

Key outputs and publications of the Global Programme Loss and Damage

General information

Overall term	December 2013 to December 2022
Commissioned by	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Lead executing agency	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Context

Countries worldwide, and the Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in particular, are exposed to the growing risks from climate change, and the cost of both economic losses and damages (L&D) and non-economic L&D, such as human lives, biodiversity and cultural heritage, can be extremely high.

The L&D issue has been gaining increasing traction in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process, a development that prompted the establishment of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM). In 2015, the Parties to the Convention recognised the ‘importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage’ with the adoption of a standalone article on L&D in the Paris Agreement.

In their endeavours to avert, minimise and address climate-related L&D, stakeholders face the challenge of developing and implementing measures for integrated climate

risk management. German development cooperation is committed to advancing the corresponding policies and measures to support partner countries in their efforts.

Objective

On behalf of the BMZ the GIZ Global Programme Risk Assessment and Management for Adaptation to Climate Change (Loss and Damage) pursued the goals of: (i) developing concepts and methods that can be used in development cooperation to help partner countries better assess and manage risks arising from climate change and (ii) simultaneously driving the international climate policy dialogue with informed recommendations for action and proven approaches.

Beneficiaries and partners

The positive impacts of the programme benefited the poor and vulnerable populations most affected by climate change in partner countries. Key programme partners included executive and technical personnel from regional and national authorities and local governments, associations, private sector businesses and civil society organisations active in the field of climate change adaptation

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and disaster risk reduction and development planners responsible for UNFCCC implementation at the national level. Bilateral and multilateral donor agencies, other international organisations and academia were important partners for dialogue and knowledge exchange.

Achievements

The Global Programme developed and promoted methods and concepts for assessing and comprehensively managing climate risks, such as the climate risk management cycle, in which both extreme weather events and long-term climate risks and processes are analysed and addressed with appropriate measures. It also developed a modular training course for decision-makers and implemented it in partner countries in the South Pacific, Asia, West Africa, Central America and the Caribbean.

The Global Programme built on existing tools and experience and is closely linked to the UNFCCC process, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Sustainable Development Goals and country-owned processes in partner regions.

Key outputs and publications

After nine years of committed efforts to promote climate risk management in the international arena and in countries at risk, the Global Programme Loss and Damage comes to an end in December 2022. Over these nine years, the programme has developed a range of outputs and publications in cooperation with partner organisations, which are presented with a brief description in the table below.










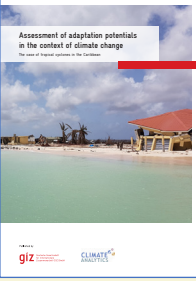

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TOPIC		TITLE & DESCRIPTION	LINK
CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT		<p>Climate Risk Management: Promising pathways to avert, minimise and address losses and damages » also available in French (FR) and Spanish (ESP) (2021 – Factsheet)</p> <p>This factsheet explains what climate risk management (CRM) involves and what lies behind this risk-based, iterative approach to managing climate-related risks. It aims to summarise the key findings of the more comprehensive concept paper and provide readers with a condensed overview of the topic of CRM.</p>	 FR, ESP
		<p>Climate risk management – a framework: Promising pathways to avert, minimise and address losses and damages (2021 – Concept paper)</p> <p>This concept paper introduces and explains the CRM framework for averting, minimising and addressing climate-related losses and damages. It provides detailed information on the different steps of CRM and additional background information.</p>	
CLIMATE RISK ASSESSMENT		<p>Assessment of climate-related risks: A 6-step methodology (2021 – Guidance)</p> <p>The six-step climate risk assessment (CRA) methodology provides practitioners and decision-makers with guidance on how to assess climate-related risks and how to translate the assessment into measures. In addition to explaining each step, this guidance provides an overview of the main characteristics of the methodology and examples of its application.</p>	
		<p>Climate Risk Assessment Method Search Engine (CRAMSE) (2021 – Online search engine)</p> <p>Although a plethora of CRA methods have been developed, not every method is a good fit for every context. CRAMSE aims to support practitioners in identifying the methods best suited to their specific interests. The database encompasses more than more than 120 CRA methods and has a wide range of filters, including hazards considered, economic sectors covered and the inclusion of non-economic loss and damage.</p>	
		<p>Scoping Study: A Comparison of Climate Risk Assessment Methods to Support Informed Decision-making (2022 – Study)</p> <p>Based on the CRAMSE database, this study aims to increase understanding of recent innovations and methodological challenges to future innovation in CRA. Six dimensions relevant to CRA challenges are evaluated in detail to help decision-makers select suitable methods and assist practitioners in their efforts to develop new methods and approaches.</p>	





