

### **Acknowledgements**



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# Work request and appropriation

Context, appropriation and question on climate justice

# **Context:** social science research on socio-spatial injustices in climate change adaptation policies



Belgium England Finland France

Climate justice, vulnerability, and equity in the face of floods

Task and objectives: creating a web documentary



## **Work methodology**

#### Distribution of tasks within the group

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	Prisentation finale	Sophie Dephre, DoDo, Blandine, Mahilde									I													

#### Work in 6 phases:

Understanding the subject

Laying the foundations

Analysis and writing

**Correction** and layout

Final reports

Preparation for the presentation

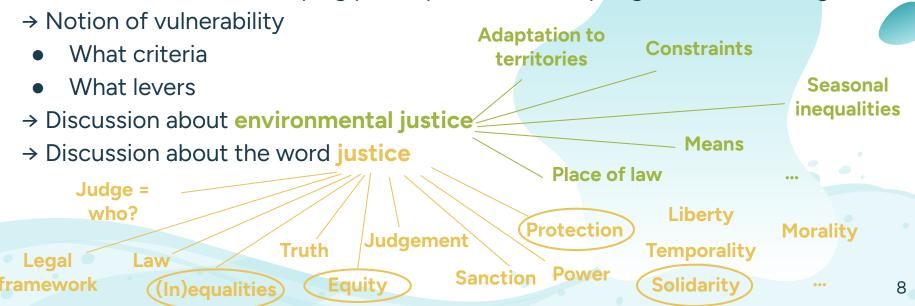
#### Frequency of exchanges and collaboration within the group:



- → Meetings twice a week
- → Presentations



- 1. General topic: "The spatial dimension of environmental justice"
- → In the context of developing public policies for adapting to climate change



#### 2. Getting to know the case studies

- → Countries : Belgium, England, Finland, France
- → Specific environmental justice theme: Flood risk
- → Summary sheets and reports
- → 4 groups of 3-4 people
- → Presentation to the others:
- Context / Description of the case study
- Socio-demography
- Vulnerability
- Population involvement

#### **Emergence of main themes:**

- Communication
- Population involvement
- Taking risk into account
- Exchanges between local/national authorities and affected population
- Stakeholders
- VULNERABILITY

#### 3. Choice of the problem

- Whole group discussion
- Individual reflection
- Analysis
- Vote



#### 4. Choice of themes

**Keywords:** case studies, methodology, glossary, resources (legal and technical tools, financial resources, human resources), climate change, actors, spatial scale, equity, flooding, vulnerability, environmental justice, population (place, integration, involvement)...

Search for links and group discussion

**Final themes:** Environment, Vulnerability, Stakeholders and communication, Resources

#### 5. Work on the chosen themes

- By groups of 3-4
- Additional documents: videos, article, paper
- Constantly feedback : meeting in groups, mid-term oral, proofreading by
  - Mathilde Gralepois
- Comparative table

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The result is what we're going to present to you today!

# 02 User experience

Discovery of our web documentary

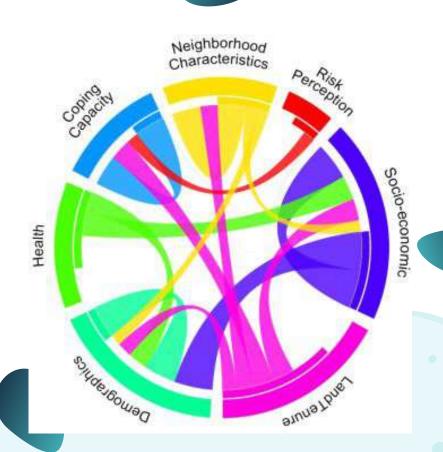


# 03 Web documentary

Choice, pros and cons, structure and content



# **Vulnerability**



### 4 main social vulnerability drivers identified

DEMOGRAPHICS CHARACTERISTICS

Age

**Cultural diversity** 

Family structure

Gender

**Functional and care needs** 

**NEIGHBORHOOD** 

Transportation
Population density
Housing

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

**Educational level** 

**Professional activity** 

Financial capital

Social network coping capacities

Individual coping capacity

LAND TENURE

Property owners, tenants

Precarious housing and homelessness

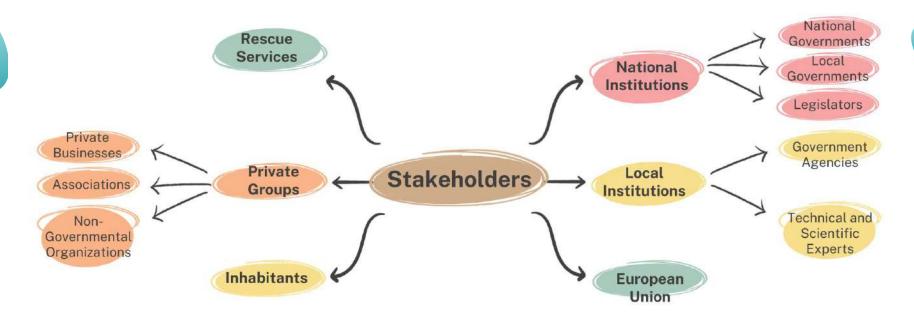
# Potential prevailing social vulnerabilities in the case studies

		DEMOGRAHIC CHARACTERISTICS	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS	NEIGHBORHOOD QUALITY OF LIFE	LAND TENURE	Most appearing vulnerable case study
Polgium	Geraardsbergen	Family structure, Functional and care	Financial capital	Housing	Tenants	1
Belgium	Beerse	Age, Functional and care needs				4
England	West Sussex	Age				7
	River Thames	Cultural diversity, Gender	Coping capacity			2
	Ault	Age	Education level	Housing		2
France	Blois			Population density		7
rior or	Kokemäenjoki	Age	Occupation			4
Finland	Helsinki	Cultural diversity			Precarious housing and homelessness	4
Most re	curring criteria	Age	1	Housing	1	



- Who are the actors related to flood risks?
- What are their roles, responsibilities, and connections?
- How do they communicate?
- Do they take vulnerable people into consideration enough?

