



2nd World BOSAI Forum/International Disaster Risk Conference 2019
spin disaster knowledge to wave BOSAI wisdom

Sendai, 09-12 November 2019

**A social-ecological approach to disaster risk management
applied to the case study of the Marche Region, Italy**

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Disaster Prevention Research Institute



京都大学
KYOTO UNIVERSITY

CRITICAL ISSUES

➤ THEORETICAL ISSUES:

- need to consider complex human-natural systems
- need to merge disaster resilience and environmental sustainability agendas

➤ ASSESSMENT ISSUES:

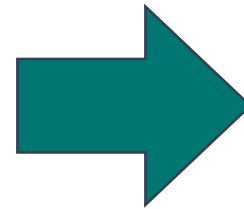
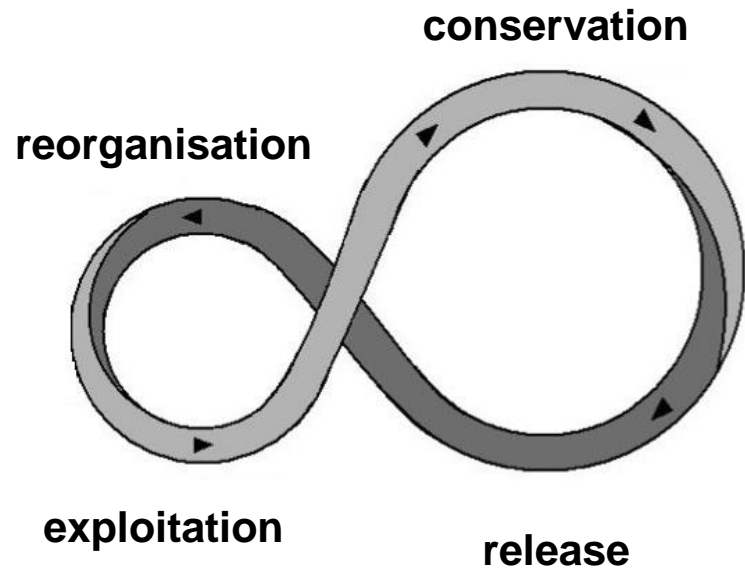
- no commonly accepted tool
- disaster metrics not included

→ HOW CAN THIS INFORM LOCAL POLICIES?

