DISASTER RISK REDUCTION CONFERENCE. STARFLOOD WORKSHOP, Warsaw 15 Oct. 2015



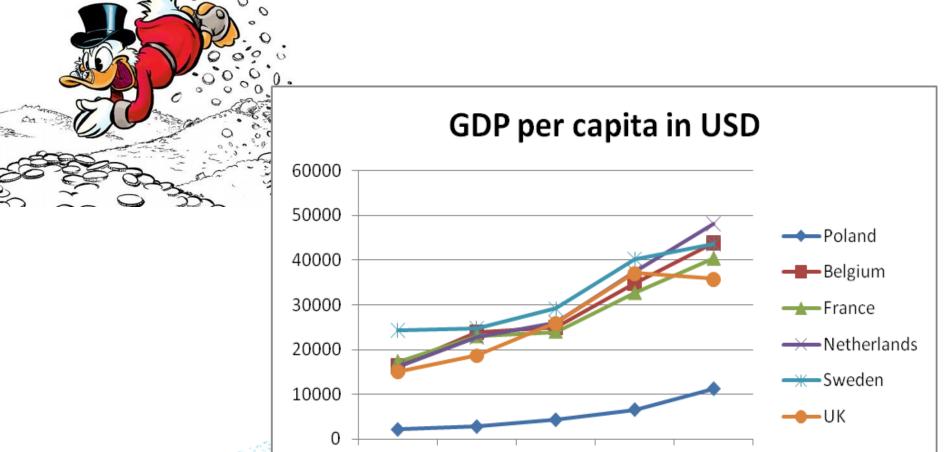
Content



- General characteristics of six countries
- Flood Risk Management Strategies
- Flood Risk Governance Arrangements
- Shock events
- Concluding remarks

Poland vs other countries (in terms of welfare)



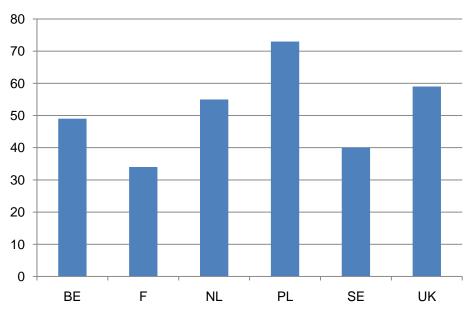


Social importance of floods Flood risk perception



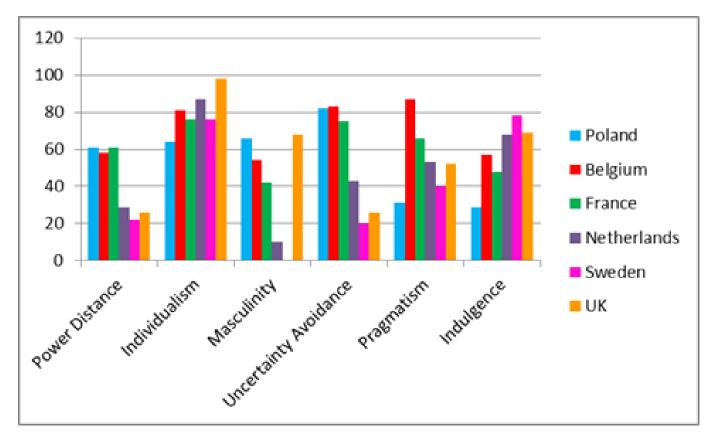






Values variation: Poland vs five countries (Hofstede)





Flood Risk Management Strategies Poland vs five countries

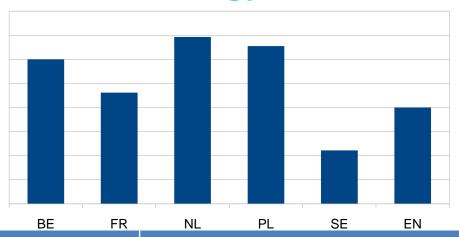


Importance of strategies within countries



Importance of DEFENCE strategy in all countries =







Financial resources		Legislation	
BE, NL, PL	Infrastructural programmes are financed mainly from the national level (top-down), except Sweden (bottom-up)	Official legal acts enhance importance of defence strategy	FR, NL, PL
FR, NL, PL	Path dependency mechanisms	New legal acts benenficiary	FR, NL
EN, FR	Multilevel funding mechanisms between national and local level of governance	Changes in legislation undermine its consistency	PL
EN	Most sophisticated funding mechanisms		