### Stakeholders: who is involved?



### Stakeholders: inhabitants, only victims?



Inhabitants are not just receivers of information; they also need to act on it while respecting and understanding what it entails.



### **Communication:** what are the means?

#### **Traditional means**

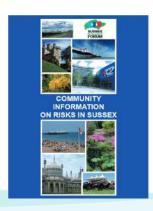
Websites
Social networks
News
Flyers

#### Interactive means

Meetings Individual interviews Workshops Surveys

#### Invisible means

Word of mouth Community Mobilization







### **Communication:** towards action?

#### Main issues:

- Information overload
- Unadapted means

Poorly shared information is **not understood and assimilated**, leading to a **lack of knowledge of the risks.** 

# Then, how to mobilize inhabitants? How to do better?

## Resources

#### Resources available to deal with flood risk

**Legal tools**: laws, regulations, policies, and legislative devices

Financial tools: financial instruments and mechanisms

Technical tools: urban development devices, hydrological monitoring systems, flood

forecasting models, and innovative technologies

Country	Legal tools	Financial tools	Technical tools
France	National Flood Risk Management Strategy (SNGRI) with the decree n° 2013-1113, Grenelle laws	Natural Major Risks Prevention Fund (FPRNM) and Barnier Fund	Plans for the prevention of foreseeable natural risks, Flood risk management plan, Local flood risk management strategy,
Finland	Flood Risk Management Act in the Water Management Act (2004) Emergency Preparedness Act (1991)	No specific fund, Private insurances	Flood risk management plans drawn up in at-risk area
Belgium	Decree on Integrated Water Policy Masterplan for Coastal Safety" et "Vlaamse Baaien (In Flanders only)	Regional Calamity Fund	No national flood emergency plan. Flood Risk Management Plans
England	The Flood and Water Management Act (2010), Civil Contingencies Act (2004), Shoreline Management Plans	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) Fund, Private insurances	Civil Contingencies Act (2004) Shoreline Management Plans Coastal Concordat (2013)

### Social justice, a missing factor in resources

Country	Approach to Flood Risk Management	Social Justice Considerations	Funding Mechanism
France	Advanced technical tools; lacks a national flood emergency vision.	National solidarity system funded by homeowners' insurance tax.	Viability of solidarity model with climate change; potential disparities in citizen protection; fairness debate is complex.
Finland	Emphasis on technical adjustments; social justice issues sidelined.	General assessment of social repercussions but citizens feel neglected.	Need for more inclusive approach to highlight social implications.
Belgium	Technical focus; lacks consideration for social equity dimensions.	No reference to justice, equality, or social vulnerability.	Neglect of social justice; urgent need to consider inequalities in planning.
England	Sophisticated technical tools; challenges persist in governance and funding.	Lack of clear responsibility; absence of financial assistance; inequitable funding.	

- Social justice often sidelined in natural risk management globally.
- Imperative to incorporate social justice in resource adaptation for fair distribution.

# 04 Conclusion

The end of the project

### Conclusion of the web documentary

Does vulnerability to flood risks involve an equity problem?

#### Environmental Context:

- Global climate change accentuates vulnerability to floods.
- Significant impacts on populations and ecosystems.

# Ta

#### Stakeholders & Communication:

- Marked inequalities in flood risk management.
- Need for balanced communication and recognizing residents' power for equity.



#### • Residents' Roles:

- Complex psychological process: understanding, emotional acceptance, and acknowledgment.
- Significant potential for action.



### Conclusion of the web documentary

Does vulnerability to flood risks involve an equity problem?

#### Diversity of Criteria of vulnerability:

- Demographic characteristics and socio-economic status.
- Despite identifying vulnerabilities, concrete actions are not universally applied.

#### National Approaches (France, Finland, Belgium, England):

- Technical and policy resources underscore shortcomings in addressing social justice.
- Urgency of an equitable approach in national flood risk management due to climate change.

### However, this has raised several questions:

- Should we consider prioritizing or simplifying vulnerability criteria for better identification and response to the needs of the most exposed populations?
- How can we eliminate inequalities related to financing and property protection, particularly for the most disadvantaged populations?
- How can we make flood issues understandable for local populations and ensure their active acceptance of the problem and preventive measures?



### **Project conclusion**

#### Insights & Learnings:

- Enlightening project journey.
- Valuable insights from case studies.

#### Vulnerabilities & Comprehensive Understanding:

- Awareness of diverse vulnerabilities.
- Emphasis on a comprehensive perspective.



#### • Social Justice & Flooding:

- In-depth exploration broadened knowledge.
- Addressing social justice in flood risk management.

#### Project Management:

- Managing a team of 20.
- Emphasis on respecting deadlines and organization.

#### • Web Documentary Format:

- Recognition of its limitations for in-depth analysis.
- Importance of clarity and conciseness.



# Thanks!

https://floodjustice.univ-tours.fr

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