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| *Reference* | Current knowledge on relevant methodologies and data requirements as well as lessons learned and gaps identified at different levels, in assessing the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change | | | |
| United Nations Framework convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) | | | |
| UNFCCC. (2012). Current knowledge on relevant methodologies and data requirements as well as lessons learned and gaps identified at different levels , in assessing the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change Technical paper, (May). | | | |
| *Scope* | This technical paper aims to provide an overview of existing methodologies and tools for assessing the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. 18 methods and tools developed by the Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) schools are reviewed. | | | |
| *Impacts* | *Environmental* | *Social* | *Economic* |
| *✓* | *✓* | *✓* |
| Country Environmental Analysis (CEA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). | Vulnerability and capacity assessment; community based disaster risk management. | Overview of different approaches, methodologies and tools for loss and damage assessment. Pre-disaster and post-disaster damage assessment; broader risk assessment. Integrated Impact Assessment Models; Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technologies; Catastrophe risk models; Probabilistic Risk assessment; GIS combined with macroeconomic, mesoeconomic and microeconomic analysis. |
| *Direct - Indirect* | *Direct - Indirect* | *Direct - Indirect* |
| *Tangible* | *Tangible – Intangible* | *Tangible – Intangible* |
| *Case Studies* | No case studies in EU. One case study in Bangladesh is mentioned for the revision of the Climate risk assessment at community level in the agriculture sector instrument developed by the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management of Bangladesh. | | |
| *Uncertainty* | The uncertainty issues treated in the reviewed studies is qualitatively described and analysed. | | |
| *Climate Change* | No. The guidance is not specifically aimed at the assessment of climate change patterns. It is specifically focused on risk assessment. | | |
| *Flood* | The guidance is focused on climate change and natural disasters in general, not specifically on flood. | | |
| *Data need* | In the guidance, the issues of natural hazard data collection and database management is included through the analysis of two instruments: “Desinventar” (conceptual and methodological tool for the construction of databases of loss, damage, or effects caused by emergencies or disasters), and “EM-DAT” (database aimed at rationalizing decision-making for disaster preparedness, as well as providing an objective base for vulnerability assessment and priority setting) | | |
| *Comments* | This guidance document provide a review of the most advanced and recent methodologies and tools focused on risk assessment developed by several agencies and institutions belonging to the two schools of thought DRR and CCA. | | |