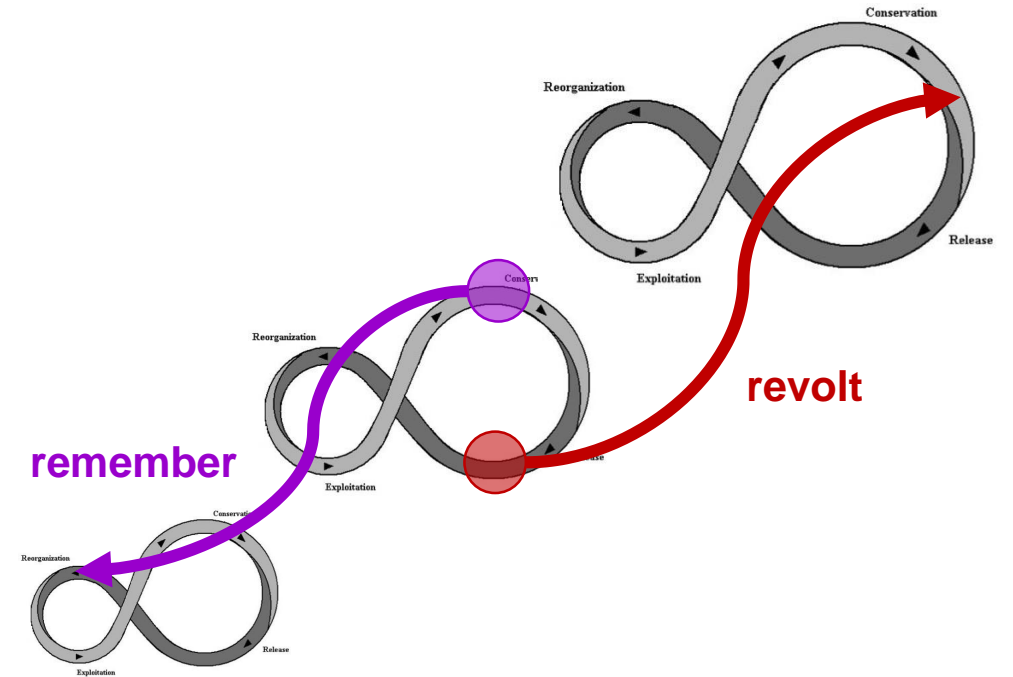
*THEORETICAL
BACKGROUND*

PANARCHY MODEL – prof. C. S. Holling

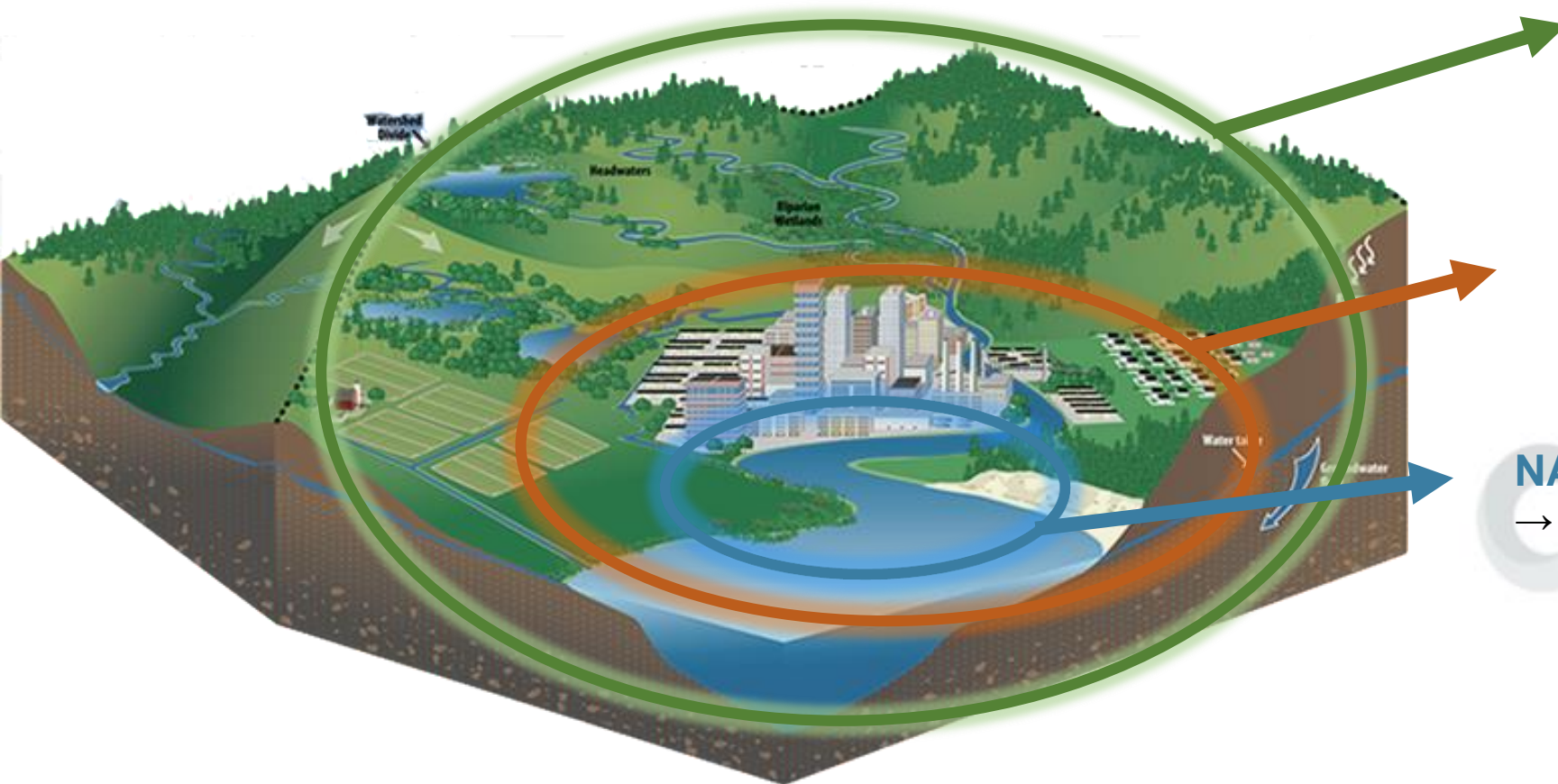
ADAPTIVE CYCLE



INTERACTIONS



MODELLING SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

