

**Sixth Meeting of the Advisory  
Board of the Santiago Network**

**SNAB/2026/06/09**

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11 March 2026

## **Complementarity and Coherence**

Collaboration with the WIM Executive Committee and with  
the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage

### **Summary**

This document provides an update on progress to date in the collaboration across the work under the Santiago Network, the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) Executive Committee, and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD). It also responds to 1) the request of the Santiago Network Advisory Board to develop a set of key messages for engagement with the WIM Executive Committee, the Board of the FRLD, and other relevant entities, with the support of the Santiago Network Secretariat, and 2) the request from the governing body or bodies of the Santiago Network to develop ‘explainers’ that include key messages on the mandate for and work under the WIM<sup>1</sup>.

In the context of collaboration with the WIM Executive Committee, this document also presents for consideration of the SNAB at its sixth meeting, a roadmap to prepare, in consultation with the WIM Executive Committee, terms of reference for the regular report on loss and damage with a view for its adoption at the seventh meeting of the Advisory Board.

This document has linkages with the Report on the Activities of the Co-Chairs (SNAB/2026/06/03) and the Report on the Activities of the Secretariat (SNAB/2026/06/02) for the sixth meeting of the SNAB.

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<sup>1</sup> Decision -22/CMA.7, *Review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts*, para 34(b), endorsed by decision -/CP.30

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## 1. Introduction

1. The multilateral architecture on loss and damage has been progressively established by the international community in response to the pressing needs arising from widespread climate-induced impacts. This architecture comprises distinct and complementary bodies, including the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM) and its Executive Committee (2013), the Santiago Network (2019), as well as the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD, 2023).
2. The scale of climate-induced impacts calls for system-wide action to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts. This requires linking knowledge, institutional capacity and enabling conditions for access with the delivery of finance, support, action and impact in a complementary and coherent manner. Together, this architecture can provide a continuum of support from policy guidance and technical assistance to the delivery of financial resources, in a coherent and complementary manner in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to adverse effects of climate change.
3. Acknowledging the importance of synergies, coherence and complementarity across bodies working on loss and damage, the Santiago Network Advisory Board at its fifth meeting:
  - a. Encouraged its Co-Chairs to continue collaborating with the Co-Chairs of the WIM Executive Committee and the FRLD with a view to enhancing synergies within their respective mandates and avoiding duplication of efforts to the extent possible, and to keep the Advisory Board informed on progress<sup>2</sup>.
  - b. Agreed to develop a set of key messages to be used when engaging with the WIM Executive Committee, the FRLD Board, and other relevant entities with the support of the Santiago Network Secretariat.
  - c. Ensure that in the implementation of the work programme, synergies are strengthened with the WIM Executive Committee, the FRLD, and other relevant entities.
  - d. Requested its Co-Chairs to explore together with the Co-Chairs of the Executive Committee and of the Board of the FRLD the possibility of back-to-back meetings with the meeting of the Board of the FRLD or the WIM Executive Committee in 2026 and/or 2027.
4. This document provides an update on progress to date in the collaboration across the work under the Santiago Network, the Executive Committee, and the FRLD. It also responds to 1) the request of the SNAB to develop a set of key messages for engagement with the Executive Committee, the Board of the FRLD, and other relevant entities, with the support of the Advisory Board, and 2) the request from the governing body or bodies

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<sup>2</sup> On 11 September 2025 and on 13 November 2025, the SNAB Co-Chairs met with the Co-Chairs of the WIM Executive Committee and FRLD, to share updates from respective meetings and areas of progress to be presented at a joint event at the UN Climate Change Conference held in Belém, Brazil.

of the Santiago Network to develop ‘explainers’ that include key messages on the mandate for and work under the WIM<sup>3</sup>.

5. In the context of collaboration with the WIM Executive Committee, this document also presents for consideration of the SNAB at its sixth meeting, a roadmap to prepare, in consultation with the Executive Committee, terms of reference for the regular report on loss and damage with a view for its adoption at the seventh meeting of the Advisory Board.

