

Antalya Expert Forum Statement: a lesson identified is not a lesson learned

**“Lessons Learned about Lessons Learned about Disaster Risk
Reduction in a Changing Climate**

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We held a “Forum on Lessons Learned About Lessons Learned about DRR in a Changing Climate”



Why Lessons?

The *Lessons Learned about Lessons Learned Forum* was organized to discuss **why “lessons,” identified after a hydromet disaster often remain unused in future responses to similar hazard events. Does the lessons learned process need to be fixed?**

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Why Now?

The need for improved awareness and understanding of **the “lessons learning process” for DRR in a changing climate is at a critical point, as disasters increase and response funding flatlines.**

.....

The Concern?

We are not learning from the past. Scientists are projecting an increase in the intensity, frequency, magnitude and location of extreme hazard events as global climates continue to warm, setting the stage for even greater social and economic losses into the future.

Antalya Expert Forum Statement: (a lesson identified is not a lesson learned)

- 1. “Lessons Learning” Process: The Need for a “Lessons Identified” Portal
- 2. Incentives Needed For DRR Learning for Capacity Building (and Pilot Projects)
- 3. Blend and Integrate DRR & CCA (Climate Change Adaptation): Fund “Orange”
- 4. Role for the Next Generation (Youth & Young Professionals)
- 5. Hydromet Warning Systems
- 6. Governments, Banks, and Donors need to Improve Coordination

