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Climate Adaptation Framework Regional Research Final Report



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Methods Toolbox for Assessing Loss and Damage at the Local Level

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Project Overview

Project Duration : 2 Years

Funding Awarded : USD 58,540 for Year 1; USD 24,971 for Year 2

Key organisations involved :

- Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD) Pakistan - Ms. Hina Lotia
- United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS) – Dr. Kees van der Geest; Dr. Koko Warner
- Integrated Development Society (IDS) Nepal – Dr. Dinesh Chandra Devkota; Mr. Prakash Koirala
- All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) – Mr. Mihir R. Bhatt

Project Summary

The first phase of the project involved developing a methods toolbox for local-level assessment of loss and damage from climate-related stressors, including sudden-onset events and slow-onset processes. Conceptually and methodologically, the toolbox combined loss and damage with Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) perspectives, looking at adaptation to slow-onset climatic changes and risk management strategies that people adopt to minimize disaster losses. A training workshop was organized to introduce the toolbox to the principal investigators before fieldwork and analysis.

The second phase of the project focused on dissemination of the toolbox, along with country fact sheets and case studies from Pakistan, India and Nepal. The final toolbox and country fact sheets were also published online and in print, and the toolbox was presented at workshops held during COP22 in Morocco and COP23 in Bonn. The aim was to actively promote uptake by other organizations and influence the policy process by making the toolbox a key reference for future assessments of loss and damage across the Asia-Pacific and beyond.

Keywords:

Loss and Damage; Assessment; Toolbox; Adaptation; DRR

Project outputs and outcomes

The project outputs and outcomes are given below:

Outputs	Outcomes
Methods Toolbox for assessing Loss & Damage at the Local level	Increased access of policymakers, researchers and other relevant stakeholders to vital information for improving local-level assessments of Loss & Damage

Outputs	Outcomes
Five journal articles published online on Loss and Damage (open access)	Positive contribution to research on emerging and increasingly relevant topic of Loss & Damage
Three case studies and fact sheets on Pakistan, India and Nepal collected and published in LEAD newsletter (print and online access)	Positive contribution to evidence-based research for informed decision-making by policymakers
Dissemination of methods toolbox and other knowledge products at COP 22 and COP 23	Promotion of methods uptake by relevant stakeholders leading to improved policy- and decision- making

Key facts/figures

- 9 Scientists from 4 countries trained
- Case studies from 3 countries in South Asia developed and widely published
- 1 Methods Toolbox for Local-level Assessment of Loss & Damage developed and widely published
- 5 journal articles published

Potential for further work

The project is about local-level assessment of climate-related loss and damage in vulnerable and developing countries, but the methods toolbox can also be contextualized and tailored to developed countries. Also, the case studies developed on the three countries can serve as important stories that can help other practitioners in use of the toolkit. Thus, there is a potential to expand and replicate the research on an international scale.

Publications

van der Geest, K. & Zeb, A. (2014). A toolbox for assessing loss and damage. *Asia Pacific Forum on Loss and Damage*, 5: 9-10.

van der Geest, K. & A. Zeb (2015). A toolbox for assessing loss and damage. *South Asia Disasters* 126: 5-6.

van der Geest, K., & Schindler, M. (2017). *Handbook for Assessing Loss and Damage in Vulnerable Communities* (Research Report No. 21) (p. 112). Bonn, Germany: United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security. Retrieved from <http://collections.unu.edu/view/UNU:6032>

van der Geest, K., & Markus, S. (2016). Case study report: Loss and damage from a catastrophic landslide in Sindhupalchok District, Nepal (Report No. 17). Bonn: United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS). Retrieved from <http://collections.unu.edu/view/UNU:5854>

van der Geest, K., & Schindler, M. (2016). Brief communication: Loss and damage from a catastrophic landslide in Nepal. *Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences*, 16(11), 2347–2350. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.5194/nhess-16-2347-2016>

Pull quote

“We’ve had a great response from the Ministry of Climate Change and National Disaster Management Authority in Pakistan. Policymakers and relevant institutions require strengthening and further research on climate-related loss and damage. This methods toolbox is an important contribution to evidence-based policymaking” – Ali Tauqeer Sheikh, CEO, LEAD Pakistan.

Acknowledgments

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1. Introduction

Climate-related loss and damage is a significant consequence of inadequate mitigation efforts, limited capacity and lack of funding for adaption. This is especially true in developing countries, specifically at the local level. More data and knowledge is needed to understand loss and damage and to strengthen policies aimed at reducing it. In order to support policymakers in formulating adequate long-term solutions, we first need to know how to assess loss and damage.

In the first phase of the project, carried out between July 2014 and October 2015, LEAD Pakistan and UNU-EHS developed a toolbox for local-level assessment of loss and damage from climate-related stressors, including sudden-onset events and slow-onset processes. Conceptually and methodologically, the toolbox combined CCA and DRR perspectives, paying close attention to adaptation limits and constraints as well as individual risk management strategies that people adopt to prevent or minimize disaster losses. The methods toolbox was developed from experiences from the first ever multi-country study on loss and damage done from the perspective of affected people in the least developed and other vulnerable countries, including three in Asia. Development of the toolbox took place between July and September 2014. From August to September 2014, LEAD Pakistan worked with the other collaborating organizations to make the final decisions about site selection and which climatic stressors to focus on. In October 2014, a five-day workshop was held to introduce the toolbox to the principal investigators. The fieldwork itself began in November, and after testing it in the field, the feedback and lessons learnt were incorporated.

The second phase of the project was carried out between October 2015 and September 2017 initially, and then extended from September 2017 until March 2018. In the second phase of the project, the toolbox, case studies and country fact sheets on Pakistan, India and Nepal were widely disseminated for uptake by policymakers, researchers and other relevant stakeholders.

2. Methodology

The first phase of the project, carried out between July 2014 and October 2015, focused on drafting a handbook for assessing loss and damage. This handbook would be tested in three

case study countries – India, Nepal and Pakistan. This involved a large amount of background research, internal team discussions and extensive data collection including designing of questionnaires and conducting Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Expert Interviews (EIs) in each of the three countries. LEAD Pakistan worked to pool the collective knowledge and expertise of the collaborating organizations and draw from their experience of climate change in each country.

While the handbook included a template questionnaire and generic item-lists for semi-structured interviews, these research instruments had to be adjusted for specific foci of the three different case studies. Particularly, the questions vary according to the type of climate-related stressor the case study focuses on. The loss categories in case of flooding, for example, differ from the types of losses and damages that households incur in case of drought. Similarly, the adaptation options differ per climate-related stressor.

After development of the toolbox, UNU-EHS senior researcher Kees van der Geest travelled to Islamabad to train the principal investigators of the three case studies: Arif Rahman and Anam Zeb (LEAD-Pakistan), Vishal Pathak (AIDMI, India) and Bala Ram Mayalu (IDS-Nepal). The training took place at the LEAD office in Islamabad and lasted five days (27-31 October 2014). The training evolved from a general introduction of the topic and how gained importance in the UNFCCC negotiations, to more specific research tools for assessing loss and damage, and finally to the reality of each researcher's case study plans. One setback was that the principal investigator that was trained for the Nepal case study was not able to actually conduct the case study. When this became clear in early 2015, it was decided – after consultation with APN – that Kees van der Geest of UNU-EHS would travel to Nepal to lead the fieldwork activities there.

