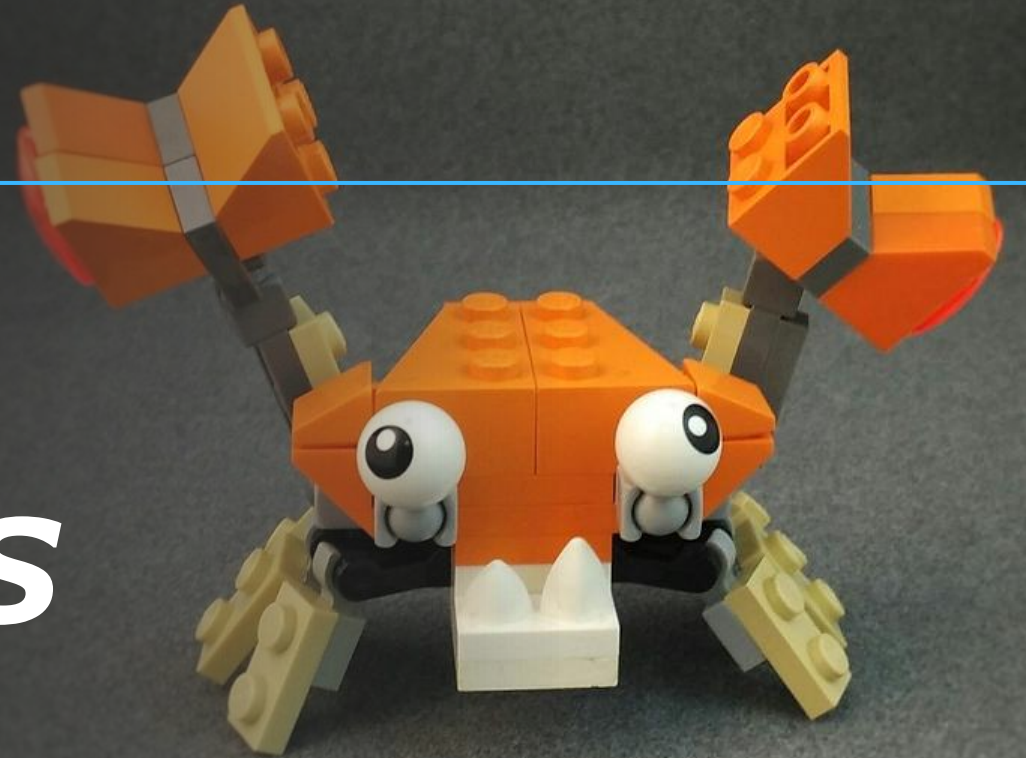


*RAPID RESILIENCE
PRIORITISATION:*

IDENTIFYING HIGH-IMPACT OPPORTUNITIES

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Climate Risk and Resilience Advisor, Climate Council Fellow



PRIORITISATION



RAPID RESILIENCE PRIORITISATION

DEFINE MAIN
GOALS AND
RULES

IDENTIFY
CRITICAL
ASSETS

ASSESS RISK,
SCENARIOS,
FINANCIAL
IMPACT

IDENTIFY RISK
MANAGEMENT
OPPORTUNITIES

PRIORITISE AND
IMPLEMENT

RAPID RESILIENCE PRIORITISATION



RAPID RESILIENCE PRIORITISATION

You can't rapidly prioritise well if you don't know whether a given number is stable enough to act on now or needs more work first.. or what certainty is required...or even what shared goal you are pursuing in the first place.

**DEFINE MAIN
GOALS AND
RULES**

**IDENTIFY
CRITICAL
ASSETS, RANK
ASSETS**

**ASSESS RISK,
SCENARIOS,
FINANCIAL
IMPACT**

**IDENTIFY RISK
MANAGEMENT
OPPORTUNITIES**

**PRIORITISE AND
IMPLEMENT**

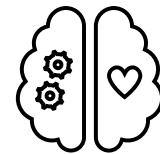
RAPID VS RIGOROUS

The most robust bias in decision making is tendency to look for a choose default/ do nothing course of actions. Default decision to fund existing projects usually wins.

How to get more data in order to make a decision?



Would more data change this decision?

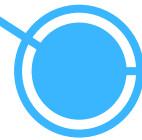


Inertia bias review

RAPID VS RIGOROUS

The failure is in science translation: by the time a scenario reaches a decision, the "if" has usually been stripped out and uncertainty range collapses to produce one number

Do we need more rigour or more reliability?



