



SUBMISSION BY THE MUNICH CLIMATE INSURANCE INITIATIVE (MCI) ¹

Excom's draft initial two-year workplan for the implementation of the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism:

Ideas on deliverables, activities, or any other elements for the workplan

1 July 2014

Prepared for consideration by the interim ExCom

Keywords: ExCom's initial two-year workplan for the WIM, risk management, insurance, climate adaptation, climate change, Cancun Adaptation Framework, risk reduction and prevention, risk transfer, private sector

PLEASE COMMENT: This submission has benefited from the feedback and ideas of many different experts and delegations. We welcome your comments.

Submission by the Munich Climate Insurance Initiative (MCI), hosted at UN University, 1 July 2014

¹ This submission from the Munich Climate Insurance Initiative (MCI) is part of its mission to develop insurance-related solutions to help manage the impacts of climate change. Some of these ideas have been developed in expert collaboration with UNEP-FI, the World Bank Global Facility on Disaster Risk Reduction, UNISDR, World Food Program, the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility and Africa Risk Capacity, research institutes, Microinsurance Innovation Facility at ILO, and civil society.

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Executive summary and Rationale

MCII writes this submission in response to a call for submissions on possible elements of the work program of the Warsaw international mechanism. The Excom invites inputs on behalf of government/organization into the drafting of the Excom’s initial two year work plan meant to outline measures required for the implementation of the functions of the Mechanism, in accordance with paragraph 5 of Decision 2/CP.19.

This submission is informed by decisions such as:

- Decision 1/CP.16 paragraph 28(d) which invites the engagement of stakeholders with relevant specialized expertise to contribute views on exploration of approaches to address loss and damage. In particular, paragraph 28 (a), which invites exploration of “Possible development of a climate risk insurance facility to address impacts associated with severe weather events”. The submission further addresses “Options for risk management and reduction; risk sharing and transfer mechanisms such as insurance, including options for microinsurance; and resilience building, including through economic diversification” (para 28(b)).
- Decision 3/CP.18 paragraphs 5, 6, & 7 which outline functions, and relevant themes in loss and damage which the Warsaw International Mechanism might address.
- In this spirit, MCII’s submission focuses on ways that the work program might contribute to helping the Warsaw international mechanism fulfill its role of promoting the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage...in a comprehensive, integrated and coherent manner” (1/CP.19 paragraph 5)

With this submission, MCII strives to provide inputs on the task entrusted to the Excom by the COP in Warsaw is to develop its initial two-year workplan for the implementation of the functions outlined in paragraph 5 of Decision 2/CP.19, taking into account the issues outlined in decision 3/CP.18, paragraphs 6 and 7, for consideration at the 41st sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (December 2014).

MCII suggests the ExCom consider activities in the work program that can contribute to an appropriate group (ad hoc expert group, task force, technical group) that will advise the Warsaw International Mechanism about comprehensive climate risk management approaches that help Parties address loss and damage. To work towards such a body which includes relevant risk management and insurance experts and operational, mandated organizations MCII suggests that the two year work program include broad consultations about how such a group could be established, and how it could support the further articulation of the Warsaw International Mechanism.

1. Introduction

MCII suggests that the deliverables, activities, and other elements for the workplan should help articulate an appropriate body to help the Warsaw international mechanism “to enhance action on addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change... by undertaking, inter alia, the following:

- (a) Assessing the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset impacts;
- (b) Identifying options and designing and implementing country-driven risk management strategies and approaches, including risk reduction, and risk transfer and risk-sharing mechanisms;
- (c) The systematic observation of, and data collection on, the impacts of climate change, in particular slow onset impacts, and accounting for losses, as appropriate;
- (d) Implementing comprehensive climate risk management approaches, including scaling up and replicating good practices and pilot initiatives;
- (e) Promoting an enabling environment that would encourage investment and the involvement of relevant stakeholders in climate risk management;
- (f) Involving vulnerable communities and populations, and civil society, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, in the assessment of and response to loss and damage;
- (g) Enhancing access to, sharing and the use of data, at the regional, national and subnational levels, such as hydrometeorological data and metadata, on a voluntary basis, to facilitate the assessment and management of climate-related risk;” (3/CP.18, paragraph 6)

