Universiteit Antwerpen

VEERKRACHT

SOCIAAL-WETENSCHAPPELIJK INSTRUMENT OF POLITIEK DISCOURS?

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Proefschrift voorgelegd tot het behalen van de graad van doctor in de sociale wetenschappen: sociologie

Hannelore Mees

Co-producing flood risk governance between authorities and citizens in Flanders and abroad.

How 'co' can we go?

Promotoren
Prof. Dr. Ann Crabbé en Prof. Dr. Ilse Loots, Universiteit Antwerpen
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STAR FLOOD

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OPBOUW PRESENTATIE

Oorsprong begrip en intrede in sociale wetenschappen

Inhoud veerkracht?

Hoe veerkracht meten?

Controversieel begrip?

WAAR KOMT HET BEGRIP VANDAAN?

Planning Theory & Practice
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Resilience: A Bridging Concept or a Dead End? "Reframing" Resilience: Challenges for Planning Theory and Practice Interacting Traps: Resilience Assessment of a Pasture Management System in Northern Afghanistan Urban Resilience: What Does it Mean in Planning Practice? Resilience as a Useful Concept for Climate Change Adaptation? The Politics of Resilience for Planning: A Cautionary Note

Simin Davoudi [a], Keith Shaw [b], L. Jamila Haider [c], Allyson E. Quinlan [d], Garry D. Peterson [e], Cathy Wilkinson [f], Hartmut Fünfgeld [g], Darryn McEvoy

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14649357.2012.677124

RESILIENCE

Resi-lire
= terugspringen

INGENIEURSVEERKRACHT

- capaciteit van een systeem om zo dicht mogelijk bij equilibrium te blijven en er zo snel mogelijk naar terug te keren na een storing

- Holling et al., 1973

(Tempels, 2016)

ECOLOGISCHE VEERKRACHT

- mate van storing die een systeem kan absorberen zonder wijzigingen in zijn structuur te moeten aanbrengen
- Geen éénduidig equilibrium maar drempelwaarden
- Niet enkel terug maar ook voorwaarts

- Holling et al., 1973

(Tempels, 2016)

EVOLUTIONAIRE/ SOCIO-ECOLOGISCHE VEERKRACHT

- Geen equilibrium
- Systeem in constante evolutie, ook zonder externe storingsfactoren
- Verschillende subsystemen beïnvloeden elkaar
- capaciteit om zich aan te passen en te transformeren in reactie op dreigingen
- Davoudi et al., 2012

Pro-actief

(Tempels, 2016)

DEFINITIE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (2009)

The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.

Social resilience

Community resilience

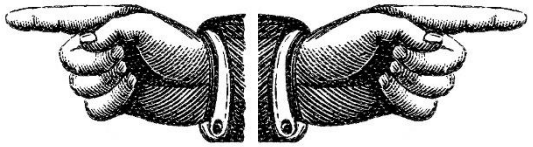
Institutional resilience

Infrastructural resilience

VEERKRACHT VERSUS WEERSTAND/ROBUUSTHEID?

Tegengestelden?

cfr. de Bruijn, 2004



Weerstand als onderdeel van veerkracht?

cfr. Bruneau et al., 2003; Whittle et al., 2010; Davoudi, 2012; Alexander et al., 2016

VEERKRACHT IN S OJECT

Capaciteit om schade in te perken door een gevaar te absorberen en ervan te herstellen

Capaciteit om zich aan te passen aan (wijzigende) dreigende gevaren

Capaciteit om een bedreiging te voorkomen

Hegger et al. (2014)

IS VEERKRACHT MEETBAAR?

Wat meten?

Proces?

Output?

Outcome?