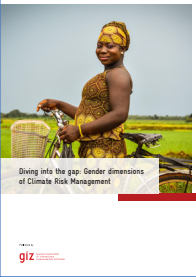

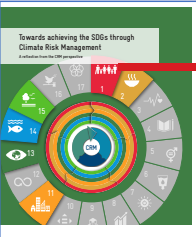

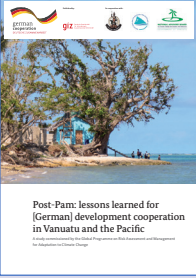

TOPIC	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	LINK
<div data-label="Image"></div>	<p>Technical Guidance on Comprehensive Risk Assessment and Planning in the Context of Climate Change (2022, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the and the GIZ Global Programme Loss and Damage, commissioned by the BMZ) – Guidance)</p> <p>This technical guidance provides guidelines on how climate change risks can be addressed comprehensively and systemically through risk assessment. Building on the risk management concept developed by GIZ on behalf of the BMZ, it provides direction for comprehensive CRM. The guidance also covers decision-making, planning and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation perspectives and approaches and highlights links to other goals and targets (e.g. the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)).</p>	
<div data-label="Image"></div>	<p>Managing Climate Risks, Facing up to Losses and Damages (2021 – Study by OECD Environment Directorate, financed by GIZ Global Programme Loss and Damage, commissioned by the BMZ – Report)</p> <p>This report addresses the urgent issue of climate-related losses and damages which it approaches from a risk management perspective. It explores how climate change will play out in different geographies over time. Drawing on experiences from around the world, in particular from the Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States, the report highlights a number of good practices and points to ways forward.</p>	
<div data-label="Image"></div>	<p>Building financial resilience to climate impacts: A framework for government action to manage the risks of losses and damages (2022, OECD Environment Directorate, Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs and Directorate for Public Governance, financed by the GIZ Global Programme Loss and Damage, commissioned by the BMZ – Report)</p> <p>This study provides a structured review of the role of pre-arranged financing mechanisms in reducing and managing the risks of losses and damages (including impaired livelihoods and economic activity) arising from climate-related extreme events. Taking into account expert insights, it aims to advance the discussion on the potential role of a strengthened climate and disaster risk finance architecture in facing up to climate-related losses and damages.</p>	
<div data-label="Image"></div>	<p>Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts: Significance for development cooperation >> also available in German (GER) (2021 – Factsheet)</p> <p>This factsheet provides readers with important background information about the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM) and its five-year rolling workplan and expert groups, explains its significance for (German) development cooperation and gives examples of effective measures for dealing with climate-induced losses and damages.</p>	 GER











