDCs). UNDRR suggests a technical review committee consisting of non-Party experts to provide technical guidance and review requests for technical assistance. Its membership would be established through consultations.

The advisory body's decision-making should be based on consensus (LMDC)). The advisory body would make recommendations to the secretariat on network membership criteria, funding requests, and the program of work, as well as synthesise reports from network members on their activities for inclusion in the ExCom's annual report - it could learn from the CTCN advisory board and the Adaptation Fund Board as a starting point (USA, LDCs). An advisory board or committee could have functions such as:

- (a) Determining the operational modalities and rules of procedure (Vanuatu);
- (b) Providing guidance on the annual report and criteria for prioritising requests, considering and recommending ExCom considerations and recommendations, the designation of organisations as members, and the work program (could learn from the CTCN advisory board and the AFB as a starting point) (L&DC);
- (c) Guiding the direction of the Santiago Network its activities (IFRC); and
- (d) Ensuring the following functions:
  - (i) Ensuring the application of fiduciary standards, and legal and ethical integrity;
  - (ii) Monitoring, assessing and evaluating the timeliness and appropriateness of the coordination body and secretariat to requests for technical assistance;
  - (iii) Submitting annual reports to the COP/CMA for consideration (LMDC).

The REAP proposes that the advisory board should provide guidance on how the Santiago Network should prioritise requests from developing countries, should approve reports and criteria for requests and Network membership and, in general, monitor, assess, and evaluate the Santiago Network's performance as well as provide strategic directions.

Some of the advisory body roles discussed at the technical workshop included to:

- Ensure that the Santiago network remains demand-driven;
- Be a critical component of the Santiago Network's efficient operation;
- Provide the advice on how to improve the Santiago Network's work;
- Approve criteria for membership of OBNEs;
- Agree on a work plan and operational modalities;
- Give final approval to the work plan and annual budget; and
- Provide guidance, approve annual reports, and prioritise requests.





Once Parties have resolved the issue of what the advisory body looks like in the context of the structure of the Santiago Network, and its roles and responsibilities, they will need to consider how it can be structured including whether representation of both Parties and observers can be agreed noting that some submissions did not have a position on observer participation. Views include that it could be composed of Parties and external actors and stakeholders, the ExCom (Kenya, LDCs, L&DC, Vanuatu), youth and all regions vulnerable to loss and damage (LDYC). It could have a chairperson on a national basis among the regions (Uganda), and the ExCom and its experts could provide technical support (LMDC).

Many have suggested using the CTCN advisory body and the Adaptation Fund Board as models and adjusting them insofar as the composition is representative of the Santiago Network. AILAC, for example, suggests the following composition:

- (a) Two representatives from each of five UN regional groups;
- (b) One representative from the Small Island Developing States;
- (c) One representative from the Least Developed Countries;
- (d) Two representatives from Annex 1 countries;
- (e) Two representatives from non-Annex 1 countries
- (f) Two ExCom members, one from an Annex 1 country and one from a non-Annex 1 country;
- (g) One representative from each of the following constituted bodies: the Adaptation Committee, the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, the Paris Committee on Capacity Building, the Technology Executive Committee and the Standing Committee on Finance;
- (h) One representative of the Green Climate Fund, one representative from the Adaptation Fund and one representative from the Global Environmental Facility;
- (i) The director of the SN's secretariat

Detailed information about the Adaptation Fund Board can be found [here](#). The advisory body of the CTCN was reviewed and its constitution amended at COP 26 “to ensure its effective functioning” so Parties should consider [the report](#) on the second independent review of the CTCN for lessons learned. The current composition of the CTCN is as described below, noting that there is provision in the [advisory body constitution](#) for representatives of relevant constituted bodies and expert observers to be invited to attend meetings in accordance with modalities and procedures developed by the advisory board.

- (a) Eighteen government representatives, comprising equal representation of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) and Parties not included in Annex I to the





- Convention (non-Annex I Parties) and, for non-Annex I Parties, ensuring equitable representation of the United Nations regional groups;
- (b) The Chair and the Vice-Chair of the Technology Executive Committee in their official capacity as Technology Executive Committee representatives;
  - (c) One of the Co-Chairs, or a member designated by the Co-Chairs, of the Green Climate Fund Board in their official capacity as a Green Climate Fund representative;
  - (d) The Chair or the Vice-Chair of the Adaptation Committee, or a member designated by the Chair and the Vice-Chair, in their official capacity as an Adaptation Committee representative;
  - (e) One of the Co-Chairs, or a member designated by the Co-Chairs, of the Standing Committee on Finance in their official capacity as a Standing Committee on Finance representative;
  - (f) The Director of the CTCN in their official capacity as the CTCN representative;
  - (g) Six representatives, with one being selected by each of the following UNFCCC observer organisation constituencies: environmental, business and industry, research and independent, and youth non-governmental organisations; indigenous peoples organisations; and the women and gender constituency, with relevant expertise in technology, finance or business, received by the host organisation of the Climate Technology Centre, taking into account balanced geographical representation.

## **Financial arrangements & facilitating access to action and support including finance, technology and capacity building**

In submissions, there were suggestions of a **technical assistance fund/UNFCCC funding window/trust fund** that will hold the funds provided to the Santiago Network by developed countries and those funds will be administered by the secretariat/coordinating body per the COP 26 decision. In terms of the finance structure, suggestions included that there should be the establishment of a fund window from the UNFCCC (Bangladesh), a Trust Fund (UNDRR, AILAC), or a Technical Assistance Fund (L&DC, LDCs, DCJ) to aid in the management of all funding. The Trust Fund would be in charge of funds coming from a variety of sources. Parties should consider the linkages between that fund and the Loss and Damage Finance Facility when it is established (DCJ, LDYC, LDCs).

