



Participatory process for Civil Protection planning as a tool for a long perspective in Disaster Risks Reduction

C. Franciosi, M. Giambelli, M. Morando- Fondazione CIMA





Outline

1. **Introduction:** context and critical issue
2. **Methodology** for participatory processes
3. **Case study and results**
4. **Conclusion**





Introduction

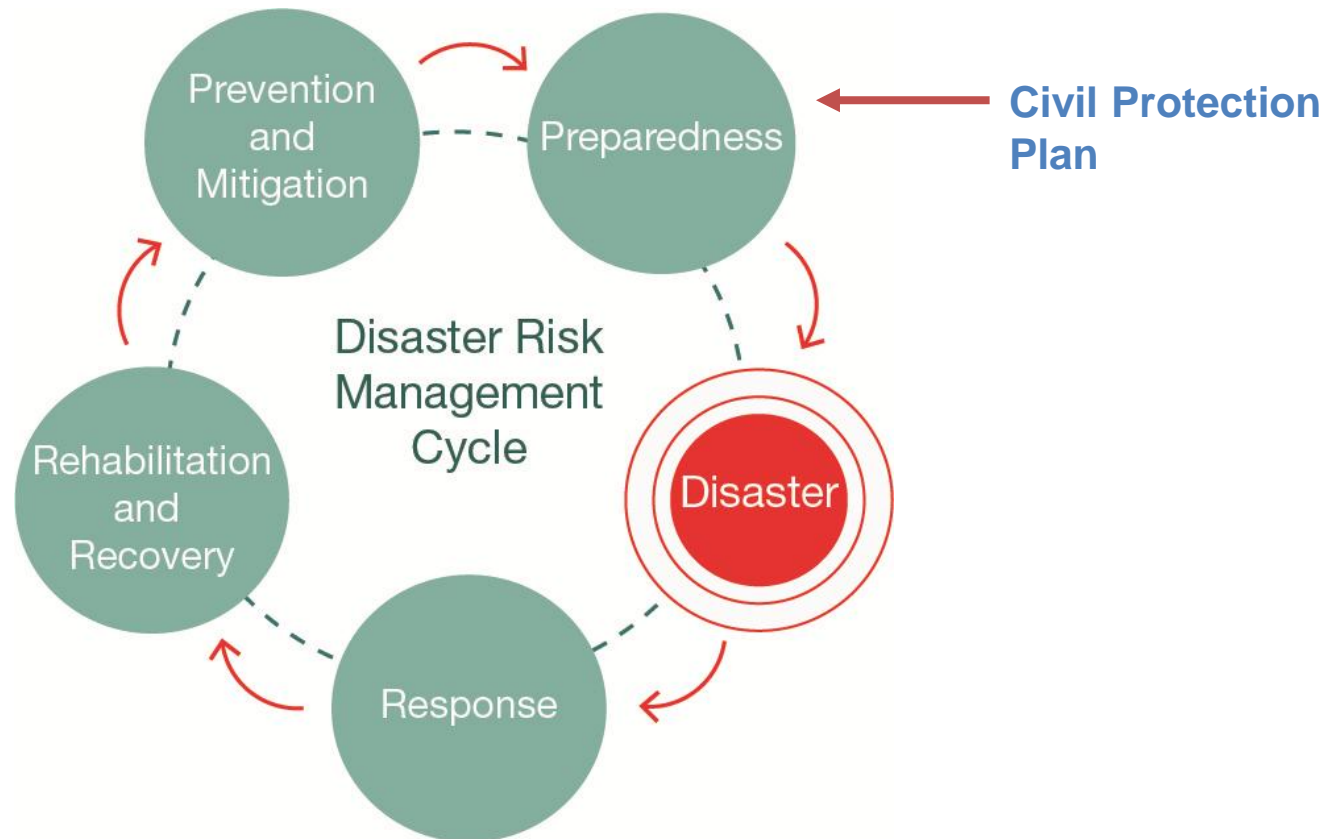
- Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk (exposure, hazard or vulnerability), and managing residual risk, all of which contributes to foster resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development (IPCC, 2014a; UNISDRR, 2017)
- **At global and European levels** it is becoming a high priority to implement a comprehensive, integrated risk approach, able to take account the **climate change as a driver of disaster risk**
- In this context disaster risk reduction refers to measures that seek to reduce the damage caused by present and future natural hazards through prevention efforts and strategies that reduce vulnerability and increase the capacity of communities.
- **The engagement of local communities can be seen as a key strategy to foster synergies and collaboration between these two sectors in a perspective of developing a DRR framework able to take into account the future scenarios and of producing a community able to cope with future risks**





