ESR-11 RESEARCH UPDATE

Comparing risk governance strategies for different EU countries

Teresa Sprague CHANGES Meeting Les Diablerets, Switzerland 10.04.2014









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Research progress Brief reminder

Connecting what's been done to current process…

Conceptual framework developed

Purpose: understand risk governance theory



Indicators for 'good' risk governance developed

Purpose: necessary for strengthening practices in face of changing environment



EU policy integrated into indicators

Purpose: supports indicators used in case study analysis and cross-analysis...

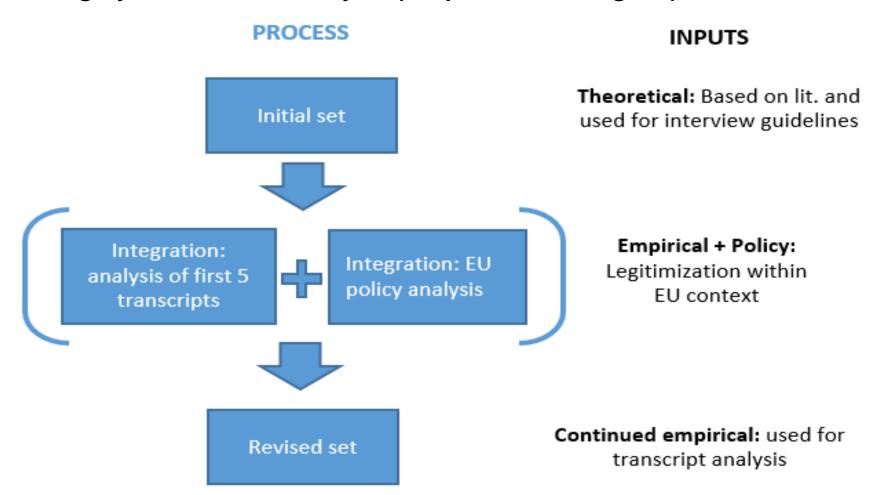


Transcripts analyzed and result chapters written

Purpose: address research hypotheses, RQs, and Obj.s & provide material for dissemination

Analysis progress

Category and indicator analysis (simplified flow diagram)



Analysis progress

Getting from EU policy integration to continued and future work...

Analysis progress

Policy analysis process: using initial set of indicators and indicator categories, coded
 EU policy documents, initial set adjusted into revised set

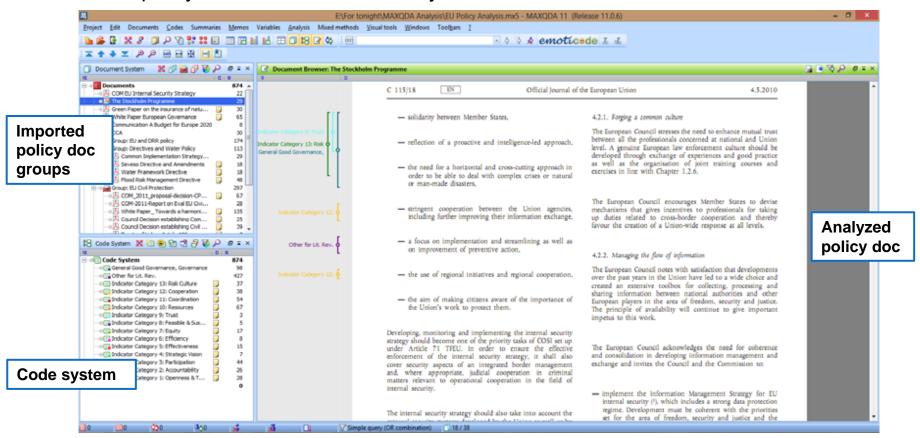


Image: MAXQDA software screenshot of EU policy analysis process

Analysis progress

- Completion of EU policy analysis
 - Coding completed & analyzed
 - 21 EU policy documents analyzed
 - 874 segments coded based on initial indicator set (nearly all segments analyzed)
 - EU policy indicators derived (adjustment of initial set)
 - Output: Analysis process and results provided in category description 'book'
 - created for process transparency...

Analysis progress

List of indicator categories within 'book':

- Openness & Transparency
- Accountability
- Participation
- Strategic Vision
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency

- Equity
- Trust
- Resources
- Coordination
- Cooperation
- Risk Culture

Analysis progress

- Book includes for each of the indicator categories
 - Definition
 - Connections to theoretical framework
 - Sources & connections to EU policy
 - Indicators (based on initial set with policy integrated)
 - Sources & connections to empirical research
 - Relevant questions asked
 - Potential overlaps
 - References

(Visuals next two slides...)