AOSIS emphasised in their submission that the usefulness of the Santiago Network will depend on the availability of “new and additional financial resources that provide adequate support for the provision of demand-driven technical assistance [by OBNEs]”. AOSIS also reminds readers of the decision at COP 26, decision 1/CMA.3, which urges developed country Parties to provide funds for the operation of the Santiago Network and for the provision of technical assistance.

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These arrangements must be in place from the outset and voluntary-based funding should be avoided to avoid a false start where the attention of the coordinating body is diverted to fundraising and does not fulfil its mandate of catalysing technical assistance to address loss and damage (L&DC, AILAC). The fund could be managed under the UN rules and procedures (UNDRR).

At the technical workshop, there were limited discussion regarding the **modalities for the management of funds** provided for technical assistance under the Santiago Network and the **terms for their disbursement** which Parties agreed to negotiate in 2022 as part of discussions about the institutional arrangements of the Santiago Network. The question of the **source of finance** was also not dealt with in any detail. The submissions did make some mention of these issues, for example:

- (a) Network members should respond to requests for assistance with existing programmes and resources and when there are gaps members can request funding (USA);
- (b) Network members receive funding directly from the Santiago Network and technical assistance be funded from multiple sources (Canada);
- (c) Finance should not be channelled through the secretariat/coordinating body of the Santiago Network but instead be provided by the Green Climate Fund or network members. In addition, network members together with the country requesting support are responsible for identifying the most suitable way of accessing finance (Norway);
- (d) The secretariat/coordinating body should manage the funds provided for technical assistance through a dedicated common pool – the Santiago Network Trust Fund. This fund would manage funds from a variety of sources and should not rely solely on voluntary based funding (AILAC);
- (e) Parties should elaborate sources of finance and modalities for engagement with those sources. These modalities must ensure that as far as possible the funds provided to the Santiago Network are utilised for its activities and not tied up in its administrative and secretarial functions (DCJ);
- (f) There is a need for an additional financial commitment from developed countries to finance the Santiago Network - funding the network does not replace the need for finance for action to address loss and damage. The financial structure should also cover non-economic losses (NELs) and damages (LDYC).
- (g) The secretariat/coordinating body will, based on the review of proposals by the Technical Review Committee identify implementing partners who will be able to access funds from the Santiago Network’s trust fund (UNDRR).



Based on views expressed in submissions, it is unclear whether all technical assistance would be financed through the money provided to the Santiago Network and as such what other finance developing countries are expected to rely on to benefit from the technical assistance catalysed by the Santiago Network. In circumstances where finance for addressing loss and damage is scarce and the Loss and Damage Finance Facility proposed by the G77 & China at COP 26 is not yet established, this issue must be given dedicated attention to ensure the Santiago Network has the resources to deliver its mandate. The only clear mention of finance to be provided is contained in the EU submission which indicates that several EU member states had pledged contributions to the Santiago Network, amounting to approximately €25M “[t]o maintain momentum towards full operationalisation and to signal the value of the Santiago Network”. More information about this statement by the EU would be of assistance. To manage resource scarcity, Canada suggests a cap on the total value of technical assistance provided per project. However, that position raises questions as to whether the cap would result in issues with project implementation reducing the quality and efficacy of projects.

It was proposed during the technical workshop that if there is an expectation that finance will be limited, attention must also be given to discussions about prioritisation criteria for the disbursement of funds. Canada outlined in its submission the following suggested criteria:

- (a) Projects conducted in the poorest and most vulnerable countries, Small Islands Developing States (**SIDS**) and Least Developing Countries (**LDCs**);
- (b) Projects targeting populations on the frontlines of climate change impacts such as Indigenous Peoples, migrants, children, women and girls, persons with disabilities and other people in vulnerable situations; and
- (c) Projects that are new and additional to what existing OBNEs are currently delivering.

## **Reporting and review**

There is convergence that monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are needed but the details of what this looks like and whether this is something that needs to be negotiated or could be elaborated by the Santiago Network once it is operational needs further discussion. Some ideas include that monitoring could be of

1. The technical assistance that is catalysed by the Santiago Network;
2. How funds have been used;
3. The performance of the Santiago Network itself; and
4. Whether a vulnerability is reduced.



There was a discussion over whether the already agreed reporting arrangement between the OBNEs and the ExCom in addition to existing vulnerability reporting by the IPCC, indicators under the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework is sufficient or whether an additional and separate process is needed.

As for the process of reporting, this is dealt with in part in the next section on linkages with the ExCom. In short, Parties need to consider whether the Santiago Network will prepare a separate annual report or a joint annual report in collaboration with the ExCom. Parties will need to be clear about that report going to both the COP and CMA. They will also need to consider the approval process for that report, for example if Parties establish an advisory body, that body would likely be given the mandate to approve the annual report. The other consideration is how the already existing reporting relationship between OBNEs and the ExCom could be streamlined to ensure that there is not unnecessary duplication of reporting obligations.

AOSIS, for example, proposes that the annual report be of the operations of the Santiago Network and be prepared and provided the COP and CMA by the coordinating body and it have information on, inter alia:

- Technical assistance committed, including disaggregated information of recipient countries and corresponding OBNEs<sup>4</sup> and budgeted cost of the assistance
- Technical assistance provided, including disaggregated information of recipient countries and corresponding OBNEs<sup>5</sup> and actual cost of the assistance
- Financial resources committed to OBNEs and/or the Network's Trust Fund, including disaggregated information on corresponding support providers
- Financial resources provided to OBNEs and/or the Network's Trust Fund, including disaggregated information on corresponding support providers
- Average and maximum time it takes to approve technical assistance requests from first request by a developing country
- Average and maximum time it takes to deliver and complete technical assistance requests, once approved by the SN
- Other pertinent information

## Linkages with the WIM Executive Committee

The [ExCom](#) is the policy arm of the WIM. It is composed of 20 experts from both developing and developed countries (10 from each). According to [Decision 19/CMA.3 par.9](#), the Santiago

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<sup>4</sup> This information should be submitted in a tabular format including in an accompanying electronic spreadsheet.