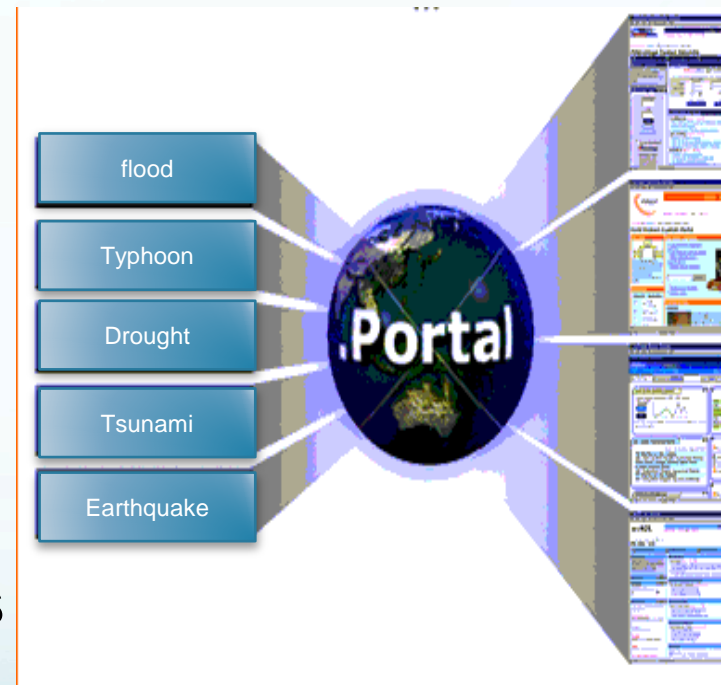


1. The Need for a “Lessons Identified, Lessons Learned” Portal

- **A user-friendly, innovative DRR knowledge portal should be established**

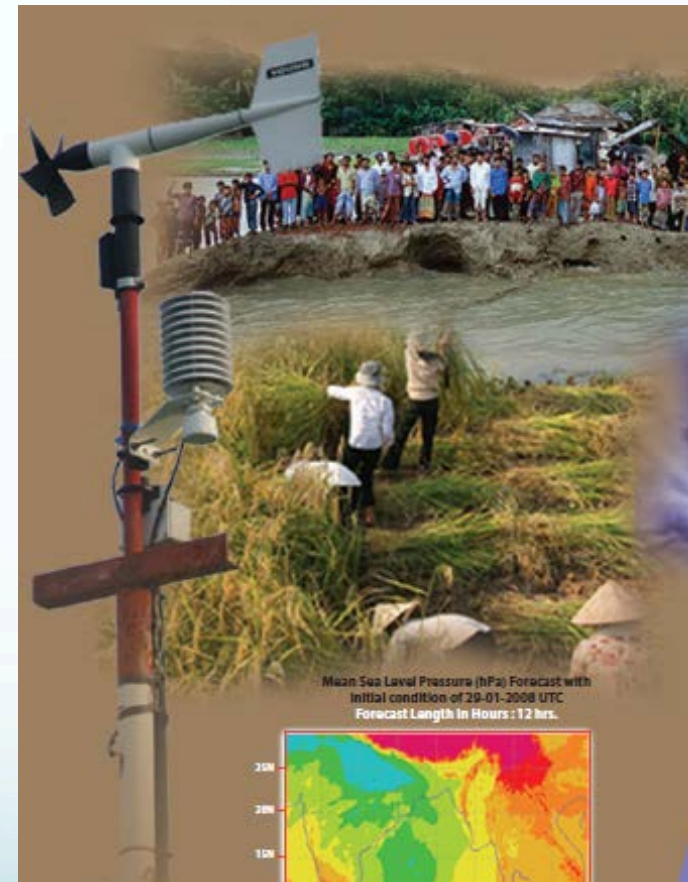
to focus specifically on collecting, verifying, cataloguing, archiving, transferring and sharing both positive and negative DRR-related lessons identified during previous DRR-related interventions.

- **These lessons can then serve as the bases for more efficient and effective future DRR and development interventions**



2. Incentives For DRR Learning for Capacity Building (and Pilot Projects)

- Improve the sustainability of DRR project outcomes by creating incentives (economic, financial and regulatory) for retaining past capacity building achievements of individuals and institutions.
- Transitions from pilot projects to longer-term DRR programs should from the beginning consider past successes and failures.



(Climate Change Adaptation): Fund

“Orange”

- DRR and CCA communities are called to meaningfully blend their overlapping DRR-related activities in mutually supportive ways for longer-term sustainability.
- The phrase *Fund Orange* is meant to metaphorically encompass this call: if DRR activities are “red” and CCA activities are “yellow,” then mutually supportive funding would target the blend in their overlap—it would fund the “orange.” Demands on DRR and CCA funding are likely to increase with future increases in global climate uncertainties. The window of opportunity for DRR and CCA to act alone as primary colors is closing.

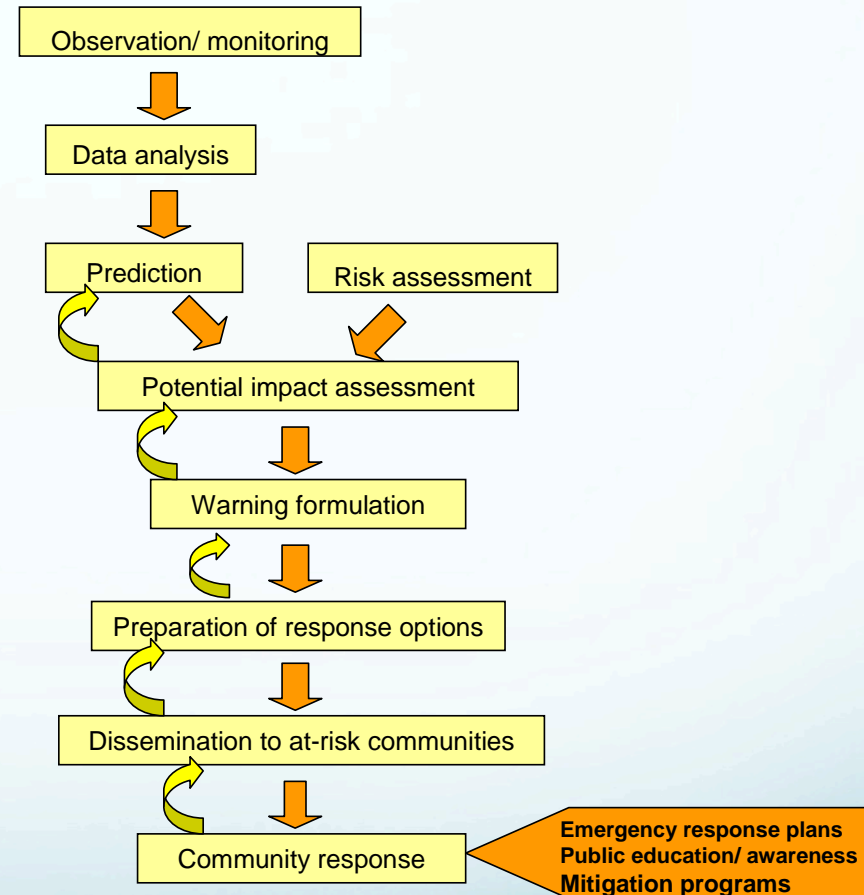
4. Role for the Next Generation (Youth & Young Professionals)

- Support the active involvement of youth and young professionals as critical partners, acknowledging their key role in the DRR lessons learning process and as society's next generation of decision makers.