What rigour is actually required?



Scenarios, Storylines, and Version control

RAPID VS RIGOROUS

Issues arise when goals of subsystems are different from and inconsistent with each other or when the overarching goal is focusing on effort rather than solution

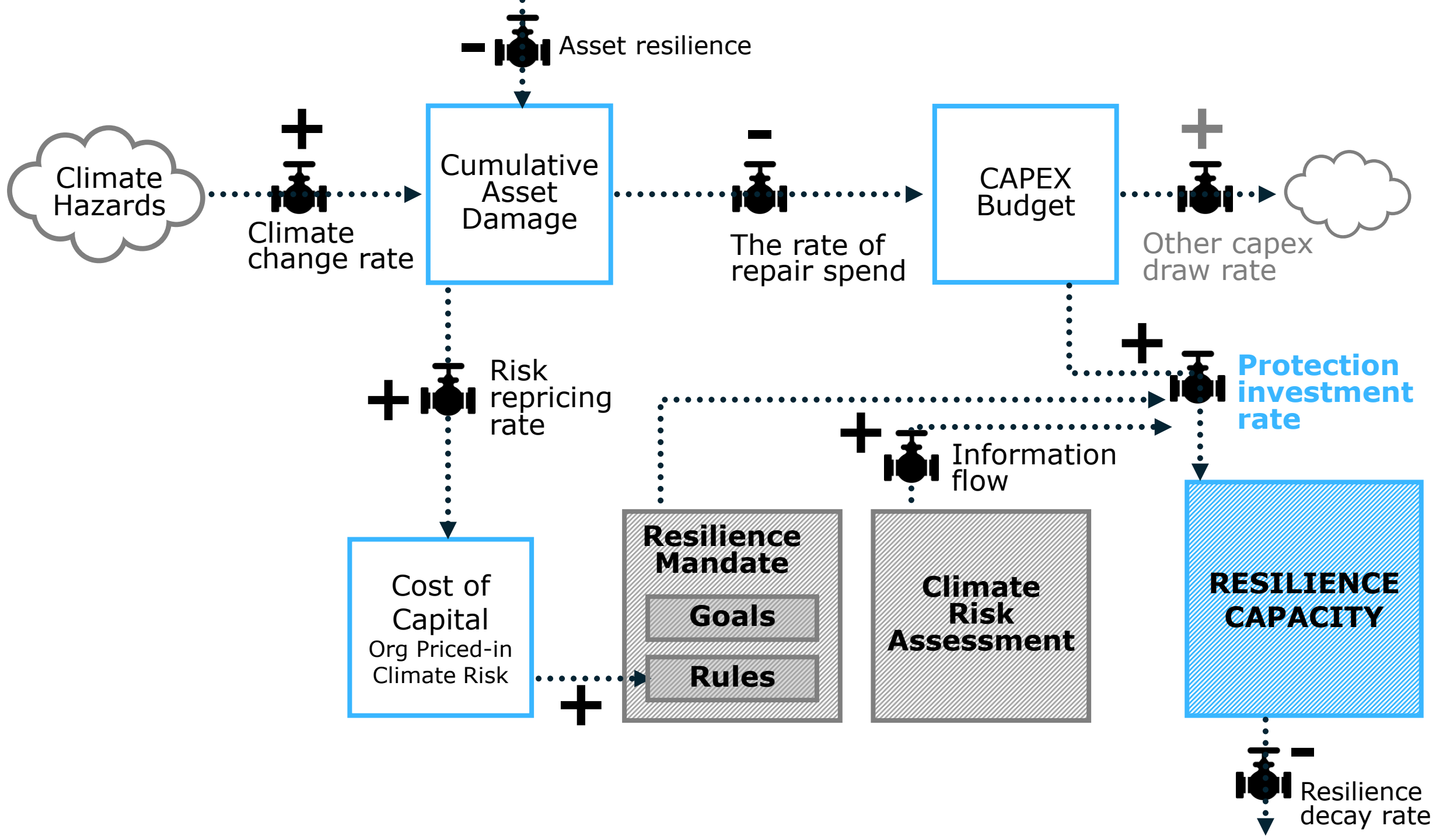
What is the 'right' amount of effort?



What is our end goal?