Introduction

DRR and Civil protection planning

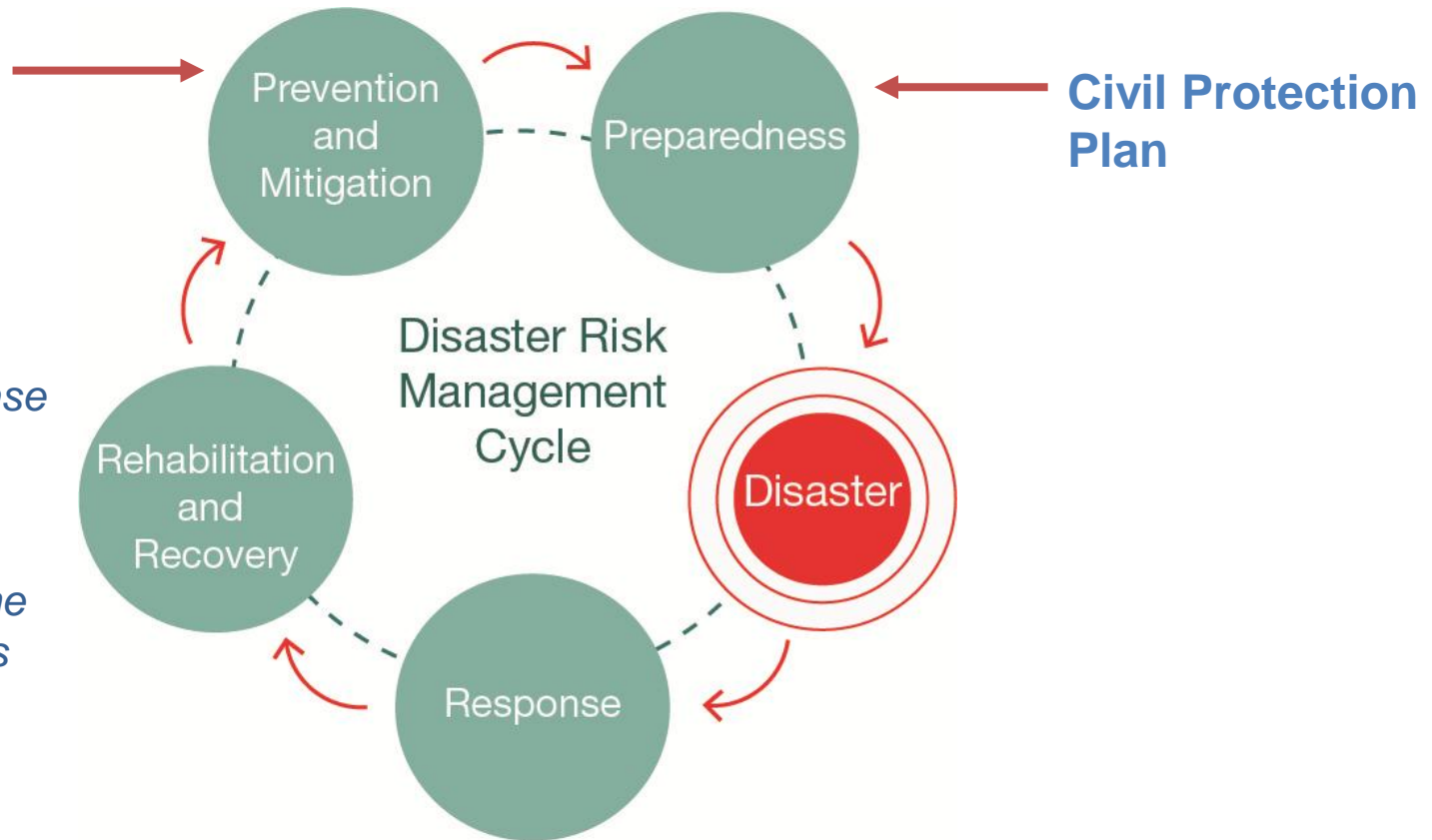




Methodology

DRR and participatory Civil protection planning

**PARTICIPATORY
Civil Protection
Plan**



the Cp planning moves from Preparedness phase to Prevention and mitigation phases, focusing on the efforts to lessen the impact of disasters and emergencies