TOPIC	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	LINK
POLICY- RELEVANT	 <p>Cooperation with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) on enhancing action on comprehensive climate change risk management in the Pacific Region (2020, financed by the GIZ Global Programme Loss and Damage, commissioned by the BMZ – Various outputs)</p> <p>SPREP has carried out a number of activities to contribute to the overall objective of raising awareness on losses and damages in the context of climate change and to advance the management of climate and disaster risks in the Pacific region. It has produced several publications, including the report Pacific islands Climate Change Insurance Facility (PICCIF), which looks at the development of a PICCIF and proposes a climate change risk management and financing framework, underscoring technical opportunities and providing an analysis of gaps in current capabilities (with support from other organisations). Additionally, the Pacific Climate Change Portal was developed. It makes available information on climate-related risks (including slow-onset processes), losses and damages and (climate) risk management.</p>	<p>▶</p> <p>▶</p>
	   <p>Climate Risk Atlas ARClim (2020, Chilean Ministry of the Environment, Center for Climate and Resilience Research (CR2) and UC Chile Global Change Center (CCG), financed by the GIZ Global Programme Loss and Damage, commissioned by the BMZ, 2020 – Climate risk atlas for Chile)</p> <p>Before assuming the presidency of COP25, Chile, with the support of Germany through the BMZ, developed an extensive risk atlas, with a focus on current and future climate risks. The comprehensive database aims to inform planning and decision-making processes. The launch of the ARClim tool took place in late 2020 and addressed several governments of other countries in the region. The opening remarks were made by GIZ.</p>	<p>▶</p> <p>Additional information on the ARClim tool</p> <p>Press Release launch of the ARClim tool</p>
	 <p>Implementing adaptation under the Paris Agreement: how can comprehensive climate risk management (CRM) support National Adaptation Planning (NAP) processes and NDC implementation (2017 – Climate Change Policy Brief together with the GIZ Climate Policy Support Programme)</p> <p>This policy brief presents a comprehensive approach for integrating CRM into adaptation commitments and provides practical examples illustrating how NAP and CRM can be jointly implemented.</p>	<p>▶</p>
	 <p>Comprehensive Risk Management. The Approach of German Development Cooperation for Dealing with Disaster and Climate Risks >> also available in German (GER) (2019 – BMZ brochure)</p> <p>Comprehensive risk management brings together strategies and measures to reduce disaster and climate risks. It combines both tried-and-tested and innovative instruments from the fields of climate change mitigation and adaptation, disaster risk management and social protection in a single holistic approach. Transitional development assistance acts as a bridge between humanitarian aid, where the overriding objective is to save lives, and long-term development cooperation. The approach is being put forward by the BMZ to enhance comprehensive risk management in partner countries.</p>	<p>▶</p> <p>GER</p>

TOPIC		TITLE & DESCRIPTION	LINK
POLICY- RELEVANT		<p>Climate Change Adaptation and Financial Protection: Synthesis of Key Findings from Colombia and Senegal (2017, OECD Environment Directorate, Working Paper 120, financed by the GIZ Global Programme Loss and Damage, commissioned by the BMZ – Report)</p> <p>As losses from climate-related extreme events are projected to continue increasing in the future in developing countries, effective climate change policies are needed to reduce the accumulation of risk, combined with instruments to help retain, share or transfer financial losses. This study explores integrated approaches to managing climate risks through a combination of climate change adaptation and financial protection. It uses case studies on Colombia and Senegal to examine how countries are using financial protection as part of their CRM approaches and sets out recommendations for development cooperation providers. Linking financial protection and climate adaptation in development planning and policy has the potential to increase the resilience of communities affected by losses from climate-related extreme events.</p>	▶
		<p>Climate change and small-scale fisheries: A case for a comprehensive climate risk management (2020 – Global study)</p> <p>The effects of climate change and increasing extreme weather events on the oceans are key challenges for small-scale fisheries. This study aims to establish a better understanding of these impacts to identify suitable risk management solutions and entry points for CRM in order to enhance resilience.</p>	▶
		<p>Climate change and small-scale fisheries. A climate risk management perspective for the Caribbean (2021 – Regional factsheet)</p> <p>Based on the global study, this factsheet highlights some of the economic and non-economic losses and damages and context-specific options for CRM in the Caribbean region.</p>	▶
OCEAN NEXUS		<p>Climate change and small-scale fisheries. A climate risk management perspective for West Africa (2021 – Regional factsheet)</p> <p>Based on the global study, this factsheet highlights some of the economic and non-economic losses and damages and context-specific options for CRM in the West African region.</p>	▶

