

## Draft questionnaire for international, regional, bilateral and non-governmental actors

### Level of engagement or support in conducting risk analysis and assessments

<p>1. Does your organization specialize in and conduct standalone climate risk analysis (CRA) or assessments in supporting or assisting regional institutions, national/subnational governments?<sup>1</sup></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) _____</p>
<p>1.1 If yes, please indicate the level of your support</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Sub-national [<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) _____]</p> <p>Please list the countries you support in preparing – conducting CRA and the level of such support: _____</p>
<p>1.2 If yes, please indicate at what level your organization is providing this support. _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Sub-national [<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) _____]</p> <p>Please list the countries your organization supports with these type of climate risk analyses _____ ]</p>
<p>1.3 If no, does your organization conduct and integrate climate risk analysis in its own climate risk management tools, projects and programs in support of national/subnational governmental institutions?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>

<p>2. Does your organization utilize the same climate risk assessment methodology in all countries and at all levels it assists/supports?<sup>2</sup></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain</p>
<p>2.1 If yes, please name the methodology and sources of reference _____</p>
<p>2.2 If no or uncertain, please explain _____</p>

<p>3. Does your organization have any particular policy, methodological recommendation or rule of procedure regarding the scheduled review/update period for the climate risk analyses it undertakes or is engaged with?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain</p> <p>Please explain: _____</p>
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<p>4. Does your organization assist regional institutions, national/sub-national governments to conduct comprehensive or sectoral climate risk analysis?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive <input type="checkbox"/> Sectoral</p>
<p>4.1 If sectoral, please tick all that apply:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Forests and ecosystems</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure <input type="checkbox"/> Water resources/availability <input type="checkbox"/> Humans settlements <input type="checkbox"/> Food security</p>

**Comment [A1]:** It is very important to understand the level of comparability and coherence between CRA/CRM that NGOs and international organizations are conducting at national level and between supported or assisted countries.

**Comment [A2]:** This is an additional question to those contained in the questionnaire version discussed by the working group at Excom 3. This information would be key to understand the level of comparability and coherence of CRA that different organizations are helping to conduct.

**Comment [A3]:** The amendments on the sectors initially included in this question (question 7 in attached version including track changes) aim to clarify language. The CRA is not intended for the management or responses given to sectorial risks.

<sup>1</sup> Risk analysis is the process by which knowledge concerning the probabilities, uncertainties and magnitude of future events is brought together, analysed and organised by the decision-maker. Risk analysis includes risk assessment, risk evaluation, and the identification and assessment of risk management alternatives (UKCIP Technical Report May 2003, R Willows and R Connell, eds., Climate adaptation: Risk, uncertainty and decision-making).

<sup>2</sup> "Same methodology" means that the same core principles, processes and types of data sets are used, with the understanding that some level of adjustment, within the parameters of the methodology may be required to accommodate national-level circumstances.

☐ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

#### Analysing the risk of loss and damage<sup>3</sup> associated with the adverse effects of climate change

5. Do the risk analyses your organization assists with incorporate the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change?  
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Uncertain

5.1. If yes, what types of loss and damage are included in such climate risk analyses?  
☐ Non-economic losses<sup>4</sup>  
☐ Slow onset events<sup>5</sup>  
☐ Extreme weather events  
☐ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

6. If conducting slow onset events risk analyses, please indicate the types of slow onset events your organization assist with.