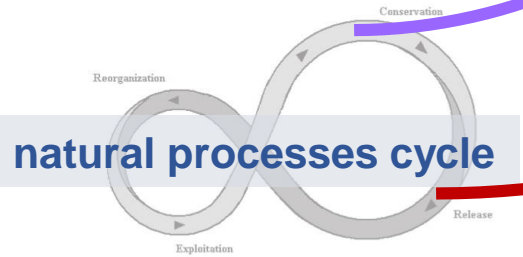
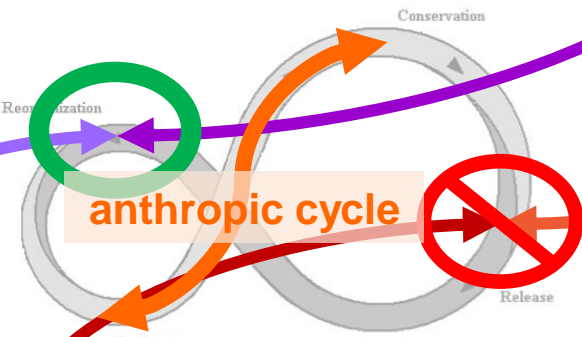


NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS CYCLE
→ river drainage area

ANTHROPIC CYCLE
→ urban area

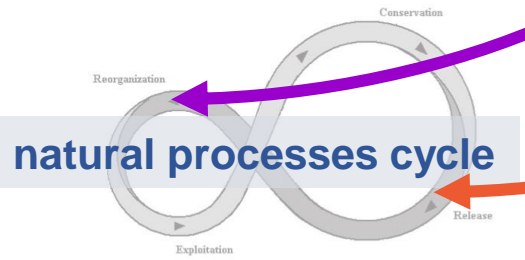
NATURAL PROCESSES CYCLE
→ river floodplain

