

COP/CMA
**SUBMISSION BY CHILE ON BEHALF OF THE AILAC GROUP OF COUNTRIES - CHILE,
COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, HONDURAS, GUATEMALA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY AND PERU**
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Views on several aspects of the Santiago Network

Following the invitation to Parties contained in decisions 17/CP.26 and 19/CMA.3, paragraph 10(a), AILAC is pleased to provide its views on the following aspects of the Santiago Network: **(i)** Structure; **(ii)** The role of the Executive Committee and its expert groups, task force and technical expert group; **(iii)** The role of the loss and damage contact points and other relevant stakeholders at the subnational, national and regional level; **(iv)** Possible elements of the terms of reference of a potential convening or coordinating body that may provide services to facilitate work under the Santiago Network; **(v)** Operational modalities.

In addition, as per Decision 1/CMA.3, paragraph 68¹, AILAC will take advantage of this submission to provide its views on: **(vi)** the modalities for the management of funds provided for technical assistance under the Santiago network and the terms for their disbursement.

I. Structure

1. The SN should have the following structure:
 - a. A secretariat
 - b. An advisory board
 - c. Network members
2. Taking into account that form should follow function, AILAC is of the view that the SN will require to be managed by a **secretariat** (hereinafter “**the SN’s secretariat**”) that, *inter alia*, actively engages with developing countries in assisting them to better take advantage of the possibilities offered by the Network.
3. Having **the SN’s secretariat** will be paramount for facilitating the implementation of the functions of the SN described in Decision 19/CMA.3, paragraph 9.
4. Furthermore, and pursuant to Decision 1/CMA.3, paragraph 69, **the SN’s secretariat** will also administer the funds referred to in this same decision, paragraph 67 (i.e. the funds with which the SN will be provided to support technical assistance for the implementation of relevant approaches to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in developing countries in support of the functions set out in Decision 19/CMA.3, paragraph 9).
5. An **advisory body of the SN** would also be central for the effective and efficient functioning of the SN (see the functions of the **advisory board of the SN** in this same section below).
6. **The advisory body of the SN** could have 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;

¹ Decision 1/CMA.3, paragraph 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 -/CMA.3”.

- 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
7. Another possibility to explore could be for the ExCom, or for the ExCom's Expert Group on Action and Support, plus some representatives mentioned in the previous paragraph, to serve as **the advisory board of the SN**.
8. In a similar way as the advisory board of the CTCN, **the advisory board of the SN** could have **functions** such as:
- a. Providing guidance on, and approving, **the report of the SN** and **prioritization criteria** for responding to requests from developing country Parties;
 - b. Approving criteria for the designation of organizations, bodies, networks and experts (OBNEs) as members of the SN (**membership criteria**);
 - c. Approving **the programme of work**;
 - d. Endorsing the appointment of **the director of the SN's secretariat, the budget and the financial statement**;
 - e. Ensuring the application of fiduciary standards, and legal and ethical integrity;
 - f. Monitoring, assessing and evaluating the timeliness and appropriateness of the responses of the SN to requests.
9. Finally, the SN will have **Network members**, i.e., OBNEs that have been accepted as members because they fulfil the membership criteria approved by **the advisory board of the SN**.
10. The **Network members** will undertake substantive work to address requests made to the SN's secretariat by developing country Parties.

II. The role of the Executive Committee and its expert groups, task force and technical expert group

11. **The ExCom** (including its experts groups, task force and technical expert group) and the SN should collaborate and coordinate between them. In this regard, it should be requested that the SN and **the ExCom** work in conjunction to ensure coherence and synergy within the WIM².
12. **The ExCom** could play a role in documenting and elaborating technical papers on the work of the SN, success stories, lessons learned, good practices, challenges, etc.