The Asia Pacific Forum on Loss and Damage expressed interest in our toolbox and the training of principal investigators and invited us to prepare a short article on this topic. The journal *Southeast Asia Disasters*, with a wide readership among disaster risk professionals in the region and beyond, then included an article with largely the same content in its 126th issue. Our aim with these publications was to generate interest in the project at the onset of the program and to let interested parties know that we are working on this toolbox. Fieldwork for the three case studies was conducted in the first half of 2015, starting with India, and followed by Nepal and Pakistan. In total, over 700 households were interviewed and dozens of focus group discussions and in-depth interviews were conducted. The fieldwork activities aimed at testing the handbook and research instruments and generating data and findings on loss and damage from floods (Pakistan), cyclones (India) and landslides (Nepal). After the fieldwork, UNU-EHS consulted with the case study researchers on their experiences with the research instruments and collected feedback and lessons learnt for further refining the handbook prior to publication.

In May 2015, the first experiences with the methods toolbox for assessing loss and damage in vulnerable communities were shared at the World Water Congress in Edinburgh. Water plays a key role in over eighty percent of climate-related disaster losses worldwide. Water engineers and the community of Water scholars can play a key role in minimizing future loss and damage from climate-related stressors by improving water management. There was much interest from this community of research and practice to learn about the emerging

topic of loss and damage. Over a 100 people attended the presentation and a lively discussion followed.

After completing the fieldwork, the principal investigators supervised data entry officers in the use of a data entry template designed by UNU-EHS, and started drafting case study reports with a generic outline. Data entry has been completed and reporting is ongoing. The case study from India is currently undergoing review while case from Pakistan and Nepal will be available for review toward the end of September and October respectively.

The second phase of the project, which began in October 2015, focused purely on research dissemination. The methods toolbox was refined, edited, formatted and designed for print publication and free online access. In addition, three journal articles were published and three case studies on Pakistan, India and Nepal were reviewed, copy-edited, formatted and designed for print and online publishing along with country fact sheets. The case studies were published in a special issue of LEAD Pakistan's monthly newsletter, *Making The Difference*, focusing exclusively on Loss and Damage (L&D). The newsletter features a range of stories about local-level L&D in vulnerable communities, as well as other case studies and research on India, Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh.

In order to deepen the impact of the research and widely disseminate the toolbox for uptake of the methods by other organizations and relevant stakeholders in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond, the toolbox was workshopped during side events at international climate negotiations in 2016 and 2017 (COP 22 in Morocco and COP23 in Bonn, respectively) and promoted at LEAD Pakistan's booth. Through these workshops, we were able to gather a diverse range of perspectives and feedback that may be considered if replicating the project in different sector and regions in the future. In each instance, these were announced through a press release.

In addition, the toolbox and findings from the case studies were shared at the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) L&D Forum meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka on 16 October 2016. The agenda of the meeting is given in the appendix and the presentation of Ms. Hina Lotia, lead researcher from LEAD Pakistan, is attached with this report. The findings were also shared during APAN's three-day conference, "Adapting and Living under 2°C: Bridging Gaps in Policy and Practice" (17-19 October 2016).

Although the methods toolbox was developed for local communities, the aim of the project was to ensure that it could be replicated on an international scale. With dissemination of the methods toolbox being an integral component of the project completion, platforms such as the COP events are an effective means of showcasing research and encouraging uptake by policymakers and relevant organizations. A wide range of stakeholders including policymakers and climate change researchers and practitioners attend COP negotiations. These include representatives from Pakistan's Ministry of Climate Change (MOCC) and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), and other relevant departments from India and Nepal who showed great interest in working with us to strengthen knowledge on L&D (including assessments, non-economic loss and damage and risk insurance for vulnerable households).

COP 23 was also an opportunity to not only be a part of the launching of the clearing house on L&D but to be involved in the discussions on integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement. We used COP 23 as an opportunity to meet other organizations

working on L&D (like ICCCAD, Action Aid and CARE International) and engage with ExCom members.

3. Results & Discussion

Presently, there is no one method for assessing local-level loss and damage induced by climate change. This is the case in both developed and developing countries. In countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate change, such as Pakistan and others in South Asia, there is a need for capacity building and research to support policymakers in making decisions related to climate change.

Methods for assessing loss and damage are vital because they provide a way to ascertain the severity of a disaster and the impact on an affected population. Loss and damage assessments give recognition to the plight of affected communities and provide a strong basis for policymaking aimed at reducing the impacts of climate-induced loss and damage. In addition, loss and damage assessments can help in determining compensation or insurance for affected households.

The methods toolbox is applicable in a wide range of settings, in areas with different climate-related stressors (floods, droughts, cyclones, sea level rise, glacial melt, coastal erosion, changing monsoon patterns, etc.) and different levels of socio-economic development. Although it was designed primarily for use in developing countries, it can be contextualized to developed countries as well.

4. Conclusions

The aim of the project was to develop a toolbox for assessing climate-induced loss and damage at the local level. Climate-related loss and damage is often due to inadequate mitigation efforts, limited capacity and lack of funding for adaptation. This is especially true in developing countries. The findings showed that assessing loss and damage is a crucial step needed in strengthening policies to minimize or reduce it. The project made a positive contribution to capacity building efforts and emerging policy debates around loss and damage.

5. Future Directions

Although the toolbox is for assessing local-level loss and damage in developing countries, the methods can also be contextualized and tailored to developed countries. In making the toolbox a key reference for future assessments of loss and damage across the Asia-Pacific and beyond, there is a wide scope for replicating the research on an international scale.

6. References

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7. Appendix

Appendix 1. Loss and Damage Case Study Questionnaire

This questionnaire was designed for assessing different types of disasters. The current version was applied in the context a landslide in Nepal. It can be adapted to other research contexts. If you use this questionnaire - or parts of it – please cite the following source:
Van der Geest, K. & Schindler, M. (2017). Handbook for assessing loss and damage in vulnerable communities. Bonn: UNU-EHS.

APN Loss and Damage Case Study Questionnaire: [Nepal, landslide]

- A1. **Interview information - no need to ask respondent** Questionnaire number:
- A2. Date of interview: __ / __ / __
- A3. Name of village or town:
- A4. Name of VDC:
- A5. Name of interviewer:
- A6. Date of data entry: __ / __ / __
- A7. Name of data entry officer:
- A8. GPS location (use decimals):
- Latitude:
 - Longitude

Part 1: Respondent and household, livelihood and vulnerability

B. Household information

- B1. Name of respondent: _____
- B2. Relation to household head (HH-H): 1=HH-H | 2=Spouse | 3=Other member, specify

B3. Household composition [by gender/age group]: Adult men (15-64) ____ | Adult women (aged 15-64) ____ | Boys (<15) ____ | Girls (<15) ____ | Elderly men (65+) ____ | Elderly women (65+) ____

The questions in the rest of section B are to be answered for the respondent

B4. Sex: 1=Male | 2=Female | 3=Transgender

B5. *If respondent is not the HH-H:* What is the sex of the HH-H? 1=Male | 2=Female | 3=Transgender

B6. Birth year (Nepalese year)(write age if easier): _____ | -77=Don't know

a. *If unknown:* Please estimate: _____

B7. Marital status 1=Single | 2=Married | 3=Widowed | 4=Separated | 5=Other, specify _____

B8. Place of birth: 1=This VDC | 2=Elsewhere in the district | 3=Elsewhere in the Zone, specify district _____ 4=Elsewhere in the country, specify Zone _____ | 5=Abroad, specify country _____

B9. Education level (highest attained): 1=None | 2=Literacy classes | 3=Monastery | 4=Primary | 5=Secondary | 6=Tertiary | 7=Technical/vocational, specify _____ | 8=Other, specify _____

B10. Ethnicity/mother tongue: _____

B11. Religion: 1=Hindu | 2=Muslim | 3=Buddhist | 4=Christian | 5=None | 6=Other, specify _____