This submission addresses some of the questions related to the use of insurance in the context of loss and damage (para. 2 and annex 2):

- Cost effectiveness of various approaches, and what level various tools are employed at (from local to national, regional and global).
- Resources required for successful implementation of various tools, including budget, technical capacity for implementation, data, infrastructure, etc.
- Lessons learned from existing efforts within both the public and private sectors, considering elements of design, limitations, challenges and best practices.
- Links and synergies between risk reduction and other instruments such as risk transfer, and how comprehensive risk management portfolios or toolkits can be designed.
- Tailoring risk management approaches to national contexts, and ways to evaluate which tools might be most appropriate for the particular risks and circumstances of a country.

This submission further provides insights into design principles that could guide a range of approaches including an international mechanism (para 5).

Principles that can guide how the workplan is assembled:

1. Ensuring that the chronological order of the workplan builds a narrative.
2. Ensuring the activities of the workplan do not only generate, collect, share and manage knowledge but also have a strong focus on implementation-related matters.
3. Ensuring the implementation of the activities under the workplan is not limited to 2 years only (i.e. until its review in 2016) but contribute to a long term vision.
4. Finding innovative ways to effectively reach out to stakeholders (including those outside the Convention and unfamiliar with the loss and damage terminology).
5. Finding innovative ways of translating knowledge gathered by the workplan into implementable elements.
6. Provide signals for private sector to proactively engage on climate risk

2. Making the mechanism meaningful: How the workplan relates to the WIM

The Warsaw International Mechanism provides a platform to explore and identify effective responses to climate change induced loss and damage, to expand the understanding of climate consequences and to find an appropriate mix of tools to address loss and damage. The workplan for the WIM, to be elaborated by the ExCom in its initial meeting, has to ensure that the mechanism develops into a meaningful, relevant and utile institution. It is important to note that the workplan is not for the ExCom itself but for the implementation of the mechanism's functions and the realization of the mechanisms goals.

Therefore

1. The purpose of the workplan should be to serve the WIM and its functions. Workplan activities therefore should help:
 - a. inform the structure of the WIM;
 - b. carry out the WIM's mandate;

- c. enhance the WIM's effectiveness.
2. The suggested workstreams for the 2-year workplan (p. 2) should be used as areas for the WIM;
3. The principles to guide the assembling of the workplan (above) should also be used as guiding principles for the work of the WIM including its committees and subcommittees;
4. The 2016 review should provide signposts for countries on activity gaps as well as the way forward.

3. How to structure the workplan/elements that should be included in the workplan

The main goal of the mechanism will be to identify effective responses to climate change induced loss and damage. Accordingly it must aim at expanding the understanding of the consequences of the impacts of climate variability and change as well as finding the “appropriate mix of tools to address loss and damage”². Hence, the work of a successfully implemented WIM should be framed by three workstreams facilitating enhanced action decided on in the Doha decision 3/CP.18 para 6³, 7⁴ as well as the WIM's functions defined in 2/CP.19 para. 5.

- **Workstream 1: Understanding and risk assessment (2/CP. 19 para. 5 (a))**
- **Workstream 2: Policy coherence (2/CP. 19 para. 5 (b))**
- **Workstream 3: Facilitating implementation (2/CP. 19 para. 5 (c), (b) i)**

It is helpful to frame the discussion in terms of clear work streams (either as clearly defined agenda items, or as separate but complementary discussions) so that progress in one area is not dependent on progress in another. This approach will help ensure that Parties are supported in their goal to increase understanding of loss and damage issues by having a clearly structured and transparent structure. Additionally, the approach will ensure that Parties are supported in a pragmatic discussion that moves towards the articulation of implementation options which can then be sent to COP18 for consideration.

Figure 1 (below) illustrates these work streams.

² Warner (2013)

³ 3/CP.18, para 6 „ *Invites* all Parties, taking into account common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, to enhance action on addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, taking into account national development processes, by undertaking, inter alia, the following (...)”.