Importance of PREPARATION strategy in all countries



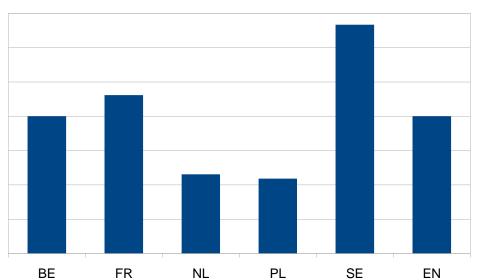




- Most important in Swedish FRM
- Shift in responsibilities from national to local level of emergency management – EN, FR, PL

Importance of RECOVERY strategy in all countries

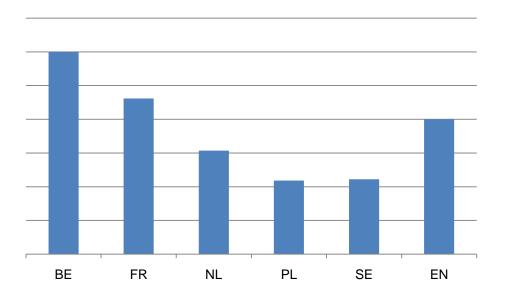






	Pro	Contra	
SE	Confidence of individuals	More State = less efficiency and equity	NL
BE, EN, FR, SE	Bundled insurance policies	dominant role of the market is contested	FR, SE
NL, PL	Optional	dependency of insurance system	FR

Importance of PREVENTION strategy in all countries



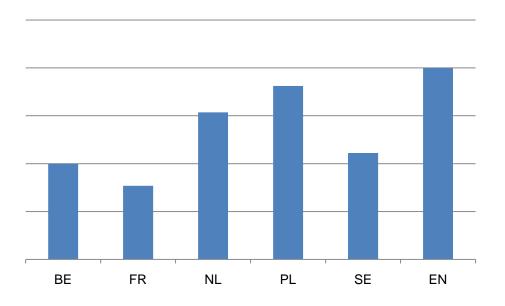


STAR

- Coordination Belgium and France vs the Netherlands and Poland
- Dedicated schemes are provided, except Poland
- Institutional linkages between strategies, except Poland
- France: linkages with recovery

Importance of MITIGATION strategy in all countries

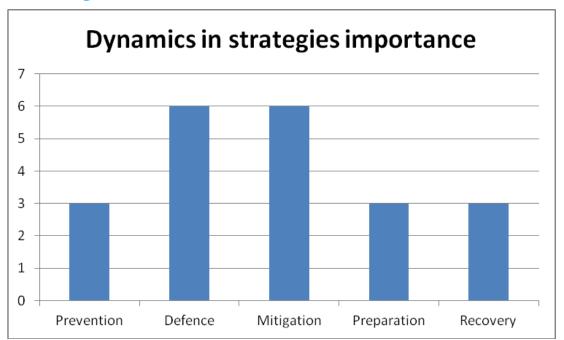




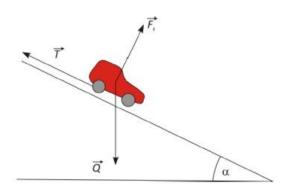


- Tradition in England
- Discoursive presence
- Comprehensive legislation in Sweden

