

Evaluating adaptation to tidal flooding in urban Can Tho City

WISDOM 6th PhD Scientific Seminar 10-14 June 2013

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- Introduction
- Concept of risk
- Main research question and goal
- Theoretical approach
- Methodology for identification of evaluation criteria
- Selected findings
- Conclusion



Current flood situation (urban areas)

- Regular, tidal inundation (short duration)
- Temporary and permanent measures for flood protection
 - usually anticipatory (lunar calendar) but based on past flood level – not really future-oriented



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Future flood exposure Can Tho City

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Source: MoNRE, IMHEN, UNDP (2011): Climate Change and Sea Level Rise Scenarios for Can Tho City





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Concept of risk

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Main research question and goal

- Which underlying drivers shape different stakeholders' evaluation of adaptation options and how does governance affect the outlook of different adaptation measures?
- → In other words: Why do people decide for certain strategies over others and are the chosen strategies sustainable?

- Aim: "identify combination of variables that affect the incentives and actions of actors under diverse governance systems" (Ostrom 2007:15181)
- → Key: understand adaptation decision-making processes as human actions within a specific institutional setting



Theoretical Basis

- Action-oriented approach
- Premises (based on Werlen 1993/1997, Weichhart 2008):
 - Human action is
 - intentional, rational within the given actor's context (depending on situation, knowledge, perception etc)
 - influenced and constrained by the institutional setting
 - Action entails a decision-making process and aims at <u>"effecting or</u> preventing a change in the world" (Wright 1971:83, as cited in Werlen 1993:11)
- → Adaptation is seen as an intentional, goal-oriented outcome of action (adapting) that may entail both intended and unintended consequences



Adaptation as Outcome of Action

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Adaptation decision-making process (individual actor's view);

own draft, based on Williamson 1998, Koppenjan & Groenewegen 2005, Marchand et al. 2012, Pelling 2011

Assessing evaluation:

- Necessary in order to identify option(s) most prone to success (aimed at overall improvement of situation)
- Requires understanding not only of available resources, but also perceptions, beliefs, social norms and institutions

Methodology - criteria identification

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Table: Top three criteria in favor of selecting the respective strategy, source: household survey			
House elevation	protects house for a long time	improves living conditions permanently	belief, that house should be higher than the street
Alley elevation	improves living conditions permanently	cost can be shared	protects area for a long time
Small dyke	gets rid of flood with little investment	protects house for a long time	cost-efficient
Vocational training classes	can be done in addition to current job	improves income in the long term	easy for anybody to join a program
Moving	can get rid of flood problem entirely	can increase household income	no other solution will help against flooding in the long term



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Relevance of criteria across measures

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advantages - combined for all 5 measures disadvantages - combined for all 5 measures



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Conclusion

- Assessing motifs and criteria that shape adaptation decision-making can help understand the prospects of success of different measures
- Adaptation measures should benefit people's livelihoods address adaptation from a development perspective
- Identifying criteria that are largely neglected at larger-scale projects (such as disincentives or cultural acceptance) is key to address issues of acceptance of formal projects and strengthen sustainability
- Successful adaptation measures need to consider differential evaluation of proposed measures, create dialogue among stakeholders and resolve conflict and increase acceptance



Thank you very much for your attention and feedback!



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