## **2. Collaboration with the WIM Executive Committee**

### **2.1. Engagement with the WIM Executive Committee between SNAB5 and SNAB6**

6. The Executive Committee and the Santiago Network constitute two distinct yet complementary components of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM). The former serves as the policy and knowledge arm of the WIM, while the latter was established to function as its dedicated technical assistance facility.
7. The third review of the WIM, concluded at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP30) in Belém, Brazil in November 2025, underscored the need to enhance the effectiveness of the implementation of the WIM’s functions, namely: enhancing knowledge and understanding, strengthening coordination, and enhancing action and support. In this context, Parties requested the WIM Executive Committee and the Advisory Board, inter alia, to undertake work aimed at improving accessibility and outreach under the WIM.
8. The third review of the WIM also requested the Advisory Board, in consultation with the WIM Executive Committee, to prepare, no later than at the seventh meeting of the Advisory Board, terms of reference, covering modalities, budget, timeline and engagement and involvement of organizations, bodies, networks and experts (OBNEs), for the preparation of a regular report on loss and damage by the OBNEs as Members of the Santiago Network.<sup>4</sup> The annex to this document proposes a roadmap towards the adoption of terms of reference by the Advisory Board at its seventh meeting.
9. Furthermore, Advisory Board decisions have also identified a set of actions to enhance collaboration between the Santiago Network and the Executive Committee, including:
  - a. Inviting the WIM Executive Committee to a meeting or meetings of the Advisory Board in 2026 to continue exploring ways to further enhance synergies and collaboration, including outreach and communication activities.

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<sup>3</sup> Decision -22/CMA.7, *Review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts*, para 34(b), endorsed by decision -/CP.30

<sup>4</sup> Referred to in paras 20–22 of decision -/CMA.7, *Review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts*, endorsed by decision -/CP.30, paragraph 20.

- b. Workshops and other events organized by the Santiago Network to share knowledge and information generated by and through the WIM Executive Committee, including through its thematic expert groups.
  - c. Requested the Secretariat to explore opportunities for the Santiago Network Members and the thematic expert groups of the WIM Executive Committee to exchange views on ways in which they can leverage synergies of their work.
  - d. Took note for future consideration of ways to align the work of the Santiago Network more effectively with the work under the WIM Executive Committee, including through synergies across their respective work programmes.
10. To advance joint work under the WIM in response to existing mandates and guidance from COP 30/CMA 7, the Co-Chairs of the Advisory Board and of the Executive Committee, and the respective secretariats held an online meeting on 30 January 2026. The following actions to showcase the collaboration of the two bodies were identified during the meeting:
- a. Develop an explainer, including key messages on the mandate and work under the WIM.
  - b. Undertake joint communication and outreach activities.
  - c. Consultations on the development of terms of reference for a regular report on loss and damage, referred to in para 8 above, including through participation at the informal session of the sixth meeting of the Advisory Board.

## **2.2. Key messages when engaging with the WIM Executive Committee**

11. The Santiago Network recognizes clear opportunities for enhanced collaboration with the WIM ExCom, as two of the pillars of the loss and damage support architecture, based on their respective mandates and approved work programmes.
12. Enhanced complementarity between the significant expertise, knowledge, and capacities they have developed will improve engagement with policymakers and practitioners at the local, national and regional levels, while avoiding duplication and reinforcing coherence across the loss and damage support architecture.
13. The development of Terms of Reference by the Advisory Board, in consultation with the WIM Executive Committee, provides a substantive opportunity to contribute to advance the global understanding and knowledge of loss and damage, within the context of decision -/CMA.7 endorsed by decision -/CP.30.
14. Collaboration may be carried out throughout the year within the context of the respective work programmes and planned activities, and may be grouped around three main areas: engagement at the Advisory Board/WIM Executive Committee level; communication and outreach; and technical assistance and related knowledge, as follows:

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- a. Advisory Board – WIM Executive Committee engagement:
    - i. Participation in each other’s meetings under relevant agenda items, during formal and/or informal sessions.
    - ii. Consultations on the development of Terms of Reference referred to in para 8 above including potentially by holding a structured dialogue between Advisory Board and the WIM Executive Committee in the margins of the 64th sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2026).
  - b. Communication and outreach:
    - i. Invitation to the WIM Executive Committee and its thematic Expert Groups, as appropriate, to participate in Santiago Network–organized regional workshops.
    - ii. Development and dissemination of explanatory materials, i.e. “explainer”.
    - iii. Joint events targeted at Santiago Network National Liaisons, UNFCCC National Focal Points, and Loss and Damage Contact Points in the context of scheduled events, such as the Climate Weeks.
  - c. Technical assistance and related knowledge:
    - i. Strengthening technical support capacities by linking WIM Executive Committee-driven knowledge outputs with Santiago Network Members in order to enhance their capacities to respond to demand-driven requests and deliver fit-for-purpose technical assistance.
    - ii. Making technical assistance proponents and National Liaisons aware of relevant WIM Executive Committee’s analytical and policy guidance, technical guides, methodologies and gaps analyses during the technical assistance request development stage, in order to support them in:
      - 1. Strengthening national and local capacities.
      - 2. Improving data, analytics, and risk information.
      - 3. Advancing implementation of effective response measures.
      - 4. Strengthening capacity to access and utilize finance.
15. These avenues for collaboration are grounded in the existing work programmes and encompass engagement at the governing, national, and operational levels. Such collaboration would reinforce coherence across the loss and damage architecture, while respecting the distinct mandates and roles of each body.

### **3. Collaboration with the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage**

#### **3.1. Engagement with the FRLD between SNAB5 and SNAB6**

- 16. The collaboration between the Santiago Network and the FRLD is grounded in decisions adopted by the governing body or bodies, and their respective boards.
- 17. These decisions define and articulate their work within the scope of their respective mandates, with several areas of convergence, including demand-driven, country-led, and

- country-owned approaches<sup>5</sup>, a focus on vulnerable communities and populations<sup>6</sup>, and particular support for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS)<sup>7</sup>.
18. The respective boards have also adopted relevant decisions regarding collaboration. At its fifth meeting the Advisory Board decided on practical areas of collaboration, including:
    - a. Requesting its Secretariat to invite the FRLD Secretariat to a meeting or meetings of the SNAB in 2026 with a view to, inter alia, facilitating the sharing of information on the modalities for accessing finance under the FRLD to inform the work of the Advisory Board, as relevant.
  19. On 11 September 2025, the Advisory Board Co-Chairs discussed areas for collaboration with FRLD Co-Chairs, including promotion of close coordination at national level, participation of Secretariats in each other's meetings and development of a paper on operational synergies for consideration by the FRLD Board at its seventh meeting.
  20. The Co-Chairs met with the Co-Chairs of the FRLD on 3 March 2026 to discuss collaboration in 2026. The meeting focused on reflections on collaboration in 2025 and lessons learned. Co-Chairs reiterated the importance of concrete coordination and cooperation for 2026 in key operational areas, with the support of their respective Secretariats.
  21. During its sixth meeting, the Advisory Board will address "Collaboration with the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, including on the country support system pursuant to Decision B.7/D.8. The FRLD Secretariat has confirmed virtual participation in the meeting in response to the invitation extended by the Santiago Network Secretariat.
  22. On the side of the FRLD, its Board decided at its seventh meeting, to consider at its eighth meeting, a proposal on a country support system<sup>8</sup> under the Barbados Implementation Modalities to operationalize paragraph 47 of their Governing Instrument, including: (i) Activities described by paragraphs 47, 53, 67 and 68 of the Governing Instrument; (...) and (iv) the modalities under which the support can be implemented, ensuring synergies with support provided through other mechanisms, including in the context of modalities for complementarity and coherence with the Santiago Network.
  23. Paragraph 47 of the FRLD Governing Instrument stipulates that "The Fund may provide support for activities relevant to preparing and strengthening national processes and support systems. This may include support for developing proposed activities, projects

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<sup>5</sup> Santiago Network (SN) technical assistance is demand-driven and developed through an inclusive, country-led process. Similarly, the FRLD is designed to support programmatic approaches that are bottom-up, country-led, and country-owned.

<sup>6</sup> The SN guidelines for responding to requests for technical assistance identify "targeted assistance to vulnerable communities and populations" as a form of support. The Barbados Implementation Modalities (BIM) calls for engaging all stakeholders, particularly people and communities in climate-vulnerable situations.

<sup>7</sup> Small island developing States (SIDS) and least developed countries (LDCs) may receive specific, targeted support in developing requests for Santiago Network technical assistance and are allocated a minimum of 50 per cent of the resources for the BIM.