Dynamics of FRMS



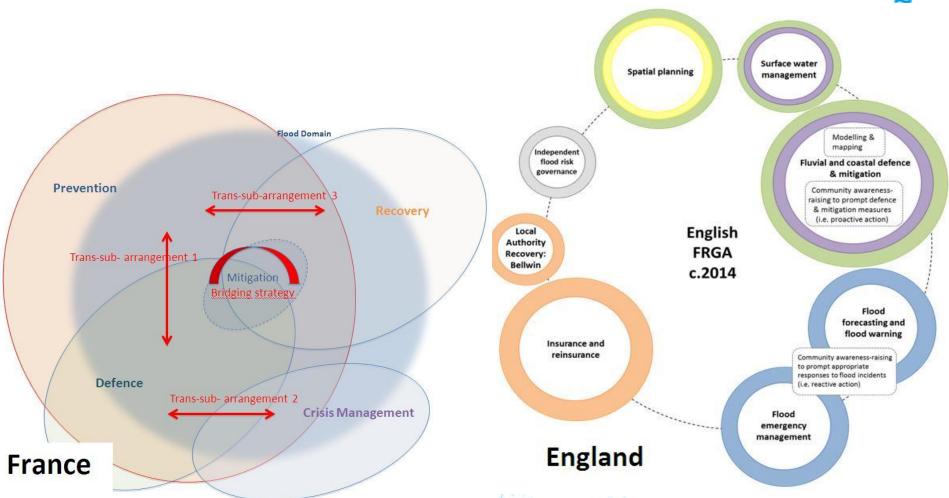




Dynamics	Country
Largest dynamics in strategies	BE
Low dynamics	EN, FR, PL, SE
Schemes reaffirm previously dominant strategies (e.g. Multilayered safety)	NL
Spatial planning (prevention) is gaining attention (not importance!)	NL, PL

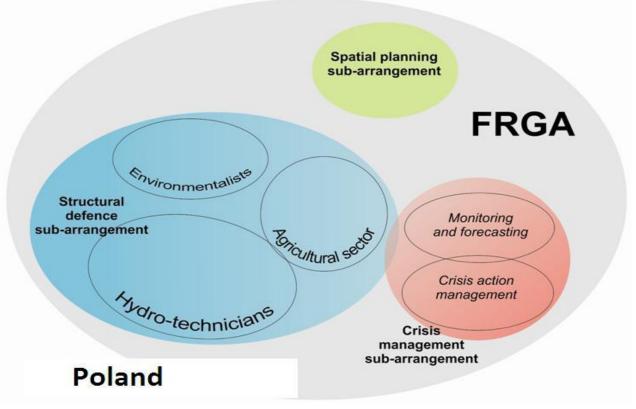
Flood Risk Governance Arrangements (1)





Flood Risk Governance Arrangements (2) - Poland

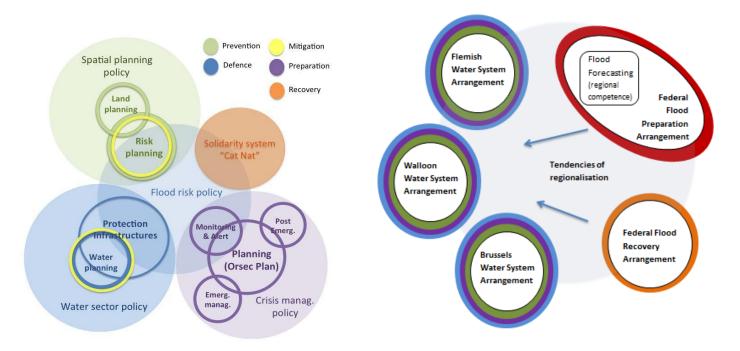




- defence approach challenged by prevention + nature conservation.
- organised sectorally, with little integration of administrative bodies, competition for resources, weak steering power of ministries
- short term, investment driven orientation, focused on budget maximisation

Flood Risk Governance Arrangements (3)





- Number of sub-arrangements vary between 3 (BE, PL) and 8 (EN)
- In all countries defence sub-arrangement is most important

Differences in Flood Risk Governance Arrangements



Belgium:

five governance arrangements (3x water system management, flood preparation and recovery);

• Sweden:

flood policies scattered over many domains, incl. energy policies (hydropower dams);

Poland:

defence and preparation arrangements; sectoral organisation of FRM;

France:

4 arrangements (prevention; defence; recovery and crisis management), fragmented;

The Netherlands:

highly institutionalised water system management, relatively separate from spatial planning and preparation arrangement;

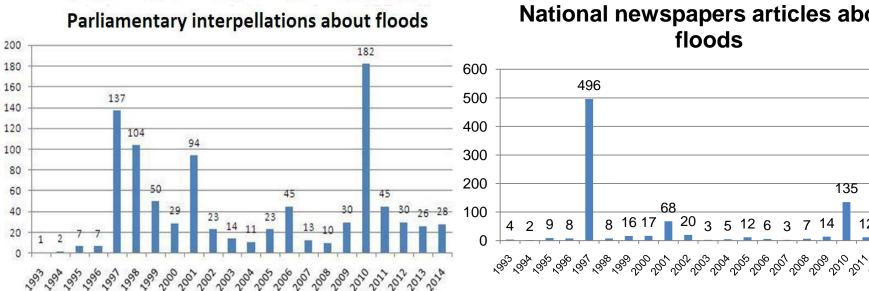
England:

encompassing but highly fragmented FRGA.

