



Probieren geht über Studieren ?!

Das EU-Projekt RISC KIT - Maßnahmen zur
Verringerung des Hochwasserrisikos in
Küstenregionen

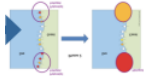
Dr. phil. Grit Martinez

Inhalt

RISC-KIT Tools



The [Storm Impact Database](#): a repository of socio-economic and physical data of the impact of historical storms in the project's countries. It is the first of its kind in Europe, providing an overview of events from the present day, stretching back to the year 1304.



The [Coastal Risk Assessment Framework](#) (CRAF) identifies the coastal areas which is most at risk, in two stages: first in a quick-scan at the regional level it identifies *potential hotspots*, while in the second stage, an evaluation and selection of the *hotspot* is made using more detailed techniques under present and future climate change conditions, taking into account not only direct damages but also indirect damages, systemic disruptions and recovery.



The [Web-based Management Guide](#) provides potential DRR measures (including prevention, mitigation and preparedness, structural and non-structural, grey, green and combined approaches) that can be used in local DRR plans.



The [Hotspot Tool](#) is used in the Planning Phase to assess the effectiveness of DRR solutions in reducing risk to the hazards of erosion and flooding. The Tool can also be used as an impact-oriented Early Warning System in the advent of a storm. This system does not focus on the hazards alone but also on the impacts. Its generic design allows this tool to be adapted and used with existing local systems and software.



The [Multi-Criteria Analysis Tool](#) (MCA) provides a method to evaluate the acceptability, sustainability and feasibility of DRR solutions using stakeholder engagement and interaction between civil society and government, cross-sectoral cooperation.

- Das EU-Projekt RISC KIT
- Das interdisziplinäre Experiment
- Ergebnisse/ Erfolgsfaktoren



Das interdisziplinäre Experiment





- Wissen, Menschen, Sprache, Methoden und Modelle von verschiedenen Disziplinen in einen Forschungsansatz zu integrieren + Ergebnisse in die Praxis zu überführen
- Verschiedene Disziplinen nötig, um Komplexität von Widerstandsfähigkeit in den Küstenregionen zu erfassen (Objektivismus vs. Konstruktivismus) **Bedeutung existiert innerhalb eines Objekts & Bedeutung entsteht durch das Zusammenspiel von Subjekt und Objekt**
- 2014-2015: 150 qualitative semi-strukturierte Interviews mit Küstenbehörden und Anwohnern von WissenschaftlerInnen der beiden großen Disziplin-Gruppen durchgeführt

Erfolgsfaktoren

- **Kontext-basiert: Der Forschungsansatz war in einem bestimmten Kontext (RISC KIT: Küstenzonen) und spezifischem Thema (Resilienz-Maßnahmen) verortet**
- **Klar definierte, gemeinsame Ziele des Forschungsteams und disziplinäre „Abhängigkeiten“ bei der Produktion der Tools**
- **Langjährige Arbeitsbeziehungen zwischen vielen Partnern/ Unvoreingenommener, multidimensional eingestellter Koordinator**
- **Bereitschaft zu interaktivem Lernen & Experimentierfreudigkeit**
- **Gemeinsame Publikation zu den Erfahrungen der interdisziplinären Zusammenarbeit**

Publikation

Experiences and results from interdisciplinary collaboration: Utilizing qualitative information to formulate disaster risk reduction measures for coastal regions

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“There is a mistaken assumption among non-social scientists that qualitative data is “soft” data, what is collected when you cannot collect quantitative “hard” data.”

*Prof. Michael Paolisso
Kulturanthropologe*



“Although I have spent many years collecting physical data on the coast, this was the first time that I had ever collected qualitative data. For me, the process of undertaking lengthy interviews with a range of different stakeholders was a real eye-opener as I was able to hear first hand the disparate perceptions of coastal risk among them, even when they came from the same region. It really highlighted to me the complexities in developing Disaster Risk Reduction strategies and that the cultural values of the community really help determine the pathways one should take to developing such strategies.”

Dr. Mitchell D. Harley, Umweltingenieur



“Interviews represent a new experience for us, because we usually deal with physical data gathered both directly in the field or taken from instruments and then analysed.

The main difference is that dealing with persons and their thoughts discloses a large number of issues that we usually do not consider.”

*Prof. Clara Armaroli, marine
Umweltwissenschaftlerin*



For example, a water level arriving at a undefended beach strip several centuries ago perhaps killing many people would be judged to be 'higher' or more dangerous than one of the same magnitude which arrives at a coast with a defence structure well adjusted to this magnitude. Through comparisons like this it became evident that (1) qualitative and quantitative data seem to be more related to each other than thought and (2) hence that they can work "hand-in-hand" by complementing each other and helping to define the best possible DRR measure."

Dr. Mitchell D. Harley, Umweltingenieur



Ecologic Institute

Science and Policy
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