

LOSS AND DAMAGE: COMPREHENSIVE RISK ASSESSMENT

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Practical
ACTION



Loss and damage from the community's perspective?



Whatever its called its happening...



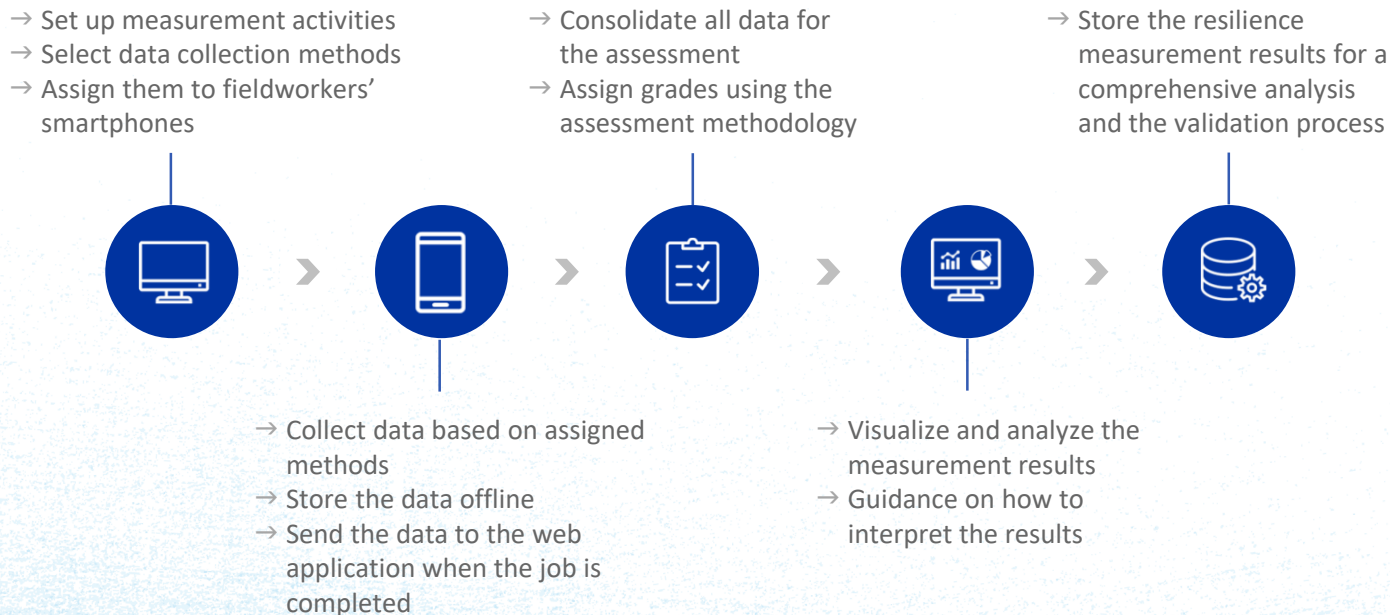
Flood Resilience Measurement for Communities (FRMC)