<sup>5</sup> This information should be submitted in a tabular format including in an accompanying electronic spreadsheet.



Network will contribute to the effective implementation of the WIM's functions. Parties therefore had different views across the submissions on the roles of ExCom and its expert groups, task force and technical expert group, which are excerpted below.

The key discussion at the technical workshop focused on the Parties sharing their perspectives on how ExCom can support the operations of the Santiago network, including how the existing products and mandates of its expert groups, task force and technical expert group can be used by the Santiago Network. Some actors expressed that there should be caution when setting out the relationship with the ExCom due to capacity issues of the ExCom members. It was also noted that as the Santiago Network was established under the WIM and not the ExCom and the scope of action and support provided by the Santiago Network will be demand-driven, its activities may as a result be broader than what is being covered by the ExCom. As noted in the section on structure, there was also divergence over whether the ExCom should perform the role of the advisory body or if the ExCom and the Santiago Network should just collaborate on synergies. Collaboration may include, for example, the five-year rolling workplan of the ExCom informing the work plan of the Santiago Network or organisation of joint outreach events for OBNEs.

Other aspects of the discussions at the technical workshop included:

- The ExCom engagement should be as a guide. The expert groups have a lot of relevant knowledge and they should collaborate with the Santiago Network to provide knowledge and technical advice;
- The Santiago Network could work with OBNEs to operationalise the ExCom knowledge products;
- The ExCom should be represented by the ExCom co-chairs in any advisory body of the Santiago Network to ensure a direct linkage;
- The Santiago Network should report to the ExCom, which will then report to the COP and CMA;
- The ExCom and the Santiago network should jointly report to the COP and CMA.
- The ExCom should inform the work of the Santiago Network and vice versa.

Views in the submissions included:

- The ExCom should be able to provide guidance on network activities and should integrate information from the Santiago Network into ExCom activities and products, and those of its expert groups (USA);



- The ExCom and Santiago Network should collaborate and coordinate between them; it should be requested that the Santiago Network and the ExCom work together to ensure coherence and synergy within the WIM (AILAC);
- The Santiago Network should be operating in the context of the work of the WIM and coordinated with the ExCom and its expert groups and task force (Norway);
- The ExCom should be responsible for reviewing the annual report of the Santiago Network and to provide recommendations to Parties, as appropriate, as part of its own annual report (Canada);
- The ExCom should monitor and guide work done by the Technical Expert Group (TEG), ensure active communication with Santiago Network, provide technical support for needs assessments, and promote the capacity building initiatives related to loss and damage (Kenya);
- The established thematic expert groups for each of the five ExCom workstreams should be effectively maintained and enhanced within any proposed structure of the Santiago Network (Australia);
- The ExCom should provide technical support to the advisory body or directly to the secretariat if there is no advisory body on matters relating to Santiago Network policies, programme priorities, and other matters as may be within the scope of their respective mandates and areas of competence (Indonesia);
- The ExCom should provide policy guidance to the Santiago Network's secretariat through the Advisory Committee based on their work (Bangladesh);
- Vanuatu feels strongly that the ExCom is not well placed to govern or otherwise direct the Santiago Network. Due to its composition, Vanuatu sees the ExCom as unduly burdened by political motivations and thus unable to tangibly serve the needs of the most vulnerable;
- It is crucial for the Santiago Network to have a strong connection to the ExCom, its expert groups, task force and TEG which could be done by ExCom nominating some ExCom Members to act as champions for the Santiago Network, with the purpose of sharing information, ensuring synergies and complementarity (EU);
- The WIM ExCom could play a supervisory/overseeing role, in the work programme/activities of the Santiago Network (Uganda and ACT Alliance);
- The ExCom's role is to guide the implementation of the WIM's functions, and the Santiago Network will carry out some of the WIM's functions. Therefore, the ExCom will also advise the Santiago Network. The ExCom and its expert groups could provide guidance on the development of LDNA criteria and application, while the Santiago Network would provide support and capacity building to countries to carry out those LDNAs (LDCs);

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- The ExCom and its expert groups will provide technical support to the Advisory Board, including on matters related to policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria, and matters related thereto (LMDC);
- The ExCom co-chairs should attend meetings of the Santiago Network advisory board and other collaborative arrangements between the ExCom and the Santiago Network. ExCom technical outputs from each expert group, task force, and TEG, including risk assessment and risk management tools, should be used to guide Santiago Network operations, including LDNAs and specific policy briefs (L&DC);
- The ExCom should ensure coordination and coherence between the ExCom and the Santiago Network which is critical for the effective implementation of the WIM's functions (Practical Action and Oxfam);
- The ExCom co-chairs may serve as ex officio members of the Technical Review Committee (advisory body) of the Santiago Network (UNDRR);
- The Santiago Network, as the WIM's implementation component, would complement the ExCom's political and technical component. The Santiago Network could also rely on existing structures, notably expert groups, task forces, and TEGs associated with the ExCom (REAP); and
- The Santiago Network is suggested to build on the work of the expert group on NELs including synthesis tools developed by the expert group and its efforts regarding indigenous and local knowledge, and cultural heritage (OHCHR).