B12. Caste: (skip if castes do not exist in study site) _____

C. Land, farm and farm labour

C1. What is the land ownership situation of your household? 1=Landless | 2=Full private ownership | 3=Other, explain _____

a. *If household owns land:* For what do you use the land? (multiple options) 1=House | 2=Crop cultivation | 3=Livestock raising | 4=Renting out | 5=Nothing | 6=Other, specify _____

b. What is the total land size you own? Number _____ Unit (e.g. acre) _____ | -77=Don't know

C2. Do you (or does your household) farm? 1=Yes | 2=No (if no, go to Question C10)

C3. What is the size of the land that you cultivate this year? Number _____ Unit _____ | -77=Don't know

C4. Do you own the land you farm? 1=Yes, all | 2=Yes, partly | 3= No, none

a. *If 2 or 3:* How do you get access to this land? (multiple options) 1=Renting | 2=Sharecropping | 3=Borrowing | 4=Community land | 5=Other, explain _____

- C5. Is your farm entirely rain-fed? 1=Yes | 2=No
- If no:* What is the source of water? 1=Irrigation canal | 2=Tube well | 3=Small dam | 4=other, specify
 - On how much of your land do you water crops? Number _____ Unit _____ | -77=Don't know
- C6. Which crops did you cultivate last year? [in order of importance] (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____ (6) _____
- C7. How much of your crop production do you usually sell? 1=Everything | 2=More than half | 3=Approximately half | 4=Less than half | 5=Nothing
- C8. Please estimate the income your household derived from crop sales in the last 12 months?
Amount _____ Currency _____ | -77=Can't estimate
- C9. In the last 10 years, did your crop production... 1=Decrease a lot | 2=Decrease a little | 3=Remain the same | 4=Increase a little | 5=Increase a lot
- If decreased or increased:* What was/were the cause(s) of this change:
- C10. Do you or household members sometimes work on other people's farms? 1=Yes | 2=No
- If yes:* How many household members? _____
 - How much do you usually earn per person per day? _____ | -88=We don't get paid by day, explain the labour arrangement:
_____ -77=Don't know
 - Please estimate the total income from farm labour in the last 12 months (in case of in-kind payments, kindly estimate market value): Amount _____ Currency _____ | -77=Can't estimate

D. Livestock, fishing, gardening and trees

- D1. Do you or other household members own livestock? 1=Yes | 2=No
- If yes:* Please indicate the number of: (a) Cows/bulls _____ | (b) Goats/sheep _____ | (c) Pigs _____ | (d) Poultry _____ (e) Others, specify _____
 - Please estimate the income from livestock raising in the last 12 months (this includes livestock sales and selling produce, such as milk + eggs)? Amount _____ Currency _____ | -77=Can't estimate
- D2. Do you or any other household members engage in fishing or fish raising? 1=Yes | 2=No
- If yes:* Please specify: 1=Fishing | 2=Fish raising | 3=Both

- b. Please estimate the income from fish in the last 12 months: Amount _____ Currency _____ | -77
- D3. Do you or does your household have a vegetable garden? 1=Yes | 2=No
- a. *If yes:* What vegetables do you grow? _____
- b. What is the size of the garden? Number _____ Unit (e.g. m²) _____ -
77=Don't know
- c. How much was your income from gardening in past 12 months: Amount _____ Currency _____ | -77
- D4. Does your household have an orchard or trees (fruit, timber, etc)? 1=Yes | 2=No
- a. *If yes:* What kind of trees? _____
- b. Please indicate the number of trees: (1) <10 | (2) 10-50 | (3) 50-100 | (4) >100
- c. Please estimate the income from trees in the last 12 months: Amount _____ Currency _____ | -77

E. Other income generating activities

- E1. Do you or any household members have income from non-farm activities (NFIs)? 1=Yes | 2=No
- a. *If yes:* How many household members engage in such activities? _____
- b. In which activities do they engage? (multiple options) 1=Official salary work, specify _____ | 2=Informal salary work, specify _____ 3=Petty trading, specify _____ | 4=Other non-farm income, specify _____
- c. Please estimate the total income from NFIs in last 12 months? Amount _____ Currency _____ | -77
- E2. Does your household receive remittances from migrant relatives/friends? 1=Yes | 2=No
- a. *If yes:* From whom [relation to respondent]? (multiple options) 1=Daughter | 2=Son | 3=Brother | 4=Sister | 5=Parents | 6=Other, specify _____
- b. Where do they live? (multiple options) 1=Within this district | 2=Elsewhere in the region, specify ____ | 3=Elsewhere in the country, specify _____ 4=Abroad, specify _____ -77=Don't know
- c. Please estimate the total remittances in the last 12 months: Amount _____ Currency _____ | -77
- E3. Do you have any other sources of income besides the ones you mentioned? 1=Yes | 2=No
- a. *If yes:* Please specify source _____

- b. Please estimate income from this source in the last 12 months: Amount ____ Currency _____ | -77
- E4. Please estimate the amount of money your household usually has to its disposal:
Amount _____ Currency _____ per 1=week | 2=month | 3=year (*choose easiest time unit*)
- E5. Compared to other households in your village/town, would you say that your income is:
1=Much less | 2=A bit less | 3=Average | 4=A bit more | 5=Much more

F. Housing and other assets

- F1. Do you own the house you live in? 1=Yes | 2=No
- F2. Please indicate the building materials of the house you live in:
- Roof (*multiple options*): 1=Roofing tiles | 2=Iron sheets | 3=Concrete | 4=Natural materials, e.g. thatch or earth | 5=Other, specify _____
 - Walls (*multiple options*): 1=Cement blocks/concrete | 2=Baked bricks | 3=Sun-dried bricks | 4= Iron sheets | 5= Wood | 6=Other natural materials | 7=Other, specify ____
 - Floor (*multiple options*): 1=Cement | 2=Earth | 3=Wood | 4=Other, specify _____
- F3. Compared to the other houses in your village/town, how do you rate the quality of your house? 1=Much higher quality | 2=A bit higher | 3=Average | 4=A bit lower | 5=Much lower
- F4. Compared to other houses in the village, is the location of your house relatively risky or safe in case of landslides? 1=Much riskier | 2=A bit riskier | 3=Average | 4=A bit safer | 5=Much safer
- Why? _____
- F5. Does your house have electricity? 1=Yes | 2=No
- If yes: What is the source? (multiple options) 1=Power grid | 2=Solar | 3=both | 4=Other, specify ____
- F6. What is the source of your drinking water? (multiple options) 1=Surface water (river, lake, pond) | 2=Well | 3=Borehole/Pump | 4=Pipe | 5=Other, specify _____
- F7. Does your house have a private pit latrine or WC? 1=Yes | 2=No
- F8. Please indicate whether your household owns the following assets [and how many]:
(a) TV __ (b) (Mobile) phone __ (c) Bicycle __ (d) Motorbike __ (e) Car __ (f) Fridge __
(g) tractor ____

G. Food security

- G1. How many meals a day do adults in your household eat on a 'regular day'? _____

- G2. In the past year, have there been months that your household had to eat less? 1=Yes | 2=No | 3=Only in case of fasting for religious purpose
- If yes:* In which months did this happen? (multiple options) 1=Jan | 2=Feb | 3=Mar | 4=Apr | 5=May | 6=Jun | 7= Jul | 8=Aug | 9=Sep | 10=Oct | 11=Nov | 12=Dec
 - What was/were the reasons(s) that your household had to eat less?
- G3. In the past ten years, have there been years that your household had to eat less?
1=Yes | 2=No
- If yes:* In how many out of ten years? (*mention number between 1 and 10*) _____
 - What was/were usually the reasons(s) that your household had to eat less?
- G4. How much of the food your household consumes is usually bought (i.e. not self-produced)? 1=Everything | 2=More than half | 3=Approximately half | 4=Less than half | 5=Nothing

