From Assessing Risk to Decision Making the role of

Instruments, Incentives, and Institutions



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Who are the decision makers?

Politicians

- Policy Makers
 - Traditional Leaders

NOTE

People in Vulnerable Areas



Donors

Risk assessment needs to "talk the walk" of decision makers...

The Role of the 3 « i' s »

Promoting the Right Instruments

Addressing Incentives



Setting up the Right Institutions

Promoting Appropriate Instruments

Useful instruments for decision makers:

- Simple climate forecasts (particularly seasonal forecasts)
- Simple screening tools
- Panels of highly respected experts (e.g. Zambia)
- Economic analyses
- **Risk Maps**
- Financing should consistently reward early preventive action...

Examples: Participatory Risk Mapping

 Allow users to jointly visualize present risk and agree on future options

• BUT

 Plans need to be complied with and funded...



Examples: Economic Analyses

- Pacific Islands: 2000 Pacific Economic Report estimated costs of 2050 climate change at 2-4% of Fiji 's and 17-34% of Kiribati 's GDP
- Mozambique: Economic analysis formed the basis of a major national program (>US\$600 million)

Cities, Seas, and Storms Managing Change in Pacific Island Economies





But using the right instruments is not sufficient to ensure the right risk behavior...

Addressing Incentives



- Uncertainty leads to inertia
- **People tend to under-estimate risk**
- There are few rewards for early action...
- Donors face the same (dis)incentives to be proactive in face of uncertainty

Addressing Incentives – Some Examples

- Look below the iceberg often, incentives are hidden (e.g. the need for personal promotions, salary top-ups, per diems)
- Use peer pressure compare with other countries/districts
- **Raise awareness**
- Use Command and control (e.g. mandatory screening)
- Demonstrate use visible win-wins
- Address personal (dis)incentives directly



Setting up the Right Institutions

- Many adaptation and DRM programs have been undermined by weak institutions...
- And overlapping mandates between Ministries of Environment and Civil Defense/Home Affairs, wasting scarce local capacity...



Even in small island countries like Kiribati (pop. 100,000) institutional "turf battles" remain an issue...

Some early lessons...

- Climate risk management requires strong central coordination
- Emerging evidence argues for placing responsibility at a high level institution, close to economic planning
- Implementation should fall to the respective sectoral Ministries
- Adaptation and disaster risk management should preferably be handled by the same institution
- Invest in a wide group of early to mid-career champions



QUESTIONS?





