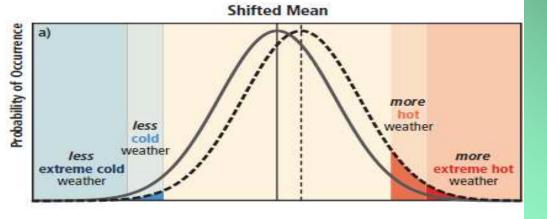
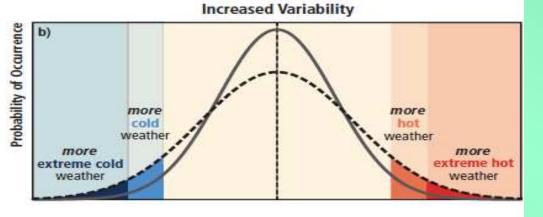
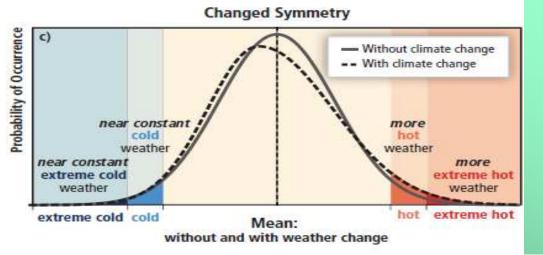
# The IPCC Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation





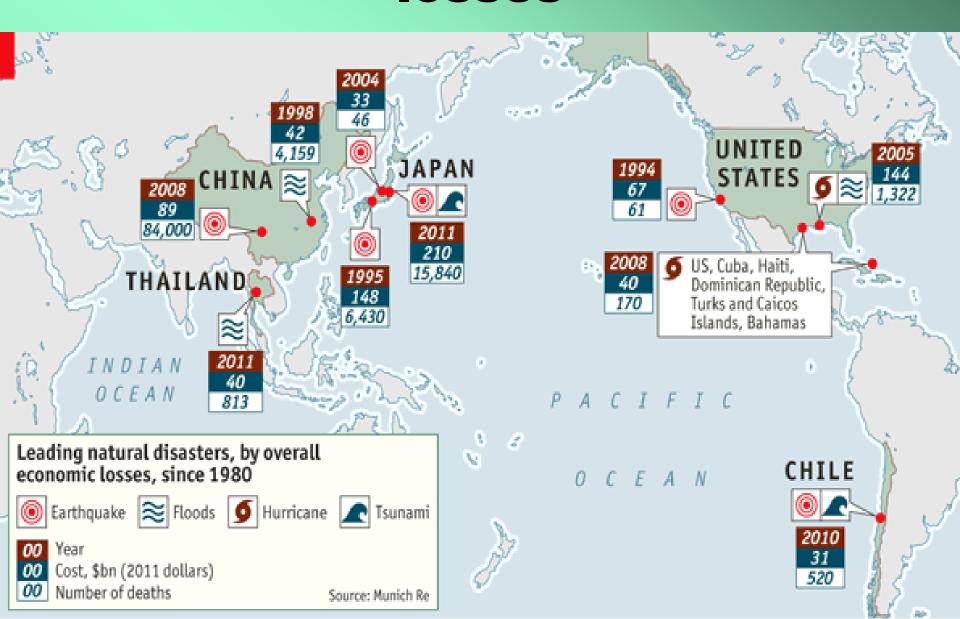




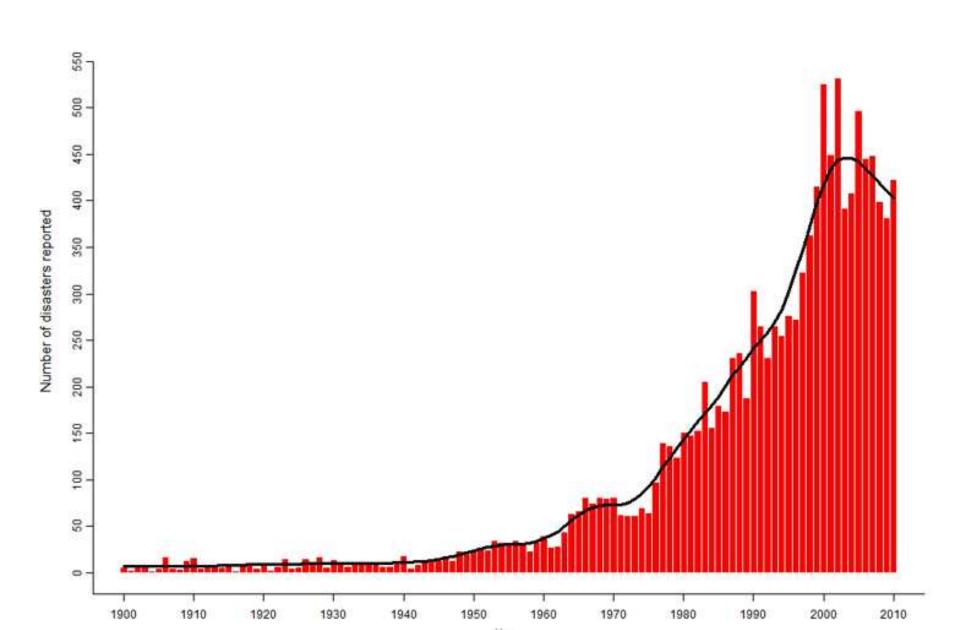
# What has changed?

IPCC-SREX, 2012

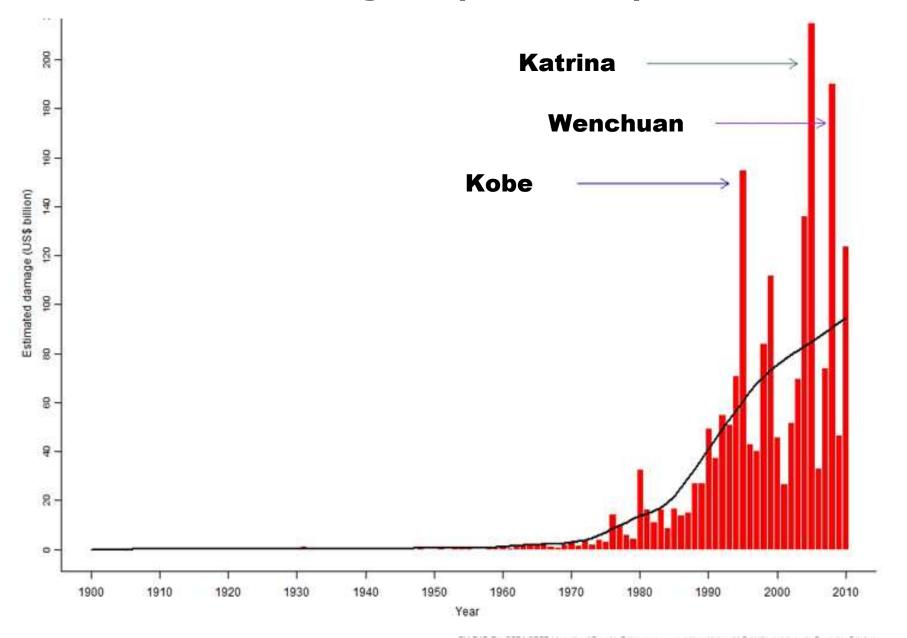
## Major disasters and economic losses



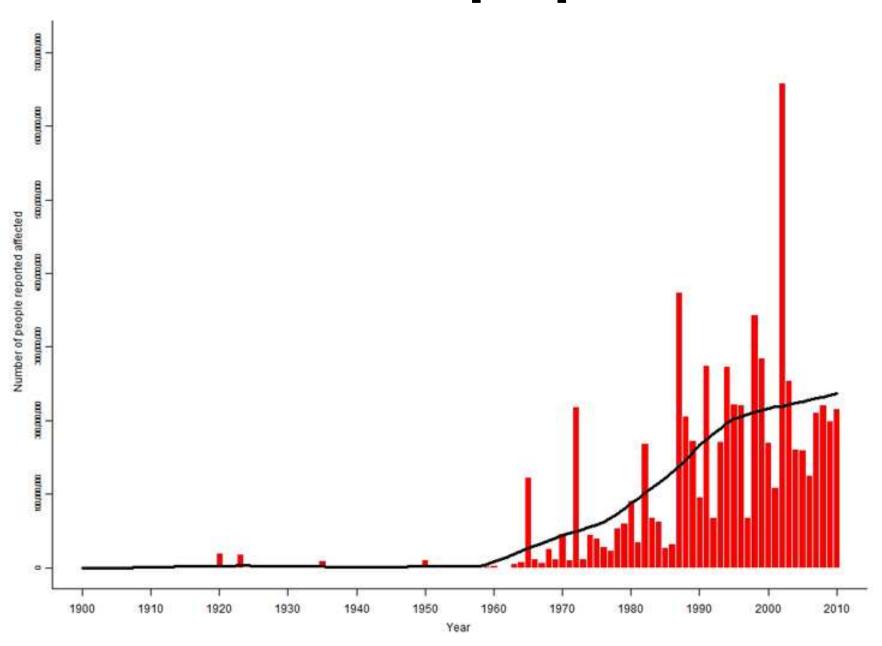
#### Natural disasters reported: 1990-2010