Part 2: Loss and damage from climate-related events

H. Climatic event history and trend

- H1. In the past twenty years, how many years have you lived in this district? ____
- If not 20 years:* Please explain: 1=I came more recently | 2=I've been away | 3=Other, explain _____
- H2. Has your household ever experienced a landslide? 1=Yes | 2=No [If no, go to PART 3 on last page]
- If yes:* Please estimate how many landslides in the past twenty years? ____
 - Do you see any changes in the frequency of landslides over the past 20 years?
1=Increased a lot | 2=Increased a bit | 3=No change | 4=Reduced a bit | 5=Reduced a lot | -77=Don't know
 - Do you see changes in the intensity of landslides over the past 20 years? 1=Much more intense | 2=A bit more intense | 3=No change | 4=A bit less intense | 5=Much less intense | -77=Don't know
 - Do you see changes in the impacts of landslides over the past 20 years? 1=Increased a lot | 2=Increased a bit | 3=No change | 4=Reduced a bit | 5=Reduced a lot | -77=Don't know
 - If any change in landslide impact (positive or negative):* What do you think caused this change? _____

The questions in the rest of the questionnaire focus on the landslide of August 2014, and the situation right afterwards, when a lake formed above the debris dam, which emerged settlements downstream, and created risk of outburst floods for villages downstream.

I. Adaptive/preventive measures: what people do to prevent landslides or impacts

I-1. Before this landslide, did your household do anything to reduce impacts of landslides?

1=Yes | 2=No

a. *If yes:* What did you do?

I-2. Before this landslide, did your house have any characteristics that helped reduce impacts of landslides? (*if difficult to answer, use the examples under follow-up question*) 1=Yes | 2=No

a. *If yes:* What? (*multiple options*) 1=It is built on safer location | 2=Resistant building materials | 3=Elevated dry places to protect properties against landslides | 4=Other, specify _____

I-3. Before this landslide, did you have any physical barriers around your house or farms to prevent impacts of landslides? 1=Yes | 2=No

a. *If yes:* Where? (*multiple options*) 1=House | 2=Farms | 3=Elsewhere, specify _____

b. What materials did you use? _____

I-4. Before this landslide, did you do anything on your fields to reduce impacts of landslides (e.g. plant trees, repair erosion gullies)? (*if difficult to answer, use examples below*) 1=Yes | 2=No

a. *If yes:* What did you do? (*multiple options*) 1=Plant trees | 2=Cultivation techniques, specify _____ | 3=Measures related to livestock keeping, specify _____ | 4=Repair erosion gullies on fields | 5=Other, specify _____

I-5. Before this landslide, did your household take up or intensify non-farm income (NFI) activities to reduce your dependence on agriculture and so reduce the impacts of landslides? 1=Yes | 2=No

a. *If yes:* Which NFI activities? _____

b. Were children (age<15) engaged in these NFI activities? 1=Yes | 2=No

I-6. Before this landslide, did your household use migration as a way to be less affected by impacts of landslides (for example pre-landslide evacuation or risk spreading)? 1=Yes | 2=No

a. *If yes:* How important was the risk of landslides as a reason to migrate? 1=Not so important | 2=Quite important | 3=Very important

b. Who migrated? (*multiple options*) 1=Household head | 2=Other HH-member(s) | 3=Whole HH

- c. For what periods? (multiple options) 1=Short-term (<6 months) | 2=Longer-term (>6 months)
- d. Where to? (multiple options) 1=Within district | 2=Other district in region, specify _____ | 3=Other region, specify _____ | 4=Abroad, specify _____ | -77=Don't know
- e. Was migration destination rural or urban? (multiple options) 1=Rural | 2=Urban | -77=Don't know
- I-7. Have households in the village left permanently due to landslides? 1=Yes | 2=No | -77=Don't know
 - a. *If yes:* Can you estimate how many households? _____
- I-8. Before this landslide, did you conduct rituals or prayers to prevent landslides? 1=Yes | 2=No
 - a. *If yes:* Please explain: _____
- I-9. Before this landslide, did you do anything else to reduce impacts from landslides? 1=Yes | 2=No
 - a. *If yes:* What did you do? _____

J. Planned adaptation + disaster risk reduction: things organizations do to minimize impact

- J1. Before this landslide, did organizations (government, NGOs, the army, cooperatives, companies, etc) do anything to prevent impacts of landslides in your village/town? 1=Yes | 2=No | -77=Don't know
 - a. *If yes:* What did they do? _____
- J2. Did organizations operate Early Warning Systems against landslides? 1=Yes | 2=No | -77=Don't know
 - a. *If yes:* Which organization(s)? _____
 - b. How does the EWS work? _____
- J3. Did organizations construct physical barriers against landslides? 1=Yes | 2=No | -77=Don't know
 - a. *If yes:* Which organization(s)? _____
 - b. Which material was used? _____
- J4. Did organizations resettle people from landslide-prone areas? 1=Yes | 2=No | -77=Don't know
 - a. *If yes:* Which organization(s)? _____
 - b. Where did they move people to? _____

- J5. Did organizations provide insurance to reduce impacts of landslides? 1=Yes | 2=No | -
77=Don't know
- If yes: Which organization(s)? _____
 - What kind of insurance? 1=Against property damage | 2=Against crop loss | 3=Other-specify _____
- J6. Did organizations do anything else to reduce impacts of landslides? 1=Yes | 2=No | -
77=Don't know
- If yes: Which organization(s)? _____
 - What did they do? _____

K. Effectiveness and costs of preventive/adaptive measures - [if none, go to Question K5]

If no preventive measures were taken at all by HH or organizations (section I and J), go to question K5

- K1. How effective were the things that your household or organizations did to avoid or reduce impacts of landslides? *In table below, add each measure to the first column (use question number, e.g. I-3 or J-2), and ask how effective each measure was (mark the appropriate cell with an X).*

Preventive measure: Use question number	1-Fully effective: <i>All impacts avoided</i>	2-Largely effective: <i>Most impacts avoided</i>	3-Marginally effective: <i>Reduced impact just a little bit</i>	4-Not effective: <i>Did not reduce impacts at all</i>	5-Counter-effective: <i>Made situation worse, <u>explain!</u></i>

Use this white space to explain scores, e.g. if 5, what were negative side-effects? (Use question number)

- K2. Did the things your household or organizations do to prevent or reduce impacts of landslides have costs (monetary) or negative side-effects (non-monetary)? *In table below, add each measure to the first column (use question number), and ask about monetary costs and other negative side-effects.*

Preventive measure: <i>Use question number</i>	Monetary costs? 1=Yes 2=No	If yes, what costs? <i>Explain in words</i>	How much (money)?	Negative effects? 1=Yes 2=No	Explain

Use this white space for additional explanation (use question number):

- K3. Overall, were the preventive measures enough to avoid negative effects? 1=No, still severe negative effects | 2=No, still moderate negative effects | 3=Yes, it prevented negative effects | 4=Yes, the measures taken have even improved our situation
- a. Please explain:
- K4. If 1 or 2, what made it difficult to adopt more effective measures to prevent impacts of landslides? (multiple options) 1=There was nothing else we could do (why?)| 2=Lack of money (to do what?) | 3=Lack of skills/knowledge (to do what?) | 4=Lack of other resources (to do what?) | 5=No priority | 6=Not my task | 7=Other, specify _____
- a. Please explain: (e.g., if “Lack of money”, what would they have done with sufficient money?)
- K5. If household did NOT take any preventive measures, why not? (multiple options)
1=There was nothing we could do (why?) | 2=Lack of money (to do what?) | 3=Lack of skills/knowledge (to do what?) | 4=Lack of other resources (to do what?) | 5=No priority | 6=Not my task | 7=Other, specify
- a. Please explain: (e.g., if “There was nothing else we could do”, why not?)
- K6. If organizations did NOT take preventive measures, why not? (multiple options)
1=There was nothing they could do (why not?) | 2=Lack of money (for what?) | 3=Lack of skills/knowledge (for what?) | 4=Lack of other resources (for what?) | 5=No priority | 6=Not their task | 7=Other, specify_____ | -77=Don't know
- a. Please explain: (e.g., if “Not their task”, why not?)