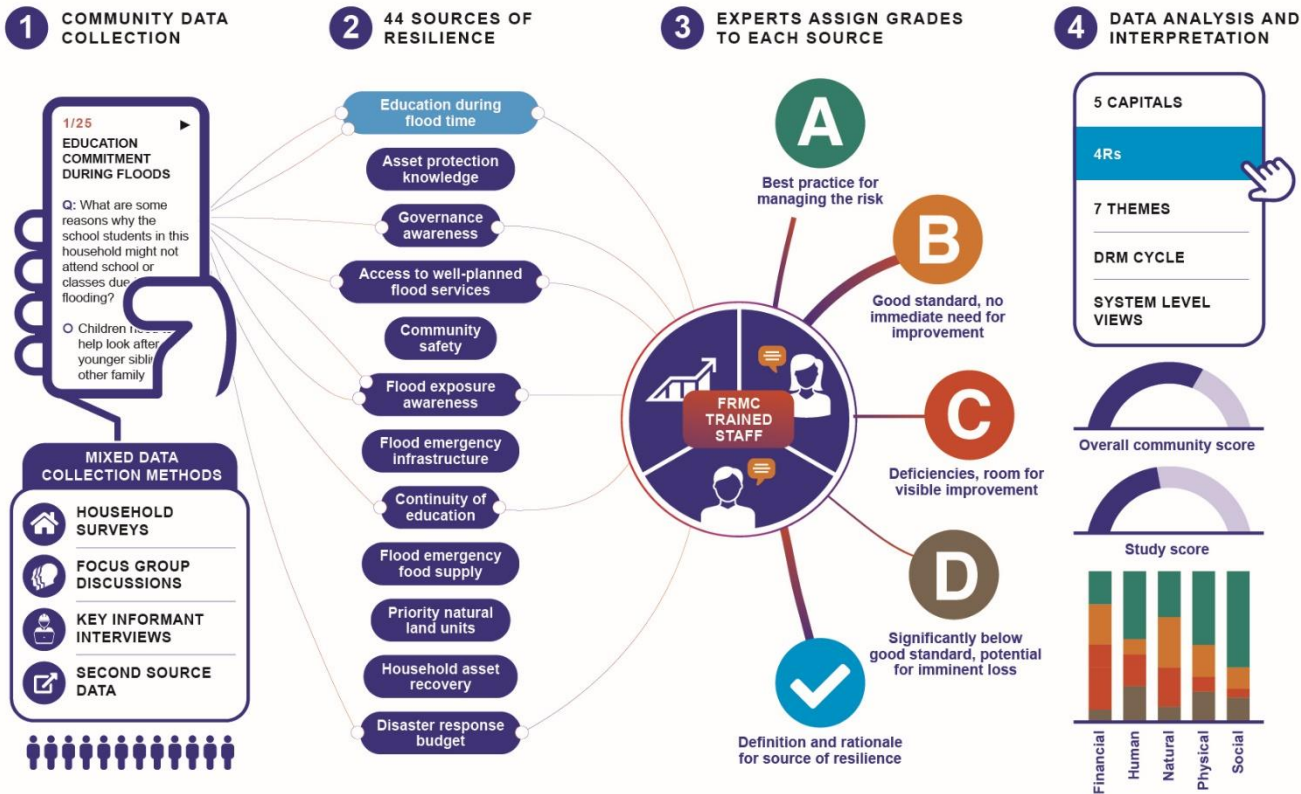


Produced in partnership with:



Flood Resilience Measurement for Communities (FRMC) Tool





BASELINE STUDY AT TIME 1
44 SOURCES OF RESILIENCE

FLOOD

POST-EVENT STUDY
29 OUTCOMES AFTER FLOODING

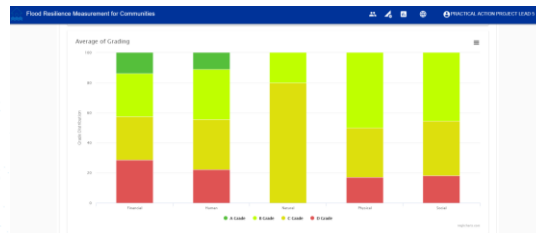
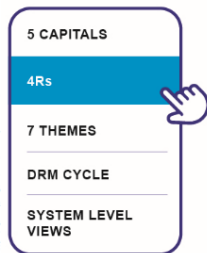
REPEATED STUDY AT TIME 2
44 SOURCES OF RESILIENCE

Challenges (and solutions!) of *system approach* for flood resilience

1.2 Too many things or results to analyse!

44 sources, with more than a hundred questions...

➡ Use different lenses to analyse the results



Lesson learnt: If the system is too complex to be analyzed as a whole, look at it through several lenses.

