ECORISE

New Orleans

7 to 9 March 2007
The French Association for Disaster Risk Reduction
A F P C N

An independent association and forum for civil society

Involving members of the ex-French Committee for the ISDR

With a national and international vocation
AFPCN

Members:
• members of parliament and cities - mayors, experts, university researchers, representatives of association and business (insurance, tourism)

Main Activities:
• elaboration and dissemination of knowledge,
• relay between civil society, scientists and decision-makers
• strengthening the place of civil society in the process of disaster reduction
• developing bilateral or international initiatives and exchanges
Last Workshops

- Feedback and lessons learned
  
  2006:
  - Katrina, “what lessons for Europe ?”
  - Commemoration of 1856 Loire flooding
  - Paris Meeting of EU National Platforms

  2007:
  - Working group report on the methodologies of lessons learned realised in France
  - Workshops with associations for exchanges of problems and experiences (twice a year)
  - Working group on History and Memory at local level
Psycho-social Approach of Resiliency

From Cyrlinik works to natural disasters management
Concepts

• Resiliency: a question of “bouncing”

• The capacity to cope with the disaster situation and to draw new competencies out of the situation

• Numerous functions are involved in resiliency: physical, cognitive, motivations, implication,

• But also
  social support
  and environmental relationships
Resiliency from Case studies

- Montserrat 2002:
  Environmental relationship
  Being “the guardians” of the territory for the evacuees

- Somme Flooding (2001):
  Social Support: sharing the experience
  Receiving mails from all parts of France

- Boumerdès earthquake 2003:
  Private/public partnership
  Civil society initiatives

- Indian Ocean Tsunami 2004:
  Capacity building: Self confidence and
  Trust in oneself competence to escape
# Reconstruction choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who</th>
<th>Menjil (Iran)</th>
<th>Kalamata (Greece)</th>
<th>Flooding (France)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provinces Goodmothers</td>
<td>Provinces Goodmothers</td>
<td>SpecialPrefect named at national level : rejected locally</td>
<td>Inter-ministerial Unit Coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advantage vs.disadvantage</td>
<td>On the same place : fear</td>
<td>Pre-project : accepted</td>
<td>Few delocalisation Appropriation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reconstruction efficiency

- Quality and rapididty of the damages assessment
- Specific procedures of mortgages and loans
- Psycho-social climate
- Rapidity of the decisions taken
Lessons learned from cases studies

Question the current processes and systems: set up by who? on what presumptions?

Set up a specific corpus of rules for rapid post disasters reconstruction (Lenny)

Training civil servants to cope with atypical situation
Québec - La tempête de janvier 1998
**Critères de déclenchement de l’alerte et conduite à tenir**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>délai estimé avant la CRISE</th>
<th>phase</th>
<th>force des vents</th>
<th>probabilité</th>
<th>conduites à tenir</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>de 48 à 72H</td>
<td>vigilance</td>
<td>inconnue</td>
<td>inconnue</td>
<td>vigilance des services, information des populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de 24 à 36H</td>
<td>pré-alerte</td>
<td>63km/H</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>tempête ou cyclone, la population doit prendre des mesures de protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de 4 à 8H</td>
<td>alerte</td>
<td>110km/H</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>déclenchement de l’alerte, bulletin spécial toutes les 3 H, cessation des activités commerciales et scolaires, puis phase de confinement et circulation interdite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passage de la CRISE terminé</td>
<td>secours</td>
<td>décroissance</td>
<td></td>
<td>rester à proximité</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Keys decisions drawn from « Hurricane Lenny Rex »

• Need for:
  – Immediate specific procedures for compensation files in agricultural sector
  – Specific rules for rebuilding damaged boroughs
  – Avoid too quick reparations at dikes: sustainable development
  – Integration of local knowledge
Combining Rational Planning with Collaborative Planning
Philip Berke

Information Analysis Track
- Population/Economy
- Environment
- Land Use
- Transportation/Infrastructure

Consensus Building Track
- Design Participation Program
- Set Up Involvement Organization
- Open Communication Channels
- Build Consensus

Apply Recovery Plan

Disaster

Recovery Plan

Identify Issues
Build Scenarios
Test Scenarios
Define Goals
Create Vision
Brain-Storming group involving the local stakeholders

*Motivation: defence of cultural and economic values*

**Scenarios**

**Urbanists**

*Improving the city «Building dream»*

**Schematic Program**

**Public Debate**

Urbanists Stakeholders

Population

*building consensus on priorities*

**Define priorities**

**Programs of vulnerability reduction**

**Needs for development**

**International financial assistance**

**Financial assessment**

**Geographical constraints**

**Measures**

Land use change

New building code

**Defining priorities**

**Land use change**

**New building code**

**Measures**