<input type="checkbox"/> Sea level rise	<input type="checkbox"/> Ocean acidification	<input type="checkbox"/> Loss of biodiversity
<input type="checkbox"/> Desertification	<input type="checkbox"/> Land and forest degradation	<input type="checkbox"/> Rising temperatures
<input type="checkbox"/> Salinization	<input type="checkbox"/> Glacial retreat and related impacts	

7. If conducting risk analyses of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset events and non-economic losses, does your organization use a specific methodology?  
☐ Yes ☐ No  
 If yes, please explain, providing details and references \_\_\_\_\_

11. If the climate risk analyses your organization helps to conduct include the risks of losses and damages associated with the adverse effects of climate change, does this work face particular challenges with the lack of or insufficient knowledge, information and understanding of such risks?  
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Uncertain  
 If yes, please explain \_\_\_\_\_

12. If including the risk of loss and damage, and based on the experience your organization has built in supporting regional institutions and national/subnational governments, do they face particular or additional challenges/difficulties in analysing the risks of slow onset events vis-a-vis the risks of extreme weather events?  
☐ Yes ☐ No  
 If yes, what are the main challenges?  
☐ Lack of data, information, scenarios  
☐ Lack of funding

**Comment [A4]:** Given the fact that there's no standard, agreed definition for L&D, we'll have to find some way to give a lay audience that might not be familiar with the term "loss and damage" an indication of what we're asking for with these questions. One option would be to include in the footnote something along the lines of "for more information about this topic, see UNFCCC decisions 3/CP.18, 2/CP.19, etc, etc." Another option would be to reword this header and the subsequent questions using terminology that has standard definitions. For example, if we want to know if the risk of climate change impacts are taken into account in climate risk analysis, we could simply say something like "Analysing the risk of climate change impacts". Whatever formulation we choose for the header should be used for the subsequent questions.

**Comment [A5]:** I think it is very important that we keep a clear reference to loss and damage because this is our specific mandate. I would suggest to keep the definitions or practical concepts, above mentioned and, as an addition, quote the documents you suggest: "for more information about this topic, see UNFCCC decisions 3/CP.18, 2/CP.19, etc". If we just quote the decisions I am afraid we would let them a very hard task and probably not clear enough info to help respond what we are asking for.

<sup>3</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Non-economic losses encompass a broad range of issues and can be understood as the remainder of items that are not economic items and include issues such as losses of life, health, displacement and human mobility, territory, cultural heritage, indigenous and local knowledge, biodiversity and ecosystems (FCCC/TP/2013/2, Technical paper on non-economic losses, available at <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/tp/02.pdf>>).

<sup>5</sup> Slow onset events include sea level rise, increasing temperatures, ocean acidification, glacial retreat and related impacts, salinization, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity and desertification (Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 25, available at <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf>>).

- ☐ Not seen as a pressing or urgent issue at present
- ☐ Difficult to understand
- ☐ Not enough awareness
- ☐ Other (please explain or specify) \_\_\_\_\_

13. If your organization does not include in its climate risk analysis the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, are there plans to integrate this area of risks in the near future?

- ☐ Yes    ☐ No    ☐ Undecided

#### Sources of and capacities to utilize/apply scientific information in conducting climate risk analyses

14. Does your organization have capacities and regularly use observed climate time series and climate change scenarios in conducting the climate risk analyses it helps to conduct in support of regional institutions and national/subnational governments?

- ☐ Yes    ☐ No    ☐ Uncertain

15. Is the scientific information your organization utilizes in helping to conduct climate risk assessments easily available or freely accessed at the regional, national/subnational levels it is engaged in?

- ☐ Most of the cases    ☐ Many cases    ☐ Few cases    ☐ Very rarely

16. Does your organization have any policy or role to support or collaborate with national/subnational governments you work with in building/enhancing capacities to access or generate the scientific information that is required to conduct climate risk assessments?

- ☐ Yes    ☐ No    ☐ Uncertain

If yes, please explain \_\_\_\_\_

#### Needs and limitations to undertake climate risk analyses

17. In the cases where regional institutions and national /sub-national governments that your organization supports do not conduct climate risk analyses, please indicate, in your view, what are the most frequent reasons or causes. Tick a maximum of 4, and provide any additional relevant information.

