22 Participation

Environmental impact 3/3
Risk protection 3/3
Durability 3/3
Affordability 3/3

Intro

In the context of flood risk management, participation promotes the interaction among the stakeholders that are responsible for and affected by the implementation of the mitigation measures. Stakeholder engagement allows the (public, private, and local) stakeholders to come together for a dialogue on the interventions before and after their implementation.

Mapping the risk is one of the first steps to know what strategies would be best adapted to respond to a flood event. Hazard maps can be prepared using global and local data to draw a model of the probable extent of potential floods. Risk assessments will highlight the assets in need of protection and help prioritize mitigation actions. The process can involve participatory mapping. After identifying the essential stakeholders, the project initiator should actively listen and document the diverse perspectives. Then, the stakeholders' ideas and wishes should become part of the overarching goal and a common agenda for flood risk mitigation (and its monitoring) in the refugee camp.

The present project on risk mitigation strategies also includes guidelines for participatory mapping including semi-guided interview templates and a proposal for organization of mapping workshops.

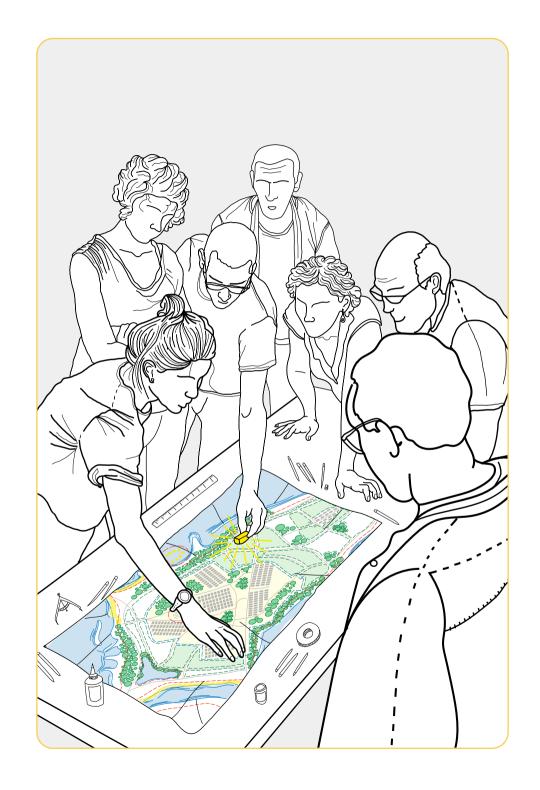
Benefits and Risk

Participation permits the acknowledgment of different knowledge systems (scientific, local, indigenous) within a broader socio-political and cultural context (Hofer and Kaufmann 2022; IPCC 2022b). Local knowledge can help tackle natural hazard risks in humanitarian settlements based on two categories. First, it can support the observation and prediction of changes in the natural environment. Second, laws valuing the natural environment such as non-building zones on riverbanks or the prohibition of logging can enhance the overall respectful approach to natural ecosystems while mitigating natural hazards (Hiwasaki 2017).

Good practice

Raising community awareness in Myanmar.

The awareness of cyclone impacts has been raised within the community of the Irrawadi Delta in Myanmar. While building storm shelters for village communities in the delta, the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) integrated a strong participatory approach and disaster risk reduction (DRR) component into the process. The goal was to strengthen the population's resilience, capacity for self-reliance, and self-protection. To ensure a comprehensive and participatory approach, SDC prepared participatory workshops on community hazard mapping, mock drill training, role-playing exercises (simulations), tree-planting awareness sessions (including mangroves), and education on shelter/WASH maintenance.



Overview of Criteria
Type of Intervention: Non-structural.
Scale of Intervention: Shelter-Plot-Block, Settlement.
Materials: NA.
Environmental Impact: NA.
Targeted Natural Hazard: Pluvial Flood, Coastal/Riverine Flood.
Targeted Vulnerable Assets: Buildings, Transport.
Strategy Type: Reduce Casualties.
Implementation Time: Short (1 day - 1 month), Medium (1 month - 1 year).
Effect Duration: Medium - term (1 year to 10 years).
Investment Costs: Low.
Maintenance Costs (yearly): NA.

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With assistance of Ilan Kelman, Jessica Mercer, J. C. Gaillard.
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Hofer, Katrin; Kaufmann, David (2022) Actors, arenas and aims: A conceptual framework for public participation. In Planning Theory, 147309522211395. DOI: 10.1177/14730952221139587.

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5 steps to stakeholder engagement and co-creation. Available online at https://www.urbangreenbluegrids.com/sponge/ guide/,checked on 11/2/2022.Pötz 2016 (Hill Town)



Flood Risk in Humanitarian Settlements: Compendium of Mitigation Measures

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