

Shelter

Sustainable Historic Environments
hoListic reconstruction through
Technological Enhancement &
community-based Resilience

**Extract of D.6.4. Historic area resilience
co-production playbook**

Strategic blueprints for Dordrecht

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Glossary

Acronym	Full name
CNH	Cultural and Natural Heritage
CHM	Cultural Heritage Management
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
HA	Historic Area
NBS	Nature-Based Solutions
OL	Open Labs
OLC	Open Lab Coordinator
UR	User Requirements

1 Strategic Blueprints

The following report is dedicated to outlining the OL specific strategic blueprints that were developed through the co-creation workshops. The strategic blueprints consist of the identified solutions which were discussed with the participating stakeholder.

The design of the strategic blueprints follows the discussed questions per topic and for each identified solution an own strategic blueprint sheet was created. Each sheet includes a suggestion for the implementation timeline as well as an assignment of the identified solution to the phases of DRM.

In addition, the results of the questionnaire for DRM and communities it was possible to receive an overview of the specific situations and the involvement of communities in the disaster risk management. With the feedback of the stakeholder information sheet, an analysis of the participating stakeholder structure was done. The structure of the strategic blueprints follows the discussed questions per topic and each identified solution is described in an own strategic blueprint sheet.

1.1 Stakeholder structure analysis

With the results of the stakeholder information sheet, an analysis of the stakeholder structure was possible. Due to COVID-19 situation, not all identified stakeholders were able to join the online meetings and contribute their specific expertise but the participation was balanced and OL case study coordinators were in contact with stakeholder which were not able to join meeting to catch their expertise.

1.1.1 Dordrecht

In total, 6 participants joined the online workshop session in Dordrecht. The stakeholder structure is visualized in the following Figure 2. The 6 stakeholders who were able to participate represented a wide of disciplinary backgrounds and experiences. The participants were assigned to governmental organizations and experts in CH as well as disaster risk management.

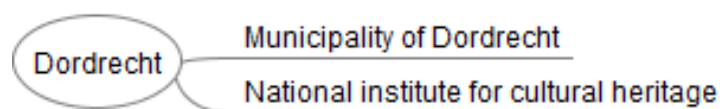


Figure 1. Stakeholder structure for Dordrecht

1.2 Results of the questionnaire

In this subchapter, the results of the questionnaires are visualized, which were forwarded from the stakeholders to the OL case study coordinators. The answers were translated from the national language into English and summarized into the questionnaire template.

The results of the questionnaire show the situation for each OL due to the experience and evaluation of the involved stakeholders. Some results may be used for further evaluations in the sense of involvement of communities in disaster risk management in all phases. A balanced and developed DRM in the respective OL region would have resulted in a total YES to all 5 questions by the stakeholders. As the questionnaires show this is not the case. In any case, a respective need for action has to be evaluated with all care and specifically identified from OL to OL.

In the following the answers of the Dordrecht OL are visualized.

Question	YES/NO	If "Yes" please short description	additional comments for the HA if necessary	additional comments for improvements based on your expertise
Are public awareness programmes executed? (Yearly frequency of execution of programs: once, sometimes, regular)	YES	There is both longterm campaigns trough the normal education on the situation and risk of the western part of the Netherlands for flooding, of which Dordrecht is no exception. There are also more short term yearly campaigns organized by the municipality that focus on flood awareness and what people can do themselves to keep their own property safe. This is focussed mostly on the unembanked area's where people experience small scale flooding every couple of years. We also communicate to the entire city on the general risks of flooding (which would be much more impactfull) if a dyke would breach. This is however not a steady, yearly program.		So far there has been very limited communication on the specific challenges to protect CH, of which much is located outside the embanked area of Dordrecht, and thus is vulnerable to small scale flooding every couple of years.
Is regular (at least yearly) emergency response training and drills at multiple levels ongoing?	YES	There are regular training and drills of the governmental institutions in relation to flood risk, involving the waterboard, crisis management organisation and municipality. The waterboard also involves a large group of citizen volunteers that are organized in a seperate organisation, there are however no large scale drills with groups of citizens who had no prior training or organisation.	There have been some specific exercises in relation to CH and flood safety, but this is not organized in a regulare manner.	No special attention is payed during the yearly drill on Cultural Heritage
Does a community risk management or emergency committee exist, that deals with prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response? (Meeting frequency: only during emergency, once in a year, at least quarterly)	NO	For flood risk there is no seperate group of community risk management committee. Governmental organisation do coopearte via various methods and means on risk and emergency management		
Do local institutions (administration, police, fire brigade, hospitals, building sector, etc) receive training on joint risk management? (Frequency of training: once per year, every two years, other)	YES	These organisation are part of the yearly training, and any special training that could be organised in some years. Overal the network between various organisation is good in Dordrecht and we are able to cooperate when ambitions and goals align without to much difficulty.		No special attention is payed during the yearly drill on Cultural Heritage
Is the private sector represented as member in the Management/emergency committee? (businesses, civil society, NGOs, etc.)	Partly	Private sector maintains some of the critical infrastructure in Dordrecht and the Netherlands. They are involved with the disaster management organisation during the mitigation and preparedness phase of disaster management. They would be involved during a crisis to see what the effects are. They are normally however not a regular member of any disaster management committee that is mostly filled by the government organisations. But there are connections and this has been a focus in recent years, to create more understanding and resiliency within the networks.		

