

Inputs provided by: (please provide the name of your organization)

1. General description of mandates and objective(s) of your organization / associated network with institutional structure

*(Please provide information on organizational mandates and objective(s) of the organization / associated network with organizational/institutional structure, as explicitly and/or implicitly relevant to addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, including extreme weather events and slow onset events. Please feel free to expand the boxes as needed throughout the template.)*ISET-International catalyzes transformative changes toward a more resilient and equitable future. We work to improve understanding and elevate the level of dialogue and practice as society responds to natural resource, environmental and social challenges. We do this through a three pronged approach of:

- 1) research,
- 2) training and
- 3) implementation activities.

ISET-International serves as a framework for equal collaboration among individuals and organizations in the North and South.

Through this mission, ISET–International leads regionally scaled research activities and local scaled implementation work into enhancing resilience through our Urban Resilience Framework (URF). From the URF, ISET does training and assists local partners in implementing the URF planning process. Parts of the planning process includes ISET’s work in economics and benefit cost analyses, climate threshold analyses and Shared Learning Dialogues. In addition to research ISET has a complete suite of methods for resilience planning that it uses for training. ISET has begun to implement training for resilience with the American Red Cross in Africa and Latin America.

ISET–International is a part of a number of networks that provide institutional learning related to climate resilience and disaster risk management:

- Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN) and Mekong-Building Climate Resilience Asian Cities (M-BRACE) Networks: The ACCCRN and M-BRACE networks work to enhance resilience to climate change in 14 medium sized cities across 4 countries in Asia. Stretching from India through Thailand and Vietnam and into Indonesia, the effort has enabled locally driven processes of understanding vulnerability to climate change leading to the creation of Climate Change Resilience Strategies and implementation activities.
- Adaptation Forum Community of Practice:
- CDKN Learning Hub Community: Throughout the project life, ISET–International has been engaged with the CDKN Learning Hub Communities that are often organized regionally throughout Asia and nationally, within South Asia. This community has provided methodology sharing around how to calculate the impacts of temperature increases on communities that climate change is drastically affecting.

ISET–International leads research activities into investigating the overall losses of climate change impacts on poor and vulnerable communities focusing mostly on urban contexts and their relationship with climate change. This is exemplified with our current work with the Climate Development and Knowledge Network related to climate resilient shelter in 2030 and 2050 in India and Vietnam as well as ongoing work in Pakistan related to what enables a community to be resilience and bounce back after extreme events.

2. Relevant operational framework(s)

(Please provide information on the relevant operational framework(s) (e.g. programming principles, resource allocation strategies, coordination mechanism for operations at different levels etc.) within your organization/associated network as relevant to implementing work related to risk management for loss and management associated with climate change impacts)

Climate Resilience Framework: The Climate Resilience planning process is built on the [Climate Resilience Framework](#), a framework for understanding vulnerability that looks at cities through the lens of agents, institutions and systems, their interactions and feedbacks and the influence of the impact of an exposure, such as climate change. This lens can allow a more complete understanding of vulnerability by highlighting areas not often associated with an impact. For example flooding may not be due to an insufficient drainage system but may be due to institutional or agent-focused issues that allow drains to clog with solid waste.

Agents refer to people, whether as individuals, households, communities, private and public sector organizations, companies etc. The concept of agency relates to human capacity to act in ways that respond to and shape the world around them, and to give the world social value and meaning.

Institutions refer to the rules, norms, beliefs or conventions that shape or guide how agents access, interact with and use systems. Institutions guide human relations and interactions, access to and control over resources, goods or services, assets, information and influence. While institutions shape agents – equally agents are able to shape institutions thus opening one avenue of change

A **System** is a set of interacting and often interdependent components forming an integrated whole. Since systems are usually composed of agents and sub-systems they always need to be defined. A system is usually defined by the product or service it provides. Within the scope of the CRF systems are defined as ecosystems and the infrastructure that provide core system functions. These are water, food, land, energy, shelter, transport and communication. Systems also provide broader adaptive capacity.

Qualitative CBA Process: Through the [Risk to Resilience Study](#) Team we investigated how to catalyze climate and disaster resilience by developing a new framing tool for [qualitative cost-benefit analysis](#). ISET–International uses this process to provide framing and insights into investigating how communities perceive benefits and costs of different strategies and supports the research teams investigation further into quantitative costs and benefits.