INTERACTIONS IMPACTING ON THE ANTHROPIC CYCLE



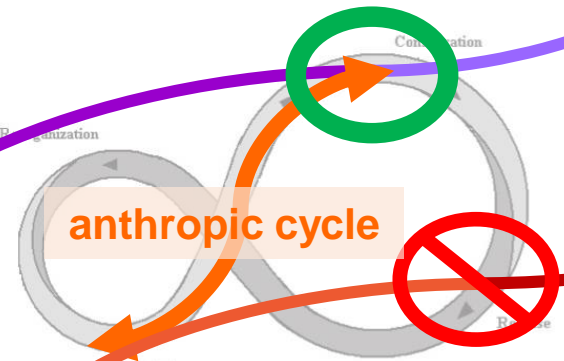
RESILIENCE

INTERACTIONS IMPACTING ON THE NATURAL CYCLES



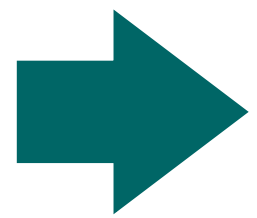
remember

reverse-remember



reverse-revolt

revolt

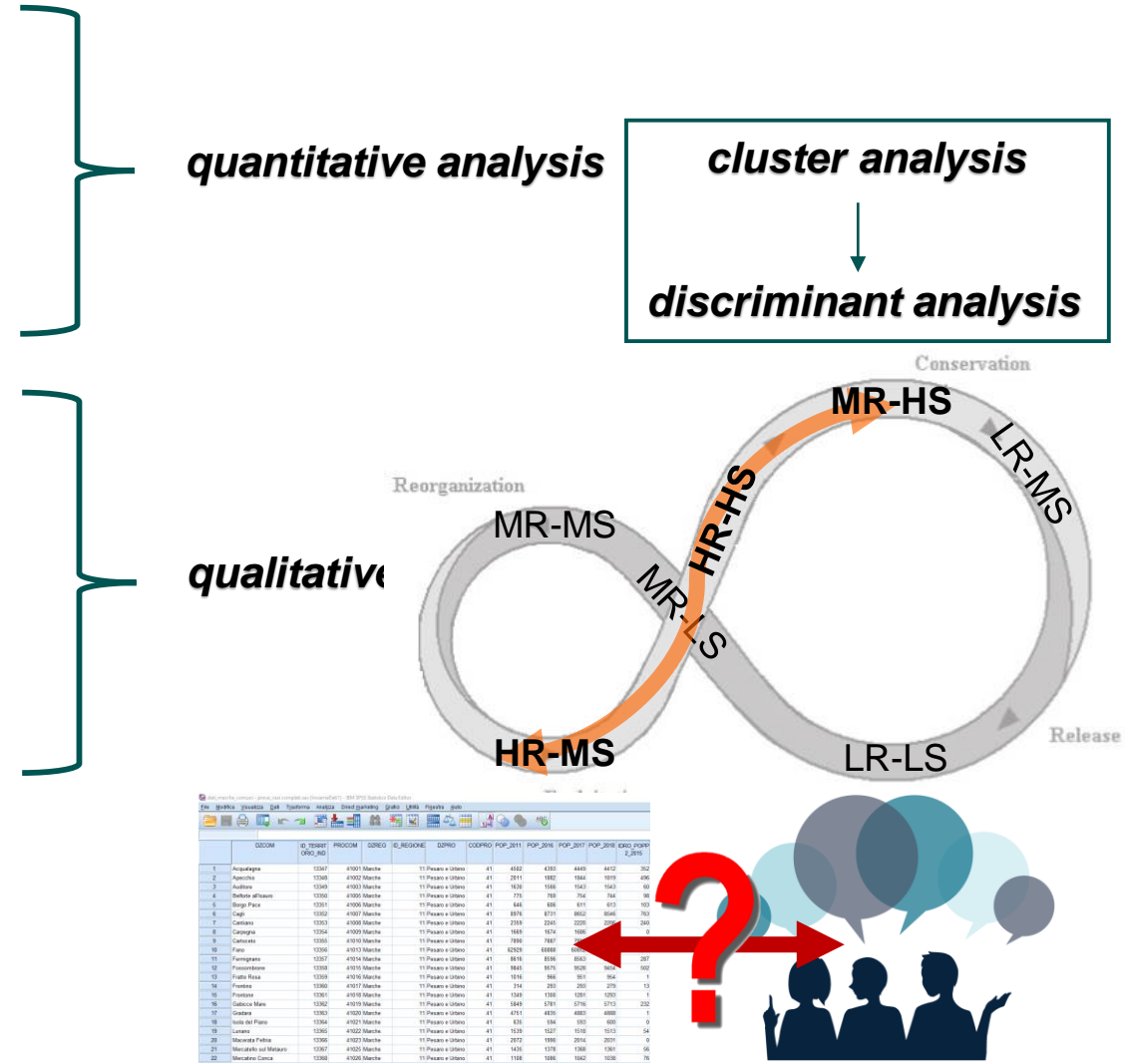


SUSTAINABILITY

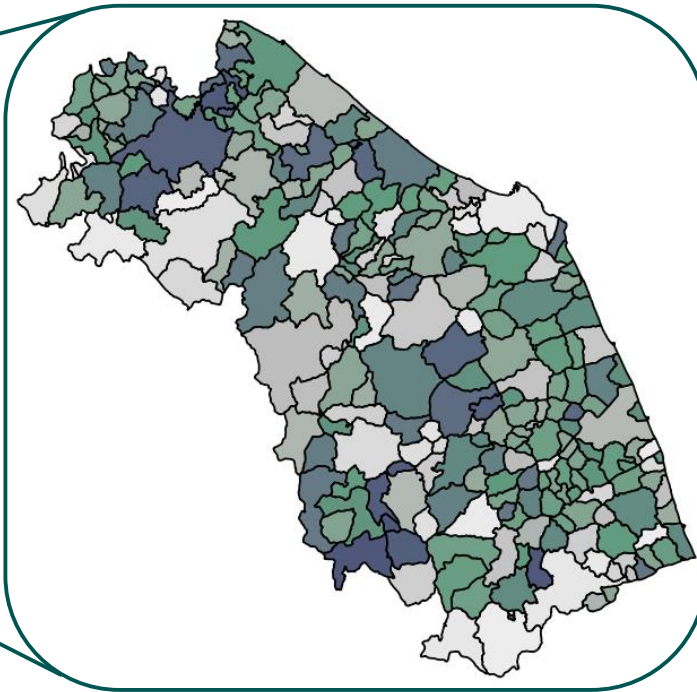
***ASSESSMENT
FRAMEWORK***

METHODOLOGY

- 1st PHASE
indicators related to flood disaster
- 2nd PHASE
general significant indicators (from literature)
- 3rd PHASE
questionnaires delivered to local communities
- 4th PHASE
comparison between quantitative and qualitative data



CASE STUDY – Marche Region, Italy



➤ Marche Region

- 1'522'608 residents
- 9'401 km² area
