IPCC SREX Regional Outreach Event

Recap of Day 1

Broad policy implications of SREX

- We need to reduce exposure to extreme events because losses are increasing even without climate change
- Some costs and population displacement are inevitable
- We need both adaptation and mitigation



There are many things we can do

- Measures with no regrets, co-benefits, complementarities
 - Early warning systems
 - Higher density of weather stations
 - Off grid renewable energy
- Governance matters
 - Nargis v/s Sidr
- Risk transfer and insurance



Lessons from the region

- Traditional knowledge of dealing with extreme events
 - Netherlands or Nepal
- We must publish regional experiences
- South Asian countries can assist other countries tackle disasters
- Potential for regional collaboration on climate modelling, disaster management systems, etc.



Bridging the gaps

- Recent policy developments are promising but often reactive
 - National disaster management agencies set up after tsunami
 - Mandatory state-sponsored insurance in Pakistan after floods
- Bridging the gap between science and policy
 - Efforts to integrate climate change adaptation or disaster risk reduction into development
 - Indian National and State Action Plans on Climate Change embedded in Five Year Plans
 - Mandatory Disaster Impact Assessment in Pakistan
- Bridging the gap between policy and practice
 - Public understanding and acceptance of risks is very important
 - ▶ Insurance as an attitudinal issue not just a technical problem
- Educating children is the key
 - But need concrete evidence and best practices



Change mindsets

- From incremental changes to transformational changes
- From fatalism to preparedness and prevention
- From decision making under certainty to decision making under uncertainty
- Break out of jurisdictional silos
 - Look at ecosystem solutions not just technical/infrastructural solutions
- Question the development paradigm
 - Development destroys traditional adapted crop varieties and then research tries to (re)discover them



Usefulness of SREX to decision makers

- Explicitly states the confidence levels and limitations of findings
- Brings focus on disaster risk reduction (DRR)
 - Helps justify more funding for DRR
 - Helps justify going beyond structural measures



Limitations of SREX

Lack of documented evidence

- Gender-centric case studies
- Child-centric case studies
- Private sector initiatives
- Systematic economic analysis or cost accounting of (even) disaster response



Unanswered questions

- Should we divert scarce resources from development to adaptation?
 - SREX doesn't give a strong enough signal
- How should we move forward?
 - SREX doesn't give enough *new* insights or *specific* measures to integrate information about extreme events with development policies
 - SREX is not 'operational' enough e.g. How exactly should EWS be managed? How is insurance best provided?



Thank you