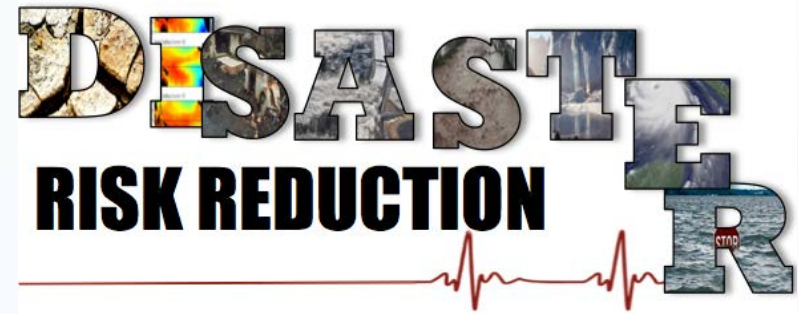
5. Hydromet Warning Systems

- Early Warning Systems (EWSs) developers and operators are called to pay more attention to the systems' weaker links and to seek and listen to feedback on what works and what does not from the concerned groups and communities further down the end-to-end warning chain.
- Listening to feedback adds value to EWS use even if only by identifying the limitations of the current science.



6. Governments, Banks, and Donors need to Improve Coordination

- To enhance the use and value of limited resources, improved coordination among governments, donors and banks is a must!
- DRR financing institutions are called to match their interventions with specific end-users' absorptive capacity so as to foster people-centered development that highlights resilience and reduces vulnerability while building capacity at the community level.
- Doing so will reduce the risk of unwittingly supporting initiatives that operate at cross-purposes or provide unwanted or non-useful technological assistance (or both).



The spirit of DRR declarations:

Yokohama Declaration (1994)

Hyogo Framework (2005) – HFA1

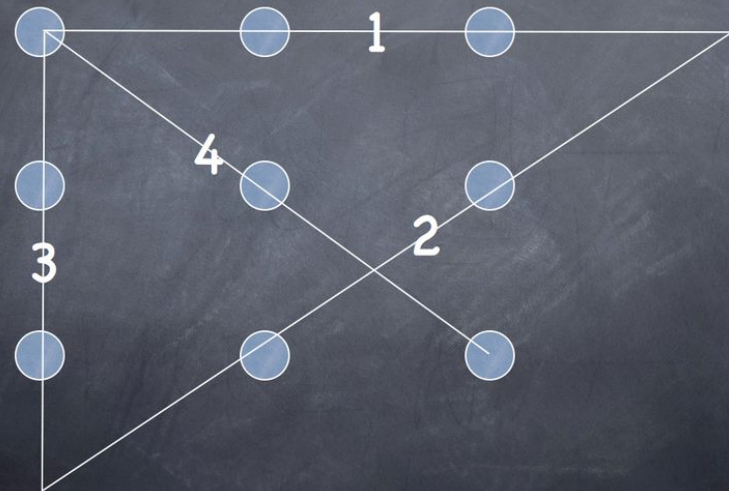
Sendai Statement (2015) - SFDRR

Same Same but Different?



Is “Out-of-the-box” thinking needed?

Directions: Connect all nine dots with four straight lines, without removing your pen from the paper.