⁴ 3/CP.18, para 7 “*Acknowledges* the further work to advance the understanding of and expertise on loss and damage, which includes, inter alia, the following (...)”.

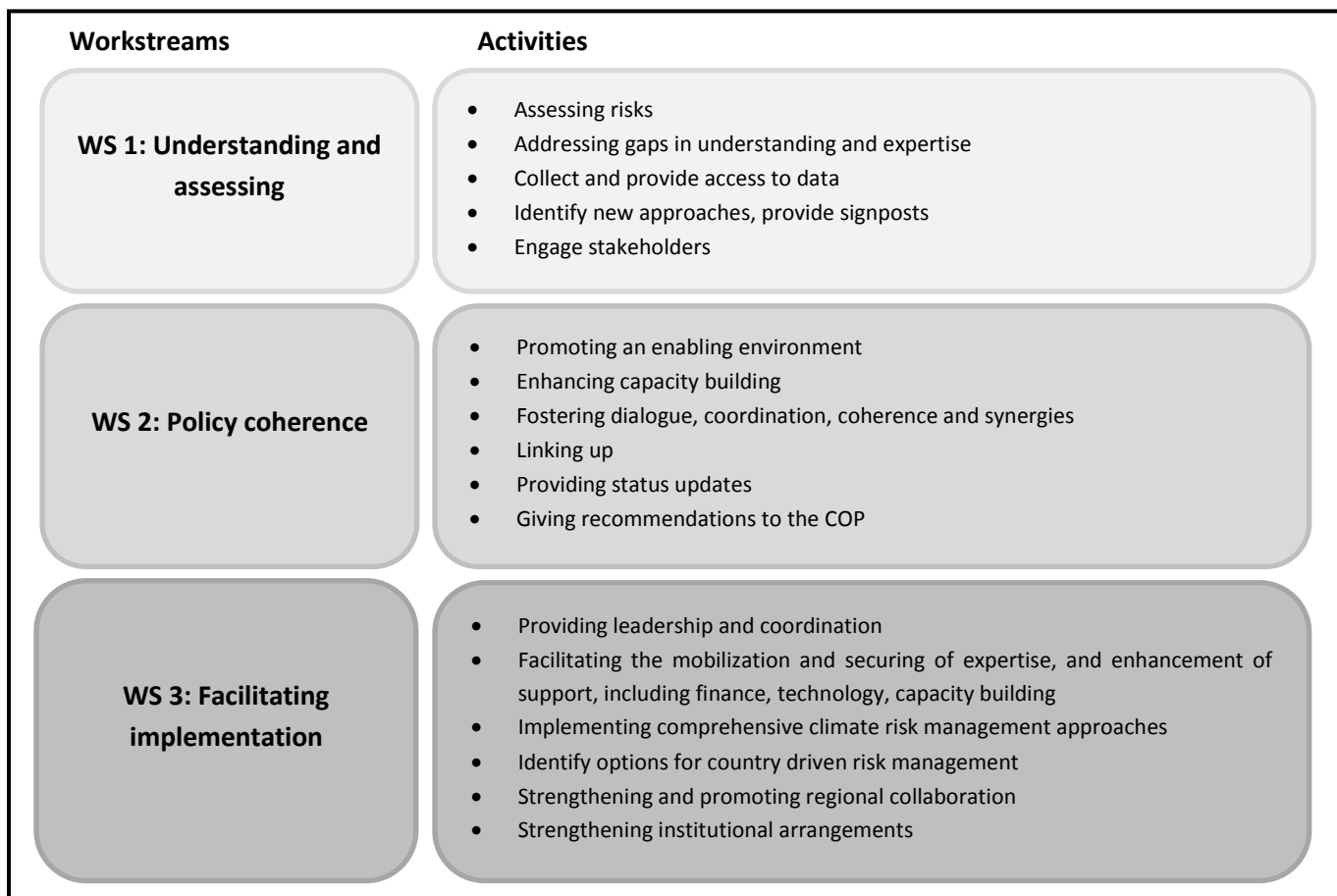


Figure 1: Workstreams and activities of the two-year workplan

WS1: Understanding and assessment (2/CP. 19 para. 5 (a))