- 229 municipalities

➤ Time interval:

- 2008-2018

➤ Flood events:

- 2011 → 2015

1st phase
classification

1st PHASE – cluster analysis

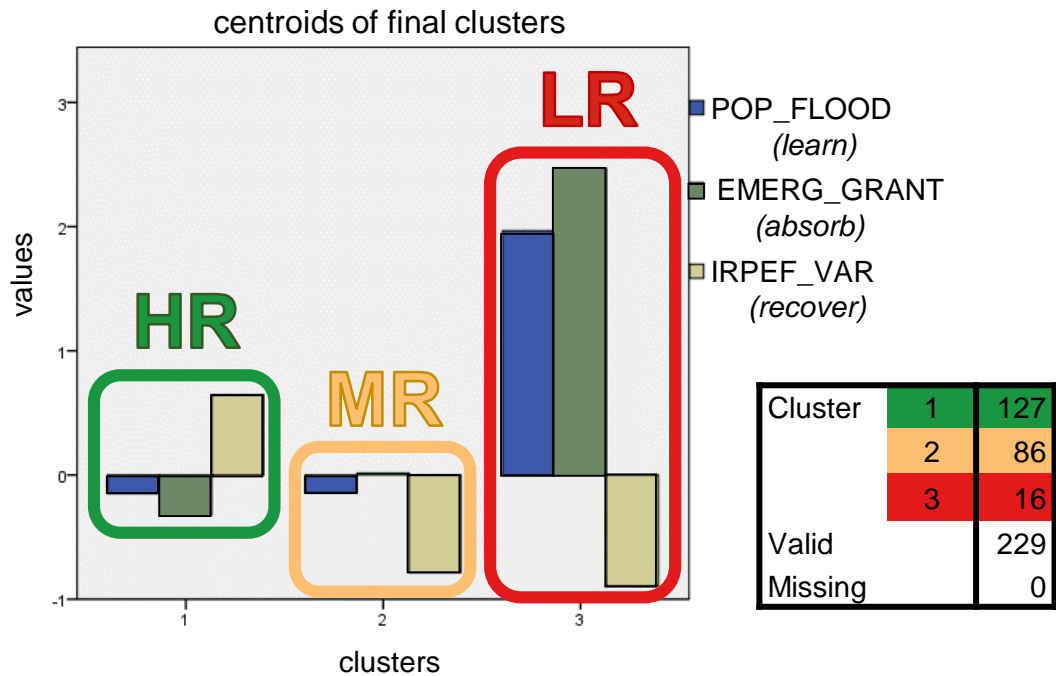
RESILIENCE	attribute	indicator
	<i>LEARN</i>	variation of population exposed to flood hazard
		POP_FLOOD
	<i>ABSORB</i>	grants for extraordinary and emergency interventions
	EMERG_GRANT	
	<i>RECOVER</i>	ratio of tax revenue after 2 years and on last flood's year
		IRPEF_VAR

SUSTAINABILITY	attribute	indicator
	<i>FUNCTIONS</i>	variation of land take per total municipality area
		LAND_TAKE
	<i>SERVICES</i>	variation of clean water input
		CLEAN_WATER
	<i>INTEGRITY</i>	number of species in inadequate or bad state
		SPECIES_INADBAD