### **Possible elements for the terms of reference of a potential convening or coordinating body that may provide secretarial services to facilitate work under the Santiago Network**

The Terms of Reference (TOR) will be dependent on how Parties decide the coordinating body should be structured. The TOR will need to give that body a sufficient mandate to ensure that the agreed functions can be delivered (L&DC). LDCs suggested that the TOR for the organisation providing secretarial services should include information about the Santiago Network's:

1. Mission
2. Functions, based on the functions of the Santiago Network set out in decision 19/CMA.3
3. Architecture of the Santiago Network, the relationship with the OBNEs, national contact points
4. Advisory board, and relationship to the WIM and its ExCom
5. Roles and responsibilities in relation to the functions of the Santiago Network
6. Governance, including the role of the advisory board

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7. Organisational structure, including details on staffing and relationship with the host institution
8. Reporting and review, and other aspects of Santiago Network communication with the COP/CMA
9. Terms of agreement

The TOR should borrow and be inspired by the elements of the CTCN TOR (AILAC, Vanuatu, LDCs, L&DC) which have similar elements to those proposed by the USA and LDCs. The Santiago Network should operate within its TOR and be accountable to, and under the guidance of the COP/CMA through an advisory board (AILAC).

Suggested features of the **host organisation/entity** include:

- Capable of providing the administrative and infrastructural support required for its effective operation (AILAC) including by having relevant background and expertise on the broad scope of L&D (Canada, Indonesia, Norway, AILAC), staff with relevant competence including good knowledge of the various geographical regions (Norway), demonstrated capacity to engage with a wide range of OBNEs (EU) and design and delivery mechanisms of capacity-building programmes that include locally-led community-based initiatives, in order to leverage the agency of population experiencing loss and damage and who best understand its layered contributing factors - this is particularly important in conflict or violence affected settings (ICRC);
- Host could be an organisation external to the UNFCCC (Canada) including UN or other international agencies (Indonesia), an independent neutral organisation located in the global South (AILAC), the UNFCCC secretariat (Uganda);
- Experience in engagement of multilateral processes under the UNFCCC (Indonesia) and proven credentials, expertise and experience in managing global networks or initiatives (EU);
- Internationally recognised organisation with financial management systems of international standard (Norway) including an ability and track record of mobilising resources and managing funds (EU);
- Language on human rights including of indigenous peoples should be integrated into the TOR (OHCHR).

During the technical workshop, participants were provided with a document which set out a suggestion of the usual elements for a TOR for a coordinating body for the Santiago Network. This included objective/mission, functions, structure, roles and responsibilities, governance, organisational structure, reporting and review and term of the agreement. It was suggested that



the advisory body, if agreed, would be included under the governance heading. It was suggested that the elements of the structure of the Santiago Network must be clear in order to create a comprehensive TOR for the coordinating body.

It was also proposed that the TOR should be flexible to allow for the possibility of a single host or multiple hosts and Parties should learn from the decisions of the CTCN. There were suggestions that the TOR address:

- Prioritisation of requests;
- Building the network of OBNEs with an emphasis on including smaller developing country organisations;
- Managing and coordinating the OBNEs in executing the work;
- Monitoring and evaluating effectiveness of members including LDCPs; and
- Knowledge sharing and capacity building.

More views on what features the hosting entity should have were shared by the participants. The views were similar to those expressed in the submissions and included that the host entity must:

- Have an existing understanding of loss and damage;
- Have some formal of existing networks and understanding of how they work to ensure that the activities on the Santiago Network are not delayed through capacity building at the host level;
- Be able to connect effectively with other bodies such as UNFCCC; and
- Be an independent, neutral organisation located in the global South.

Further discussion on whether the Santiago Network should be hosted by a body within or outside the UNFCCC is needed. Two UN entities, UNDRR and UNEP have expressed their interest to host the Santiago Network but neither individually covers the full spectrum of loss and damage needs in their existing work (L&DC). Some participants in the technical workshop suggested that UNDRR and UNEP consider a preliminary proposal for hosting the Santiago Network at the June meeting of the SBs.

## **V. Conclusion and recommendations**

In advance of SB 56 Parties can learn from the views and perspectives shared in submissions, at the recent technical workshop, and the decisions of the CTCN and its recent review. Parties might consider the following elements as they negotiate recommendations to be forwarded to COP 27. This must include a process to continue negotiations beyond COP 27 if required.

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Although Parties have indicated that operationalising the Santiago Network quickly is a priority there are elements that may not be able to be decided simultaneously. The process for selecting an organisation to host is the key example as some Parties have proposed agreeing to the process for selecting the organisation at COP 27 and that process concluding at COP 28. Parties should think strategically to ensure that if this does occur, there is sufficient agreement at COP 27 to ensure that if all institutional arrangements cannot be agreed at COP 27, there is a process that enables work to occur during 2023 that ensures the Santiago Network can start the work of helping frontline communities as soon as possible: we must not rush but frontline communities cannot wait (LDC Negotiator, 2020).

- Elements of the operational modalities included as headings in the body of the decision and elaborated in an annex including to operationalise the financial arrangements
- Agreement regarding the governance mechanism, and if a separate advisory body is agreed, a constitution for the advisory board and a processes to develop its modalities and procedures
- Agreement regarding the selection and endorsement process for the host entity of the secretariat/coordinating body and terms of a memorandum of understanding with the host entity
- A mandate for collaboration with the ExCom and any requests the Parties consider appropriate for it and its expert groups to undertake activities that could be technical input into the Santiago Network, for example, developing the process for needs assessments
- Set out the reporting process to the COP/CMA and any details around collaborating with the ExCom on a joint annual report if appropriate taking into consideration the existing reporting relationship between OBNEs and the ExCom



## Submissions Referenced

- ACT Alliance
- Antigua and Barbuda on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States
- Australia
- Bangladesh
- Canada
- Chile on behalf of AILAC
- Ecuador on behalf of the Like-Minded Developing Countries
- France and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union
- Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice
- International Committee of the Red Cross
- International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- Indonesia
- Kenya
- Loss and Damage Collaboration
- Loss and Damage Network
- Loss and Damage Youth Coalition
- Munich Climate Insurance Initiative
- Norway
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
- Oxfam
- Practical Action
- Risk-informed Early Action Partnership
- Senegal on behalf of LDC group
- Uganda
- UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
- United States of America
- World Meteorological Organisation
- Vanuatu

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## **Annex I Decision Text – the Climate Technology Centre and Network**

### **Decision 1/CP.16**

117. Decides to establish a Technology Mechanism...which will consist of the following components:

(a) A Technology Executive Committee...