1.1 **Assessing the risk of L&D**, including slow onset impact (3/. 18 para. 6 (a))

1.2 **Address gaps in understanding of and expertise** in approaches to address L&D in the areas in para. 7 (a) of the Doha decision (3/CP. 18 para. 7 (a) i-vi, para. 6 (b)); 2/CP. 19 para 5 (a) i)

- The risk of slow onset events, and approaches to address them;
- Non-economic losses and damages;
- How loss and damage affects those segments of the population that are already vulnerable, and how the implementation of approaches can benefit those segments;
- Identification and development of appropriate approaches to address L&D, including through risk reduction, risk sharing and risk transfer tools, and approaches to rehabilitate from loss and damage;
- The integration of approaches to address L&D into climate-resilient development processes;
- How impacts of climate change are affecting patterns of migration, displacement and human mobility.

1.3 **Collect and provide access to data** (3/CP. 18 para. 6 (g), para. 7 (c); 2/CP. 19 para. 5 (a) ii)

- Strengthening and supporting the systematic observation of, and data collection on, the impacts of climate change, in particular slow onset impacts, for assessing the risks of L&D;
- Enhancing access to, sharing and the use of data, at the regional, national and subnational levels, to facilitate the assessment and management of climate-related risk.

1.4 **Identify new approaches** to address L&D and **provide signposts, respectively**

- Identifying options and designing and implementing country-driven risk management strategies and approaches, including risk reduction, and risk transfer and risk-sharing mechanisms;
- Provide signposts where new approaches are needed in new places and new scales to dampen shocks of climate change on society.

1.5 **Stakeholder engagement:** (3/CP. 18 6 (f))

- Involving vulnerable communities and populations, and civil society, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, in the assessment of and response to loss and damage.

WS2: Policy coherence (2/CP. 19 para. 5 (b))

2.1 **Enabling environment:** Promoting an enabling environment that would encourage investment and the involvement of relevant stakeholders in climate risk management (3/CP. 18 para. 6 (e))

2.2 **Capacity building:** Enhanced capacity-building at the national and regional levels to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change (3/CP. 18 para. 7 (e))

2.3 **Foster dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies** among all relevant stakeholders, institutions, bodies, processes and initiatives outside the Convention with a view to promoting cooperation across relevant work and activities at all level (2/CP. 19 para 5 (b) ii)

2.4 **Linking up:** Enhancing the coordination, synergies and linkages among various organizations, institutions and frameworks, to enable the development and support of approaches to address L&D, including slow-onset events, and comprehensive climate risk management strategies, including risk transfer tools. Linking to existing policy and implementation arenas that focus on managing climate risks, UNISDR system, humanitarian system and the wider development discourse (including limitations and gaps in the climate change contexts) (3/CP. 18 para. (c))

2.5 **Status updates:** Provide indication on what irreversible large-scale losses (e.g. through climate tipping elements) and systematic and cascading climate risks are posing a threat to Parties (2/CP. 19 para. 5 (b) i).

2.5 **Recommendations:** Give recommendations to the Conference of the Parties on consequences around mitigation and adaptation, loss and damage trade-offs (2/CP. 19 para. 5 (b) i, (c) ii)

WS3: Facilitating implementation

3.1 **Providing leadership and coordination** and, as where appropriate, oversight under the Convention, on the assessment and implementation of approaches to address L&D (2/CP. 19 para. 5 (b) i)

3.2 **Facilitating the mobilization and securing of expertise, and enhancement of support, including finance, technology, capacity building** to (...) facilitate the implementation of additional approaches to address L&D (2/CP. 19 para. 5 (c) iii)

3.3 Implementing **comprehensive climate risk management approaches**, including scaling up and replicating good practices and pilot initiatives (3/CP. 18 para. 6 (d))

