Annex

Santiago Network Survey

1. Background to the survey and its objectives

Loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change includes, and in some cases involves more than, that which can be reduced by adaptation [Preamble to the Decision 2/CP.19]. As part of the overall efforts for strengthening support systems to assist developing countries to become climate-resilient in the context of the goals of the Paris Agreement, the loss and damage discourse in the UNFCCC process contributes to advancing an understanding of interplay among preventive measures, preemptive efforts (such as planned adaptation) and management of residual impacts.

The Conference of the Parties established The Santiago Network as part of the [Warsaw International Mechanism](https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage-ld/warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage-associated-with-climate-change-impacts-wim) for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. It catalyzes technical assistance by relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts for the implementation of relevant approaches at the local, national and regional level in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change [Decision 2/CMA.2 Para 43].

The Santiago Network was officially launched in June 2020 by the COP President, Minister Carolina Schmidt. This survey is undertaken by the UNFCCC secretariat under the guidance of the COP 25 Presidency, and is designed to identify the key technical assistance needs related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in the developing countries. This information will be used to design approaches to catalyze technical assistance.

This survey builds on recent work under the Warsaw International Mechanism, including:

* [Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer](http://unfccc-clearinghouse.org/);
* [Compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/FINAL_AA3_Compendium_September_2019%28revised%29.pdf);
* Database on [organizations working on slow onset events](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/soe.aspx).

It also takes into account relevant decisions as well as knowledge synthesized in the technical papers and information provided through previous submissions in the context of loss and damage, including:

* Types and nature of actions to address loss and damage for which finance may be needed [>>>](https://cop23.unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/groups-committees/loss-and-damage-executive-committee/submissions-on-the-type-and-nature-of-actions-to-address-loss-and-damage-for-which-finance-may-be);
* [Technical paper FCCC/TP/2019/1](https://unfccc.int/documents/196468)on the sources of and modalities for accessing financial support for addressing loss and damage;
* [Technical paper by the secretariat FCCC/TP/2012/7](https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/tp/07.pdf) on slow onset events and on approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of slow onset climate change events in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;
* [Technical paper by the secretariat FCCC/TP/2013/2](https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/tp/07.pdf) on non-economic losses in the context of the work programme on loss and damage.

Approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change span risk management approaches that include disaster risk reduction, preemptive adaptation, risk transfer, and dealing with losses through recovery and humanitarian efforts. These approaches canvas a climate risk profile for a given system or country, and where possible, transformative actions are taken to alter/reset the risk profile.

1. Questionnaire

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| * + 1. Contact details of your country’s Loss and Damage or UNFCCC climate change focal point responding to this survey: | |
| Name: |  |
| Designation in the country: |  |
| E-mail: |  |

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| * + 1. Briefly list any recent reports/studies that have documented [losses and damages associated with climate change impacts](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Slide1_3.JPG) in your country: |
| * … * … * … |

* + 1. Please identify below the highest priority programmes undertaken in your country for the different categories of climate risk management

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| **3.1 Preemptive adaptation:** |
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| * 1. **Contingency measures, e.g. through risk financing with regional risk pooling, insurance facilities and bonds, and through social protection measures, etc.:** |
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| * 1. **Addressing losses through disaster relief funds, credit facilities etc.:** |
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| * 1. **Disaster risk reduction focused strategies and measures through activities under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, contingency and trust funds, disaster legislation, etc.:** |
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| * 1. **Transformative actions (which could include any such actions already mentioned above):** |
| * … * … |

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| * + 1. Has your country communicated its needs for addressing loss and damage in the past to the UNFCCC and if so, through what channels? . |
| Yes  No  *If yes*, please specifyClick here to enter text. |

* + 1. The following are examples of activities for which developing countries may ask for technical assistance. This list is indicative and not exhaustive by any means.

From this list, please indicate those actions for which your country requires technical assistance to avert, minimize and address loss or damage associated with climate change impacts.