TOPIC	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	LINK
OCEAN NEXUS	 <p>Climate change and small-scale fisheries. A climate risk management perspective for the South Pacific Island Countries (2021 – Regional factsheet)</p> <p>Based on the global study, this factsheet highlights some of the economic and non-economic losses and damages and context-specific options for CRM in the South Pacific island countries.</p>	
	 <p>The ocean in a changing climate: Rapidly growing risk of loss and damage? Key insights from an expert dialogue (2021 – Expert dialogue report)</p> <p>Climate change-related impacts on the ocean and coastal zones are undoubtedly increasing. This report summarises key insights from an expert dialogue that examined these impacts, strategies for dealing with risk and the role of development cooperation.</p>	
	 <p>Slow-Onset Processes in Oceans and Coastal Zones: What are Challenges and Opportunities for International (Development) Cooperation (2022 – Expert dialogue report and presentation)</p> <p>Slow-onset processes in oceans and coastal zones, such as ocean acidification, salinisation of coastal soils, loss of biodiversity and sea-level rise, put development gains at risk and limit opportunities for development in the future. Fostering a joint awareness and understanding of these challenges and discussing opportunities and existing solutions were the main objectives of a dialogue held on 23 November 2021. These two documents summarising the key findings and providing further insights are now available to interested readers.</p>	 Presentation
	 <p>Assessment of adaptation potentials in the context of climate change: The case of tropical cyclones in the Caribbean (2021 – Study by GIZ and Climate Analytics)</p> <p>This study provides a starting point for determining economic losses and damages and the impacts of adaptation measures. It clearly shows that trends of avoided or minimised economic losses and damages can be calculated, where data are available. It examines the application of CLIMADA (CLIMate ADAPtation), an open-source natural catastrophe model which is being used to calculate climate risk in the Caribbean, a region highly exposed to disasters caused by natural hazards. CLIMADA aims to support decision-makers in selecting effective and appropriate measures for managing climate change.</p>	 Factsheet

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OCEAN NEXUS	<p>Towards Sustainable Ocean Governance: A Call for Blue Climate Action in International Development (2021 – Briefing paper by the German Development Institute (DIE) and GIZ)</p> <p>The challenges arising from climate change that impact on the ocean are manifold. The response to these challenges requires sustained efforts to raise awareness on the importance of the ocean for development and enhanced international cooperation for joint action. From a development policy angle, this briefing paper specifically suggests that current climate and biodiversity policy processes pay greater attention to the ocean and how it is affected by climate change, pollution, stress from overexploitation and other factors.</p>	
	<p>Addressing climate change together: Tree planting activities at four secondary schools in northern Lao PDR (2020 – Factsheet by GIZ together with CliPAD)</p> <p>Accompanying an expert conference on “Building Climate Resilience –Accompanying the expert conference ‘Building Climate Resilience – How can comprehensive climate risk management avert, minimise and address losses and damages’ (Lao People's Democratic Republic, November 2019), tree planting activities were initiated at four local schools in rural Lao PDR by the GIZ Global Programme Loss and Damage and implemented under the Village Forest Management component of the programme Climate Protection through Avoided Deforestation (CliPAD). Students were taught how to take care of the saplings and learned about the benefits of afforestation.</p>	
CAPACITY BUILDING	<p>Training Course “Dealing with Climate-related Loss and Damage within CRM” (2021 updated – Factsheet)</p> <p>The training course on dealing with climate-related loss and damage as part of comprehensive CRM explains relevant concepts and describes approaches and measures for averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage, based on GIZ's own experience and that of others, with a view to enabling our partners to take effective action in this area.</p>	
	<p>Cooperation on CRM in curricula (2021 – Factsheet by IPB University, Bogor, Indonesia)</p> <p>Considering the importance of accelerating climate literacy among the younger generation in Indonesia, the GIZ Global Programme Loss and Damage and the IPB University Center for Disaster Studies initiated a joint cooperation initiative to develop learning materials for climate-related loss and damage and CRM. The overall objective of this cooperation is to promote and mainstream learning and information materials and resources on dealing with loss and damage as part of CRM.</p>	