3.4 **Country driven risk management**: Identifying options and designing and implementing country-driven comprehensive climate risk management strategies and approaches, including risk reduction, and risk transfer and risk-sharing mechanisms (3/CP. 18 para. 6 (b))

3.5 **Regional collaboration**: Strengthening and promoting regional collaboration, centres and networks on strategies and approaches, including to address L&D, including slow onset events, including through risk reduction, risk sharing and risk transfer initiatives (3/CP. 18 para. 7 (d))

3.6 **Capacity building**: Enhanced capacity-building at the national and regional levels to address L&D (3/CP. 18 para 7 (e))

3.5 **Strengthening institutional arrangements** at the national, regional and international levels to address L&D (3/CP. 18 para. 7 (f))

3.6 **Stakeholder engagement**: Involving vulnerable communities and populations, and civil society, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, in the assessment of and response to loss and damage (3/CP. 18 6 (f))

4. Ideas for activities and deliverables on issues including comprehensive risk management, risk transfer / risk sharing

This next section provides input on actions, deliverables, possible timeframe and responsible actors for the workplan. **Annex 1 moreover provides a detailed set of activities.**

<i>W S</i>	<i>Aim / Objective</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Milestones / Deliverables</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Responsible Actors</i>
1	Assess, collect and share data on L&D ⁵	<p>Convene regional consultations of experts and relevant stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared platform for national govs • Data repository and standardized data • Publically collected & open source data & hazard modeling for nat'l & regional risk management and investment decisions 	<p>Documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set of recommendations to WIM ExCom, GFCS Davos, UNEP-FI, etc. <p>Data repository and standardized data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country focal points on DRR, that links and coordinates between UNFCCC, national comm and Hyogo reporting <p>Country reporting / scorecard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country risk officer • Set of risk profiles for selected countries 	2014-2016	<p>UNFCCC, private sector, governments, development partners, etc.</p> <p>Suppliers of data, Met-offices</p> <p>Risk management professionals</p> <p>Regulators</p> <p>Possible organizations include: MCII, UNEP-FI, WMO, Geneva Association, etc.</p>

⁵ 3/CP. 18, paras 6 (a), (c), (g)

1,3	Design and implement comprehensive climate risk management approaches ⁶	<p>Convening of regional consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South-South-North, bringing together similar ministries • Countries report on existing initiatives & identify gaps <p>Promote development of, compile, synthesize, analyse and review information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor lessons learned from ongoing implementation <p>Provide technical guidance and support</p>	<p>Document & Side Event</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on pilot cases • Disseminate information on pilot cases <p>Toolkit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing lessons learned and good practice at the country level <p>Mapping & FAQ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to screen for future developments <p>Provide technical guidance and support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steering committee to oversee design & implementation of comprehensive approaches 	<p>General: 2014-2018 and beyond</p> <p>Side event: 2014, 2015, 2016</p> <p>Pilots: 2014-2015</p> <p>Lessons learned from pilots & revision: 2017</p> <p>Implementation of new calls for implementation : 2018</p>	<p>UNFCCC, private sector, governments, development partners, etc.</p> <p>ARC, GFDRR, MCII, GIZ,</p>
2	Enabling environment for comprehensive climate risk management ⁷	<p>Consultations & recommendations on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentives to establishing appropriate regulatory / enabling environment and ensuring Long term commitment from relevant ministries and public champions • Institutions: Define roles of public & private actors 	<p>Workshops with regulators and practitioners</p> <p>Documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outlining recommendations on regulatory / supervisory framework • technical paper on roles of different actors involved • recommendations on how to establish funding streams to support education 	<p>Initial discussion between relevant actors: 2014</p> <p>Outlining enabling environment: 2015-2016</p> <p>Ongoing refinement:</p>	<p>UNFCCC, development partners, etc.</p> <p>Regulators(e.g. IAIS)</p> <p>Private & public actors, relevant ministries</p> <p>Banks</p>

⁶ 3/CP. 18, paras 6 (b), (d)