III. The role of loss and damage contact points and other relevant stakeholders at the subnational, national and regional level

13. **The loss and damage contact points** that developing country Parties designate could serve as the liaison between them and the SN (they could have the same role as National Designated

² Example, for the CTCN, of Decision 25/CP.19, para. 5.

Entities in the CTCN).

14. Requests from developing country Parties would be received by the SN's secretariat through their **loss and damage contact points**.
15. **Loss and damage contact points** from developing country Parties may be contacted by interested stakeholders from the country they represent to request specific technical assistance on loss and damage. In that event, **the loss and damage contact point** will then confirm that the request is aligned with its national priorities and will pass the request along to the SN's secretariat.
16. **Loss and damage contact points** may also formulate more general requests of assistance related to identifying, prioritizing and communicating technical assistance needs and priorities, and to identifying types of relevant technical assistance at the appropriate level (subnational, national, regional, international), as per Decision 19/CMA.3, paragraph 9(b)(i) and (ii).
17. As the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) does with its national designated entities³, the SN may also engage with **loss and damage contact points** by organizing regional forums that bring together diverse stakeholders across each region. These open forums may be complemented with closed loss and damage contact points sessions. Additionally, the SN should be able to organize other capacity building activities specifically aimed at loss and damage contact points or more generally aimed at other relevant in-country stakeholders, with a view to generating capacity for the coordination, governance and structure that countries would need to develop.
18. Relevant stakeholders at the subnational, national and regional level should be mapped, and an updated inventory of them should be established with the aim of, *inter alia*, fostering coordination and cooperation, building and enhancing capacities and taking advantage of existing installed capacity for the provision of technical assistance in the context of the SN. In line with Decision 19/CMA.3, paragraph 7, subnational, national and regional OBNEs should be invited to engage in the SN. The provision of technical assistance by those Network members based in developing countries and regions should be privileged, as far as possible and based on considerations of appropriate capacity, expertise and cost-effectiveness, over those based abroad. Space should be left for in-country expertise.
19. It would also be desirable, as far as possible and in order to build and enhance capacities at the subnational and national level, that the Network members liaise with other relevant subnational and national stakeholders and OBNEs when providing technical assistance.

IV. 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

20. The terms of reference of the SN's secretariat could borrow, and be inspired on, elements of the terms of reference of the CTCN, and more specifically those referring to its Climate Technology Centre (CTC), as described in the following paragraphs:
21. The SN (including its secretariat) shall operate within its terms of reference and be accountable to, and under the guidance of, **the COP/CMA through the Advisory Board**⁴.
22. The SN's secretariat **will be hosted by an organization** able to provide the necessary administrative and infrastructural support for its effective functioning⁵.

³ CTCN 2021 Progress Report, https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/www.ctc-n.org/files/resources/CTCN_Progress_Report_2021.pdf

⁴ For the CTCN, see Decision 14/CP.18, Annex 1, para. 2.

⁵ For the CTCN, see Decision 2/CP.17, Annex VII, para. 13.

23. Regarding the **organizational structure of the SN's secretariat**⁶:

- a. The organizational structure of the SN's secretariat shall be designed and managed to maximise the effectiveness and efficiency of its operations;
- b. The SN's secretariat shall have a lean cost-efficient organizational structure, within an existing institution (the "**host organization**"), led by a **director** who will manage a **small core team of professional and administrative staff**, as required, to be appointed by and responsible to the host organization's governance structure in order to meet its responsibilities and to efficiently perform its functions;
- c. **The director** will be approved by and accountable to the host governing body for the effectiveness and efficiency of the SN's secretariat in carrying out its functions;
- d. As soon as practicable after appointment, **the director** will facilitate the timely recruitment of **the staff** of the SN's secretariat.

24. AILAC is keen to explore the possibility of **the SN's secretariat being hosted by an international organization or United Nations programme**, in a similar way that the CTC of the CTCN is hosted by UNEP⁷. With respect to the CTCN, UNEP submitted a proposal to host the CTC on behalf of a consortium of partner institutions located in both developed and developing countries⁸. As regards the SN, the same model could be followed of having a host that belongs to a consortium of partner organizations. The technical profile of each of these partner organizations would be very important. The terms of reference of the host organization and its partner organizations should describe the type of technical profile that these organizations should have.

