



**Deutsches Komitee Katastrophenvorsorge e.V. (DKKV)**  
**German Committee for Disaster Reduction**  
*within the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)*

Bonn, 15 August, 2011

**Subject:**  
**Subsidiary Body for Implementation**  
**Thirty-fourth session, Bonn, 6–16 June 2011**  
**Agenda item 9**

**Approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity - Activities to be undertaken under the work programme (Decision SBI/2011/L.20)**

**Paragraph 5** invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 15 August 2011, further views and information on the themes to be addressed in paragraph 4(a–c):

The German Committee for Disaster Reduction (DKKV) would like to take this opportunity to thank SBI and especially UNFCCC for the opportunity to suggest substantive themes to be addressed under the work programme on loss and damage associated with climate change. The answer is structured in columns for easier reference between para 4(a-c) and the suggested themes.

(a) Assessing the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change and the current knowledge on the same;

- Existing risk modelling methodologies need to be analysed with regard to their applicability to assess losses and damages associated with climate change extreme event impacts in developing countries. The methodology used in the Global Assessment Report 2011 may provide a promising case.
- Building on existing loss databases, parties need to expand and support the network of national disaster loss databases so that climate-related losses can be accounted for in a more precise, robust and harmonized manner that allows cross-country comparisons of losses and damages.
- In order to assess loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, concepts need to be developed to factor the role of the increasing vulnerability into risk modelling.

<p>(b) A range of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including impacts related to extreme weather events and slow onset events, taking into consideration experience at all levels;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing instruments and tools of DRR need to be systematically analysed with regard to their efficiency and potential for further enhancement with regard to the adverse effects of climate change. The workprogramme could build on already existing studies like: Addressing the Challenge; Refining the Agenda; Adaptive Risk Reduction</li> <li>▪ Concepts should be developed to address the increasing risk in urban areas.</li> <li>▪ Regional strategies should be developed based on the specific climate related risks and vulnerabilities in regions. Such regional strategies would provide the necessary basis to provide information tailored to user needs.</li> <li>▪ A thorough analysis should take place about the information needs of decision makers on different spatial scales from local to regional.</li> <li>▪ Existing regional approaches, strategies and policy frameworks to reduce disaster and climate change impacts, including trans-boundary losses and damages need to be better integrated into discussions both on assessing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.</li> <li>▪ In order to address the adverse effects of climate change on the national level the workprogramme should address which structures might be most appropriate to ensure the required multi-stakeholder cooperation. Multi stakeholder National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction, established in the framework of UNISDR, might serve as a model.</li> </ul>
<p>(c) The role of the Convention in enhancing the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From our point of view the role of the convention should be discussed at a later stage, when concrete measures have been identified and agreed upon</li> </ul>

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