

Questionnaire for national entities

1. Is there a comprehensive or a partial climate risk analysis¹ conducted in your country?
 Yes No Uncertain
If no, please go to question XX

2. If yes, does the comprehensive climate risk analysis include analysis of potential and or already occurring losses and damages associated with the impacts of climate change and climate variability?
 Yes No Uncertain

3. If yes, do this climate risk analyses faces particular challenges with the lack of knowledge, information and understanding of slow onset events?
 Yes No Uncertain
Please provide any further information you deem appropriate regarding this question. _____

4. If yes, please indicate which areas of risk analysis of losses and damages associated with the adverse effects of climate change are considered:
 Displacement and migration Non economic losses² Slow onset events³
 Extreme Weather Events Other or additional clarifications: _____

5. If not, do you have plans to integrate the issue of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in assisting with conducting climate risk analysis within the next three years or the next assessment /update cycle?
 Yes No Undecided

6. Is there a well-established process to periodically conduct/update climate risk analysis (CRA)?
 Yes No Uncertain
If yes, please indicate the aproximated period:
 Every 1 - 5 years Every 5 - 10 years More than 10 Do not conduct CRA
 Other, please specify _____

1 Risk analysis/assessment: a methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that could pose a potential threat or harm to people, property, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend (WMO/ISDR terminology). **Loss and damage assessment may be** part of risk **analysis**, and its goal is to measure, mostly but not limited to in monetary terms, the **potential** impact of disasters on society, economy and environment of the affected country or region.

2 Definition of Non Economic Losses

3 List of slow onset events associated with the adverse effects of climate change, COP 16.

Comment [A1]: I am not sure if «comprehensive» includes analysis conducted or updated on regular basis. If not, there may be cases where a country do have a climate risk analysis but not updated in perhaps 5 years or more. If that were the case, I think we would need to include question 6. See below.

Comment [A2]: As for the footnote, is there accepted definition of «climate risk analysis», eg, from IPCC ? If so, let's insert here.

Comment [A3]: If i understood the email traffic correctly, there was acknowledgement of the value of separating the question of L&D analysis from the general question of climate risk analysis. I think that makes sense and so have separated them here.

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Comment [A4]: The addition of «potential», may introduce some difficulties to correctly understand the question. Because it tends, if I get it correctly, to to address losses and damages expected to occur but that never have happened in the past. I should be clear that it refers to both, including those already taking place and expected to occur again or widen and/or expand its impacts to new areas or sectors. I leave the issue to those who master the English language.

Comment [A5]: I'm assuming an analysis would be forward-looking, based, of course, on past L&D, but also on projections, which is why I've included «potential». If in fact we're talking about an ex-post assessment of past losses, we should clarify

Comment [A6]: Questions 3 to 5 are new, coming from the draft questionnaire for international organizations. Agreeing with the comments made, that better correspond to the national one.

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7. Is there a comprehensive national disaster risk management process⁴ in your country?

Yes No Uncertain

8. If no or uncertain, please indicate which areas in risk management your country is mainly focused or concentrates in:

Preparedness Prevention
 Emergency Rehabilitation Rebuilding Other _____

Comment [A7]: Given that there is the possibility that comprehensive risk management is not a well established practice in some countries, this additional question could clarify what are the principal areas covered under risk management

9. Who are the key public authorities/institutions for assessing overall climate risk and vulnerability in your country? Tick all that apply.

Prime Minister's office (or equivalent)
 Ministry of Planning (or equivalent)
 Ministry of Finance (or equivalent)
 Ministry of Disaster Management (or equivalent)
 Ministry of Environment/Climate (or equivalent)
 Other: _____

Of these, which is the lead authority/institution? _____

10. Do the climate risk analyses you conduct incorporate scientific information or use hydro-meteorological and climate services and scenarios?

Yes No Uncertain

Comment [A8]: Same comment as in questions 3-5

11. Who are the leading institution(s) in your country or/and upon which your country draws for delivering scientific and technical information on the adverse effects of climate change for development planning, policy advice and disaster risk management?

Comment [A9]: There are cases where regional organizations draw upon national data or information to help building regional climate change understanding and approaches. Cases: regional climate change cooperation programs, NASA, etc

12. Who are the key intergovernmental and non-Governmental institution(s) contributing to addressing the adverse effects of climate change? Tick all that apply and list the institutions with whom you work.

National/local NGOs. List: _____
 Academia/research organizations. List: _____
 UN Agencies. List: _____
 International NGO List: _____
 Red Cross /Red Crescent. List: _____

Comment [A10]: Noting that, in some cases, regional organizations play a key role.

Comment [A11]: I believe UN agencies, which are included in the list below, are considered intergovernmental.

⁴ A management process that analyses specific potential events or emerging situations that might threaten society or the environment and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to such events and situations.

Private sector organization. List: _____
 Other: _____

13. Does your country have legislation related to the adverse effects of climate change?
 Yes No Uncertain

Comment [A12]: I think there's value in framing this Q around not just climate change but climate change impacts, given the focus of the questionnaire.

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14. Does your country have legislation related to the adverse effects of climate change?
 Yes No Uncertain

Comment [A13]: I think there's value in framing this Q around not just climate change but climate change impacts, given the focus of the questionnaire.