Analysis progress

Example of connections to EU policy for 'accountability' category

Sour	Courses & connections to Ell policy					
Sour	Sources & connections to EU policy:		Coded			
	ment	Segment	segment &	Analysis		
a har	e Paper_ Towards monized EU civil ection	Increase the coherence on r procedures across EU countr the resilience of Emergency whole Protection chain.	ref pt.	Need for clear cohere management procedu referring to emergend across the EU)	ıres. (in	
Policy docs		(Under "Recommendation 4 – Develop a common EU Risk Assessment methodology for		across the Eo,	Analysis	statement
		increased interoperability operational techniques, pr systems", p.14)	rocedures and			
	e Paper European rnance	Already within the existing To start adapting its institutions coherence in its policies so the what it does and what it start (Within "Executive Summ	and establishing more nat it is easier to see nds for	Policies must also be in order to understan authorities do and wh promote. (referring to institutions and polici	d what nat they o EU	
	e Paper European rnance	The White Paper proposes of making process to get more organisations involved in sha policy. It promotes greater o accountability and responsibility involved. (Within "Executive Summ	people and ping and delivering EU penness, lity for all those	Accountability is conn the openness of deve and implementation of (highlights connection category 1 Openness Transparency)	elopment of policy o <mark>n to</mark>	
Gove	e Paper European rnance	Accountability. Roles in the le executive processes need to EU Institutions must explain for what it does in Europe. B for greater clarity and responstates and all those involved implementing EU policy at wi (Within "II. Principles of p.10)	be clearer. Each of the and take responsibility ut there is also a need asibility from Member in developing and natever level. Good Governance",	Legal responsibilities processes) must be c differentiation of resp at different levels mu clear.	lear. The consibilities st be	
	e Paper European rnance	Coherence. Policies and action and easily understood. The in the Union is increasing: the ingrown; enlargement will increasing the challenges such as climate at	eed for coherence in ange of tasks has ease diversity;	Especially in the face complex system (such which is affected by r challenges, including change) both policies	h as that nultiple climate	

Image: Word screenshot from description book of connections to EU policy for accountability category.

Analysis progress

Example of indicators for 'accountability' category

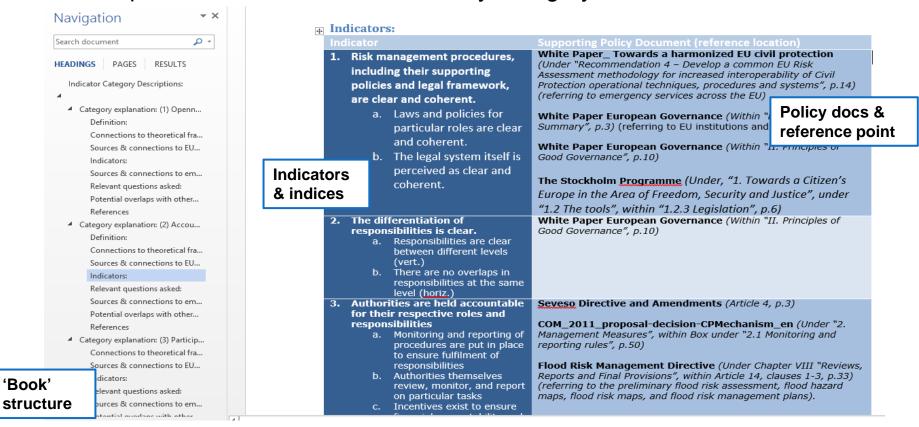


Image: Word screenshot from description book of indicators for accountability category.

Analysis: Connecting to current and future work

- Revised indicators used in transcript coding
- Coding finished for almost all case studies
 - France still in progress
 - currently 2414 coded segments
- Have started working on case study chapters for case studies with completed coding
 - Chapters to be used as basis for dissemination (and publications)

Analysis progress

Example of coded segments for resources category (360 segments)

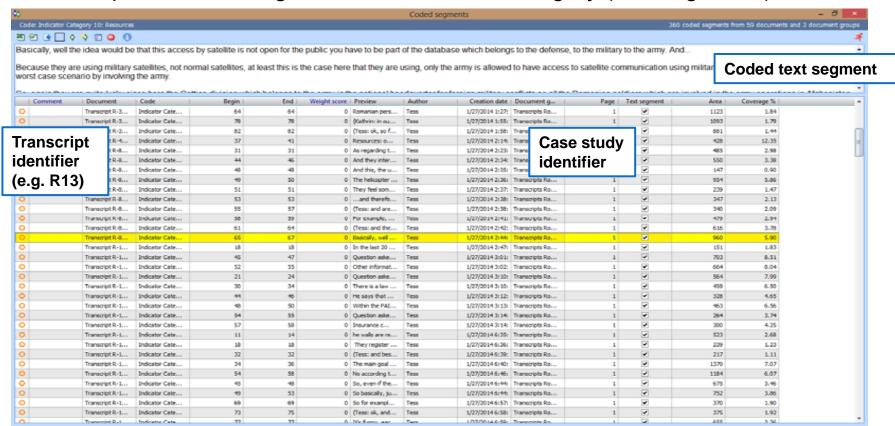


Image: MAXQDA software screenshot of resource coded segments for EU policy analysis process