L. Impacts despite preventive measures

L1. How did this landslide affect your household?

L2. For each item in the table below, how did the landslide affect your household?

Type	Impact?	If yes: how did landslide affect household?	Quantity (if applicable)	Estimate costs (if applicable)
A-Crops	Yes No			
B-Livestock	Yes No			
C-Fish	Yes No			
D-Trees	Yes No			
E-Soil / land	Yes No			
F-Non-farm income	Yes No			
G-Stored food	Yes No			
H-Food prices	Yes No			
I-Housing	Yes No			
J-Properties	Yes No			
K-Drinking water	Yes No			
L-Loss of life	Yes No			
M-Health	Yes No			
N-Other, specify	Yes No			

L3. Did the landslide damage infrastructure (e.g. bridge, market) in your community?

1=Yes | 2=No

a. *If yes:* How did this affect your household?

L4. Did the landslide damage important places or things (e.g. graveyard, mosque) in your community? 1=Yes | 2=No

a. *If yes:* How did this affect your household?

L5. Apart from the above did the impacts of this landslide affect you in any other ways (e.g. psychologically, socially or culturally)? 1=Yes | 2=No

a. *If yes:* Please explain:

M. Coping measures: What people do to deal with the impacts of a landslide that they have not been able to avoid through preventive/adaptive measures

M1. What did your household do to deal with the impact of this landslide *after* it occurred?

1=Yes | 2=No

M2. Did you rely on support [e.g. food, money, shelter] from other people to deal with the impact of this landslide? 1=Yes | 2=No

a. *If yes:* From whom? (multiple options) 1=Relative | 2=Neighbour | 3=Friend | 4=Other, specify

b. How did they support? (multiple options) 1=Food | 2=Money | 3=Shelter | 4=Other, specify __

c. Were the people who supported you migrant relatives/friends from your village who live elsewhere now? 1=Yes, all | 2=Yes, some | 3=No

M3. Did you receive support from an organization to deal with the impact of this landslide?

1=Yes | 2=No

a. *If yes:* From whom? (multiple options) 1=Government agency, specify _____ | 2=NGO, specify _____ | 3=Religious organization, specify _____ | 4=Other, specify _____

b. What support did they provide to you? (*multiple options*) 1=Food aid | 2=Money | 3=Temporary shelter | 4=Building materials | 5=Other, specify _____

M4. Did you take a loan [money or in-kind] to deal with the impact of this landslide? 1=Yes | 2=No

a. *If yes:* From whom? (multiple options) 1=Bank | 2=Government | 3=NGO | 4=Cooperatives | 5=Local money lender | 6=Relative | 7=Friend | 8=Other, specify _____

b. Were you able to pay back the loan? 1=Yes, all | 2=Yes, partly | 3=No, but I will | 4=No, and I don't think I will be able to

c. *If no (3 or 4):* What will the consequences be if you can't pay back the loan?

M5. Did you sell properties to deal with the impact of this landslide? 1=Yes | 2=No

a. *If yes:* What kind of properties? (multiple options) 1=Land | 2=Livestock | 3=House | 4=Productive assets, specify _____ 5=Means of transport, specify _____

_____ | 6=Luxury items, specify _____ | 7=Other, specify _____

M6. Did you use buffers (e.g. stored food, savings) to deal with the impact of this landslide?

1=Yes | 2=No

- a. *If yes:* What kind of buffers? (multiple options) 1=Stored food | 2=Savings | 3=Other, specify _____

M7. Did you or HH-members try to earn extra income to deal with landslide impacts?

1=Yes | 2=No

- a. *If yes:* Which NFI activities? _____
b. Were children (age<15) engaged in these NFI activities? 1=Yes | 2=No

M8. Did you or household members migrate to deal with the impact of this landslide?

1=Yes | 2=No

- a. *If yes:* Who migrated? (multiple options) 1=Household head | 2=Other HH-member(s) | 3=Whole HH
b. For what periods? (multiple options) 1=Short-term (<6 months) | 2=Longer-term (>6 months)
c. Where to? (multiple options) 1=Within district | 2=Other district in region, specify _____ | 3=Other region, specify _____ | 4=Abroad, specify _____ | -77=Don't know ? (multiple options)
d. Was migration destination rural or urban? (multiple options) 1=Rural | 2=Urban | -77=Don't know

M9. Did you reduce expenses / spend less money to deal with the impact of this landslide?

1=Yes | 2=No

- a. *If yes:* How? (multiple options) 1=Spent less on food items | 2=On school fees | 3=On healthcare | 4=On productive investments, specify _____ | 5=On house maintenance | 6=Other, specify _____

M10. Did you modify food consumption to deal with the impact of this landslide? 1=Yes |

2=No

- a. *If yes:* How? (multiple options) 1=Bought less expensive foods | 2=Limited portion sizes | 3=Reduced number of meals per day | 4=Adults ate less so children could eat | 5=Less people eating at home | 6=Other, specify _____

M11. Did you do anything else to deal with the impact of this landslide? 1=Yes | 2=No

- a. *If yes:* Specify _____

M12. Apart from organizations' direct support to households (see Question M3) did they do anything else to support the village / community to deal with the impacts of this landslide? 1=Yes | 2=No

- a. *If yes:* Which organizations? _____

b. What did they do? _____

N. Effectiveness and costs of coping measures - [if no coping measures, go to Question N4 and N5]

N1. How effective were the things your household or organizations did to deal with landslide impacts? *In table below, add each measure to the first column (use question number, e.g. M-3), and ask how effective each measure was in dealing with impacts / recovering (mark the appropriate cell with an X).*

Coping measure: Use question number	1-Very effective: <i>Helped to recover fully and quickly</i>	2-Quite effective: <i>Helped to recover substantially</i>	3-Marginally effective: <i>Helped to recover just a little bit</i>	4-Not effective: <i>Did not help to recover</i>	5-Counter-effective: <i>Made situation worse, <u>explain!</u></i>

Use this white space to explain scores, e.g. if 5, what were negative side-effects? (Use question number)

N2. Did the things your household or organizations did to deal with impacts of this landslide have costs (monetary) or negative side-effects (non-monetary)? *In table below, add each measure to the first column (use question number), and ask about monetary costs and other negative side-effects.*

Coping/relief measure: Use question number	Monetary costs? Yes No	What costs? Explain in words	How much?	Negative side-effects? Yes No	Explain

Use this white space for additional explanation:

- N3. If measures were taken to deal with landslide impacts, were these enough to recover and get back to the same level of well-being as before the landslide? 1=No, we will never fully recover from this landslide | 2=No, we still haven't recovered | 3=Yes, but it took a long time to recover | 4=Yes, we were able to recover quite fast | 5=Yes, these measures even made our situation better than before
- If 1, 2 or 3: Why were there still negative effects? (multiple options) 1=Measures were not enough | 2= Measures had costs that were not regained | 3=Measured had negative effects in the long-term or | 4= other reason, specify _____
 - Why did you not adopt more effective measures to deal with the impacts of this landslide? (multiple options) 1=There was nothing else we could do (why not?) | 2=Lack of money (to do what?) | 3=Lack of skills/knowledge (to do what?) | 4=Lack of other resources (to do what?) | 5=No priority | 6=Not my task | 7=Other, specify
 - Please explain:
- N4. If no measures were taken at all, why not? (multiple options) 1=There was nothing we could do (why not?) | 2=Lack of money (to do what?) | 3=Lack of skills/knowledge (to do what?) | 4=Lack of other resources (to do what?) | 5=No priority | 6=Not my task | 7=Other, specify _____
- Please explain:
- N5. If organizations did not do anything to help people deal with landslide impacts, why not? (multiple options) 1=There was nothing they could do (why not?) | 2=Lack of money (to do what?) | 3=Lack of skills/knowledge (to do what?) | 4=Lack of other resources (to do what?) | 5=No priority | 6=Not their task | 7=Other, specify_____ | -77=Don't know
- Please explain:

Part 3: Perceptions

O. Perceptions of vulnerability, gender, age and policy needs

- O1. Do you think your household is more or less affected by impacts of landslides than other households in the village/town? 1=Much more | 2=A bit more | 3=Average | 4=A bit less | 5=Much less

a. What makes your household more, less or averagely vulnerable?

O2. Who are most affected by landslide impacts in your village? 1=Women | 2=Men | 3=Same

a. Please explain why:

O3. Who are most affected by landslide impacts in the village? 1=Children | 2=Adults | 3=Old people | 4=Same

a. Please explain why:

O4. What do you think the government or other organizations could do to reduce the impacts of landslides?

Appendix 2. Checklist Example for FGDs

The checklist in this appendix was used in a loss and damage case study in Pakistan that analyzed flooding in Punjab Province (Rahman et al., 2017).

Instructions

- Ideal group composition: 8-10 persons, separated by gender and, potentially, livelihood groups, e.g. farmers, pastoralists, landless farm labourers, etc., depending on the local context.
- The questions in this document represent a checklist. Additional questions may come up.
- Focus is on acquiring a qualitative understanding of similar things we ask in the questionnaire. Much effort should go into the “WHY?” and “EXPLAIN” questions!
- The role of the note taker is very important. He or she needs to write down all relevant information in detail. For this purpose, use of an audio recorder can be advisable so that parts can be listened back after the FGD.
- The note taker should also be alert to interesting quotes by FGD participants that can be used in final reporting.

FGD number: Name of FGD facilitator:

Date of FGD: __ / __ / __ Name of note taker:

Name of village or town: Type of group (e.g. men/women):

Date of data entry: __ / __ / __ Name of data entry officer:

	Name	Gender	Age	Education	Occupation	Description
1						

	Name	Gender	Age	Education	Occupation	Description
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

LIVELIHOOD

1. What are the main sources of food and income of households in this community?

DROUGHT

2. What were drought years in this community?

3. Check for different years whether the problem was low total rainfall or prolonged dry spells during the rainy season.

4. Has the frequency of droughts changed over the past 20-30 years? 1=Increased a lot | 2=Increased a bit | 3=No change | 4=Reduced a bit | 5=Reduced a lot Explain_____

5. Has the severity of droughts changed over the past 20-30 years? 1=Increased a lot | 2=Increased a bit | 3=No change | 4=Reduced a bit | 5=Reduced a lot Explain_____

6. What other changes in rainfall patterns do you notice?

IMPACTS

7. How do droughts affect crop production of households in this community?

8. How do droughts affect livestock production of households in this community?

9. What other negative effects do droughts have on households in this community?

10. Have the impacts of droughts changed over the past 20-30 years? Why? (*Focus needs to be on changes in how people are affected now, not changes in frequency and severity of droughts*) 1=Increased a lot | 2=Increased a bit | 3=No change | 4=Reduced a bit | 5=Reduced a lot. Explain_____

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

11. What do households in this community do to prevent negative impacts of droughts?

a. Preventive measures in crop production

b. Preventive measures in livestock production

c. Livelihood diversification

d. Preventive measures in household water provision

e. Other measures...

12. What do the government and organizations do to prevent negative impacts of droughts?

- a. Support to farmers in soil and water conservation
- b. Support to farmers in water harvesting techniques
- c. Promoting/providing drought-tolerant seeds and livestock
- d. Support on irrigation
- e. Early Warning Systems
- f. Insurance
- g. Credit and support for shifting to non-farm income
- h. Other

13. Are there any measures to prevent negative impacts of droughts at *community* level (where several or all household collaborate)?

14. Are these preventive measures (of households, community and government/organizations) effective enough to avoid negative effects? Why (not)?

15. Which are more effective and which are less effective? Why?

16. Do the households' preventive measures have costs that are not regained? Explain

17. Do these measures have adverse effects on people's lives and livelihoods in the longer term?

18. What makes it difficult to adopt more effective measures to prevent drought impacts?

- a. There is just nothing else we can do
- b. Lack of financial resources (to do what?)
- c. Lack of skills/knowledge (to do what?)
- d. Lack of other resources (to do what?)
- e. Other, specify

19. The same question can be asked for barriers to more effective preventive measures at government/organizations level...

COPING MEASURES

20. What do households in this community do to deal with impacts of drought that they cannot avoid through preventive measures?

- a. Support from social network (relatives, friends, neighbours, etc.)
- b. Rely on support of organizations
- c. Rely on non-farm income
- d. Rely on support/remittances from migrant relatives
- e. Engage in seasonal migration
- f. Rely on buffers (stored food, savings, etc)
- g. Take loans
- h. Selling possessions
- i. Other

21. What do the government and organizations do to deal with negative impacts of droughts?
 - a. Food aid
 - b. Other
22. Are there any measures to deal with negative impacts of droughts at *community* level (where several or all household collaborate)?
23. Are these coping measures effective enough to recover quickly from drought impacts? Why (not)?
24. Which coping measures are more effective and which are less effective? Why?
25. Do these coping measures have costs that are not regained?
26. Do these coping measures have adverse effects on people's lives and livelihoods in the longer term?
27. What makes it difficult for households to adopt more effective measures to deal with drought impacts?
 - a. There is just nothing else we can do
 - b. Lack of financial resources (to do what?)
 - c. Lack of skills/knowledge (to do what?)
 - d. Lack of other resources (to do what?)
 - e. Other, specify
28. The same question can be asked for barriers to more effective relief/support measures at government/organizations level...

VULNERABILITY, GENDER, AGE, POLICY

29. Which types of households are more and less likely to suffer from the impacts of droughts?
30. Do droughts affect men and women differently? Please explain differences.
31. Do droughts affect children, adults and elderly people differently? Please explain.
32. Do men and women play different roles in dealing with the impacts droughts? Please explain.
33. How can preventive and coping measures by government agencies and other organizations be enhanced to reduce impacts of droughts?

Appendix 3. Example Questions for Expert Interviews

These 15 example questions are taken from the loss and damage case study in Pakistan that focused on drought in Tharparkar District (Rahman et al., 2017). The questions can be adapted for use in different research contexts.

1. What do you think the government should do to minimize the impact of droughts?
2. What is the role of the Agricultural Extension Department?
3. What is the estimate of damages caused by droughts to people?
4. Has there been any change in frequency of drought in recent years?
5. What is the impact of climate change on crops?