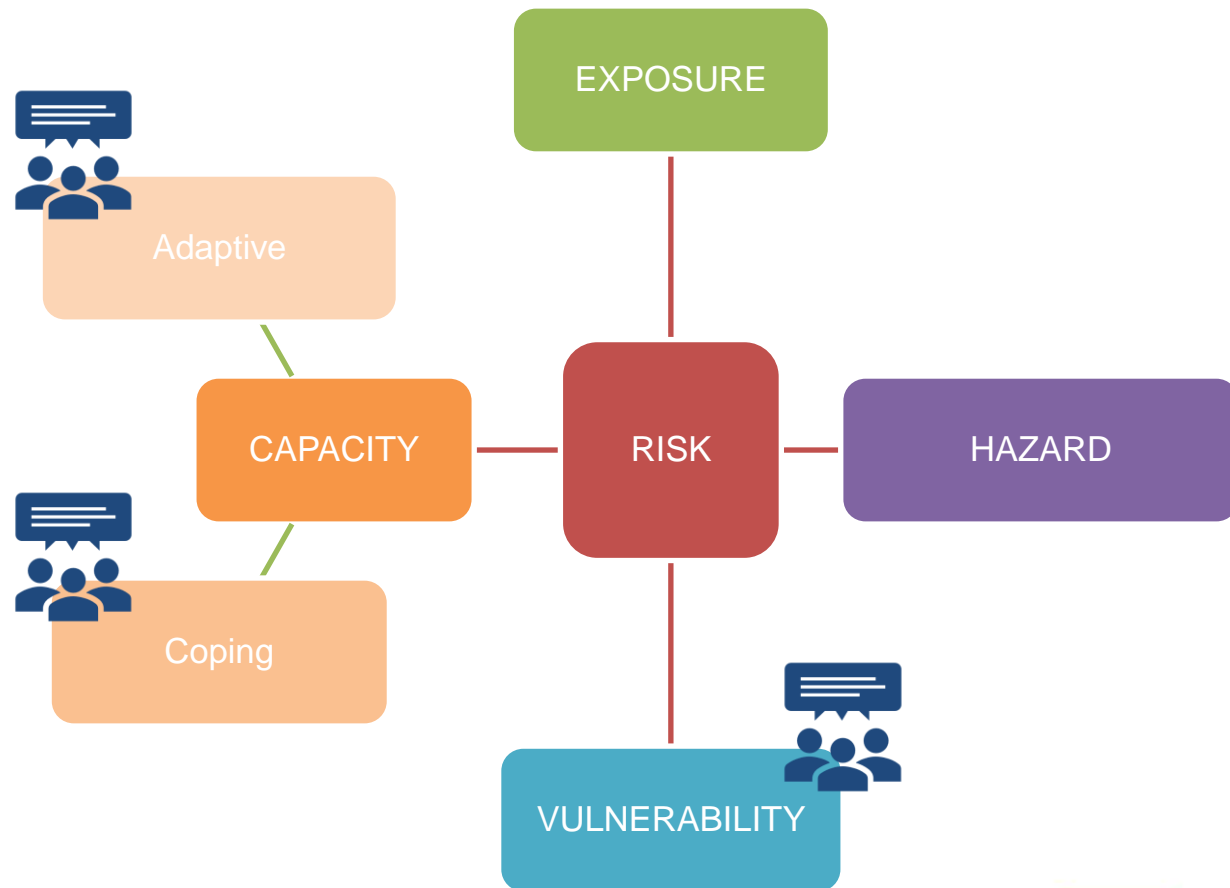
Methodology

Risk Components and participatory processes in CP Planning

Participatory planning of CIVIL PROTECTION provides for the active involvement of the population,

leading to the definition of better flood risk scenarios, also describing /recognizing the socio-economic, territorial and physical context (**Vulnerability**)

ensuring that an organization is better able to **cope** with a series of climate impacts, even if not foreseen (for example through more effective proactive planning) (**coping and adaptive capacity**)





Methodology

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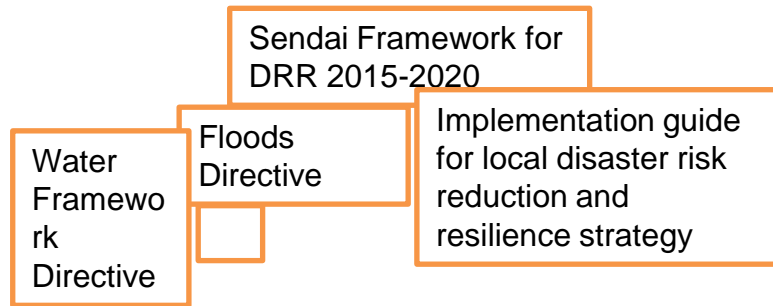
