



Identify key dimensions; Develop indicators & models; Provide a conceptual framework; Build networks

emBRACE Field Study: Saxony, Germany.

Lead Institution: Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research – UFZ, Germany

Case Study Aim

To identify components of community resilience by gaining an understanding of the changes in flood management that have occurred as a result of experiencing and learning from multiple flood events and policies changes.



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Geographical Context

Study Locations

Stakeholder Interviews



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Household Survey



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Hazard Context



Many cities in Saxony have experienced two or even more large flood events over the past 11 years.

Methodology

- The City Level:** interviews with members of city councils, planning offices, and administration authorities as well as a participatory workshop to understand how key stakeholders understand and work towards resilience.
- The Organisational Level:** Agent-based modeling and participatory modeling to identify formal and informal structures within and between organisations to improve resilience through disaster response.
- The Individual Household Level:** Household questionnaire to understand the resilience of residents at risk of flooding.

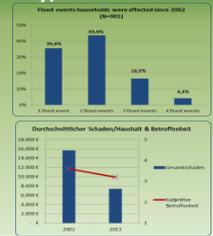
Stakeholder Engagement

A Community Resilience Workshop was held in order to present the initial findings and discuss whether these findings reflect the experiences of flood risk management experts. Furthermore, a range of indicators were ranked and discussed with regard to their components and these components were accessed for their contribution to resilience and their feasibility.



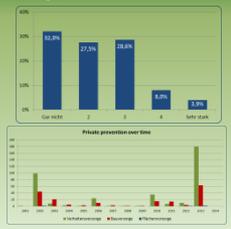
Preliminary findings (household survey)

- ⇒ More than 65% of surveyed households have experience two or more floods since 2002.
- ⇒ Subjective perception of consequence of a flood event seems to correlate with economic damages of households.



Preliminary findings (Household Survey)

- ⇒ Almost 60% of households surveyed think they cannot change the impact of flood events through their own decisions and actions (self efficacy).
- ⇒ Preparedness and prevention among households is increasing with of flood experience.



Preliminary findings (Interviews and Workshop)

- ⇒ Next to technical protection and operational emergency management, experts consider private prevention, ecological flood protection and communication and information as relevant activities to strengthen community resilience.



Expected Key Findings

- ⇒ How flood events as well as policy changes shape and define the resilience of households and organisations and what additional factors are decisive for this process.
- ⇒ The extent to which flood events trigger radial transformation towards more resilient communities