6. Do farmers know about the season changes? How have they adapted?
7. How can your department reduce the impact of droughts on the community members?
8. What can we do for the community?
9. What type of livestock rearing is practiced in the area?
10. What impacts do floods have on livestock?
11. What steps has the District Government taken to increase the preparedness of farmers to deal with the impact of flood on livestock?
12. What constraints does the District Government face in implementing preventative measures to reduce the impact of floods on livestock?
13. What types of diseases are livestock mostly affected by?
14. What kind of coping measures are required by livestock farmers during floods?
15. How can the District Government reduce the impact of floods on livestock?

Appendix 4. Dissemination of Methods Toolbox 2016:

- “Addressing Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction and L&D” presentation by Ms. Hina Lotia at APAN L&D Forum, 16 October 2016
- “Adapting and Living under 2°C: Bridging Gaps in Policy and Practice”, 17-19 October 2016
- Press brief of Nepal case study results, 8 November 2016 at COP 22 in Marrakech, Morocco
- Presentation about methods for assessing loss and damage in vulnerable communities in Joint Master’s Course at United Nations University, 5 December 2016

Asia Pacific Forum on Loss and Damage: Colombo Workshop

Date: 16th October 2016

Venue: Hotel Kingsbury, 48 Janadhipathi Mawatha, Colombo 01, Sri Lanka

Agenda of Asia Pacific Forum on Loss and Damage: Colombo Workshop

Time	Topic	Speaker
8.30-9.00	Registration	
9.00-9.30	Opening and Welcome Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Saleemul Huq, Director, ICCCAD • APN • APN National Focal Point for Sri Lanka
9.30-9.45	Special Remarks from the Chief Guest	Riaz Hamidullah, Bangladesh Ambassador to Sri Lanka
9.45-10.00	Introductions and presentation of workshop objectives and Agenda	To be confirmed
10.00-10.30	Tea Break	
10.30-11.00		Hina Lotia, LEAD Pakistan,
11.00-11.30	ADPC on "Developing Climate Inclusive Potential Loss & Damage Assessment Methodology for Flood Hazards in Nepal, Sri Lanka & Thailand"	Senaka Basnayake
		Arif Rahman, LEAD Pakistan (To be confirmed)
11.30-12.00	"Learning & Research findings in L&D from Nepal"	ECOFAV Perlyn M. Pulhin, The OML Centre, Assessing the Climate Disaster Resilience of Ormoc City, Philippines after Typhoon Haiyan
12.00-12.30	To be confirmed	Bhagya Wickramasignhe, SLYCAN
12.30-13.50	Lunch	
14.00-14.30	To be confirmed	Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs)
14.30-15.00	To be confirmed	Sanjay Sharma, ECOFAV
15.00-15.30	Assessing the Climate Disaster Resilience of Ormoc City, Philippines after Typhoon Haiyan Dinesh	Perlyn M. Pulhin, The OML Centre, Devkota, IDS Nepal
15.30-16.00	Tea	
16.00-17.30		Concluding Session

Other Partners:



Appendix 5. Dissemination of Methods Toolbox 2017:

- “Climate-Induced Migration & Displacement in the Pacific: Adaptation or Loss and Damage?” at Fiji Pavilion Side Event, 12 November 2017, presented by Kees van der Geest at COP 23, Bonn, Germany



DAY, 12 NOVEMBER 2017
TIME: 9:30-10:30

TITLE OF EVENT:

Climate-Induced Migration & Displacement in the Pacific: Adaptation or Loss and Damage?

SUMMARY OF EVENT:

This side event explores the interconnections between climate risks, human mobility, adaptation and loss and damage, with a focus on Pacific Island Countries. Over a decade of research on the migration-environment nexus has yielded several policy-relevant insights. On the one hand, it has shown that population mobility has the potential to contribute to adaptive capacity and sustainable development by making people and societies more flexible and resilient to climate change. On the other hand, this body of research has also shown that climate-induced migration often comes with economic and non-economic loss and damage on the part of migrants themselves, the places they come from and host communities. This is usually the case when people are displaced by climate-related disasters as well as when the pressure to migrate rises due to slow on-set events such as sea-level rise.

Despite its potential, migration often comes with logistical, political and societal challenges, especially when large numbers of people are uprooted and host populations perceive that absorptive capacity is limited. Such challenges can undermine the potential contribution of migration to sustainable development.

The event aims at mobilising knowledge for action by bringing together speakers and panelists from key research and policy organizations in the field of climate change and migration. As a kick-off for discussions, University of Hawaii will present new insights and evidence on migration-environment linkages in the Marshall Islands. After that, several panelists will reflect on policy and legal implications. The discussions will tie in the Global Compact for Migration, the Platform on Disaster Displacement, the work of the WIM Excom as well as the Task Force on Displacement.

FORMAT OF EVENT:

Short presentation of new findings from the Marshall Islands, followed by panel discussion and audience participation

MAIN CONTACT PERSON:

Kees van der Geest, United Nations University & University of Hawaii
geest@uuij.unu.edu

- “Breaking New Ground: Risk Financing for Slow-Onset Events”, 9 November 2017, Side Event organized by Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at COP 23, Bonn, Germany

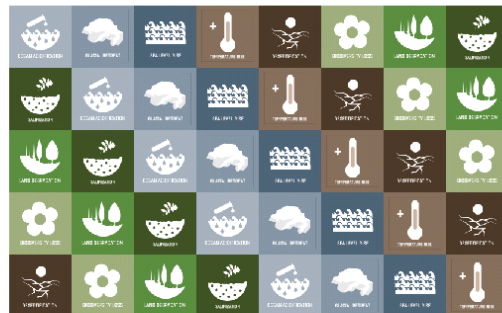
AGENDA
BREAKING NEW GROUND:
RISK FINANCING FOR SLOW ONSET EVENTS

THURSDAY 9 NOVEMBER 2017 • 13:15–14:45
MEETING ROOM 10, BONN ZONE

PART I	PART II	PART III	PART IV
<p>What characteristics would financial instruments have to have in order to create investment opportunities?</p> <p>Mr. Vadineho Kivindigi, Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage</p> <p>Mr. Simona Quattrocchi, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification</p> <p>Mr. Giannina Martorelli, Italian Development Cooperation</p> <p>Views and insights from audience</p>	<p>Risks of loss and damage may exceed national capacity or boundary. How can we work together to enhance support for countries' efforts?</p> <p>Mr. Marieta Djordjevic, Nepal</p> <p>Mr. Epan Rembang, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme</p> <p>How can the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change support the development of financing instruments for slow onset events in the context of its expert review and data analysis for existing instruments?</p> <p>Mr. David Simpson, Willis Towers Watson</p> <p>What would an ideal partnership look like?</p> <p>Views and insights from audience</p> <p>Closing remarks by panel</p>	<p>A step closer towards a resilient future</p> <p>To address the risks of slow onset events, how will...</p>	<p>A step closer towards a resilient future</p> <p>To address the risks of slow onset events, how will...</p>



PHOTO CAMPAIGN
WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO ADDRESS THE RISKS OF SLOW ONSET EVENTS?
6–8 NOVEMBER 2017



SIDE EVENT
BREAKING NEW GROUND:
RISK FINANCING FOR SLOW ONSET EVENTS
9 NOVEMBER 2017

#ActOnSOEs • #COP23 • @UNFCCC



PHOTO CAMPAIGN
WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO ADDRESS THE RISKS OF SLOW ONSET EVENTS?

6 – 8 NOVEMBER 2017 • 9:00 – 18:30
BONN ZONE

Would you like to share your experiences and connect with international discussions about solutions for slow onset climate risks? The Excom is interested in hearing about your thoughts and experiences, as part of an international photo campaign and side event at COP23 to raise awareness of gaps and challenges in risk financing for slow onset events.