(Bahadur et al., 2010)

INDICATOREN VAN VEERKRACHT

Hoge diversiteit in beleid

Effectieve beleidsstructuur op verschillende beleidsniveaus

Aanvaarding van onzekerheid en verandering

Burgerbetrokkenheid en gebruik van lokale kennis

Niet focussen op equilibrium na storingen

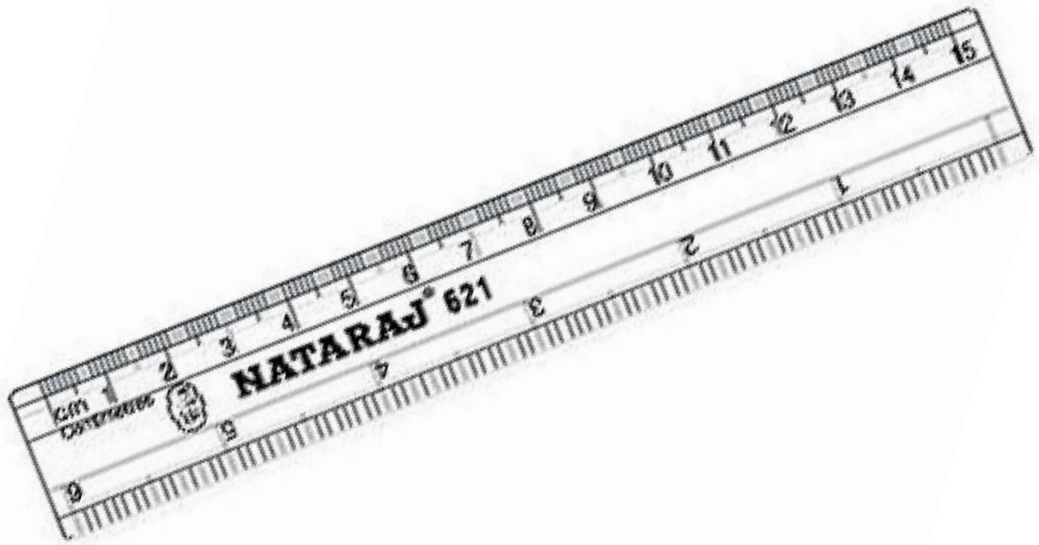
Paraatheid en planning

Sociale rechtvaardigheid

Leerprocessen

Verbindingen tussen sub-systemen

KWANTITATIEF MEETBAAR?



(Alexander et al., 2016)

KWALITATIEVE BENCHMARKS

Evaluation criteria	Benchmarks of success	Dominant locus of evaluation
Capacity to resist	• The assembly of measures/projects/or governance arrangements is shown to have enhanced the capacity of the social-environmental system to reduce the likelihood and/or magnitude of flood hazard	Outcome Impact
Capacity to absorb and recover	• Diversity of measures/projects/or FRM strategies to address risk in a holistic way (i.e. from the likelihood of occurrence (resistance) to the potential range of consequences)	Outcome
	• Bridging mechanisms exist which support integration and coordination between different levels of governance and sub-governance arrangements	Process
	• Use of measures/projects/FRM strategies is multi-layered to address risk at different spatial and temporal scales	Outcome
	• The assembly of measures/projects/or governance arrangements is shown to have enhanced the resilience of the social-environmental system in terms of reducing the consequences, enabling the system to absorb and/or quickly recover	Outcome Impact
Capacity to adapt[a]	• Opportunities for learning and evidence that 'lessons learned' are implemented	Process Outcome
	• Opportunities are created for innovation and experimentation	Process Outcome
	• The legal framework or legal instruments/plans and programmes are subject to periodic review proceedings in order to incorporate new information about climate change and floods	Process Outcome
	• There is a balance between adequate flexibility in the legal framework in order to allow adjustments and legal certainty	Process
	• Evidence that future risks and uncertainty (e.g. climate change) are factored into the decision-making process	Process Outcome Impact

VEERKRACHT, EEN AANGEBRAND BEGRIP?

"ideological fit with a neoliberal philosophy of complex adaptive systems"

(Walker & Cooper, 2011 + Keessen et al., 2013; Welsh, 2014)

Conservatief, gericht op behoud van bestaande machtsverhoudingen

(MacKinnon and Driscoll Derickson, 2012)

Davoudi et al., 2013: Focus op evolutionaire veerkracht

TIJD VOOR DEBAT!

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