Shock events - Poland



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National newspapers articles about

- Brought water and flood management to the agenda
- Increased amount of money (correlated with 'flood years')
- Crisis management established

Shock events – Floods and other... (1)



Country	Flood year	Change in dimension
Belgium	1998, 2002	Rules: New legislation (Decree on Integrated Water Policy, 2003)
		Actors: Spatial planning included
		Resources: Inclusion of bioengineering expertise
		Discourses: Room for the River
France	1987- 1994, 2010	Rules: New legislation Barnier Act 1995(flood risk prevention created)
		Actors: State gained importance, land planning included in FRM
		Resources: New resources in recovery (insurance)
		Discourses: Affirmation of spatial planning as a strategy – Room for the River
	1993/1995, 1998	Rules: legal institutionalisation of safety standards + spatial planning (Room for the River)
The		Actors: Spatial planners included in FRM
Netherlands		Resources: Ecosystem-based gained importance
		Discourses: Integrated water management - Room for the River
Poland	1997, 2010	Rules: Two defence (2001, 2010) + one crisis management act (2007)
		Actors: State Fire Brigades, municipalities
		Resources: New resources in defence + crisis management
		Discourses: Defence measures, then room for the river
		Rules: Surface water management increased significancy (Flood and Water Management Act, 2010)
England	2007, 2013/2014	Actors: Additional consultees included
		Resources: No discernible shift in resources
The state of the s	The state of the s	Discourses: Surface water, localised responsibilites

Shock events – Floods and other... (2)



Country	Flood year	Change in dimension
Belgium		Rules: New legislation (Decree on Integrated Water Policy, 2003)
	1998,	Actors: Spatial planning included
	2002	Resources: Inclusion of bioengineering expertise
		Discourses: Room for the River
	1987- 1994, ²⁰¹⁰	Rules: New legislation Barnier Act 1995(flood risk prevention created)
F		Actors: State gained importance, land planning included in FRM
France		Resources: New resources in recovery (insurance)
		Discourses: Affirmation of spatial planning as a strategy – Room for the River
	1993/1995, 1998	Rules: Safety standards legally institutionalised + spatial planning (Room for the River)
The		Actors: Spatial planners included in FRM
Netherlands		Resources: Ecosystem-based gained importance
		Discourses: Integrated water management - Room for the River
		Rules: Two defence acts (2001, 2010) and one crisis management act (2007)
	1997,	Actors: State Fire Brigades, municipalities
Poland	2010	Resources: New resources in defence + crisis management
		Discourses: Defence measures, then room for the river
		Rules: Surface water management increased significancy (Flood and Water Management Act, 2010)
England	2007,	Actors: Additional consultees included
	2013/2014	Resources: No discernible shift in resources
Later Comment	The same	Discourses: Surface water, localised responsibilites

Some good practices



Sweden:

Public access to official documents

Poland:

Crisis management system; Transboundary management (Case study Słubice); joint venture project of NGO and drainage managers in Domaszków-Tarchalice (Case study Wrocław)

France:

Local flood action plans (PAPI); Cat-Nat as double sided measure (good recovery measure but bad prevention approach)

The Netherlands:

Research and learning; legally established safety norms; specialised regional and national water authorities; Delta Programme (long-term planning)

England:

Built-in flexibility and adaptability of the English system

To what extent do we witness a diversification of Flood Risk Management Strategies?



- Limited in terms of actual application of a diversified set of strategies (but some broadening observed e.g. Room for the River in The Netherlands, more natural flood management & 3Ps in Belgium);
- More pronounced in terms of shifts in discourses (differs per country, e.g. strong prevention discourse in France).