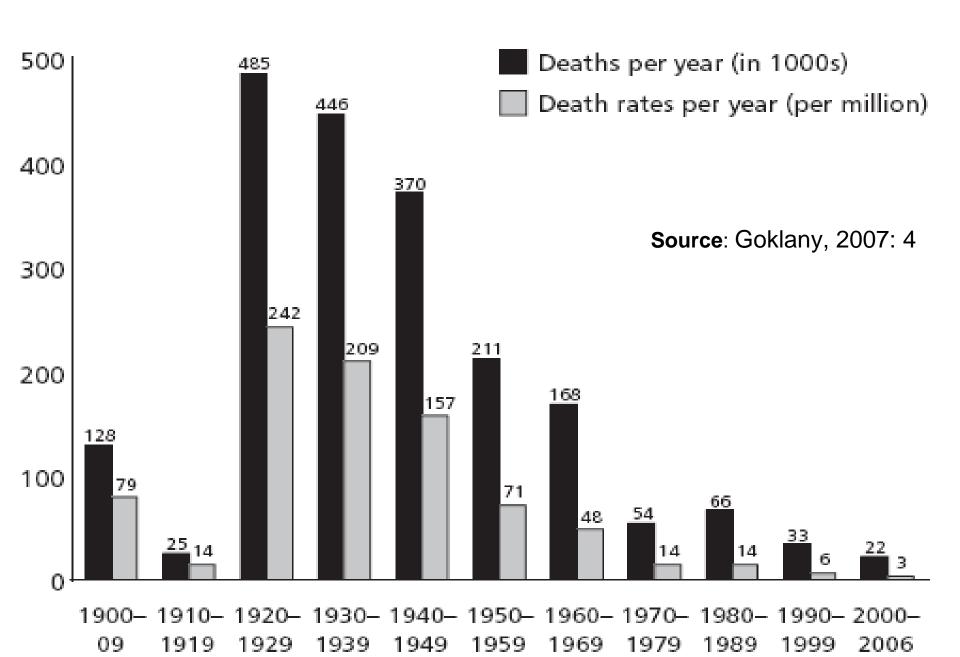
#### Estimated damages (bn USD): 1990-2010



#### Affected people



#### More disasters, but less death



### **Learning by doing**

- Link up sustainable development with environmental policies
- Preventive behavior reduce in 1:7 economic damages and avoids human losses
- Transfer risks with micro-insurance and promote development with micro-credits, involving women and men
- Closer cooperation between DRR, climate adaptation and development policies optimizes scarce resources
- Developing modern and adapted technology to create resilience
- Multi-hazard risk management approaches allow to reduce complex and compound hazards
- Inequality (social) and geographical vulnerability increases risks and human losses
- Women and girls are highly exposed (68-90% of death); training and empowering reduce their social vulnerability
- Stronger efforts at international level not necessarily lead to substantive and rapid results at local level
- Regional cooperation (within Central America and Mexico) could improve technology and training in DRR

### Some personal comments

- Looking at the policy drafting committee: 11 from USA and Canada
- 10 from Europe
- 3 from Australia
- 3 from Latin America
- 1 from Africa
- 1 from Asia (Japan)

Must be better distributed, due that the risks and disasters are mostly in Asia and Africa and the developing countries are highly geographical and socially vulnerable