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NEXUS TOPICS	 <p>Integrating slow onset processes into climate risk management (2021 – Study by GIZ and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA))</p> <p>This study provides definitions and highlights key challenges and opportunities for understanding risk and building resilience to slow-onset processes. It describes a CRM framework developed for this purpose and sets out key areas for collaboration across research and development cooperation.</p>	
	 <p>Lessons on engaging with the private sector to strengthen climate resilience in Guatemala, the Philippines and Senegal (2021 – OECD Development Cooperation Directorate, Working Paper 96, financed by the GIZ Global Programme Loss and Damage, commissioned by the BMZ – Report)</p> <p>This working paper explores how governments and development cooperation providers can further engage with the private sector to strengthen its resilience to the negative impacts of climate change. Despite the fact that many private sector actors are aware of the increasing impacts of climate change, action is lacking. The paper focuses on the different roles the private sector can play in strengthening climate resilience and examines how governments and development cooperation organisations can promote them.</p>	
	 <p>Diving into the gap: Gender dimensions of Climate Risk Management (2021 – Study)</p> <p>This study gives an insight into the specific areas where women and girls suffer significantly higher losses and damages than men. It also explores how social norms create and exacerbate these vulnerabilities to climate change.</p>	
	 <p>Towards achieving the SDGs through Climate Risk Management: A reflection from the CRM perspective (2021 – Reflection paper)</p> <p>This reflection paper provides insights on how comprehensive CRM can positively contribute to specific SDGs, adding value to ongoing discussions by examining both existing and potential synergies between CRM measures and the SDGs.</p>	
	 <p>Post-Pam: lessons learned for [German] development cooperation in Vanuatu and the Pacific (2017 – BMZ study)</p> <p>Tropical Cyclone Pam was recognised as an opportunity to learn lessons and draw up recommendations for (German) development cooperation and its partners in the region on how to address the issue of comprehensive CRM, including climate risk insurance. The findings are summarised in this report, which provides an overview of socio-economic characteristics, disaster risk and CRM institutions and programmes in Vanuatu and the Pacific region.</p>	

TOPIC	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	LINK
<div data-bbox="233 232 432 512">  <p>Climate change realities in Small Island Developing States in the Caribbean</p> <p><small>A GIZ Global Programme Loss and Damage Risk Assessment and Management for Adaptation to Climate Change</small></p> </div>	<p>Climate change realities in Small Island Developing States in the Caribbean (2017 – BMZ study)</p> <p>With special emphasis on Grenada, the report illustrates the consequences of climate risk arising from climate change-related extreme events and slow-onset changes and describes responses developed to address such risks. The report makes the case for developing and implementing a comprehensive, structured, multi-level approach to deal with residual risk.</p>	
<div data-bbox="233 560 432 701">  </div>	<p>Pacific Voices in Unison (2017, GIZ Global Programme Loss and Damage, commissioned by the BMZ, in cooperation with the GIZ regional programme Coping with climate change in the Pacific island region (CCCPIR) and Pacific island partner countries – Video series)</p> <p>While Pacific island countries contribute very little to greenhouse gas emissions and global warming, they are on the front line of negative climate change impacts and face tremendous loss and damage. The Pacific Voices in Unison project was created to empower young people in the Pacific region to demonstrate to the world how they are building resilience to climate change through Pacific solutions. As a key part of the project, video documentaries were produced by young people in several Pacific Island States portraying how Pacific Islanders deal with the impacts of climate change on a daily basis. The video series was initially screened at the 23rd United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP23) in Bonn, Germany. The GIZ Global Programme Loss and Damage coordinated the German contribution to supporting Fiji's COP23 presidency and the staging of the conference. A team of six youth representatives from the Pacific Islands went to Bonn to attend the screening of the video series at the climate conference. Excerpts of the video series are also shown as part of the Oceania section of the permanent exhibition Ethnological Collections and Asian Art at the Humboldt Forum in Berlin, Germany.</p>	  Marshall Islands  Kiribati  Solomon Islands  Vanuatu  Samoa  Exhibition Link

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On behalf of



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development