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Methodology for participatory processes

Arnestein ladder of participation and Civil protection Planing



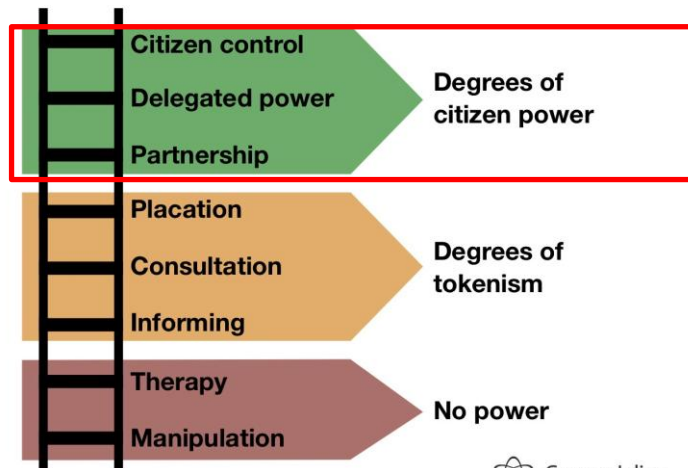
Legislative Decree n.1/2018: «Civil Protection Code»

Art.18
2. The participation of citizens, individual or associated, is ensured in the process of civil protection planning [...]



Art.31
1. The National Service promotes initiatives aimed at **increasing the resilience** of the communities, **encouraging the participation** of citizens, individuals and associates, including through professional training, civil protection planning [...], and the dissemination of knowledge and of civil protection culture.

