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Institutional obstacles – problems and opportunities Polish contribution to STAR-FLOOD Project

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Presentation outline



- STAR-FLOOD methodology
- Flood Risk Management in Poland
- Flood Directive
- Case study of Poznań
- Conclusions

STAR-FLOOD Main Contributors and Institutions

STAR FLOOD

UNIVERSITY OF UTRECHT (co-ordinator)	NL
RADBOUND UNIVERSITY, Nijmegen	NL
MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY, London	GB
UNIVERSITY OF TOURS, Tours	F
UNIVERSITY OF ANTWERP, Antwerp	В
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LEUVEN, Leuven	В
LULEA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, Lulea	S
INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST ENVIRONMENT, POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, POZNAN	PL
GRONTMIJ	NL

Flood Risk Management Strategies

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Understanding of institutions in STAR-FLOOD

Rules	Actors	Resources	Discources
 Legislation Procedures Political Culture 	 Public actors Private actors Coalitions Oppositions Interaction patterns 	 Legal authority Financial resources Knowledge Political influence 	 Scientific paradigms General policy objectives Programmes & concepts Historical metaphors

Data collection



- Document analysis (legal documents, strategies, programmes, action plans)
- In-depth interviews with experts and actors (local authorities, institutions)

General Features of Flood Risk in Poland

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 Changes in climate and hydrological systems: land-use change, urbanization, deforestation, river regulation – channel straightening, embankments

 Changes in socio-economic systems: increasing exposure – flood plain development, growing wealth in floodprone areas



Time

In comparison to rural areas, the peak flow corresponding to a given precipitation is higher and faster in urban areas.







Implementation of Flood Directive in Poland

- Entered into force in 2007
- Improving but still poor flood management system

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- Poland forced to implement flood hazard and flood risk maps
- Process have to be finished by the end 2015

Implementation of Flood Directive in Poland 2



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Implementation of Flood Directive in Poland 3



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Case of Poznań



- The 1997 flood in Poland (marginal danger for Poznań)
- The 2010 flood (serious threat for Poznań)



Case of Poznań 2



- Domination of Flood Defence Strategy
- Flood risk management focuses on project realisation rather than problem solving
- Core of administration policy objectives is to "gain EU funds"

Property rights and responsibilities

- Highly efficient in case of financing
- Problems occurred during flood events

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Spatial planning in Flood Risk Management

- STAR FLOOD
- Fundamental role of local land-use planning authorities
- Incoherent spatial decisions
- Land-use plans as a local development indicator

Spatial planning in Flood Risk Management 2

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- "Small" and "big" water division (<2 m³/s and >2 m³/s discharge)
- People want to live near rivers
- Strong social attachment to land
- Natura 2000

Retention



- Lack of small retention measures
- Effective

afforestation and forest retention

programmes



Retention 2



- Forest retention programmes isolated
 from flood retention measures
- Domination of big
 retention measures
 (storage reservoirs)







Legal basis:

- Environmental Law (27.04.2011, DzU nr 25, poz. 150 ze zm.)
- The Decree of the Ministry of Construction

(28.06.2006, DzU z 2006 r. nr 127, poz. 886 ze zm.)

• The idea behind implementation



The practice of introducing taxation

- The decision within local authorities (implemented since 1995, large towns are preparing to introduce the taxation)
- Fees (low, not an impulse to change individual actions)
- Political barriers
- The practice behind the implementation



Local, embedded knowledge

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Q: What about regional or municipal fire brigades? They didn't come?

A: "Fire brigades came and tried to persuade us to evacuate whole town due to water raise. We calculated that water raise level will be 30 cm at most but they instisted water raise will be 3 m. It was nonsense so we told them to drive away."

(Local Spatial Planning Representative)

Local, embedded knowledge 2

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A: We are arranging whole system in bottom-up way. If you want to start something, you have to diagnose your capacity, your resources. We created application dedicated for 226 local authorities. Full data compatibility was achieved and for our resources at regional level 226 people are working.

(Regional Crisis Management Representative)

Conclusions



- Polish Flood Risk Management is based on Defense Strategy
- We are looking for shifts potential among strategies
- Flood Risk maps are considered in the "mimetic" way, not the "nagivational" one
- Institutional scope exclude local, embedded knowledge



Thank you for your attention

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