The activities are clustered into categories, being fully aware that such categories could be presented in many different ways, including for example paragraph 6 of decision 3/CP.18. There is space at the bottom for you to add additional entries.

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| * 1. **Collection and management of data and information (including databases, spatial data, systematic observations, establishing baselines, etc):** |
| Reconstruction of historical climate databases including data rescue from old paper records to support climate information services.  Use of space technologies in systematic observations and geospatial analyses.  Establishment of a baseline on non-economic and social loss and damage, as well as regarding culture, territory, indigenous knowledge systems, ecosystem services.  Development of databases and information services to support risk profiling and risk assessment of a variety of timeframes by different actors and stakeholders in their decision-processes.  Setting up a registry/Mapping of at-risk populations to assess sea level rise induced relocation costs for coastal communities. |
| * 1. **Analyses of data and information** (including climate change projections, impact analyses, hazard mapping, etc): |
| Development of local to national climate change scenarios and production of projections of climate risk.  Conduct of pilot loss and damage assessments for certain key agricultural commodities which are vulnerable to climate change, such as rice, aquaculture, and fruits.  Construction of multivariate impacts and loss databases to support assessments and reporting including through the use of bigdata methods.  Design of shared database systems to support different ministries and other stakeholders in the country including data collection, storage and sharing protocols and policies.  Quantitative assessment of risk for important systems to inform decision-making, in particular, selection of risk management approaches.  Costing of impacts in the present as well as for projected impacts for use in costs-benefit analyses to appraise options.  Methods for automated and semi-automated inventorying of infrastructure and assets such as involving geospatial technologies and artificial intelligence.  Estimation and outreach on future climate change risks to inform investor decisions.  Development of standardized set of risk assessment guidelines for community/subnational level to prepare and maintain inventories of at-risk assets.  National-scale site characterization to support hazard mapping, zoning and other land use planning. |

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| * 1. **Design and implementation of projects on Loss and Damage:** |
| Setting up cross-ministerial/sectoral coordination mechanism for the dissemination and linking warnings with early action, and the deployment of emergency assistance for communities.  Linking national systematic observations and monitoring to regional and global efforts (for relevant variables, hazards and systems).  Development of protocols (legal, social, financial, institutional) for relocation to ensure effective buy-in of all stakeholders.  Development of alternative livelihood programs, livelihood transformation programs, and vocational training for coastal communities and other at-risk population groups.  Development of infrastructure and plans for relocation/resettlement of households and communities from frequently affected areas.  Design of proposals and access to financing for climate information services and early warning systems under the GCF and other funding channels.  Development of funding proposals related to the strategic workstreams of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee.  Optimal design of sustainable public works (drainage, transportation and other critical and protective infrastructure).  Optimizing land use based on available resources (e.g. water resources, energy, etc).  Optimizing financing between different measures to address risk comprehensively/trade-off analyses in deciding on balance between investment in preemptive measures and measures to address residual risk.  Protection of cultural heritage and traditional knowledge.  Sustainable landscape management including nature-based solutions. |

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| * 1. **Financial instruments** (such as insurance, risk pooling, contingency funds, etc): |
| Design of combinations of appropriate risk finance tools and instruments applicable to a specific country context and vulnerable groups.  Development and deployment of forecast-based finance instruments to minimize potential losses to productive systems.  Design and financing of social protection measures.  Development of different insurance mechanisms.  Design of national trust/contingency/recovery funds.  Development of national finance instruments (bonds, etc).  Development of regional finance instruments (regional risk facilities, etc).  Development of legal instruments to manage planned migration.  Development of curriculum on various relevant aspects of climate change and loss and damage. |

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| * 1. **Other activities not covered by the above entries:** |
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| * + 1. Please list any ongoing initiatives including those under development, that you wish to build on in expanding the technical assistance that would be channelled through the Santiago network. |
| * … * … |