

Incentivising flood resilient behaviour

What's the role of Government?

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What is resilience?

Questions for the Rapid Evidence Assessment:

- 1. What does resilience mean in relation to flood risk management?
- 2. What does the evidence tell us about how to build resilience in relation to FRM?
- 3. How can resilience be measured?

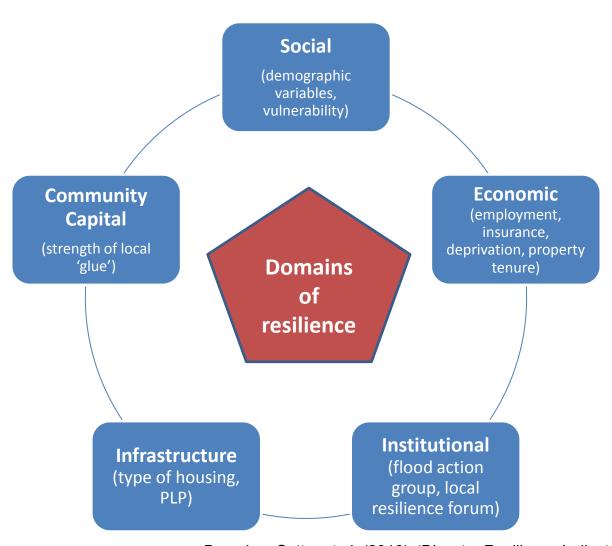
What is resilience?

 "Disaster Resilience is the ability of countries, communities and households to manage change, by maintaining or transforming living standards in the face of shocks or stresses - such as earthquakes, drought or violent conflict - without compromising their long-term prospects". (DfID, 2011 p. 6)

What is resilience?

 ...in terms of relationships and processes rather than as a static characteristic of an individual, household, public service or community. In other words, resilience is not so much a response to the flood hazard itself, but is an emergent characteristic of the way in which the flood response and the subsequent recovery process are managed (Whittle et al., 2010:12).

Resilience as a system



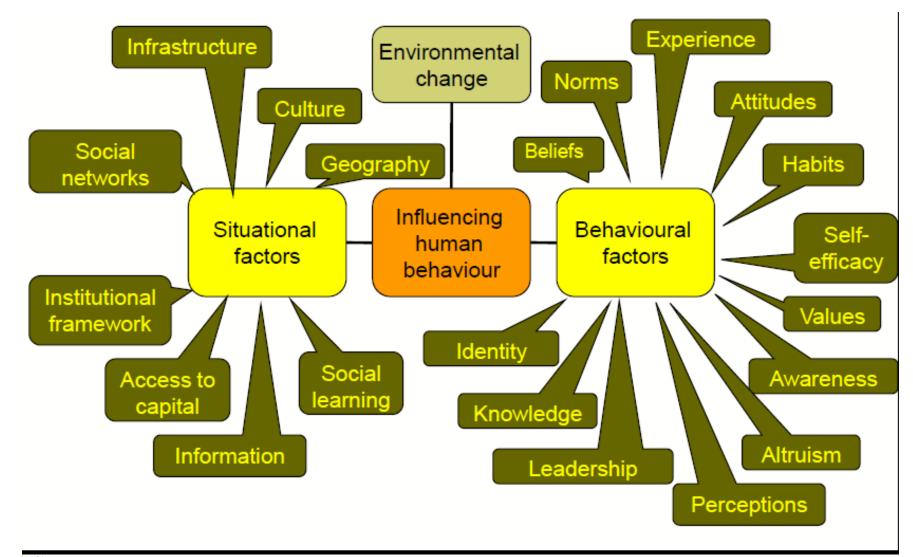


Based on Cutter et al. (2010), 'Disaster Resilience Indicators for Benchmarking Baseline Conditions', *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 7(1): 1-22.

Why does it matter to Government?

- 1. Improving wellbeing
- 2. Promoting growth
- 3. Effective flood risk management

There are many factors contributing to behaviour



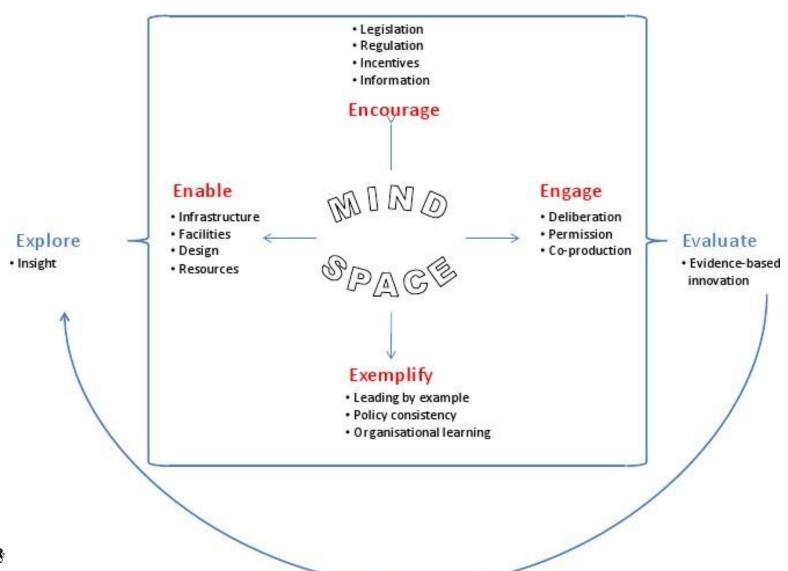
Understanding what works #1



Understanding what works #2



Frameworks for influencing



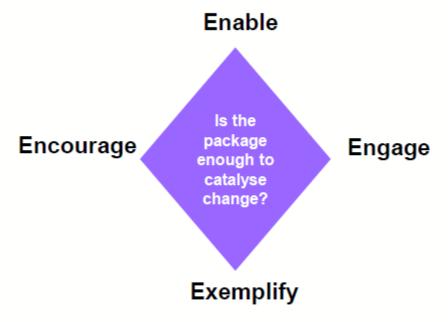
Defra '4Es' model for sustainable behaviours

SYSTEMS & CAPACITY: make it easier to act

Remove barriers/ ensure ability to act; Build understanding; Provide facilities/viable alternatives; Educate/train/provide skills; Provide capacity

PROVIDE **INCENTIVES &** DISINCENTIVES: give the right signals

INCENTIVES to encourage, and DISINCENTIVES to ensure your target audience responds; Provide feedback



DEMONSTRATE SHARED RESPONSIBILITY

Lead by example; Consistency in policies; Demonstrate others are acting

Influencing behaviour is most effective when measures are combined from across these four broad categories of policy tools

Get people involved

Work with trusted intermediaries; Use networks: Coproduce: Use insight to mobilise population groups (segment)

What else are we doing?

- EXEMPLIFY: Defra PLP schemes and evaluation
- ENABLE: Upskilling surveyors
- ENCOURAGE: "Repair and Renewal" Grant
- ENCOURAGE: Working with the insurance industry to build incentives into Flood Re

Challenges and opportunities

- Is the balance of actual and planned activity right between reactive (bounce-back /resistance) and pro-active (adaption, transformation) resilience?
- How do we manage competing / perverse incentives?
- Resilience needs to be maintained how?
- How do we influence the wider Government agenda? (It's not just about flooding...)

How do we promote and share the best practice from the pathfinders?

References

Flood Resilience Community Pathfinder
Evaluation: Rapid Evidence Assessment,
February 2014 (Collingwood Environmental
Partnership for Defra, Twigger-Ross, C. et al.)