

REGIONAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

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Towards integrated and community-based disaster risk management: A participatory APPROACH for floods preparedness

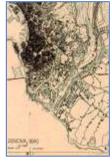
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INTRODUCTION: FLOOD DISASTERS









In Europe flood events over the period 1980–2017 have resulted in

- over 4300 fatalities
- direct economic losses of more than EUR 170 billion (based on 2017 values).
- these losses are almost one-third of the damage caused by all natural hazards

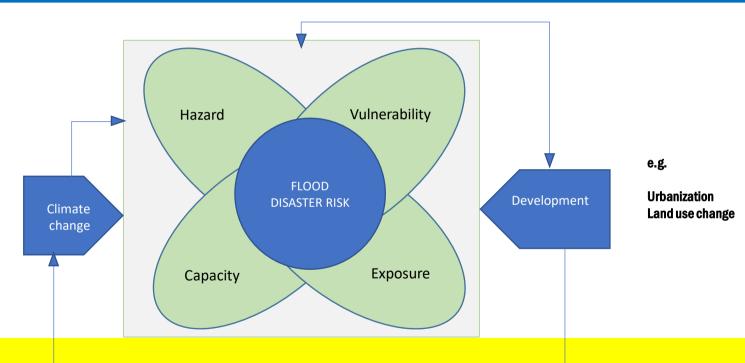
(EEA, 2019)





INTRODUCTION: CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ON FLOOD RISK

- Increase in the occurrence and frequency of oncein-a-century river floods in most regions of Europe, with the exception of parts of northern Europe, southern Spain and Turkey.
- Pluvial floods and flash floods are likely to become more frequent throughout Europe.



(EEA, 2019)

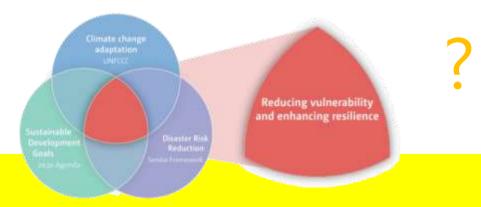




THE ISSUE

It is becoming a high priority to implement transdisciplinary integrated, multisectoral risk assessment and decision-making to improve efficiency, reduce duplication of effort and allow for connected, collective action. (GAR, 2019)

The **engagement and involvement of local communities** can be seen as a key strategy to foster developing a DRR framework able to take into account the future scenarios and to create a community able to cope with future risks



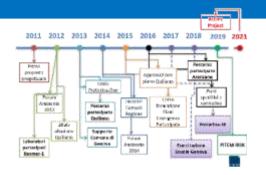




PARTICIPATORY AND INTEGRATED PROCESS FOR FLOODS PREPAREDNESS



Our starting point: the civil protection / preparedness plan at local level



- The plan is at the interface between an event and all the other phases
- The plan describes, evaluates and manages the territory in its bound with the «residual risk» from the other DRM phases
- ➤ Is at the local level where governments and communities can best engage with each other and work together and where the basic environmental management and regulatory governance functions that are essential for effective DRR are concentrated (UN, 2019)





The inter-municipal case study of Valpolcevera (GE) has been implemented in the framework of the project INTERREG-Maritime IT-FR Proterina-3Evolution





VALPOLCEVERA

5 municipalities Inhabitants: 29'000 Surface: 120 km²

Inhabitants in flood prone areas: 6% Schools in flood prone areas: 14/33 Schools shared between Municipalities

Intermunicipal land-use plan







WHO COORDINATED THE PLANNING PROCESS?



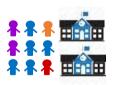




WHO TO INVOLVE PRIORITARILY IN THE PLANNING PROCESS?



MAYORS, TECHNICIANS AND POLITICIANS



RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS SUCH AS SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES

- Technical office
- · School office
- Civil protection office
- External technicians



Creation of an intermunicipal working group responsible for the planning drafting

Schools

- as a strategic building
- as education
- as community





WHO?



MAYORS, TECHNICIANS AND POLITICIANS



1. ACTIVATION

- Common objective
- Definition of the steps of the process
- Sharing experiences



2. TRAINING

- Common language
- Increase and develop knowledge
- Create a working group







WHO



RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS SUCH AS SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES



MAYORS, TECHNICIANS AND POLITICIANS CO-DESIGN WITH STAKEHOLDERS & INTERINSTITUTIONAL TABLE



INFORMATION

Building a common language and a shared base information between associations, schools, citizens and technicians on emergency behaviors and prevention measures



PARTICIPATORY RISK MAPPING

Through a walk guided by technicians and volunteers and a participated workshop, citizens contribute to the participatory risk mapping.

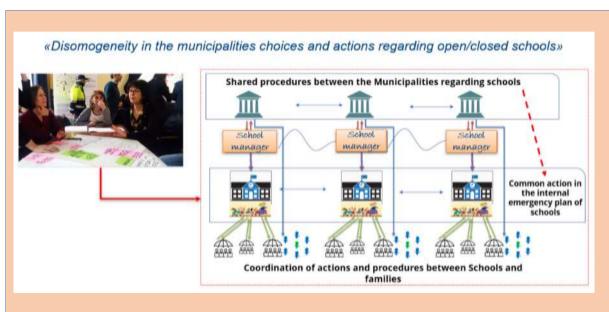


CO-DESIGN SHARED ACTIONS

Focus group to elaborate and co-plan shared recommendations that encourage collective responsibility for civil protection actions







WHAT EMERGED FROM THE CO-DESIGN PHASE with stakeholders?

Need for:

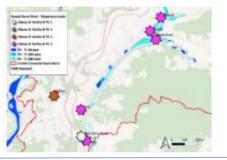
- ✓ Pact schools-families
- ✓ Integration schoolsmunicipalities











Local Exposure, Vulnerability and Capacity mapping of schools, from the working group and schools managers

Risk evaluation mapping of schools from the working group and CIMA



WHAT EMERGED FROM THE CO-DESIGN PHASE with interinstitutional table?

Intermunicipal urban plan informed by the risk mapped into the territory





CASE STUDY - CONCLUSIONS

Starting from the fact that The CP plan is a commitment the community has taken to deal with the residual risk, the **participation in CP plan** can collaborate to include an integrated visions of the risk through

- New Risk scenarios able to include societal and territorial needsreducing vulnerability to hazards and enhancing the local capacity
- More integrated and shared actions between public institutions and citizens –fostering coping capacity
- Strengthened risk governance and better awareness of risk and responsibilities, supporting the interactions between CP plan and other plans and enhancing the collective agency— improving adaptive capacity
- Fostered also prevention measures
- In other word the participation in CP plan contribute to the development of a more prepared society able to withstand future extreme events with a robust institutional capacity