⁷ 3/CP. 18, para 6 (e)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruments: Cost-effective distribution channels, availability of data, risk management education, etc. • Mobilizing resources (investments) and expertise on enabling effective climate risk management 	campaigns, training & capacity development, risk reduction and financial risk management	2017-beyond	
1,3	Involving vulnerable communities in the assessment of and response to L&D ⁸	<p>Convene meetings of relevant experts & stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parties, NGOs, private sector, vulnerable communities: Explore design and implementation of approaches to address loss & damage <p>Promote development of, compile, synthesise, analyse and review information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parties should include NAPS concept into the review of the guidelines • Review ongoing initiatives on addressing loss & damage 	<p>Documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewed NAP guidelines that include approaches to address L&D • Recommendations on setting up a government branch / nat'l officer on L&D <p>Workshops & focus group discussions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refining & designing implementation plans • Lessons learned & good practice on approaches that address L&D 	2014-2018	UNFCCC, private sector, governments, development partners, etc. NAPS

⁸ 3/CP. 18, para 6 (f)

Annex

Detailed set of activities

<i>Aim / Objective</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Milestones / Deliverables</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Responsible Actors</i>
3/CP. 18, para. 6				
(a) Assessing the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset impacts	Acquire reliable data for managing climate risks (incl. insurance) insurance risk assessments can help establish data standards and regional data analysis	data standards for risk assessment (incl. regional data analysis) Open source data repositories (incl. satellite data & simulation models) standardized hazard maps	2014-2016	UNFCCC Governments Development partners Private sector
(b) Identifying options and designing and implementing country - driven risk management strategies and approaches, including risk reduction, and risk transfer and risk-sharing mechanisms	Examine current knowledge on climate risk insurance and lessons learned	Workshop: Provides "toolkit" with steps to develop & implement a country-driven approach that includes insurance 2 (or more) pilot cases of countries implementing a comprehensive risk management approach based on the "toolkit"	workshop: 2014 pilots: 2015-2016	UNFCCC: call for proposals Governments: pilot implementation Development partners, private sector: knowledge resource & capacity building
(c) The systematic observation of, and data collection on, the impacts of climate change, in particular slow onset impacts, and accounting for	setting up a global initiative to standardize the data gathered through the mechanism	regional workshops with relevant stakeholders to present innovative data sources, etc.	2014-2018	ARC: as example of regional entity that could convene conference and could

<p>losses, as appropriate;</p>	<p>Gathering relevant stakeholders involved - including national and regional entities that would be facilitated through a regional risk management center (i.e. ARC) and would then report back to international coordinating entity (i.e. UNFCCC)</p> <p>Agree on standards & implement guidelines for standardization through selected pilot initiatives</p>	<p>Create steering committee to coordinate inputs & outputs</p> <p>Technical document(s) outlining the agreed upon standards</p>		<p>act as a regional "hub" to gather and organize the process</p>
<p>(d) Implementing comprehensive climate risk management approaches, including scaling up and replicating good practices and pilot initiatives;</p>	<p>Analyzing pilots from (b) and distill lessons learned</p> <p>lessons learned helps enhance implementation guidelines (toolkit)</p> <p>implementation based on enhanced guidelines</p> <p>scaling up: countries reporting back on existing initiatives & identifying gaps</p>	<p>Revised guidelines / toolkit on how to implement comprehensive risk management approaches</p> <p>New calls from governments for new comprehensive risk management initiatives (i.e. expression of interest)</p> <p>Gap analysis: Database on ongoing initiatives by countries</p>	<p>2014-2016: pilots from (b)</p> <p>2017: first lessons learned analysis & refinement of toolkit</p> <p>2018 and beyond: implementation of new calls</p>	<p>UNFCCC</p> <p>Governments</p> <p>Research institutions</p> <p>Development partners</p> <p>Private sector</p>