<sup>8</sup> DECISION B.7/D.8: Country support system.

and programmes, such as planning activities for addressing loss and damage; estimating financial requirements for implementing loss and damage activities; and establishing national loss and damage finance systems". Paragraphs 67 and 68 refer to ensuring that high-integrity fiduciary principles and standards and best practice environmental and social safeguard policies, respectively, are applied to its activities.

24. Considering the scope of the activities relevant to preparing and strengthening national processes and support systems described in paragraphs 47, 67 and 68 of the FRLD Governing Instrument, opportunities for complementarity with Santiago Network technical assistance and membership expertise can be identified, in a manner that supports responsiveness to countries' needs and optimizes the use of resources and expertise across the loss and damage architecture.
25. Indicative types of technical assistance that can be provided through the Santiago Network are outlined in Annex 1 of the Santiago Network Guidelines and procedures for responding to requests for technical assistance.<sup>9</sup> Among them are loss and damage assessment, databases, financing frameworks, proposal development, monitoring and training, spanning a range of interventions that can support the country-owned, bottom-up approach of the FRLD, from building the foundations to country-led programming and implementation.



*\* Indicative types of technical assistance, Guidelines and procedure for responding to requests for technical assistance. 2024*

26. Regarding membership, as of 9 March 2026 the Santiago Network has a diverse network of 108 members ready to deliver support. Of these, eleven Members<sup>10</sup> are entities whose access to the FRLD has been granted, in accordance with B7 decisions, by virtue of their accreditation to the Adaptation Fund, the Global Environment Facility or the Green Climate Fund. Other Members can deliver forms of technical assistance that can support the country-owned, bottom-up approach of the FRLD, from building the foundations to country-led programming and implementation.
27. The Santiago Network can therefore offer both types of technical assistance, as well as relevant expertise and experience from its Network of Members, to add value to the

<sup>9</sup> [SANTIAGO NETWORK - Guidelines and procedures for responding to requests for technical assistance](#)

<sup>10</sup> Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) (GCF, AF); CAF - Latin America and the Caribbean Development Bank (GCF, AF, GEF); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (GCF); Food and Agriculture Organization (GCF, AF, GEF); IUCN (GCF, GEF); Pacific Community (SPC) (GCF, AF); UNDP (GCF, AF, GEF); UNICEF (GCF); World Bank (GCF, AF, GEF); World Food Programme (AF, GCF); World Meteorological Organization (AF).

FRLD programming continuum. The modalities for collaboration are subject to the consideration of the SNAB and the FRLD Board.

28. On the Secretariats' side, decisions and mandates served as the basis for the signing of a Letter of Intent between the respective Secretariats on 7 February 2025, to collaborate on key areas, including: assisting countries in accessing the FRLD through technical assistance provided via the Santiago Network; coordinating and collaborating with relevant stakeholders; and enhancing knowledge management and information sharing.
29. There 'is also ongoing collaboration between the Santiago Network and FRLD Secretariats in the development of relevant documentation, including consultation with the FRLD in the development of the Santiago Network draft results framework and on the additional procedures for enhancing the participation of observers, as well as on the FRLD consultation for development of a proposal for their country support system, with plans to continuing consulting each other on relevant policy and operational documents as needed.

### **3.2. Key messages when engaging with the FRLD**

30. The Santiago Network and FRLD are central pillars of the multilateral loss and damage support architecture.
31. The scale of climate induced loss and damage demands complementary and coherent action across the loss and damage architecture and broader support landscape, to effectively contribute to system-wide action to avert, minimise and address loss and damage in developing countries.
32. The mandates of the Santiago Network and FRLD are crucial for ecosystem impact and intrinsically linked: while a core function of the network is to enable access to finance, the FRLD Governing Instrument explicitly calls for coordination with the Santiago Network.
33. Respective mandates also reflect important areas of convergence, including a demand-driven, country-led and country-owned approach; and a strong focus on vulnerable communities and populations . The near-simultaneous operationalization of the FRLD and Santiago Network also presents a unique and timely opportunity to align efforts from the outset.
34. Based on existing mandates and on progress made on their implementation including through exchanges between Co-Chairs and Secretariats, the following lines of collaboration are identified:
  - a. Policy and strategic frameworks.
    - i. Welcoming the ongoing collaboration between the Santiago Network and FRLD Secretariats in the development of relevant policy and operational documents, including consultation with the FRLD in the development of the Santiago Network draft results framework and on the additional procedures for enhancing the participation of observers, as well as on the FRLD consultation for development of a proposal for their country support system.