Climate Resilient Quantitative CBA Process: Furthermore, ISET employs an unique approach to investigating hazards, vulnerabilities and frequencies as it relates to future climatic events and the associated returns to risk reduction features. This Process was also developed by the [Risk to Resilience Study Team](#) and has guided most of current research work into the economic returns of climate resilience development pathways.

Using the Climate Resilience Framework, ISET developed innovative tools not just to measure loss and damage but also prioritizing key systems and services in four diverse locations along the Indus flood. Post 2010 Indus flood ISET analysed the recovery of the damaged households. The recovery was correlated with access and duration of usage of systems and services to identify those that had helped communities rebuild faster. In doing so not only loss and damages were documented but a methodology was developed to identify key sectors for prioritized investment with compensation or other development funds. Such a methodology can be replicated in most developing countries with data poor environment.

3. Focus areas of risk management for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts

(Please provide information on the areas of work in relation to the items included in decision 3/CP.18 as listed in the introductory note as well as any additional focus areas, that your organization/associated network has

been mandated to address. These could include relevant institutional policy statements/operational guidance documents etc. Please provide web links where further details can be found.)

- (a) Assessing the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset impacts;
 - [Indus Floods Research Project](#)
- (b) Identifying options and designing and implementing country-driven risk management strategies and approaches, including risk reduction, and risk transfer and risk-sharing mechanisms;
 - [Indus Floods Research Project](#)
 - [Catalyzing Urban Climate Resilience: Applying Resilience Concepts to Planning Practice in the ACCCRN Program \(2009–2011\)](#)
 - Risk to Resilience (2009)
- (c) The systematic observation of, and data collection on, the impacts of climate change, in particular slow onset impacts, and accounting for losses, as appropriate;
 - [Communicating Climate Information in Adaptation and Resilience Practice](#)
- (d) Implementing comprehensive climate risk management approaches, including scaling up and replicating good practices and pilot initiatives;
 - [Understanding the Economics of Flood Risk Reduction: A Preliminary Analysis](#)
 - [Typhoon Resistant Housing Design](#)
- (e) Promoting an enabling environment that would encourage investment and the involvement of relevant stakeholders in climate risk management;
 - [The Shared Learning Dialogue: Building Stakeholder Capacity and Engagement for Climate Resilience Action](#)
 - [Changing Cities and Changing Climate: Insights from Shared Learning Dialogues in Thailand and Vietnam](#)

Support to design of Local Adaptation Plans of Action in Nepal.
- (f) Involving vulnerable communities and populations, and civil society, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, in the assessment of and response to loss and damage;
 - [Discussion Paper Series #2: Qualitative Insights into the costs and benefits of Housing](#)
 - [Catalyzing Climate and Disaster Resilience: Processes for Identifying Tangible and Economically Robust Strategies](#)
 - All rural projects (India, Nepal and Pakistan)
- (g) Enhancing access to, sharing and the use of data, at the regional, national and subnational levels, such as hydrometeorological data and metadata, on a voluntary basis, to facilitate the assessment and management of climate-related risk.
 - [Technical Report- Gorakhpur Extreme Rainfall:](#)
 - [Technical Report- Da Nang Extreme Rainfall](#)
 - [Policy Brief- Typhoon Intensity Da Nang](#)
 - [Simple Scaled Climate Projections and Their Potential Implications For Jijiga, Ethiopia](#)

4. Geographic coverage

South Asia
South East Asia

5. Key stakeholders

Vulnerable Populations in Rural, Urban and Peri-Urban Locations
City Level Decision Makers
Provincial, National and Regional Level Decision Makers
Partner LNGOs and INGOs

6. Implementation modality / delivery mechanisms

Please provide information related to the technical, financial and institutional support mechanism
Research (Action)
Knowledge Brokers
Practitioners
Implementers

Please provide information related to reporting, if any

7. Key activities / outputs to date

For a complete list see: <http://i-s-e-t.org/publications>

ACCCRN Program/MBrace Program
Risk to Resilience 2009

Climate Development and Knowledge Network: Sheltering From A Gathering Storm

- Household level surveys completed related to flood and temperature impacts in both Vietnam and India
- Housing Policy Landscape Review developed for India.
- Housing Design Competition underway in India. Complete in [Vietnam](#).

Rockefeller Foundation: The Economics of Alternative Development Pathways

- Scenarios developed for 2020 and 2050 related to urbanization trends and put into flood models that integrate climate projects from 2030 and 2050 for both Vietnam and India.
- Extreme Rainfall Event Analysis Complete.

Creation of Tools and Methods:

- ARC Program: Supporting framing of creation tools and methods
- Links to module site?

8. Any additional information and contact details