1st PHASE – cluster analysis

☐ mixed clustering procedure: hierarchical (Ward's) method + non-hierarchical (k-means) method

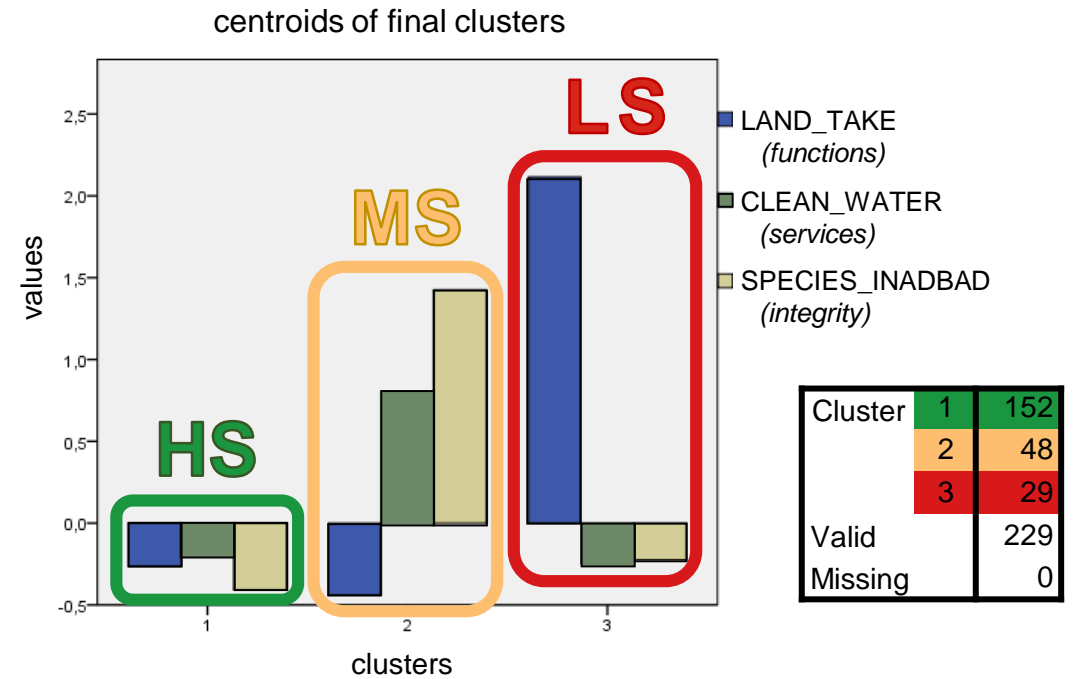
- ☐ 3 clusters:
- high resilience (HR)
 - medium resilience (MR)
 - low resilience (LR)



ANOVA

	F	Sig.
Z-score: POP_FLOOD	46,567	,000
Z-score: EMERG_GRANT	106,185	,000
Z-score: IRPEF_VAR	122,460	,000

- high sustainability (HS)
- medium sustainability (MS)
- low sustainability (LS)