Figure 2. Questionnaire results for Dordrecht

1.3 Strategic blueprints for Dordrecht

The co-creation workshop results in 6 strategic blueprints. In the following subchapters, the strategic blueprints are available.

1.3.1 Strategic blueprint 13

STRATEGIC BLUEPRINT – SHELTER PROJECT	
ID	13
OL ASSIGNMENT	Dordrecht
TOPIC	IMMERSITE solution reinforced by gender perspective and citizen involvement
DESCRIPTION	
IDENTIFIED SOLUTION	IMMERSITE communication system
How can the identified tool improve the current situation?	It would be a communication system to showcase possible solutions on a local scale and raise the general awareness in relation to the risks present in Dordrecht, both in a general way and specifically for CH
How should the design of this tool look like?	Partly digital platform that is easy to use for the local citizens
How should the implementation of the tool look like?	During 1 year (part as OL meetings or WS) collect ideas and run a demo
What should be taken into account for the maintenance of the tool?	Enough capacity to organize meetings and work with the citizens so create citizen-owned solutions
ASSIGNMENTS/COMMENTS	
DRM PHASE	Prevention, Preparedness
TIME PERSPECTIVE	Can be implemented MID TERM (1-3 years)
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	All participants must have access to the system; the system must be useable, and citizen-owned and maintained.
STAKEHOLDER STRUCTURE	
ORGANISATIONS	Municipality of Dordrecht National Institute for cultural heritage



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1.3.2 Strategic blueprint 14

STRATEGIC BLUEPRINT – SHELTER PROJECT	
ID	14
OL ASSIGNMENT	Dordrecht
TOPIC	IMMERSITE solution reinforced by gender perspective and citizen involvement
DESCRIPTION	
IDENTIFIED SOLUTION	IMMERSITE city awareness system
How can the identified tool improve the current situation?	A city-wide visualisation of floods and possible future scenario's can be used to raise awareness.
How should the design of this tool look like?	Easy to use platform where people can look up their own environments.
How should the implementation of the tool look like?	Use the 600 years remembrance of the Sint Elisabeth flood to gather attention and show the tool.
What should be taken into account for the maintenance of the tool?	Available during the event or yearlong? Space is needed.
ASSIGNMENTS/COMMENTS	
DRM PHASE	Preparedness, Response
TIME PERSPECTIVE	Can be implemented SHORT TERM (within one year)
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	
STAKEHOLDER STRUCTURE	
ORGANISATIONS	Municipality of Dordrecht National Institute for cultural heritage

1.3.3 Strategic blueprint 15

STRATEGIC BLUEPRINT – SHELTER PROJECT

ID	15
OL ASSIGNMENT	Dordrecht
TOPIC	The policy approach to protect Cultural Heritage in the city centre against future flooding and increased risks, by helping private owners of CH.
DESCRIPTION	
IDENTIFIED SOLUTION	The social dimension of DRM for the cultural heritage (people protect their own homes)
How can the identified tool improve the current situation?	Many of the cultural heritage is privately owned, we need a good approach and specific information to reach out to these people, both short and long term.
How should the design of this tool look like?	Enough practical information that can be given to the people, and an approach to reach a large number of citizens.
How should the implementation of the tool look like?	Enough capacity from the government and local knowledge on solutions to assist the citizens through multiple years, and create awareness through communication.
What should be taken into account for the maintenance of the tool?	In combination with the answer above.
ASSIGNMENTS/COMMENTS	
DRM PHASE	Prevention, Preparedness, Recovery
TIME PERSPECTIVE	Can be implemented in MID TERM (1-3 years)
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	
STAKEHOLDER STRUCTURE	
ORGANISATIONS	Municipality of Dordrecht National Institute for cultural heritage