(b) A Climate Technology Centre and Network, to undertake the functions contained in paragraph 123 below;

118. Also decides that the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, consistent with their respective functions, should facilitate the effective implementation of the Technology Mechanism, under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties;

...

123. Decides that the Climate Technology Centre shall facilitate a network of national, regional, sectoral and international technology networks, organisations and initiatives with a view to engaging the participants of the Network effectively in the following functions:

(a) At the request of a developing country Party:

(i) Providing advice and support related to the identification of technology needs and the implementation of environmentally sound technologies, practices and processes;

(ii) Facilitating the provision of information, training and support for programmes to build or strengthen capacity of developing countries to identify technology options, make technology choices and operate, maintain and adapt technology;

(iii) Facilitating prompt action on the deployment of existing technology in developing country Parties based on identified needs;

(b) Stimulating and encouraging, through collaboration with the private sector, public institutions, academia and research institutions, the development and transfer of existing and emerging environmentally sound technologies, as well as opportunities for North–South, South–South and triangular technology cooperation;

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(c) Facilitating a network of national, regional, sectoral and international technology centres, networks, organisation and initiatives with a view to:

(i) Enhancing cooperation with national, regional and international technology centres and relevant national institutions;

(ii) Facilitating international partnerships among public and private stakeholders to accelerate the innovation and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing country Parties;

...

127. Also decides that the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Technology Executive Committee shall relate so as to promote coherence and synergy;

### **Decision 2/CP.17**

133. *Adopts* the terms of reference of the Climate Technology Centre and Network as contained in annex VII;

134. *Decides* that the Climate Technology Centre and Network shall begin its activities with an achievable scope of work so as to meet the needs of developing countries and be flexible so that it can learn, adapt and adjust its scope and reach over time in response to the technology needs of developing countries and the demands of the emerging international climate change regime;

135. *Requests* the Climate Technology Centre and Network, once it is operational, to elaborate its modalities and procedures based on the terms of reference of the Climate Technology Centre and Network contained in annex VII and decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 123, and taking into account decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 120, and to report to the Conference of the Parties, through the subsidiary bodies at their thirty-eighth sessions, with a view to making a decision on this matter at the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties, including, inter alia, consideration of the following roles of the Climate Technology Centre and Network:

(a) Identifying currently available climate-friendly technologies for mitigation and adaptation that meet their key low-carbon and climate-resilient development needs;

(b) Facilitating the preparation of project proposals for the deployment, utilisation and financing of existing technologies for mitigation and adaptation;



- (c) Facilitating adaptation and the deployment of currently available technologies to meet local needs and circumstances;
- (d) Facilitating research, development and demonstration of new climate-friendly technologies for mitigation and adaptation, which are required to meet the key objectives of sustainable development;
- (e) Enhancing national and regional human and institutional capacity to manage the technology cycle, and to support the challenges for activities listed in paragraphs 135 (a–d) above;
- (f) Helping to facilitate the financing of the activities listed in paragraphs 135 (a–e) above, through various sources in accordance with paragraph 139 below;

136. *Decides* that the selection process for the host of the Climate Technology Centre shall be launched upon the conclusion of the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties and shall be conducted in an open, transparent, fair and neutral manner in accordance with the process outlined in this decision, and informed by United Nations practices, in order to make the Technology Mechanism become fully operational in 2012;

137. Requests the secretariat:<sup>6</sup>

- (a) To prepare and issue the call for proposals in accordance with this decision by 16 January 2012, including the preparation of the sample requests as referred to in annex VIII, paragraph 8(c), and invite interested organisations, including consortia of organisations, to submit their proposals in response to the call for proposals by 16 March 2012;
- (b) To provide responses to inquiries from interested organisations in consultation with the evaluation panel referred to in paragraph 137(d) below, as appropriate;
- (c) To compile the executive summaries contained in the submitted proposals and make them available simultaneously on the UNFCCC website;

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<sup>6</sup> This process was cumbersome and had unintended negative consequences, including where those unsuccessful in their bid withheld funding. Parties should consider this when using paras 137-138 as a model.





(d) To convene an evaluation panel, consisting of three members from Annex I Parties and three from non-Annex I Parties as nominated by the Technology Executive Committee from within its membership, by the end of February 2012:

(i) To conduct an assessment of the proposals received based on the methodology described in the criteria to be used to evaluate and select the host of the Climate Technology Centre contained in annex VIII, paragraph 9;

(ii) To prepare an evaluation report with a shortlist ranking up to five proponents, including information on how the criteria for the evaluation have been applied, and make it available for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-sixth session;

(e) To discuss the key elements of the potential host agreement with the topranked proponent, and, if needed, with the second-ranked and third-ranked proponents as agreed by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-sixth session and referred to in paragraph 138(a) below;

(f) To report the outcome of its discussion on the key elements of the potential host agreement to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-seventh session for its consideration, with a view to recommending it for consideration and approval by the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth session;

138. Requests the Subsidiary Body for Implementation:

(a) To agree on, at its thirty-sixth session, a ranked list of up to three proponents based on the outcome of the assessment conducted by the evaluation panel referred to in paragraph 137(d)(i) above;

(b) To recommend the host of the Climate Technology Centre and Network to the Conference of the Parties for approval at its eighteenth session;

(c) To consider, at its thirty-sixth session, the constitution of the advisory board referred to in annex VII, paragraph 7, with a view to making a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties for consideration and adoption at its eighteenth session;

139. *Decides* that the costs associated with the Climate Technology Centre and the mobilisation of the services of the Network should be funded from various sources, including the financial mechanism of the Convention, bilateral, multilateral and private sector channels, philanthropic



sources as well as financial and in-kind contributions from the host organisation and participants in the Network;

140. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to support the operationalisation and activities of the Climate Technology Centre and Network without prejudging any selection of the host;

141. *Invites* Parties in a position to do so to support the Climate Technology Centre and Network through the provision of financial and other resources;

142. *Requests* the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre to establish procedures for preparing a joint annual report;

143. *Also requests* the secretariat to make available the joint annual report referred to in paragraph 142 above for consideration by the Conference of the Parties through its subsidiary bodies;

## **Annex VII**

### Terms of reference of the Climate Technology Centre and Network

- I. Mission
- II. Functions
- III. Architecture
- IV. Roles and Responsibilities
- V. Governance of the Climate Technology Centre and Network
- VI. Organisational structure of the Climate Technology Centre
- VII. Reporting and Review
- VIII. Term of agreement

## **Annex VIII**

### Criteria to be used to evaluate and select the host of the Climate Technology Centre and Network and information required to be included in the proposals

- I. Criteria to be used to evaluate and select the host of the Climate Technology Centre
- II. Methodology
- III. Information required to be included in the proposals



## **Decision 14/CP.18**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the completion of the selection process for the host of the Climate Technology Centre, which had the support of the evaluation panel nominated by the Technology Executive Committee from within its membership, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the secretariat and involved the valuable participation of the nine proponents that responded to the call for proposals for hosting the Climate Technology Centre;
2. *Decides* that the United Nations Environment Programme, as the leader of the consortium of partner institutions, is hereby selected as the host of the Climate Technology Centre for an initial term of five years, with possible renewal if so decided by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session;
3. *Adopts* the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the United Nations Environment Programme regarding the hosting of the Climate Technology Centre, as contained in annex I to this decision;
4. *Authorises* the Executive Secretary to sign, on behalf of the Conference of the Parties, the memorandum of understanding referred to in paragraph 3 above;
5. *Decides* that the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network is hereby established, with the constitution contained in annex II to this decision and with the functions contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex VII, paragraphs 8 and 9;
6. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme, as the host of the Climate Technology Centre, to convene and facilitate the first meeting of the Advisory Board as soon as possible in 2013, preferably prior to the thirty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
7. *Requests* the Advisory Board to determine at its first meeting its operational modalities and rules of procedure for consideration by the subsidiary bodies at their subsequent sessions;
8. *Takes note* that the United Nations Environment Programme, as the host of the Climate Technology Centre, will ensure that the necessary arrangements are in place for the meetings of the Advisory Board, including privileges and immunities for members of the Board consistent with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations;



9. *Encourages* the United Nations Environment Programme, as the host of the Climate Technology Centre, to make the necessary arrangements to promptly launch the work of the Climate Technology Centre upon the conclusion of the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties, including, inter alia, the appointment of a Director of the Climate Technology Centre, who will facilitate the timely recruitment of the staff of the Climate Technology Centre;
10. *Agrees* that the United Nations Environment Programme, as the host of the Climate Technology Centre, shall provide periodic updates on matters regarding its role as the host of the Climate Technology Centre and make this information available in the annual report of the Climate Technology Centre and Network to the Conference of the Parties through the subsidiary bodies; such reports should also address the concerns raised by Parties on issues such as to enhance the in-house capacity of the host organisation on technologies for adaptation;
11. *Requests* the Climate Technology Centre to consult with the Technology Executive Committee on establishing procedures for preparing a joint annual report as requested by decision 2/CP.17, with a view to making their joint annual report available to the Conference of the Parties through the subsidiary bodies at their thirty-ninth sessions;
12. *Invites* Parties to nominate their national designated entities for the development and transfer of technologies pursuant to decision 2/CP.17, annex VII, and decision 4/CP.13, paragraph 8, and to communicate this information to the secretariat by 29 March 2013, in order to facilitate the operationalisation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
13. *Reiterates* that the financial support to the Climate Technology Centre and Network shall be provided in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 139–141;
14. *Reaffirms* that the Climate Technology Centre and Network shall be accountable to, and under the guidance of, the Conference of the Parties through the Advisory Board, and may perform such other activities as may be necessary to carry out its functions in accordance with decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17 and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties;
15. *Reiterates* that the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network will put in place the rules and procedures to monitor, assess and evaluate the timeliness and appropriateness of the responses of the Climate Technology Centre and Network to requests by developing country Parties in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex VII, paragraphs 7, 9(e) and 20.

**Annex I** (see [here](#) for the detailed decision text for this annex)



Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Environment Programme regarding the hosting of the Climate Technology Centre

- I. Purpose
- II. Role and responsibilities of the Conference of the Parties
- III. Role and responsibilities of the United Nations Environment Programme
- IV. Role and functions of the Climate Technology Centre and Network
- V. Role and functions of the consortium of partner institutions
- VI. Role and functions of the Director and personnel of the Climate Technology Centre
- VII. Financial arrangements of the Climate Technology Centre and Network
- VIII. Implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding
- IX. Dispute settlement
- X. Entire agreement
- XI. Interpretation
- XII. Term of this Memorandum of Understanding
- XIII. Notification and amendment
- XIV. Entry into force
- XV. Termination

**Annex II**

Constitution of the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network<sup>7</sup>

**Decision 25/CP.19**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17 and 14/CP.18, and in particular decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 135, in which the Climate Technology Centre and Network was requested, once it is operational, to elaborate its modalities and procedures and to report to the Conference of the Parties, through

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<sup>7</sup> This was reviewed at COP26. Please see below the annex of the current constitution as agreed in decision 10/CP.26.



the subsidiary bodies, with a view to the Conference of the Parties adopting a decision on the matter at its nineteenth session,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the report on modalities and procedures of the Climate Technology Centre and Network;

2. *Adopts* the modalities and procedures of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, contained in annex I;

3. *Also adopts* the rules of procedure of the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, contained in annex II;