System-thinking

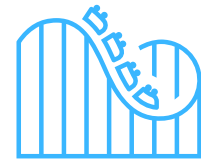


HIGH IMPACT



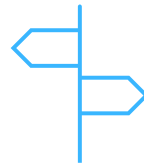
HIGH-IMPACT
ISN'T THE
BIGGEST
NUMBER OR
WORST-CASE
DAMAGE, IT'S
WHERE A
DECISION
CHANGES THE
OUTCOME

HIGH-IMPACT $\neq$ SEVERITY



LEVERAGE
POINT

Places in the system where a small change could lead to a large shift in system behavior



HIGH
LEVERAGE

Changing the information flows a system runs on

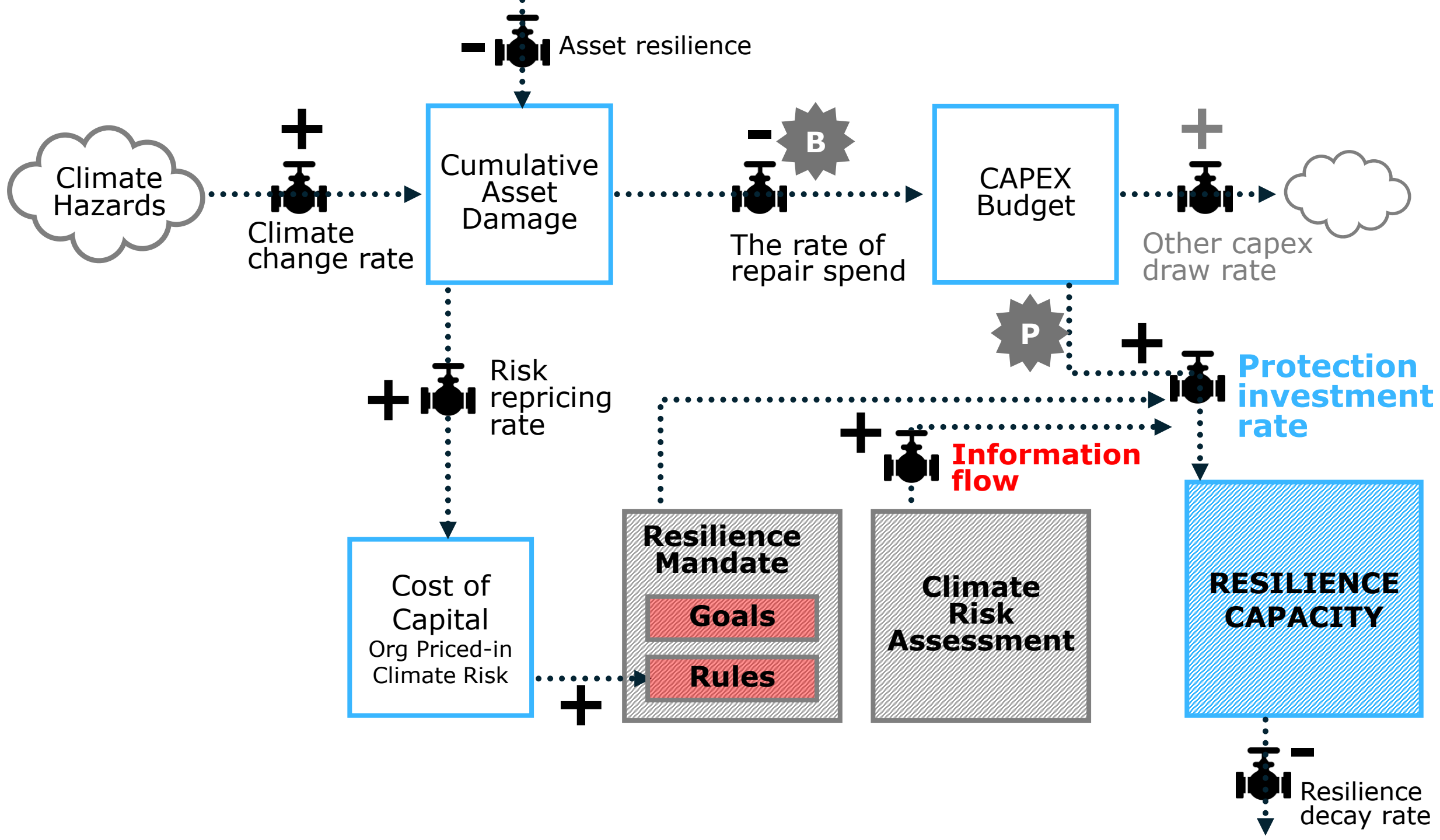


LOW
LEVERAGE

Adjusting parameters, buffers, numbers within an existing structure

OPPORTUNITY LEVERAGE

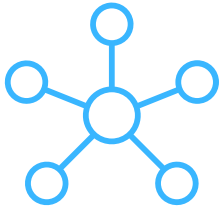
HIGH	G oals of the system	Redefine performance to include resilience, not just margin
	R ules of the system	Lender/insurer covenants tied to resilience spend
	I nformation flows	Climate risk assessment reaches the capex decision, not just the compliance report
LOW	F eedback loop strength	How hard the response swings for a given size of signal
	B uffers & delays	Spare capacity held ready for immediate deployment after a disruption
	P arameters	Tighter capex sign-off thresholds



OPTIONS ASSESSMENT

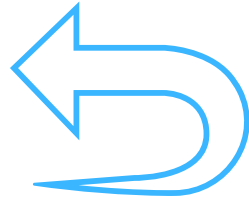


ASSESSING FOR HIGH-IMPACT



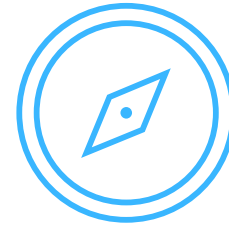
Leverage

Does acting here
change the outcome?