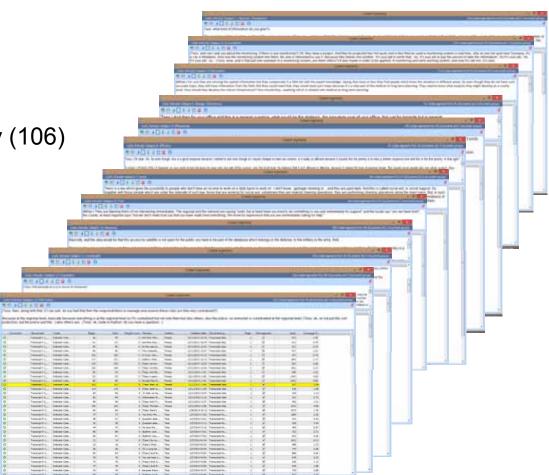
Analysis progress

Coded material:

Openness & Transparency (106)

Accountability (270)

- Participation (112)
- Strategic Vision (51)
- Effectiveness (155)
- Efficiency (37)
- Equity (84)
- Trust (68)
- Resources (360)
- Coordination (324)
- Cooperation (218)
- Risk Culture (210)



Results progress

- Observations prior to final write-up:
 - Openness & Transparency: wide range, some cases information secret/not available or \$\$\$ vs some very good examples for public
 - Accountability: evidence of clear understanding of differentiation of roles and responsibilities (at least for crisis phase)
 - Participation: public participation primarily on consultative basis
 - Strategic Vision: connected to long-term goals, difficulty in responses, issues arise of inability to consider long-term
 - **Effectiveness**: ineffective maintenance is issue in all (dif. reasons), parts of regulatory frameworks not enforced
 - Efficiency: some issues in terms of resource distribution

Results progress

- Observations prior to final write-up:
 - **Equity**: some strategies acknowledge and try to overcome issues of isolation and special needs of difficult geographies
 - Trust: trust local more than regional (strong local actor networks)
 - **Resources**: wide range between cases, however money always an issue (often related to issues for maintenance)
 - Coordination: generally very well in crisis time (all), peacetime not always the same
 - Cooperation: some good examples of information exchange (e.g. trainings)
 - Risk Culture: differs between cases, though some similarities with attachment to land and importance of local knowledge

Results progress

Additional observations...

- Issue of trust
 - Very little on trust in policy (inherent understanding)
 - Similar for interviews: difficult to ask about this, sensitive issues
- Policy primarily targets efforts for cooperation and coordination (two are used interchangeably both policy and in-practice)
 - Similar for efficiency and effectiveness
- Prevention: importance stressed in policy and in interviews, but little elaboration/implementation compared to other phases
- Risk culture synonymous with 'culture of safety', though inpractice can relate more broadly

Next steps

- Analyze coded segments for meta-analysis (individual case study, then cross analysis)
- Take results write up and work into additional publications, esp. for collaboration...

- Kathrin (ESR-08): Spatial planning and risk information
 - Role of the spatial planner among many actors in risk management
 - Examples from current case study sites (e.g. Italy and Romania/Poland)
 - How might this role be improved
 - How this strengthens risk management objectives and can improve decision-making

- Zar Chi (ESR-09): alternatives for internet-based DSS
 - Important considerations for alternatives and multi-criteria analysis from stakeholder perspective
 - Use priorities for agenda setting-related and risk culture coded segments
 - Can consider what kind of attributes should be added to better incorporate stakeholder preferences

- Juliette (ESR-10): emergency preparedness and early warning
 - Challenges in organizational capacity for disaster risk management at the local level
 - Use esp. coded segments from resources category for addressing in-practice examples
 - Can connect this to suggestions provided by EU policy and how this compares in-practice

- Marie (ESR-12): Visualization and risk communication
 - How risk communication operates in practice
 - e.g. using case study examples identify good practices and challenges
 - Theoretical perspective on how visualization and communication of risks fits within the risk governance framework

Publications

Collaborative

- Prenger-Berninghoff, K., Cortes, V. J., Sprague, T., Aye, Z. C., Greiving, S., Głowacki, W. and S. Sterlacchini (2014/2015). The connection between long-term and short-term risk management strategies: examples of land-use planning and emergency management in four European case studies (paper based on Deliverable 4.1, submitted to NHESS)
- Charriere, M. and T. Sprague (2014/2015) Visualization and communication of risks: a case study analysis in Barcelonnette, France (collaborative paper with Marie, ESR-12, title not finalized)

Other:

- Sprague, T. et al. (2014/2015). Comparing risk governance frameworks.
 (in progress)
- Sprague, T. (2014/2015). Understanding risk governance systems: a conceptual and practical application (in progress)

CHANGES | Teresa Sprague | TU Dortmund 4/14/2014

Thank you for your attention!