Four Priorities for Action

1. Understanding disaster risk
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

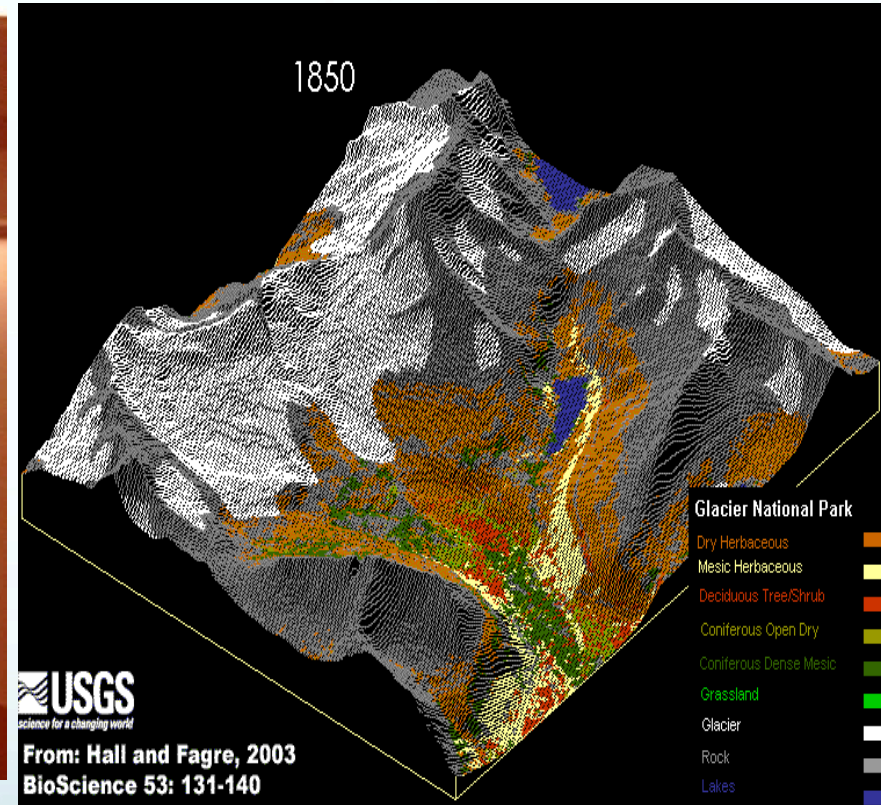
HFA Vs SFDRR

- The HFA and SFDRR documents essentially contain the same keywords:
- Climate change (noted 18 times vs. 15, respectively);
- the acronym DRR (24 vs. 0); risk reduction (97 vs. 91);
- knowledge (20 vs. 23); collaboration (5 vs. 9);
- prevention (9 vs. 12); partnership (20 vs. 13).
- The biggest change was for “disaster risk (115 vs. 220) and resilience (22 vs. 33).
- An apparent expanded use of technology (5 vs. 19) and new mandatory commitments. An increased reliance only on new technologies alone—in the absence of new thinking—will not necessarily get us closer to the “perfect” or improve on the “good enough.”