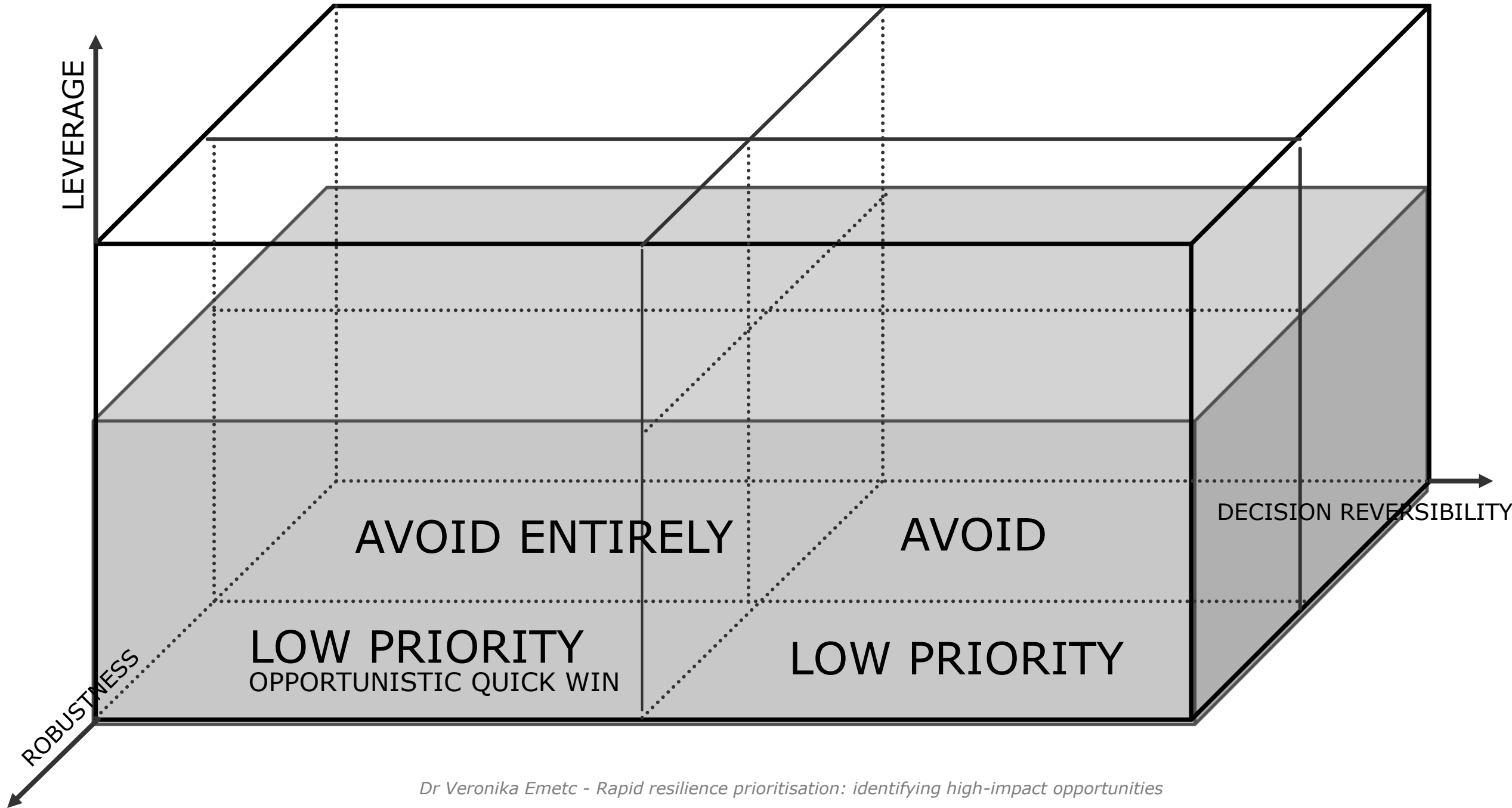
Reversibility

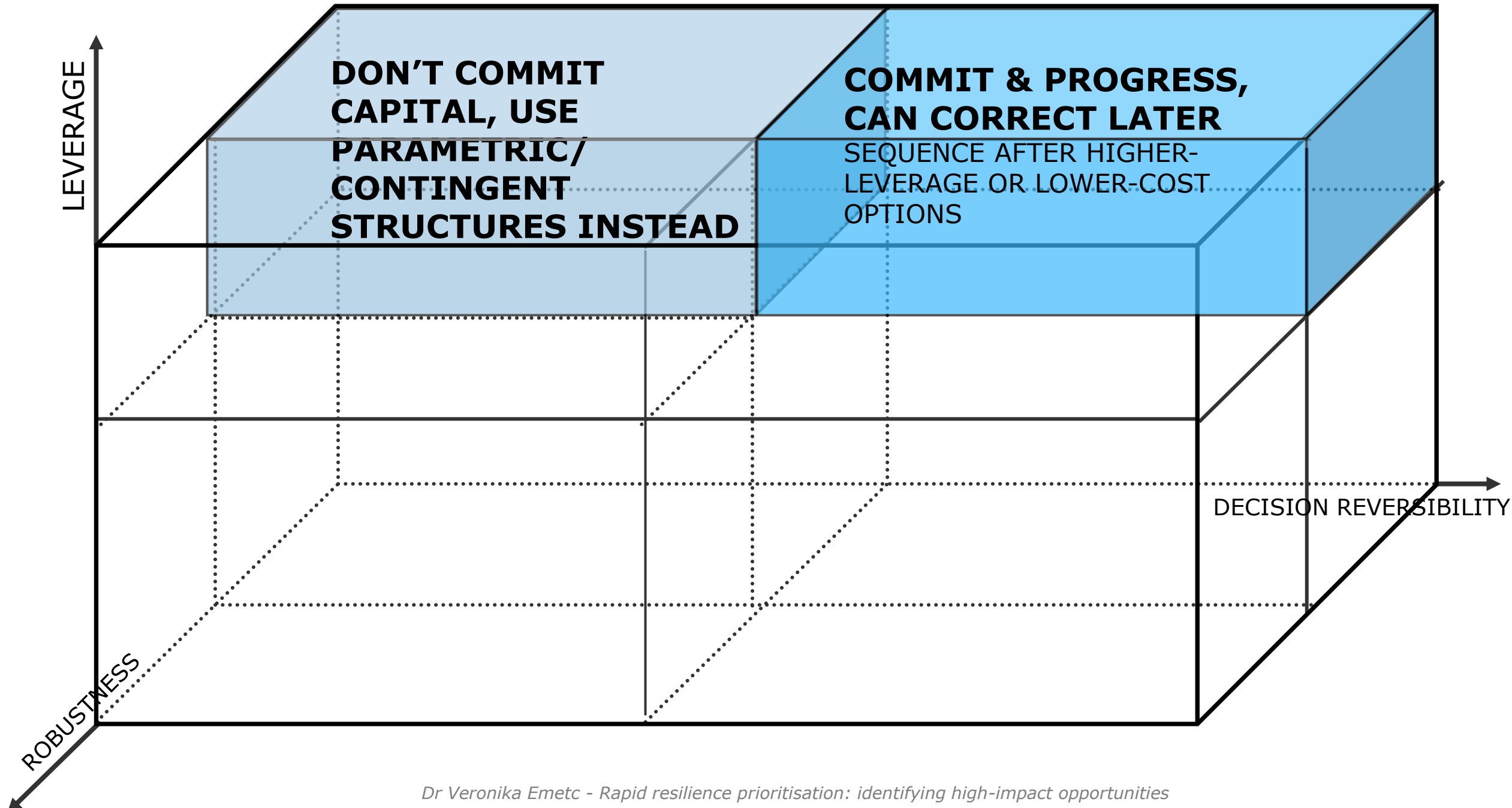
How much does it cost
to be wrong, and can
you undo it?