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- b. Operational coherence.
    - i. The consideration by the FRLD of a country support system to operationalize paragraphs 47, 53, 67 and 68 of its governing instrument represents an opportunity to formalize modalities of collaboration and to seek synergies between the FRLD and the Santiago Network, subject to decisions of the respective boards.
    - ii. Acknowledging the indicative types of technical assistance that can be catalyzed through the Santiago Network and that can support the country-owned, bottom-up approach of the FRLD, from building the foundations to country-led programming, pipeline development and implementation<sup>11</sup>.
    - iii. Recognizing the expertise that the growing Network of 108 Members can bring to FRLD programming approaches, including from Members whose access to the FRLD has been granted by virtue of their accreditation to the Adaptation Fund, the Global Environment Facility or the Green Climate Fund.
    - iv. Sharing lessons learned from early delivery, including that of managing the initial pipeline of technical assistance through the Santiago Network.
  - c. Engagement at the national level
    - i. Ensuring coherence at the national level between the activities of the FRLD and Santiago Network, by promoting close collaboration between the FRLD national authority/national focal points, Santiago Network National Liaisons and UNFCCC national focal points.
    - ii. Developing clear outreach and communications materials to explain complementarity and coherence to international and national-level stakeholders, and development of joint key messages.
35. Complementarity and coherence between the Santiago Network and the FRLD are essential to enhance responsiveness to countries' needs, facilitate access, and optimize the use of resources and expertise across the loss and damage architecture.

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<sup>11</sup> Indicative types of technical assistance, Annex 1 of the [SN Guidelines and procedures for responding to requests for technical assistance](#).

**Annex. Proposed roadmap towards the adoption of Terms of Reference for the regular loss and damage report at the seventh meeting of the Advisory Board**

36. Decision -/CMA.7 endorsed by decision -/CP.30 requests the SNAB to prepare terms of reference, in consultation with the ExCom, for the preparation of a regular report on loss and damage no later than SNAB7. A proposed roadmap towards the adoption of the terms of reference at SNAB7 is presented building on SNAB feedback during the informal meeting on 29 January 2026 and subsequent written inputs.

Date	Milestone	Key input/action
March 24-26	SNAB6 decision	Establishment of a <b>small drafting group</b> under the SNAB. Appointment of <b>SNAB members representing the ExCom as formal liaisons</b> for TOR-related work between the two bodies. Request the <b>drafting group</b> , supported <b>by the Secretariat</b> , to develop a zero draft for SNAB written comments within a set period.
April	Drafting group develops <b>Draft 0</b>	<b>Drafting Group develops Draft 0</b> taking into consideration SNAB and ExCom feedback during the SNAB6 informal meeting.
April - May	SNAB inputs	<b>SNAB review and feedback</b> on Draft 0 during a two-week period.
May	Drafting group develops <b>Draft 1.0</b>	Written inputs on Draft 0 from SNAB. Outcome: <b>Draft 1.0</b> to be shared with SNAB and ExCom two weeks in advance of the structured consultation.
June 8-18	June Climate Meetings (SB64)	<b>Structured consultation</b> (hybrid) between SNAB and ExCom based on Draft 1.0. The consultation may include engagement with its relevant expert groups, pending confirmation by the ExCom.
July	Drafting group develops <b>Draft 2.0</b> .	Drafting group develops <b>Draft 2.0</b> taking into consideration SNAB and WIM Executive Committee feedback during the structured consultation in the margins of SB64.
August	SNAB informal meeting	<b>Drafting group presents Draft 2.0</b> for SNAB feedback.
August-September	Drafting group develops Final draft	Final draft developed taking into consideration SNAB inputs during the informal meeting.
September	SNAB7 publication	Publication of Final draft TORs for SNAB7.
September	SNAB7 meeting	Adoption of TORs at SNAB7.