- ☐ This is not relevant or not a priority.
- ☐ Lack of information on climate change and impacts.
- ☐ Climate change information is available but too complicated or difficult to use.
- ☐ Lack of capacity to collect, enter, store or process required data.
- ☐ Lack of capacity to analyse or interpret data.
- ☐ Inadequate finance for continuous data collection, data processing, data analysis.
- ☐ Lack of capacity to use or incorporate climate risk analysis in risk management plans and or national/sub-national planning tools and processes.
- ☐ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

18. What do you think might be the most frequent needs to be addressed or support to be provided for these regional institutions and national/sub-national governments to be able to initiate a climate risk analysis? Tick a maximum of 4.

- ☐ Information
- ☐ Improved planning processes
- ☐ Sharing good practices

**Comment [A6]:** Limiting to a maximum of 4 will provide a sense or idea of what are the most common or frequent causes. Probably this one and the following question should be part of the national questionnaire. Champions to decide.

**Comment [A7]:** In response to comment above by Antonio, probably worth leaving question 18, which follows this one, in this questionnaire, to see if it matches up with what governments are saying in the national questionnaire.

**Comment [A8]:** Limiting to a maximum of 4 will provide an idea of the most common needs or types of support required

**Comment [A9]:** As per comment above re this question 18, worth leaving this question here, but also worth repeating it in the national questionnaire for comparability

- ☐ Better access to global data
- ☐ Training
- ☐ Personnel
- ☐ Finance
- ☐ Enhanced Coordination
- ☐ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

19. What particular or important challenges and constraints does your organization face in assisting/supporting countries with conducting climate risk analyses?

Please explain \_\_\_\_\_

#### Capacities related to integrating risk analyses in disaster risk management

20. Are the climate risk analyses that your organization helps to conduct generally used/integrated in any or some of the national/subnational adaptation, risk management or development plans?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Uncertain

21. Does your organization have the capacity and does it assist regional institutions and national /sub-national governments with using climate risk analysis in preparing their national comprehensive disaster risk management plans/schemes (including prevention, preparedness, response and recovery)?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Upon request

22. Does your organization have capacities/experiences and assist regional institutions, national/subnational governments with integrating climate risk analysis of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate, including slow onset events, in their national comprehensive disaster risk management plans/schemes (including prevention, preparedness, response and recovery)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Please explain \_\_\_\_\_

23. If assisting in integrating the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset events, in national disaster risk management planning, according to your experience, what are the most relevant challenges and constraints regional institutions and national/subnational governments face in doing so? Tick a maximum of 4.

- ☐ Climate risk analysis is not conducted.
- ☐ Lack of knowledge of slow onset events.
- ☐ Lack of research on or information of climate change impacts, including associated losses and damages.
- ☐ Lack of adequate institutional coordination.
- ☐ Lack of institutional technical capacities or skills.
- ☐ Lack of finance.
- ☐ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

24. Does your organization have the capacity/experience and does it assist regional institutions and national/sub-national governments in implementing comprehensive disaster risk management plans/processes?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Please provide any information you deem appropriate to clarify this issue \_\_\_\_\_

24. Does your organization have the capacity and does it provide support to regional institutions and national/subnational governments in implementing anticipatory actions to reduce the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset events?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please explain \_\_\_\_\_

25. If your organization assists regional institutions and national/subnational governments in preparing/delivering/implementing comprehensive risk management plans, does it have the capacity and, as a general rule, does it coordinate with other non-governmental institutions involved in these tasks?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

26. What other non-governmental institutions does your organization usually coordinate with in delivering comprehensive disaster risk management plans/processes

- ☐ UN agencies
- ☐ National NGOs
- ☐ International NGOs
- ☐ Red Cross/Red Crescent
- ☐ Private sector organizations
- ☐ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

27. Based on the experience built by your organization, what are the most relevant challenges and constraints that regional institutions and national/sub-national governments are facing in implementing disaster risk management plans?

