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Hannelore Mees (University of Antwerp)

STARE FLOOD

# Flood risk management in a changing environment



- Increase of (future) flood risks due to climate change and urbanisation
- Acknowledgement of water managers 'they cannot deal with it alone'
- → Include new actors in FRM:
  from other government departments but also citizens!

## How can citizens become involved in FRM?



 Co-decision-making: participation in decisionmaking of FRM projects and policies





## How can citizens become involved in FRM?



- Co-decision-making: participation in decisionmaking of FRM projects and policies
- Co-delivery: participation in the implementation of FRM actions









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### Co-production of FRM:

- Co-decision-making: participation in decisionmaking of FRM projects and policies
- Co-delivery: participation in the implementation of FRM projects
- Co-management: participate in the entire cycle of FRM (decision-making and implementation)







Co-governance in discourse and

practice

Comparison of 5 EU countries:

**England** 

Flanders (Belgium)

France

Netherlands

Poland

 Part of STAR-FLOOD project (<u>www.starflood.eu</u>)

 Focus on co-delivery and co-management



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### **Co-delivery in FRM policy**



- England: Making Space for Water strategy 2004: 'empower public to take suitable actions'
- **France**: Act on Civil Security 2004: 'citizens are responsible for their own safety'
- Flanders: emerging discourse to share responsibility but not yet institutionalised
- Netherlands: 'encourage individual action on top of intensive collective protection'
- Poland: exclusive reliance on collective protection

### **Co-delivery in practice**



#### Flood mitigation

mitigate the likelihood and/or magnitude of flooding through property-level measures



Prepare for a flood event in an organisational way; ensure supply of food, electricity, ..., evacuation plans









# Flood mitigation: property-level protection



- England: widely applied, National Pilot Funding Scheme
- France: subsidized in some cases by Barnier Fund
  - + local programmes
- Netherlands: limited to some specific show cases
- Flanders: government developing knowledge on the subject
- Poland: very limited

# Flood preparation: emergency management



- England: Community Flood Action Groups, flood wardens
- France: Flood Leader programme, volunteering in fire brigade
- Netherlands: dike patrol but marginal phenomenon, volunteering in fire brigade
- Poland: flood leaders in Wroclaw, volunteering in fire brigade
- Flanders: some local examples of flood leaders, volunteering in fire brigade

### **Findings**



- England forerunner both in mitigation and preparation
- In most cases top-down initiated by authorities
- In flood preparation some examples of co-management (fire brigades, flood action groups)







#### Substantive rationale

- increase resilience of FRM
- main rationale in Netherlands: not instead of governmental actions but in addition

#### **Economic rationale**

- increase efficiency of FRM
- consequence of discourse of 'economic sustainability', economic crisis 2008

# Governmental rationales for co-delivery (2)



#### **Normative rationale**

- increase legitimacy of FRM
- 'it is not the taxpayer who should pay for the safety of people who choose to live in flood prone area'



### **Need for further research**



- What are implications of co-governance in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, social equity, etc.?
- How can co-governance be stimulated in a flood risk management environment, which has no tradition in it?

