	(i.e. NAPA process) monitoring lessons learned from ongoing implementation	Monitoring: ongoing workshops & publications on lessons learned / case study analysis		
(e) Promoting an enabling environment that would encourage investment and the involvement of relevant stakeholders in climate risk management	Establishment of appropriate regulatory environments Ensure long-term commitment of relevant ministries and public climate & disaster risk management initiatives Clear roles of different actors involved Cost-effective distribution channels Availability of data (ref to a, c) Appropriate back-up mechanisms Investment in risk management education	Workshops with regulators & practitioners to discuss options Regulatory and supervisory framework Articulated mandate from public and private sector actors to jointly tackle climate risk management Technical paper outlining the roles of each, the private sector and public sector actors involved Mapping / analysis of cost-effective distribution channels Data: refer to item (a), (c) Engaged discussion with international reinsurance & financial markets Established funding streams to support	2014: initiation of discussion between relevant actors 2015-2016: in-depth discussion on outlining enabling environment (incl. Roles, regulatory framework, commitments, etc.) 2017-beyond: Ongoing refinement	UNFCCC Governments (regulators, risk management) Private sector

		educational campaigns; trainings & capacity development on risk reduction and (financial) risk management; UNFCCC puts forth an agreed upon set of basic regulations to be adopted and fitted to the local country context		
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<p>(f) Involving vulnerable communities and populations, and civil society, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, in the assessment of and response to loss and damage</p>	<p>National: Dedicated government branch / national officer to take care of all relevant related actions</p> <p>Communities: Participatory approaches on design and implementation of country initiatives</p> <p>NGOs: active contributions to design and implementation of approaches to address L&D</p> <p>Private sector: active contributions to design and implementation of approaches to address L&D</p> <p>Parties should link L&D with NAPs concept and possibly include it in the review of the guidelines to be conducted by the LDC expert group</p>	<p>National: Dedicated government branch / national officer to take care of all relevant related actions</p> <p>Communities: workshops, focus group discussions together with implementing agencies to refine design & implementation plans</p> <p>NGOs, private sector: Conferences and workshops to bring together ongoing initiatives on addressing L&D and report back on lessons learned & good practice</p> <p>reviewed NAP guidelines that include approaches to address L&D</p>	<p>2014-2018 and beyond</p> <p>With annual conferences to report back on lessons learned and follow-up on revisions of plans</p>	<p>UNFCCC</p> <p>Governments, Parties that agreed to initiate NAPA process</p> <p>Development partners</p> <p>Private sector</p>
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<p>(g) Enhancing access to, sharing and the use of data, at the regional, national and subnational levels, such as hydrometeorological data and metadata, on a voluntary basis, to facilitate the assessment and management of climate-related risk</p>	<p>Systematic capacity building: technical assistance to facilitate dialogue across countries on experience and lessons learned of designing and implementing different tools.</p> <p>Pooling technical expertise and collaborative networks worldwide.</p> <p>Coordination of data repositories and encourage coherence across information frameworks.</p> <p>Should also build on actions under (a) and (c)</p>	<p>Online public access to open source data on L&D and mapping / analytical tools.</p> <p>Guidelines can be spread through regional conferences / workshops, presentations, publications, etc.</p> <p>All relevant actors should be invited to those events.</p> <p>Technical expert meetings in selected countries</p>	<p>implementation of open source data initiatives: 2015</p> <p>workshops & technical meetings: start in 2014 - have 1 annual meeting each year</p>	<p>UNFCCC</p> <p>Governments, Met offices</p> <p>Research Institutions</p> <p>Development partners</p> <p>Private sector</p>
<p>3/CP. 18, para 7</p>				

<p>(a) Enhancing the understanding of (iv) How to identify and develop appropriate approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including to address slow onset events and extreme weather events, including through risk reduction, risk sharing and risk transfer tools, and approaches to rehabilitate from loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change</p>	<p>Please note: Refer to Para 6 (b)</p> <p>Examine current knowledge on climate risk insurance and lessons learned</p>	<p>Workshop: Provides "toolkit" with steps to develop & implement a country-driven approach that includes insurance</p> <p>2 (or more) pilot cases of countries implementing a comprehensive risk management approach based on the "toolkit"</p>	<p>workshop: 2014 pilots: 2015-2016</p>	<p>UNFCCC: call for proposals</p> <p>Governments: pilot implementation</p> <p>Development partners, private sector: knowledge resource & capacity building</p>
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