25. The host of the SN's secretariat should be an independent neutral organisation, located in the global south, with a broad scope of work and with high capacity to articulate Network members.

26. In a similar way as the CTC of the CTCN⁹, **the SN's secretariat** could have the following roles and responsibilities:

- a. Manage the process of receiving and responding to requests from developing country Parties and, as appropriate, work with the **Network members** to respond to such requests;
- b. Receive and assess requests and refine and prioritize those requests in conjunction with the Party's loss and damage contact point with the aim of establishing their technical feasibility.
- c. Respond to requests, either by itself or by identifying the appropriate **Network member or members** in consultation with the requesting developing country Party, based on considerations of appropriate capacity, expertise and cost-effectiveness.
- d. Build the network of the SN, applying the criteria for the designation of OBNEs as **Network members** as approved by the SN advisory board;
- e. Manage and coordinate **the Network members** in executing the work related to the functions of the SN;
- f. Monitor and evaluate the quality and effectiveness of responses of the **Network members** in consultation with the requesting loss and damage contact point;

⁶ For the CTCN, see Decision 2/CP.17, Annex VII, paras. 14-17.

⁷ Decision 14/CP.18, paras. 2 and 3.

⁸ Decision 14/CP.18, Annex I, preamble.

⁹ See Decision 2/CP.17, Annex VII, paras. 4-5, and Decision 25/CP.19, Annex I, para. 2.

- g. Ensure the application of fiduciary standards, and legal and ethical integrity by the **Network members** in executing the work related to the functions of the SN.
27. Regarding reporting, accountability and transparency on the work of the SN, AILAC is of the view that **it could be asked to the SN's secretariat to provide an annual report** on its activities and those of the **Network members** and on the performance of their respective functions, through the SBs, for consideration of, and guidance by, the COP and the CMA.

V. Operational modalities

28. The operational modalities of the SN should be flexible so that they can take advantage of lessons learned and be adapted and adjusted over time in response to the evolving loss and damage needs and demands of developing countries.
29. As per Decision 19/CMA.3, paragraph 9(b), the engagement of the SN with an individual developing country is demand-driven.
30. Requests by developing countries should be able to target **ex-ante assistance** (before a potentially harmful event occurs and produces its consequences) and may include, *inter alia*:
- a. Preparatory or general type requests for assistance and advice on matters relating to identifying, prioritizing and communicating technical assistance needs and priorities and identifying types of relevant technical assistance;
 - b. More specific type requests for assistance and advice related to concrete needs that have been previously identified and prioritized by the Party concerned.
31. Requests by developing countries should also be able to target **ex-post assistance** and advice (after a potentially harmful event has occurred and produced its consequences) on matters such as response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
32. In performing the function described in Decision 19/CMA.3, paragraph 9(b)(i-iv), of catalysing demand-driven technical assistance by assisting in the four areas described therein, **the modalities** should include, *inter alia*, the following:
- a. Provide assistance and advice, including in relation to capacity building activities, on matters relevant to identifying, prioritizing and communicating technical assistance needs and priorities and identifying types of relevant technical assistance, such as:
 - i. Undertaking a loss and damage needs assessment;
 - ii. Mapping installed capacity within existing structures at the subnational, national and regional levels (institutional and of OBNEs) for the implementation of relevant approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage, including an inventory of who is doing what and a gaps assessment.
 - b. Match identified technical assistance needs and priorities of developing countries with relevant subnational, national, regional or international **Network members**;
 - c. Invite relevant **Network members** to exchange with the requesting country on its needs and priorities, the type of technical assistance they need, the one the organizations propose, and the definition of the next steps, schedule of work, costs, sources of support, and other aspects and details that would be needed for the effective provision of technical assistance.
33. In performing the functions described in Decision 19/CMA.3, paragraph 9(c) and (e), with regard to facilitating the consideration of a wide range of topics relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage approaches, and facilitating the development, provision and dissemination of, and access to, knowledge and information on averting, minimizing and

addressing loss and damage, **the modalities** should include, *inter alia*, the following:

- a. Provide technical support to requesting developing countries on the consideration of a wide range of topics relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage approaches **when assisting and advising them on a variety of issues, including those mentioned in Decision XX/CMA.3, paragraphs 9(b) and 9(f)**;
 - b. Organize workshops, webinars and other events (including at the regional level) in order to provide information on different aspects such as the functioning of the Network and its experience supporting developing countries on a wide range of topics relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage approaches, the types of organizations that propose technical assistance through the Network and their areas of expertise, the types of needs for technical assistance of developing country Parties, on-going and past collaborations, success stories, lessons learned, good practices, challenges, etc.
 - c. Collaborate in the production, by and at the request of the WIM ExCom, of technical papers and knowledge documents on topics relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage approaches.
34. In performing the function described in Decision 19/CMA.3, paragraph 9(d), relating to catalysing collaboration, coherence and synergies among OBNEs, **the modalities** should include, *inter alia*, the following:
- a. Foster collaboration among the Network members, particularly at the subnational, national and regional levels, including for the development of common databases;
 - b. Organize regional virtual and hybrid forums and events for the exchange of information, experience and expertise to catalyse technical assistance;
 - c. Promote the establishment of national and regional hubs, as appropriate.
35. With regard to the previous paragraph, we would like to stress the importance for the SN to strengthen capacities at the regional, national and subnational levels, with the view to promoting the designation of regional, national and subnational OBNEs as **Network members**.
36. In performing the function described in Decision 19/CMA.3, paragraph 9(f), with regard to facilitating access to action and support, including urgent and timely responses to the impacts of climate change, **the modalities** should include, *inter alia*, the following:
- a. Provide advice on available support relevant to the technical assistance needs and priorities for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage of the requesting Party and connect this one with the relevant support providers;
 - b. Maintain an updated inventory of providers of support relevant to averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
 - c. Catalyse forums at the regional level to leverage resources from relevant agencies and centres;
 - d. Establish national and regional emergency procedures and protocols for rapid activation of Network members and other OBNEs outside the SN and immediate access to action and support, in the need of urgent and timely responses to the impacts of climate change;
 - e. Provide advice for the establishment of national level connections between the government and civil society to ensure that action and support is delivered to address loss and damage in impacted communities.

VI. Modalities for the management of funds provided for technical assistance under the Santiago network

and the terms for their disbursement

37. In Decision 1/CMA.3, paragraph 67, the CMA decided “that the Santiago network will be provided with funds to support technical assistance for the implementation of relevant approaches to avert, minimize 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”.
38. In the same decision, paragraph 69, the CMA decided “that the body providing secretarial services to facilitate the 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”, and in paragraph 68 it decided 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”.
39. Regarding the modalities for the management of funds, AILAC is of the view that financial resources provided for technical assistance under the SN should be managed by the SN’s secretariat through a dedicated common pool (the **SN Trust Fund**). The SN Trust Fund would manage funds coming from a variety of sources. It should not depend exclusively on voluntary-based funding.
40. In cases where countries request immediate technical assistance to address actual materialized loss and damage (for example after an extreme weather event), the SN should be able to be provided immediately with funds, as those from the loss and damage finance facility that AILAC expects will be established as an outcome of the Glasgow Dialogue. It should be made clear, notwithstanding, that the loss and damage facility would need to have a much broader scope than simply financing technical assistance for addressing loss and damage through the SN, and the SN would just be one of the beneficiaries of the finance facility.