Arnstein (1969) Ladder of citizen participation



Level of participation for civil protection purpose



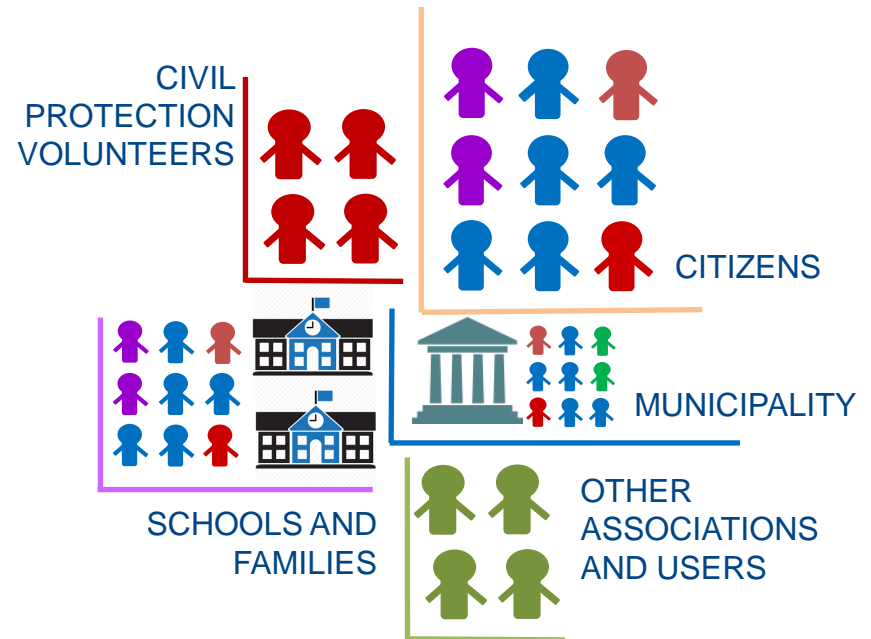


Methodology for participatory processes

THE ACTORS



THE STAKEHOLDERS



Early Warning System and Civil Protection Planning: the value of a participatory approach.
 13th September 2019





Methodology for participatory processes

1



Information

Information / interactive training with the aim of building a common language and a shared base information between associations, schools, citizens and technicians on emergency behavior and prevention measures

2



Participatory risk mapping and walks

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

3



Shared actions

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

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Case study



- The inter-municipal case study of Valpolcevera (GE) has been implemented by CIMA Research Foundation in the framework of the project **INTERREG-Maritime IT-FR Proterina3Evolution**,
- It has focused on the **involvement of citizens and technicians and administrators** in
 - “co-producing” specific early actions and protocols to be implemented during an emergency,
 - translating some outcomes in other territorial planning.