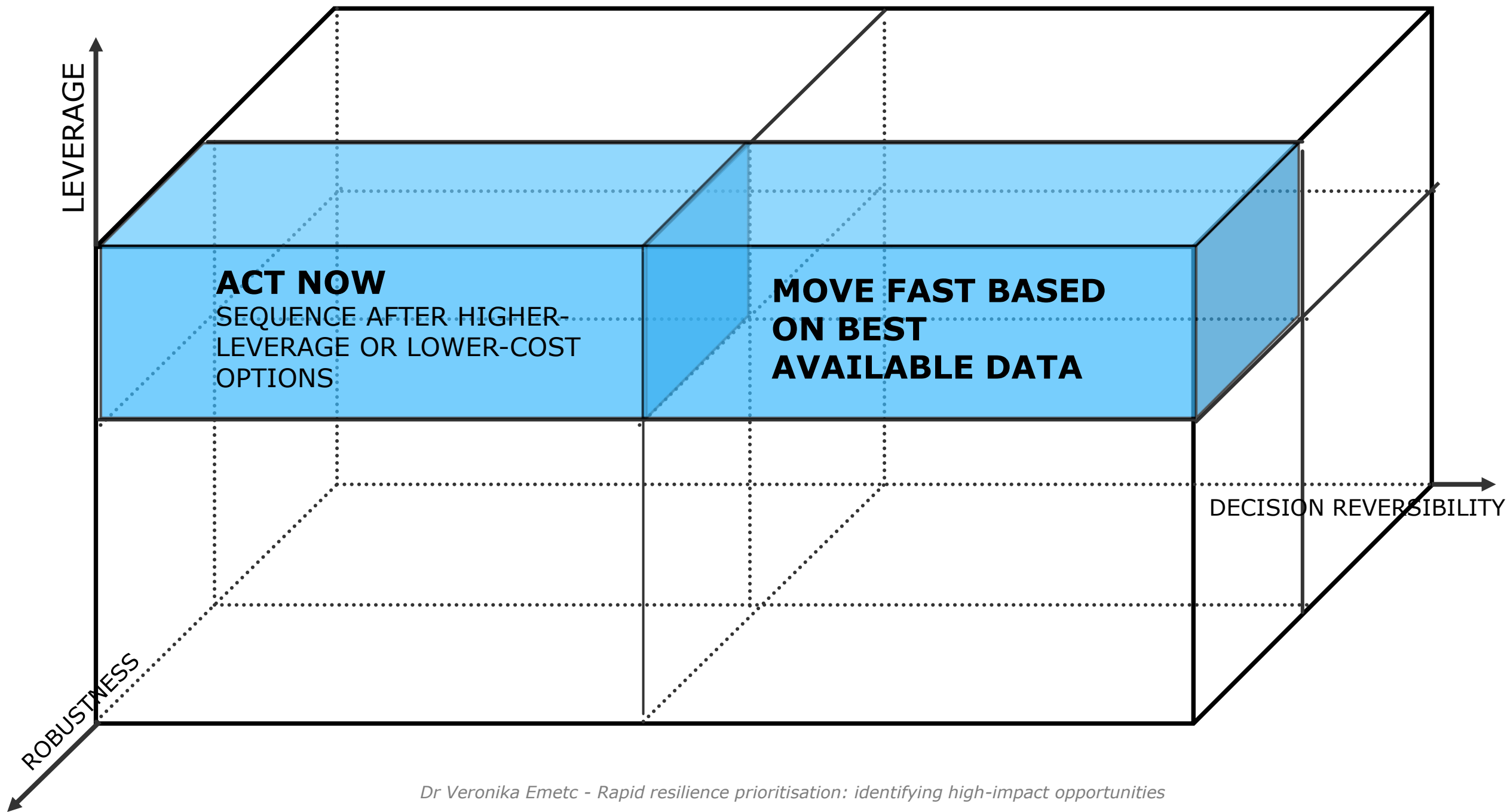


Robustness

Does the decision hold
up across plausible
storylines, or only one
specific one?







QUESTIONS