4. *Notes* that the modalities and procedures elaborated by the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, which are based on the functions of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, include the following six key elements:

- (a) Roles and responsibilities of the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
- (b) Managing requests from national designated entities of developing countries and delivering responses;
- (c) Fostering collaboration and access to information and knowledge in order to accelerate climate technology transfer;
- (d) Strengthening networks, partnerships and capacity-building for climate technology transfer;
- (e) Linkages with the Technology Executive Committee;
- (f) Information and knowledge-sharing;

5. *Requests* the Climate Technology Centre and Network, in executing its modalities and procedures, to work in conjunction with the Technology Executive Committee to ensure coherence and synergy within the Technology Mechanism, with the intention of:

- (a) Accelerating the development and transfer of technology, taking into account gender considerations;
- (b) Scaling up international collaboration on the development and transfer of technology;



6. *Recognises* the continuation of the efforts of the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Technology Executive Committee to ensure coherence and synergy within the Technology Mechanism;

## **Annex I**

### Modalities and procedures of the Climate Technology Centre and Network

- I. Definitions
- II. Roles and responsibilities of the Climate Technology Centre and Network
- III. Manage requests from developing country national designated entities and deliver responses
- IV. Foster collaboration and access to information and knowledge to accelerate climate technology transfer
- V. Strengthen networks, partnerships and capacity-building for climate technology transfer
- VI. Linkages with the Technology Executive Committee
- VII. Information and knowledge-sharing

## **Annex II**

### Rules of Procedure of the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network

- I. Scope
- II. Definitions
- III. Members
- IV. Chair and Vice-Chair
- V. Secretary
- VI. Meetings
- VII. Quorum
- VIII. Agenda and documents for meetings
- IX. Decision-making
- X. Working language
- XI. Participation of expert advisors at meetings
- XII. Participation of observers
- XIII. Use of electronic means of communication
- XIV. Amendments to the rules of procedure
- XV. Overriding authority of the Convention

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<https://us.boell.org/en>





## **Decision 10/CP.26**

### **Annex**

#### **Constitution of the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network**

1. The Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), with the aim of achieving fair and balanced representation, shall constitute the following:

- (a) Eighteen government representatives, comprising equal representation of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) and Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) and, for non-Annex I Parties, ensuring equitable representation of the United Nations regional groups;
- (b) The Chair and the Vice-Chair of the Technology Executive Committee in their official capacity as Technology Executive Committee representatives;
- (c) One of the Co-Chairs, or a member designated by the Co-Chairs, of the Green Climate Fund Board in their official capacity as a Green Climate Fund representative;
- (d) The Chair or the Vice-Chair of the Adaptation Committee, or a member designated by the Chair and the Vice-Chair, in their official capacity as an Adaptation Committee representative;
- (e) One of the Co-Chairs, or a member designated by the Co-Chairs, of the Standing Committee on Finance in their official capacity as a Standing Committee on Finance representative;
- (f) The Director of the CTCN in their official capacity as the CTCN representative;
- (g) Six representatives, with one being selected by each of the following UNFCCC observer organisation constituencies: environmental, business and industry, research and independent, and youth non-governmental organisations; indigenous peoples organisations; and the women and gender constituency, with relevant expertise in technology, finance or business, received by the host organisation of the Climate Technology Centre, taking into account balanced geographical representation.



2. The Advisory Board will invite representatives of relevant constituted bodies and expert observers to attend its meetings on the basis of specific items on the agenda, in accordance with the modalities and procedures developed by the Advisory Board at its 1st meeting.
3. The Director of the CTCN shall be the secretary of the Advisory Board.
4. Government representatives shall be nominated by their respective groups or constituencies and elected by the Conference of the Parties (COP). Groups or constituencies are encouraged to nominate the government representatives to the Advisory Board, with a view to achieving an appropriate balance of expertise relevant to the development and transfer of technologies for adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the need to achieve gender balance in accordance with decisions 36/CP.7 and 23/CP.18.
5. Government representatives elected to the Advisory Board shall serve for a term of two years and shall be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms of office. The following rules shall apply:
  - (a) Half of the representatives shall be elected initially for a term of three years and half shall be elected for a term of two years;
  - (b) Thereafter, the COP shall elect half of the representatives every year for a term of two years;
  - (c) The representatives shall remain in office until their successors are elected.
6. If a government representative of the Advisory Board resigns or is otherwise unable to complete the assigned term of office or to perform the functions of that office, the Advisory Board may decide, bearing in mind the proximity of the next session of the COP, to appoint another representative from the same constituency to replace said representative for the remainder of that representative's mandate, in which case the appointment shall count as one term.
7. The representatives of the Advisory Board referred to in paragraph 1(b) above shall serve in accordance with their term of office.
8. The representatives of the Advisory Board referred to in paragraph 1(c–e) above shall serve in accordance with their term of office.
9. The representatives of the Advisory Board referred to in paragraph 1(g) above shall be eligible to serve for a maximum term of office of two years.



10. Decisions of the Advisory Board will be taken by consensus by only the Advisory Board representatives referred to in paragraph 1(a–b) above. These representatives will specify in the modalities and procedures of the Advisory Board how to adopt decisions in the event that all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted.

11. The Advisory Board shall elect annually a Chair and a Vice-Chair from among the representatives referred to in paragraph 1(a) above for a term of one year each, with one being from an Annex I Party and the other being from a non-Annex I Party. The positions of Chair and Vice-Chair shall alternate annually between a representative of an Annex I Party and a representative of a non-Annex I Party.

12. If the Chair is temporarily unable to fulfil the obligations of the office, the Vice-Chair shall serve as Chair. In the absence of the Chair and the Vice-Chair at a particular meeting, any other representatives identified in paragraph 1(a) above designated by the Advisory Board shall temporarily serve as the chair of that meeting.