ANOVA

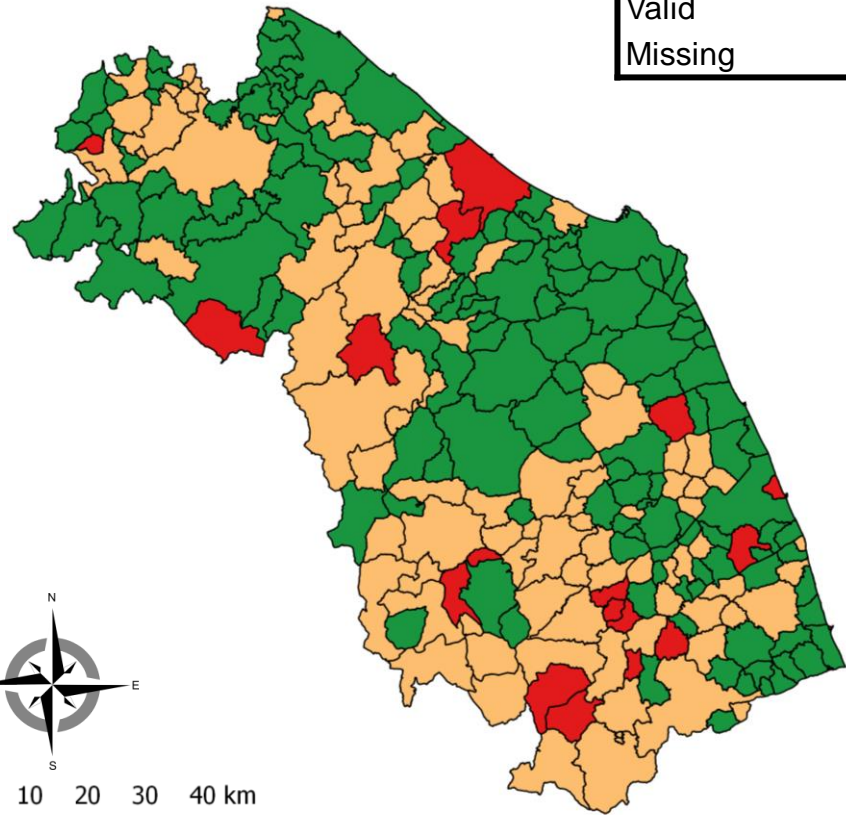
	F	Sig.
Z-score: LAND TAKE	216,286	,000
Z-score: CLEAN_WATER	23,691	,000
Z-score: SPECIES_INADBAD	135,584	,000

1st PHASE – cluster analysis

➤ RESILIENCE

Number of cases per cluster

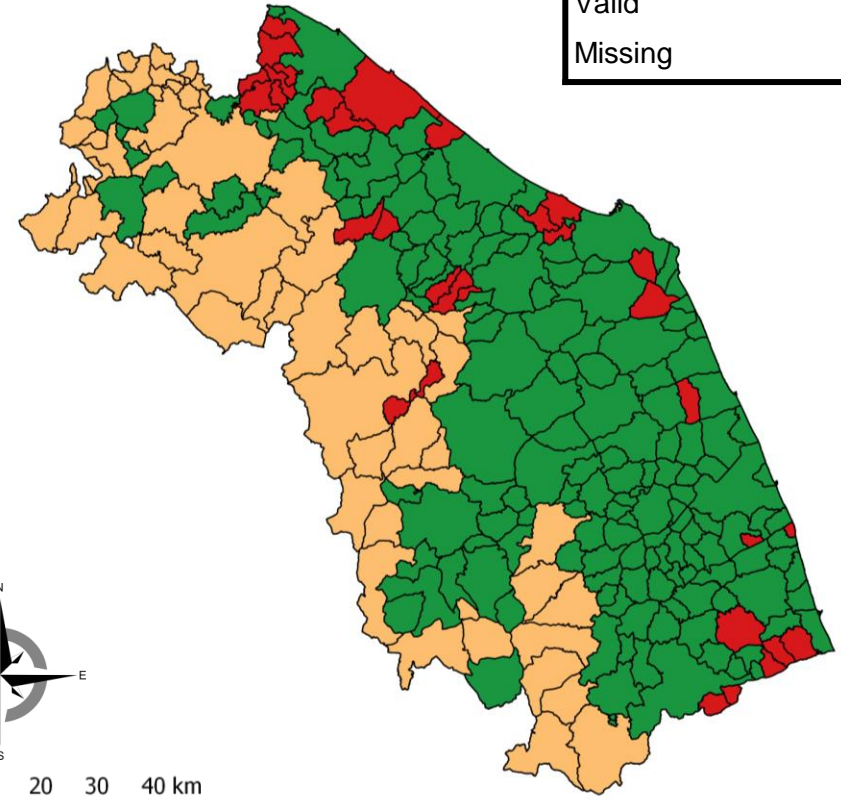
Cluster	1	127
	2	86
	3	16
Valid		229
Missing		0