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a. If yes, does the legislation related to the adverse effects of climate change enable links between dealing with the adverse impacts of climate change (including associated loss and damage) and more general disaster risk management? Describe the link and/or add any comment on the legislation that you consider helpful in relation to the question:

b. Where your country does not have legislation related to the diverse effects of climate change, but relies on pertinent sectoral or other types of legislation (e.g. planning and building, agriculture, water, health), does the legislation enable links between dealing with the adverse effects of climate change (including associated loss and damage) and disaster risk management? Name the most relevant pertinent legislation, describe the link and/or add any comment on the piece(s) of legislation that you consider helpful in relation to the question

Comment [A14]: This seems to be a follow-on question to 7.

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Type of legislation	Comment

15. Does your country have disaster risk management legislation⁵? If yes, please indicate types of disaster risk management legislation?
 Yes, indicate types: _____ No Uncertain

Comment [A15]: I don't know what is meant by «types». I suggest this be clarified.

16. Is the climate risk analysis, including short (extreme weather events) and long term adverse effects (slow onset events) of climate change, integrated into your national risk management plan/strategy?
 Yes No Uncertain

Comment [A16]: I think the additions in parenthesis may clarify the terminology

⁵ Disaster Risk Management legislation means a country's national law (or identified ensemble of laws) that establishes responsibilities, priorities and institutional frameworks specifically for disaster risk management, regardless of the exact terminology used in the law's title, or its translation. Disaster risk management (DRM) refers to the systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster. This term is an extension of the more general term 'risk management' to address the specific issue of disaster risks. DRM aims to avoid, lessen or transfer the adverse effects of hazards through activities and measures for prevention, mitigation and preparedness

17. Are there particular differences or difficulties in integrating the long term adverse effects of climate change included in your climate risks analysis vis a vis the short term adverse effects in the national / local planning instruments?

Yes No Uncertain

Comment [A17]: Same comment as in questions 3-5

18. If yes, what are the main challenges to integrate long term risk analysis?

Lack of funding
 A new issue in the national agenda
 Other national priorities overriding public agenda
 Lack of available information or difficult to understand
 Not enough public understanding/involvement
 Other

Comment [A18]: Same comment as in question 3-5

19. Which climate change-related hazards are most relevant in your country? Are these integrated into work on disaster risk management in your country? (tick all that apply).

Hazard	Relevance			Integrated into DRM work		
	No	Low	High	Yes	No	Partly
Floods						
Drought						
Forest fire						
Landslides						
Sea level rise						
Extreme wind						
Extreme precipitation						
Heat wave						
Cold wave						
Storm surge						
Change in biodiversity						
Other:						
Other:						

Comment [A19]: Moved to next question

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20. Do you undertake sub-national comprehensive climate change risk analyses?

Yes No Uncertain

If yes, does the sub-national comprehensive climate risk analysis include analysis of potential and/or already occurring losses and damages associated with the impacts of climate change and climate variability?

Comment [A20]: I'm assuming an analysis would be forward-looking, based, of course, on past L&D, but also on projections, which is why I've included «potential». If in fact we're talking about an ex-post assessment of past losses, this should be clarified.

Comment [A21]: Same comment as in question 2

21. Do your national assessments include consideration of how vulnerable groups (eg, because of geography, socioeconomic status, livelihoods, gender, age, indigenous or minority status or disability) are exposed to the adverse effects of climate change?

Yes No Uncertain

Comment [A22]: Drawing from AA1

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22. If applicable, describe the current institutional coordination mechanisms in place to bring together relevant stakeholders to assess climate risks?

23. What strategies, if any, are in place to communicate risks from the adverse effects of climate change to vulnerable populations?

Comment [A23]: I think this would be a valuable addition.

24. Are the information needs and requirements of the disaster management community in your country met by a hydro-meteorological and/or climate service provider?

Yes No Uncertain

Comment [A24]: While this whole questionnaire will be subjective, this question seemed too open to subjective responses, so I've sought to reframe.

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25. Do you have scientific-based, national climate impact projections for (tick all that apply).

- Changes in temperature
- Changes in precipitation
- Changes in wind
- Drought
- Floods
- Sea level raise
- Biodiversity
- Other slow onset impacts:

26. What might be required for your country to be able to better integrate consideration of the adverse effects of climate change in national risk management? (tick all that apply).

- Enhanced policies
- Methodology (ies)
- Training/competence
- Finance
- Enhanced coordination.
- Other:

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27. Using a scale from 0 = not important, to 5 = very important, please rate the following aspects of climate change

a) Relevance of the adverse effects of climate change for your national disaster risk management

Comment [A25]: I don't understand what this question is asking, so I find it difficult to comment on.

- b) Data/projections of climate impact on natural hazards at national level
- c) Data/projections of climate impact on natural hazards at sub-national level
- d) Data/knowledge of vulnerability at national level.
- e) Data/knowledge of vulnerability at sub-national level.
- f) Well-functioning national coordination mechanism to assess the adverse effects of climate change
- g) Sectoral assessment of the adverse effects of climate change.
- h) Data and knowledge of economic losses associated with the adverse effects of climate change.
- i) Data and knowledge of non-economic losses associated with the adverse effects of climate change