Handbook for Community-Led Assessment of Climate-Induced Loss and Damage

- ActionAid, Asia Disaster Risk Reduction Network (ADRRN) and Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA) are using various participatory methodologies that help in identifying risks, vulnerabilities and developing strategies to build resilience and address loss and damage.
- The participatory tools in the handbook (to be released in November) help communities use these tools together to assess and record the economic and non-economic losses and damages they have experienced. They can then use this information for several purposes, including:
 - Understanding climate change trends and taking action to avoid or reduce future disasters and losses;
 - Giving clear information to local and national authorities to help them understand and map the trends and impacts of climate disasters, and to plan to avoid future disasters;
 - Engaging with government to request relief, support or compensation based on the assessment;
 - Compiling evidence of climate-induced loss and damage so that national government can demand support from the international community.
- The 7-step Handbook uses participatory tools such as risk mapping, seasonal and hazard calendars, and trend analysis. The process also encompasses interviewing individual expert stakeholders such as local authorities, disaster management experts and climate scientists, thus enriching the community analysis with expert knowledge.

Nepal Earthquake 2015



Any lessons?

Challenges for community scale assessments

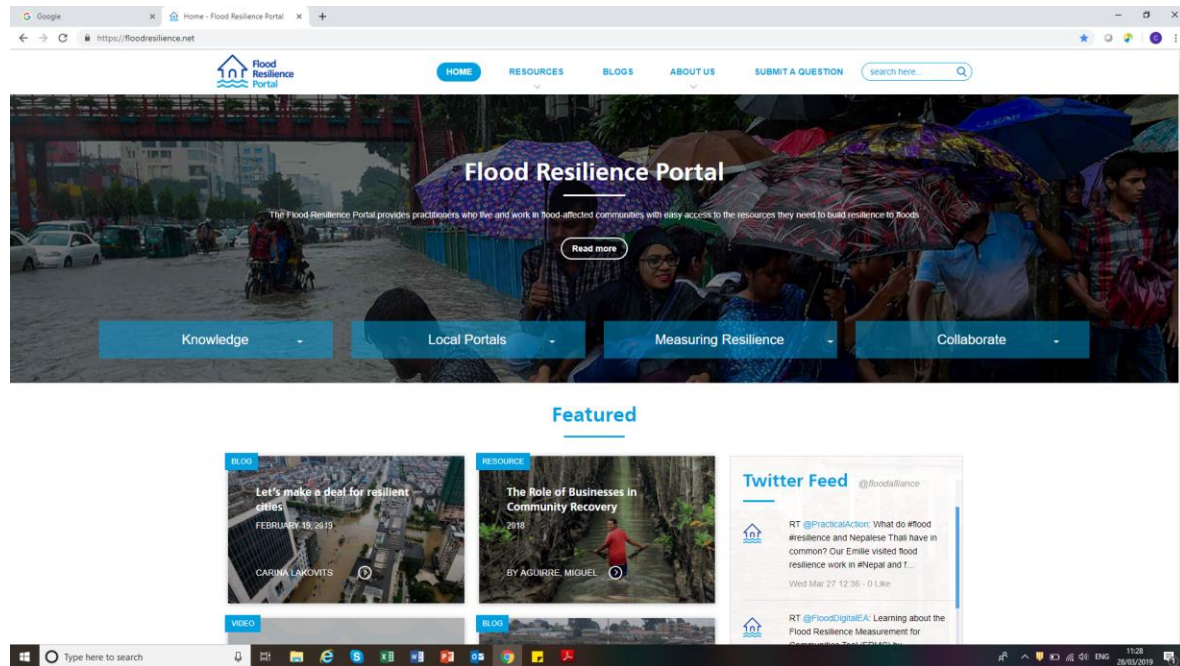
- Access, language and cultural barriers
- Absence of technical capacities
- Documented evidence
- Voice and opportunity

But...

- There are some ways that these can be overcome and this need to happen to fill the void in the current data environment



Thank YOU



<https://floodresilience.net/>

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