

Terms of Reference for L&D Country Study

Annex 1

Guiding questions for the country study

Affectedness

- What types of climate-related losses and damage (L&D) is the country most affected by due to extreme weather events and slow-onset processes? (economic, non-economic, migration)
- Which population groups are particularly affected?

Addressing L&D at the national level

- How great is the awareness of national political decision-makers regarding L&D?
- How are climate-related L&D categorized at national level?
 - e.g. as disasters, climate impacts, damages & losses, etc.
- How are the losses and damage addressed nationally so far?
 - What concrete measures is the country implementing in this area? (See Annex 2)
- What are the political responsibilities for the measures (climate, DRR, adaptation, development)?
 - Who is responsible for implementation?

National and local initiatives

- Mapping of national and international initiatives/efforts to deal with losses and damage due to extreme weather events and slow-onset processes

Financing measures

- How (and by whom) have key measures been financed so far?
 - Breakdown: national budget, climate financing, humanitarian aid, DRR funds, etc.
- Breakdown by concrete example (if data is available):
 - Extreme weather event in the past - who has actually assumed costs for - coping phase, reconstruction & other rehabilitation measures Costs assumed
 - Slow-onset process: Who has assumed the costs for necessary measures (e.g. relocation due to sea-level rise)

Country needs

- What does the country need to deal with L&D?
- Assessment of necessary capacities for the implementation of national/local measures/projects
- Mapping of relevant national actors (government, civil society, academia,...)

Annex 2

Potential measures to address L&D

The following list makes no claim to be complete, more measures can (and should) be added during the country studies. The objective of the list is to provide a more detailed idea of what is meant by “L&D measures”

- Risk assessment (to assess the residual risk for L&D, e.g. for displacement)
- Setting up Financial Risk Transfer Instruments (e.g. Insurance (Index- and indemnity based, incl. Micro insurance, Regional risk pools) and Risk-linked securities (incl. Catastrophe bonds/Climate bonds))
- Setting up Risk Retention Solutions (e.g. National and international disaster funds, Contingency funds, Contingency credit, Savings)
- Setting up Social protection schemes
- Capacity building (for the aforementioned measures)
- Recovery and Rehabilitation (e.g. finance for the provision of emergency shelter, access to health, water and sanitation, food and livelihood support, access to education and rehabilitation of schools, protection and support for vulnerable groups) - can be financed by payouts of financial risk transfer instruments or through risk retention instruments
- Retreat - Migration (incl. planned relocation if areas are foreseeable no longer inhabitable or manageable and safe alternative localities are available)
- Building up alternative livelihood provisions for people who can no longer e.g. fish due to Sea level rise
- Recognition of loss (accompanied by financial payments or not)
- Active remembrance (e.g. through museum exhibitions, school curricula)
- Counselling
- Official apologies