1. Making Invisible Boundaries Visible: H2O [Highlands to Oceans Initiative]



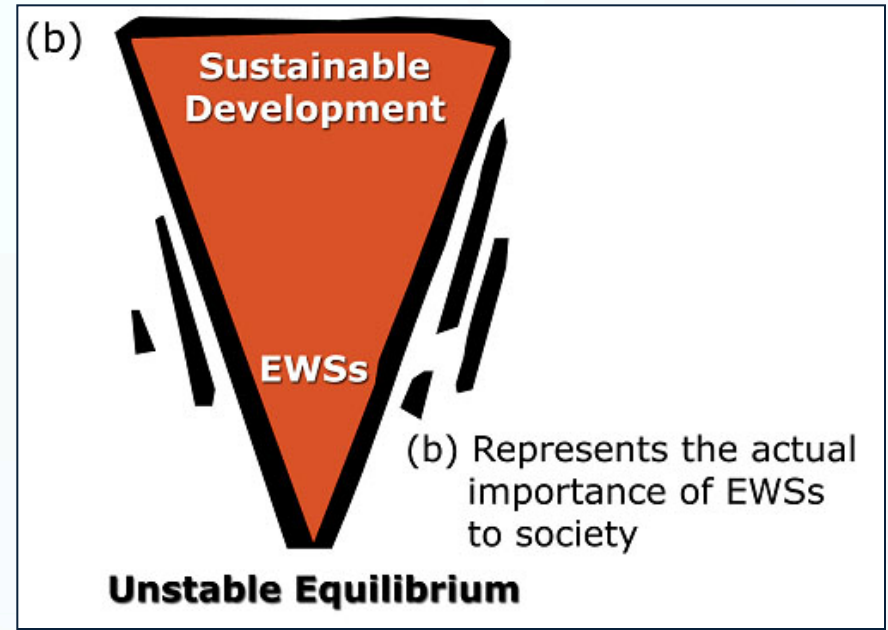
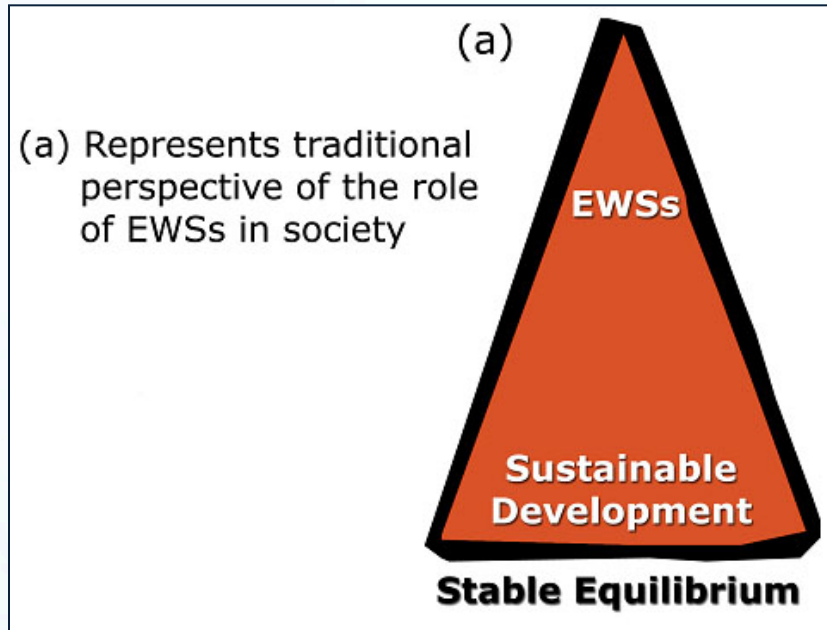
Drawing by Alejandra Acosta-Reyes, Northridge, Colorado



www.nrm-sc.usgs.gov/files/norock/research/glacier_animation.gif

“Ridge-to-Reef”

2. EWSs are more important than some governments might realize



How early is early? How late is still early?

Who is warned; governments and/or communities?

What is the System: End2End or End2End2End?

Question: Should there be a Late Warning System (LWS)?

4. Ecosystems good & services for human well being

- “Some scientists have advocated a stricter definition of ecosystem services as only the components of nature that are directly enjoyed, consumed, or used in order to maintain or enhance human well-being.”

<http://uknea.unep-wcmc.org/>

Yet, societies need ecosystems more than ecosystems need societies.

It must also be:

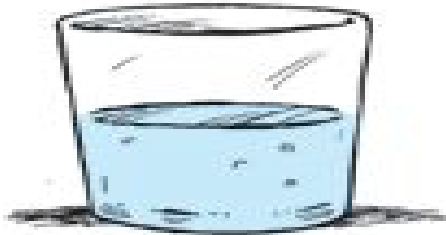
Human goods & services for ecosystems well being

The Sound
of ONE hand
Clapping



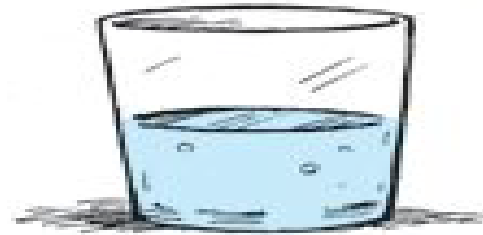
5. DMUU vs. DMUF

Glass $\frac{1}{2}$ full



OPTIMISTIC

Glass $\frac{1}{2}$ empty



PESSIMISTIC



Scientific view of glass:
 $\frac{2}{3}$ rd full, $\frac{1}{3}$ still missing.
why not full?

Glass is $\frac{2}{3}$ full



Decision maker's view:
 $\frac{2}{3}$ full. Must decide now.
Rely on "foreseeability."