Stop by our booth where we will take a photo of you and your answer to the question above — and bring your colleagues, too! Your photo and answer may appear during the Excom side event.

The photo booth will be open 6–8 November 2017, from 9:00–18:30 in the Bonn Zone of COP23.

Remember to share your photo via Instagram, Twitter, or Facebook using #ActOnSOEs, #COP23, and @UNFCCC.



SIDE EVENT
BREAKING NEW GROUND:
RISK FINANCING FOR SLOW ONSET EVENTS

THURSDAY 9 NOVEMBER 2017 • 13:15 – 14:45
MEETING ROOM 10, BONN ZONE

The Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage will host a side event on innovative financial tools and instruments for addressing the risks of loss and damage resulting from slow onset events.

The dynamic and interactive event will convene a panel of speakers to discuss some of the key gaps and challenges and how we can better address slow onset events moving forward. The audience will be an integral part of this event, contributing to the discussion and asking questions through sli.do.

HAVE A QUESTION?

During the event, you can ask our speakers questions by following these simple steps:

1. Grab your smart phone, tablet or laptop and connect to the Wi-Fi (PlugNPlay)
2. Open the web browser and go to sli.do
3. Enter the event code #SOEs



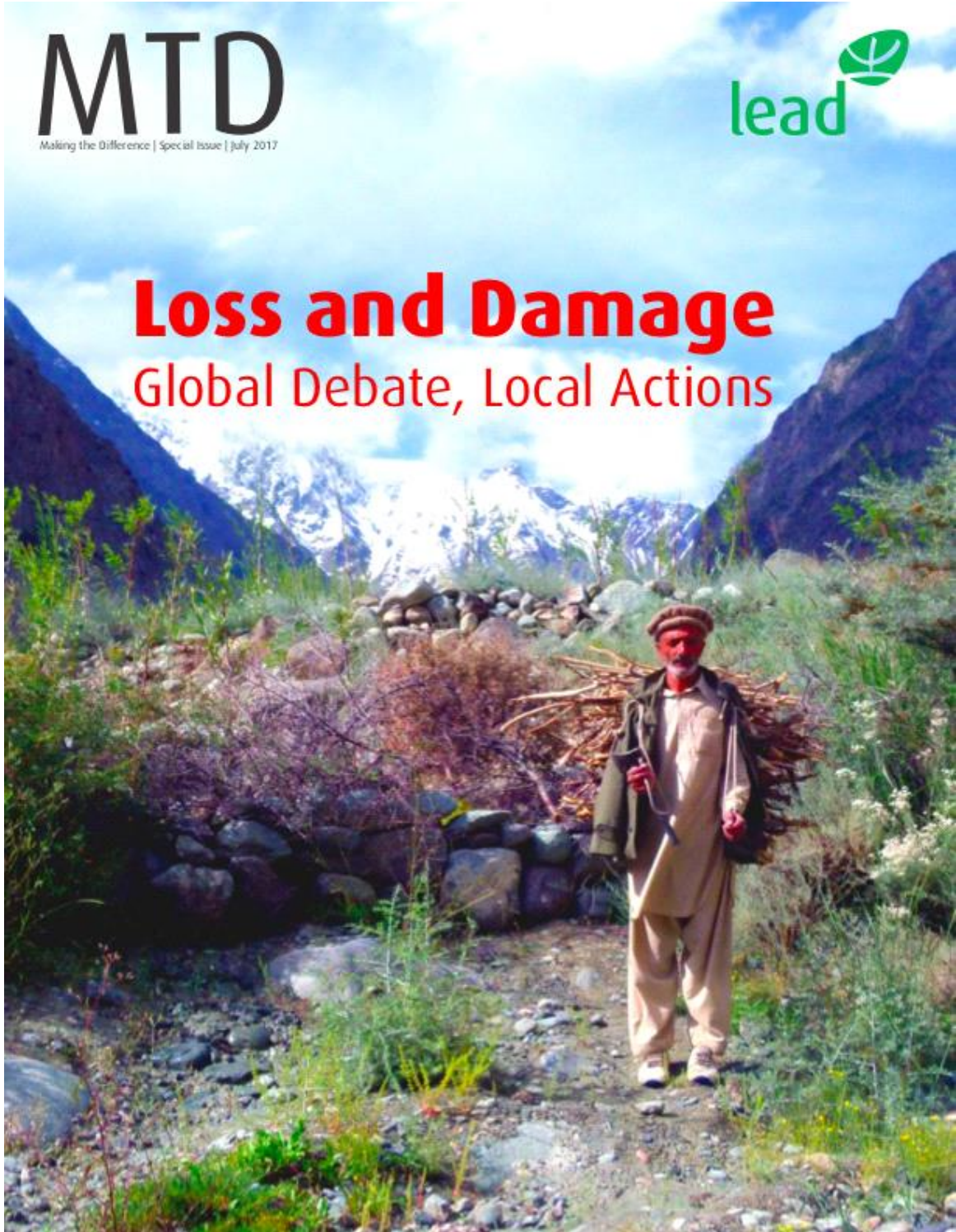
- Launch of L&D Handbook, 9 November 2017, ICCCAD Side Event, COP 23, Bonn, Germany
- Presentation of results and toolbox, 10 November 2017, India Pavilion, Cop 23, Bonn, Germany (attached with this report)
- “Loss and Damage: Global Debate, Local Actions”, July 2017, Special Issue of *Making The Difference*, LEAD Pakistan, available at <http://www.lead.org.pk> (PDF version at <http://www.lead.org.pk/lead/Publications/Loss%20and%20Damage%20-%20Global%20Debate.%20Local%20Actions.pdf>)

MTD
Making the Difference | Special Issue | July 2017



Loss and Damage

Global Debate, Local Actions



Addressing Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction and L&D

Hina Lotia
LEAD Pakistan



Improved methods for assessing loss and damage, tested for a landslide in Nepal

Kees van der Geest & Markus Schindler (UNU-EHS)



**UNITED NATIONS
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**Integrated
Development
Society Nepal**



Appendix 6. List of Young Scientists

Name	Organization	Contact	Role/contribution
Hina Lotia	LEAD, Pakistan	hlotia@lead.org.pk	Proponent / support development of methods toolbox / conduct test case study / host training workshop
Kees van der Geest	UNU-EHS, Germany	geest@ehs.unu.edu	Development of methods toolbox, supervision of case studies
Mihir Bhatt	AIDMI, India	mihir@aidmi.org	Conduct test case study
Prakash Koirala	IDS-Nepal	pkkoirala@gmail.com	Conduct test case study
Ali Tauqeer Sheikh	LEAD, Pakistan	atsheikh@lead.org.pk	Oversee development of methods toolbox and other research
Basharat Ahmad Saeed	LEAD, Pakistan	bsaeed@lead.org.pk	Support development of methods toolbox
Saniya Zaman	LEAD, Pakistan	szaman@lead.org.pk	Support development of methods toolbox
Arif Rahman	LEAD, Pakistan	arahman@lead.org.pk	Support development of methods toolbox
Anam Zeb	LEAD, Pakistan	azeb@lead.org.pk	Contribute to development of methods toolbox and journal articles

Appendix 7. Glossary of Terms

AIDMI – All India Disaster Management Institute

APAN – Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network

CCA – Climate Change Adaptation

DRR – Disaster Risk Reduction

EI – Expert Interview

FGD – Focus Group Discussion

ICCCAD – International Centre for Climate Change and Development

IDS – Integrated Development Society

LEAD – Leadership for Environment and Development

L&D – Loss and Damage

UNU-EHS – United Nations University, Institute for Environment and Human Security