- ☐ Lack of local, civil society, private sector engagement/participation.
- ☐ Lack of appropriate institutional coordination at the territorial or local level.
- ☐ Lack of institutional technical capacities or skills.
- ☐ Inadequate finance.
- ☐ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

*What additional challenges and constraints does your organization face in assisting/supporting countries with the implementation of disaster risk management plans?* \_\_\_\_\_

**Comment [A10]:** No number. Why italics? Is this different from "Other?"

28. From the experience/lessons learned by your organization in assisting regional institutions and national/sub-national governments with comprehensive disaster risk management schemes/processes, what are the factors that you consider key to ensure the risks of loss and damage, including extreme weather and slow onset events, are integrated in the national disaster risk management plans and actions?

Please explain \_\_\_\_\_

29. From the experience developed by your organization, how could the climate risk management related to

loss and damage be specifically addressed for the poorest people?

30. What kind of risk transfer mechanisms are essential to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable and poorest people?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Please explain \_\_\_\_\_

31. Is it feasible to establish insurance pools for the most vulnerable and poorest people?

If no, please explain why \_\_\_\_\_

32. What additional challenges and constraints does your organization face in assisting/supporting regional institutions and national/sub-national governments with integrating climate risk analysis in disaster risk management plans?

Please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

Please include here any further comments or feedback (optional)

Please specify \_\_\_\_\_

#### General profile of your organization

Please indicate your organisation's mission:

Your organization's core business:

Your organisation's main sectors of action:

Average or range of your organisation's country operations:

Geographical aspects or priorities:

Any additional information you deem appropriate:

The Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism plans to prepare an analysis paper of experiences and lessons learned, and identify priority areas for increasing capacity and investment. Your responses to this questionnaire will contribute to create an overview of the capacity and coordination needs, lessons learned and good practices for addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

Please indicate your interest in contributing to this paper.

We would be very grateful if you could also cite here any publications that you believe might help us with the preparation of this paper.

Please provide contact details with direct e-mail address should we have any technical questions for clarification.

**Comment [A11]:** Suggest deleting these questions from this survey and instead looking for ways to include them in the SCF Forum, since the forum will focus precisely on risk transfer and other financial tools and instruments.

**Comment [A12]:** From the comments made by observers during the working group session, the responding organisations may be very diverse in nature, have different approaches in providing support and assistance, and work in contexts that are not always easily comparable. This short section may help to better understand and contextualize their responses.

<sup>i</sup> Though there is as yet no universally agreed definition of loss and damage, a working definition has been proposed as, "the negative effects of climate variability and climate change that people have not been able to cope with or adapt to". Loss and damage results from a spectrum of climate change impacts, from extreme events to slow onset processes. UNFCCC, 2012. "A Literature Review on the Topics in the Context of Thematic Area 2 of the Work Programme on Loss and Damage: A Range of Approaches to Address Loss and Damage Associated with the Adverse Effects of Climate Change". United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), FCCC/SBI/2012/INF.14. "there are three types of loss and damage: avoided, unavoided and unavoidable. Avoided loss and damage is used to characterize the impacts of climate change that are avoided by mitigation and adaptation. Unavoided loss and damage could have been avoided, but has not been

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avoided because of inadequate mitigation and adaptation efforts. Lastly, there is some loss and damage that is unavoidable no matter how ambitious mitigation and adaptation efforts are". Verheyen, R., 2012. Tackling loss and damage: A new role for the climate regime? Germanwatch, Bonn.

"Loss and damage emanating from climate change impacts can be economic in nature, such as loss of income or damage to property and assets, and non-economic, which include the cultural, social and mental impacts of climate change, as well as the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services, amongst others". Morissey, J., Oliver-Smith, A., 2013. Perspective on Non-economic Loss and Damage: Understanding values at risk from climate change. International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Above concepts quoted from UNEP: Global Environmental Alert Service (GEAS), April 2014. "Loss and Damage: When adaptation is not enough". [http://na.unep.net/geas/archive/pdfs/GEAS\\_Apr2014\\_Climate\\_Change.pdf](http://na.unep.net/geas/archive/pdfs/GEAS_Apr2014_Climate_Change.pdf)