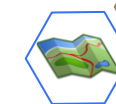


VALPOLCEVERA

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



Actions



Risk scenarios



**Coherence &
Actuality**



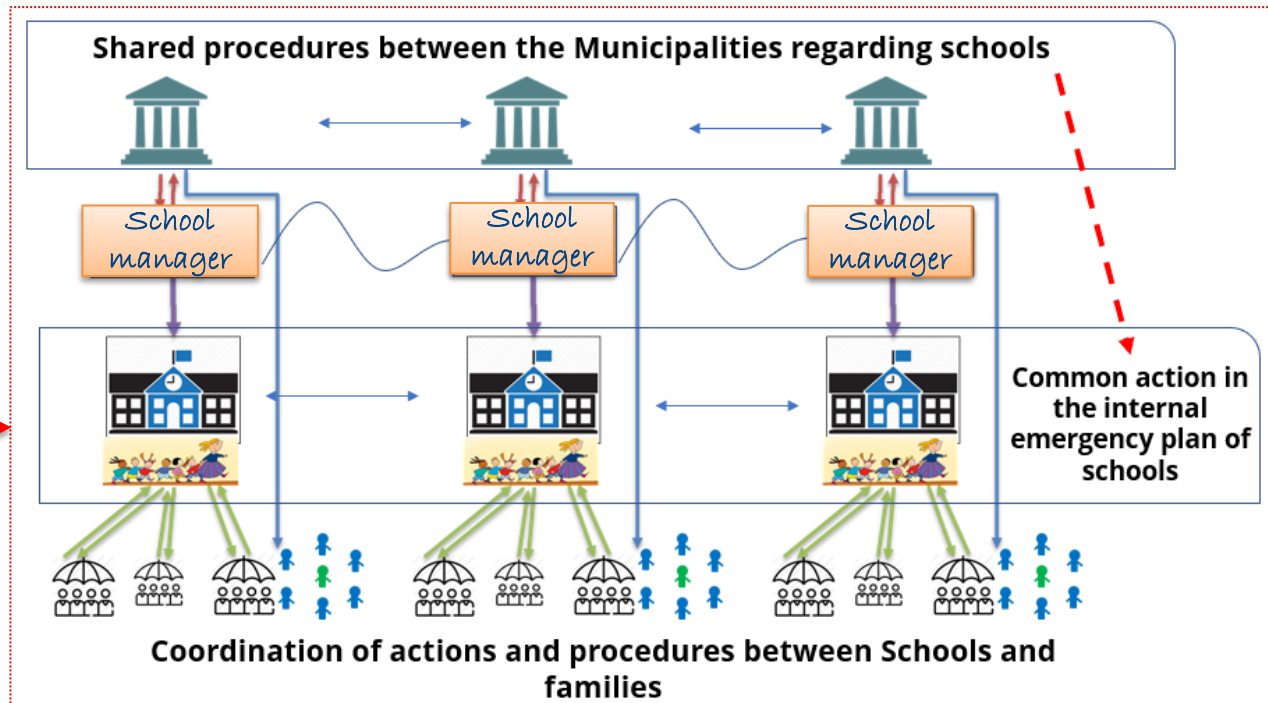


Case study



MAIN PROBLEM FOR DRR

«Disomogeneity in the municipalities choices and actions regarding open/closed schools»



Fostering Coping and Adaptive Capacity





Case study

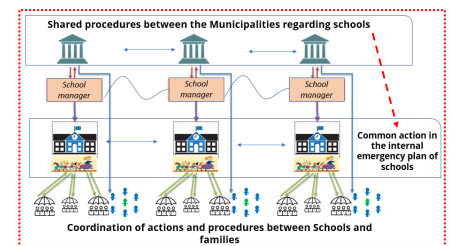


MAIN PROBLEM FOR DRR

«Disomogeneity in the municipalities choices and actions regarding open/closed schools»



<p>RODARI I.C. Serra Riccò – Sant’Olcese Via Fratelli Canepa 1128, frazione Mainetto Serra Riccò</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scuola dell’infanzia • Numero alunni: 100 <p>Punto critico, sotto al piano strada</p> 	<p>RISCHIO R*</p> 
<p>Vulnerabilità</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piani allagabili in cui vengono svolte attività ordinarie • No piani sicuri • Vie di accesso non sicure 	



CP FULL-SCALE EXERCISE

Fostering local vulnerability assessment





Results



- The case study has showed that the participatory process for CP planning
- ensures an improvement in **local risk governance**, developing more accepted and shared solutions of risk management interventions and shared responsibility at all levels.
- In particular it enhances the **adaptive capacity** of collective social systems, developing the ability of the system to act in common purpose in the face of the hydrogeological risk. Moreover In this case it has been developed a specific aspect of the adaptive capacity that is the interplay of social structures (Municipality and Schools), with the **agency** of individuals or sub-groups of the social system of interest (Citizens, scholarship, association)





Conclusion

- 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 a future visions of the risk through
- **New Risk scenarios** able to include societal and territorial needs- reducing vulnerability to hazards and enhancing the local capacity
- **More integrated and shared actions** between public institutions and citizens – fostering coping capacity
- **Better governance and better awareness of CP responsibilities**, supporting the interactions between CP plan and other plans and enhancing the collective agency– improving adaptive capacity
- In other word The participation in CP plan develops a well-prepared society able to withstand future extreme events with a robust institutional capacity





INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

LIFE FRANCA

Trento 21-22 October 2019

FRANCA - Flood Risk ANTicipation and Communication in the Alps

Thank you
Chiara Franciosi
proterina@cimafoundation.org