13. If the Chair or the Vice-Chair is unable to complete the term of office, the Advisory Board shall elect a replacement to complete the term of office, taking into account paragraph 6 above.

14. The meetings of the Advisory Board shall be open to attendance, as observers, by Parties, the secretariat and observer organisations, except where otherwise decided by the Advisory Board.

15. The Climate Technology Centre shall support and facilitate the work of the Advisory Board of the CTCN

## **Annex II Decision Text – the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage**

### **Decision 2/CP.25 & 2/CMA.2**

43. Establishes, as part of the Warsaw International Mechanism, the Santiago network for averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change to catalyse the technical assistance of relevant organisations, bodies, networks and experts for the implementation of relevant approaches at the local, national and regional level in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;

44. Invites the organisations, bodies, networks and experts referred to in paragraph 43 above engaged in providing technical assistance to developing countries to report on their progress to the Executive Committee;

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45. Requests the Executive Committee to include relevant information from the organisations, bodies, networks and experts that have reported on their progress, as referred to in paragraph 44 above, in its annual reports;

### **Decision 19/CMA.3 & 17/CP.26**

6. Invites organisations, bodies, networks and experts to include the following when reporting on the technical assistance provided to developing countries with the aim of enhancing the information captured in the reports of the Executive Committee:

- (a) The type of technical assistance provided;
- (b) The developing countries to which technical assistance was provided and when;
- (c) The involvement of and collaboration among stakeholders at the local, subnational, national, regional and international level, as applicable;
- (d) Challenges experienced in providing technical assistance;
- (e) The ways in which countries may access the technical assistance available;

7. Encourages, noting the breadth of topics addressed in the strategic workstreams of the Executive Committee, a broad range of organisations, bodies, networks and experts from all regions, working at the local, subnational, national, regional and international level, including those in developing countries and those that are represented in the expert groups of the Executive Committee, to engage in the Santiago network for averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change while avoiding duplication of their ongoing efforts;

8. Acknowledges that the entities referred to in paragraph 7 above, particularly those that are based in developing countries, may need support, including financial support, in providing technical assistance;

9. Decides that the Santiago network is to have the following functions:

- (a) Contributing to the effective implementation of the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism, in line with the provisions in paragraph 7 of decision 2/CP.19 and Article 8 of the Paris Agreement, by catalysing the technical assistance of organisations, bodies, networks and experts;



(b) Catalysing demand-driven technical assistance, including of relevant organisations, bodies, networks and experts, for the implementation of relevant approaches to averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change by assisting in:

- (i) Identifying, prioritising and communicating technical assistance needs and priorities;
- (ii) Identifying types of relevant technical assistance;
- (iii) Actively connecting those seeking technical assistance with best suited organisations, bodies, networks and experts;
- (iv) Accessing technical assistance available, including from such organisations, bodies, networks and experts;

(c) Facilitating the consideration of a wide range of topics relevant to averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage approaches, including but not limited to current and future impacts, priorities, and actions related to averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage pursuant to decisions 3/CP.18 and 2/CP.19, the areas referred to in Article 8, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement and the strategic workstreams of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee;

(d) Facilitating and catalysing collaboration, coordination, coherence and synergies to accelerate action by organisations, bodies, networks and experts, across communities of practices, and for them to deliver effective and efficient technical assistance to developing countries;

(e) Facilitating the development, provision and dissemination of, and access to, knowledge and information on averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage, including comprehensive risk management approaches, at the regional, national and local level;

(f) Facilitating, through catalysing technical assistance of organisations, bodies, networks and experts, access to action and support (finance, technology and capacity building), under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, relevant to averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including urgent and timely responses to the impacts of climate change;

10. Also decides to further develop the institutional arrangements of the Santiago network by:

(a) Inviting Parties and relevant organisations to submit via the submission portal by 15 March 2022 their views on the following aspects of the Santiago network:

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- (i) Operational modalities;
- (ii) Structure;
- (iii) The role of the Executive Committee and its expert groups, task force and technical expert group;
- (iv) The role of loss and damage contact points and other relevant stakeholders at the subnational, national and regional level;
- (v) Possible elements for the terms of reference of a potential convening or coordinating body that may provide secretarial services to facilitate work under the Santiago network;

(b) Requesting the secretariat to organise a technical workshop prior to the fifty sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2022), under the guidance of the Chairs of those bodies, with inputs from the Executive Committee and the participation of Parties and relevant organisations, bodies, networks and experts, to elaborate on the submissions referred to in paragraph 10(a) above;

(c) Requesting the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at their fifty-sixth sessions, to consider the submissions referred to in paragraph 10(a) above and the discussions at the technical workshop referred to in paragraph 10(b) above with a view to providing recommendations for consideration and adoption by the governing body at its next session or the governing bodies at their next sessions;

11. Requests the secretariat to continue providing support for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change that may seek or wish to benefit from the technical assistance available from organisations, bodies, networks and experts under the Santiago network, without prejudice to the outcomes of the consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of matters relating to the network;

### **Decision 1/CMA.3**

66. Welcomes the further operationalisation of the Santiago network for averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including the agreement on its functions and process for further developing its institutional arrangements;

67. Decides that the Santiago network will be provided with funds to support technical assistance for the implementation of relevant approaches to avert, minimise and address loss and damage



associated with the adverse effects of climate change in developing countries in support of the functions set out in paragraph 9 of decision 19/CMA.3;

68. Also decides that the modalities for the management of funds provided for technical assistance under the Santiago network and the terms for their disbursement shall be determined by the process set out in paragraph 10 of decision 19/CMA.3;

69. Further decides that the body providing secretarial services to facilitate work under the Santiago network to be determined in accordance with paragraph 10 of decision 19/CMA.3 will administer the funds referred to in paragraph 67 above;

70. Urges developed country Parties to provide funds for the operation of the Santiago network and for the provision of technical assistance as set out in paragraph 67 above;

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