1.3.4 Strategic blueprint 16

STRATEGIC BLUEPRINT – SHELTER PROJECT	
ID	16
OL ASSIGNMENT	Dordrecht
TOPIC	The policy approach to protect Cultural heritage in the city centre against future flooding and increased risks, by helping private owners of CH.

DESCRIPTION	
IDENTIFIED SOLUTION	Short term assistance with especially vulnerable areas in the city
How can the identified tool improve the current situation?	There are some places now that are extra at risk, but people are legally responsible. As the local government, we want to assist but can't take over responsibility. By showcasing possible solutions, we can help the citizens.
How should the design of this tool look like?	We want to help as a government the local owners to cooperatively tackle their shared challenges.
How should the implementation of the tool look like?	We can bring the knowledge (using input and IMMERSITE tool from Shelter) and support so that the citizens can take action.
What should be taken into account for the maintenance of the tool?	It will be a long term process, in order to get the support, understanding, and organization running that progress will be made to protect the privately owned CH. However, in likewise situations this has been done before so it is possible, the difference then was that the risk was already far clearer for the people involved.
ASSIGNMENTS/COMMENTS	
DRM PHASE	Prevention, preparedness
TIME PERSPECTIVE	Can be implemented in MID TERM (1-3 years) as well as LONG TERM (longer than 3 years)
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	
STAKEHOLDER STRUCTURE	
ORGANISATIONS	Municipality of Dordrecht National Institute for cultural heritage

1.3.5 Strategic blueprint 17

STRATEGIC BLUEPRINT – SHELTER PROJECT	
ID	17
OL ASSIGNMENT	Dordrecht
TOPIC	The policy approach to protect Cultural heritage in the city centre against future flooding and increased risks, by helping private owners of CH.
DESCRIPTION	
IDENTIFIED SOLUTION	A better understanding of high-risk CH in Dordrecht

How can the identified improve current situation?	Resilience assessment, not only chance of flood but also vulnerability, in order to target specific CH that are most at risk. We have the map available where the water levels and location of CH is visualized, now we have to analyze to get a priority list with most at risk CH monuments. These can be new focus areas.
How should the design of this tool look like?	Easy to use resilience assessment, with indicators that are practical, and based on available data.
How should the implementation of the tool look like?	
What should be taken into account for the maintenance of the tool?	Needs to be easy and quick to use, and would only be the first step as most important is the implementation of actual solutions, which in this case would involve a lot of citizen involvement.
ASSIGNMENTS/COMMENTS	
DRM PHASE	Prevention, Preparedness, Recovery
TIME PERSPECTIVE	Can be implemented in SHORT TERM (within one year)
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	
STAKEHOLDER STRUCTURE	
ORGANISATIONS	Municipality of Dordrecht National Institute for cultural heritage

1.3.6 Strategic blueprint 18

STRATEGIC BLUEPRINT – SHELTER PROJECT	
ID	18
OL ASSIGNMENT	Dordrecht
TOPIC	The policy approach to protect Cultural heritage in the city centre against future flooding and increased risks, by helping private owners of CH.
DESCRIPTION	
IDENTIFIED SOLUTION	A long term plan to keep CH city centre high value, also with increased flood risk
How can the identified tool	No long term plan yet available, given changes in sea level this is necessary.

improve the current situation?	
How should the design of this tool look like?	
How should the implementation of the tool look like?	Long term commitment to help citizen upgrade and create more resilient CH homes and buildings.
What should be taken into account for the maintenance of the tool?	
ASSIGNMENTS/COMMENTS	
DRM PHASE	ALL phases
TIME PERSPECTIVE	Can be implemented under the focus of a LONG TERM perspective (more than 3 years)
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	
STAKEHOLDER STRUCTURE	
ORGANISATIONS	Municipality of Dordrecht National Institute for cultural heritage