Backup slides

- Reminder: what we are dealing with
- Connection between 'good' and risk governance
- List of policy documents analyzed
- Definitions for indicator categories

Brief reminder

What we are dealing with:

- DRR is achieved through...
 - minimizing risk governance deficits,
 - encouraging good governance practices,
 - and taking a place-based approach
- In order to...
 - better understand contextual factors and respond to challenges posed by changing environments

Connection between 'good' and risk governance

- Risk governance espouses good governance within the interactions and decision-making processes of all actors involved in the assessment, management and communication of risks.
 - Further: The concept encompasses the underlying aspects of risk culture as well as the administrative (regulatory and legal) systems within a given spatial unit.

List of policy documents analyzed

(MAXQDA abbrev. reference given)

- COM EU Internal Security Strategy
- The Stockholm Programme
- Green Paper on the insurance of natural and manmade disasters
- White Paper European Governance
- Communication A Budget for Europe 2020
- EU White Paper on Adaptation to Climate Change
- COM_2010_600_European_disaster_respons e_en
- Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention
- Communication on Reinforcing the Union's Disaster Response Capacity
- EU Communication A Community approach to prevention of natural
- Council conclusions on a Community framework on disaster prevention

- EU Strategy for Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction in Developing Countries
- Common Implementation Strategy WFD and FRD
- Seveso Directive and Amendments
- Water Framework Directive
- Flood Risk Management Directive
- COM_2011_proposal-decision-CPMechanism_en
- COM-2011-Report on Eval EU Civil Protection Mechanism
- White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection
- Council Decision establishing Community Civil Protection Mechanism
- Treaty of Lisbon Article 196
- Hyogo-framework-for-action-english

Click here to return to analysis progress

Definitions for indicator categories

- Openness & Transparency: Information related to risk-management practices, and the practices themselves should be available, accessible, and coherent for all those who assess, manage, and are affected by risks.
- Accountability: Roles and responsibilities (and the distribution thereof)
 must be clear and a form of evaluation, reporting, or monitoring should exist
 to ensure the fulfillment of these roles and responsibilities.
- Participation: The existence and extent of involvement of stakeholders (including the local community) in the disaster risk management framework is adequate.
- Strategic Vision: There exists a future goal that risk assessment, management, and communication activities work toward within the disaster risk management framework.

Definitions for indicator categories

- Effectiveness: Disaster risk management frameworks consist of efforts which are well-maintained, flexible, and enable the ability to achieve strategy objectives and end-goals.
- Efficiency: Resources, including time, are not wasted but rather optimized through efforts made at the lowest, most appropriate level.
- Equity: Strategies do not disadvantage particular groups, but rather encourage intergenerational equity and solidarity through nondiscriminatory strategies, especially those assisting vulnerable groups and areas.
- Trust: Interactions between and among public and non-public actors occur based on an assurance (and belief) of mutual reliability, including confidence in capacities of authorities, honesty and integrity.

- Resources: Resources are adequately available and enable sufficient and or improved capacity for risk management practices (including both physical e.g. money, human capital, and equipment and non-physical e.g. time, knowledge resources).
- Coordination: Formal (legally required) tasks and interactions between multiple stakeholders (including the public) within different sectors and levels run smoothly and are positively perceived.
- Cooperation: Informal (not legally required) tasks and interactions between multiple stakeholders (including the public) within different sectors and levels run smoothly and are positively perceived.
- Risk Culture: beliefs, norms, traditions, and values that influence the behavior of individuals, communities and organizations toward risk and risk decision-making encourage risk reduction (most exploratory component)

4/14/2014

Analysis Process

Metadata output

- Once finalized, the coding system based on the indicator categories and indicators will be used to analyze the transcripts using MAXQDA software
- Coded segments will be filtered through a 'traffic light' system indicate points for improvement (red), points in progress (yellow), and good practice examples (green) as expressed by stakeholders
 - This is conducted for each of the 12 indicator codes

Traffic Light	Numeric Value	Description		
Red	1	Not existing, this is a problem area		
	2	Existing to some extent. In the beginning stages of development		
	3	Past initial stages of development, established and beginning to implement		
	4	Implemented		
Green	5	Highly effective. Provides a good or best practice example of practice implementation		

The finalized meta analysis is used for comparison and dissemination