➤ SUSTAINABILITY

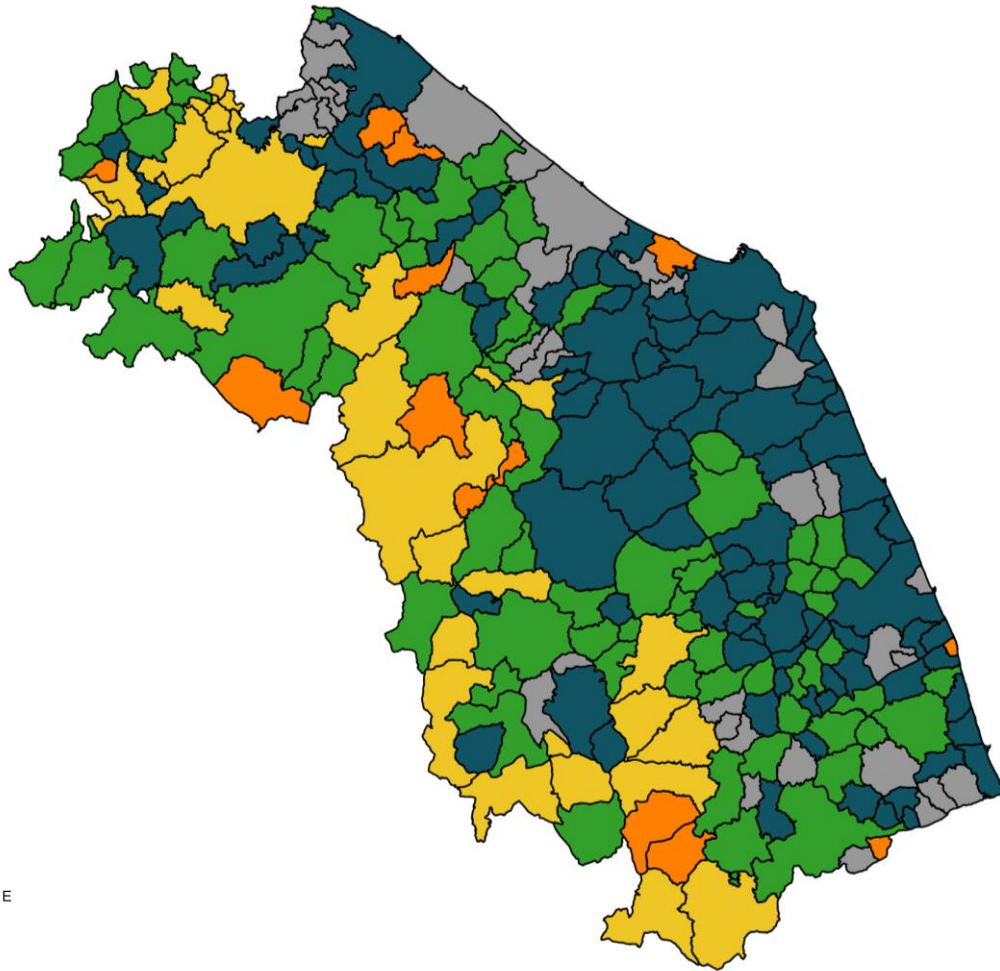
Number of cases per cluster

Cluster	1	152
	2	48
	3	29
Valid		229
Missing		0

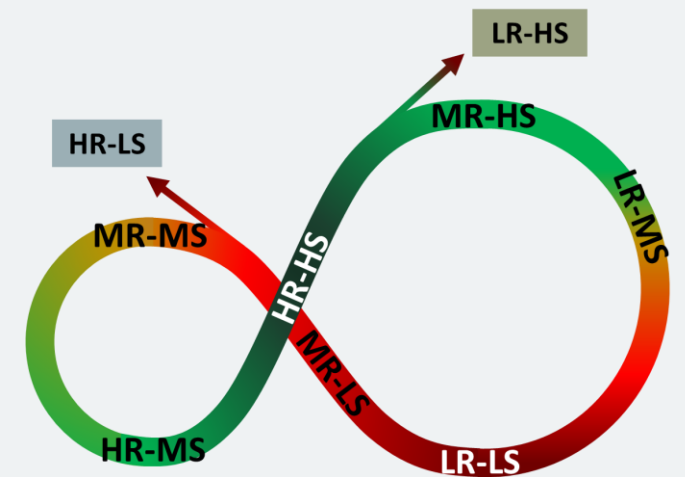


1st PHASE – output

RESILIENCE & SUSTAINABILITY

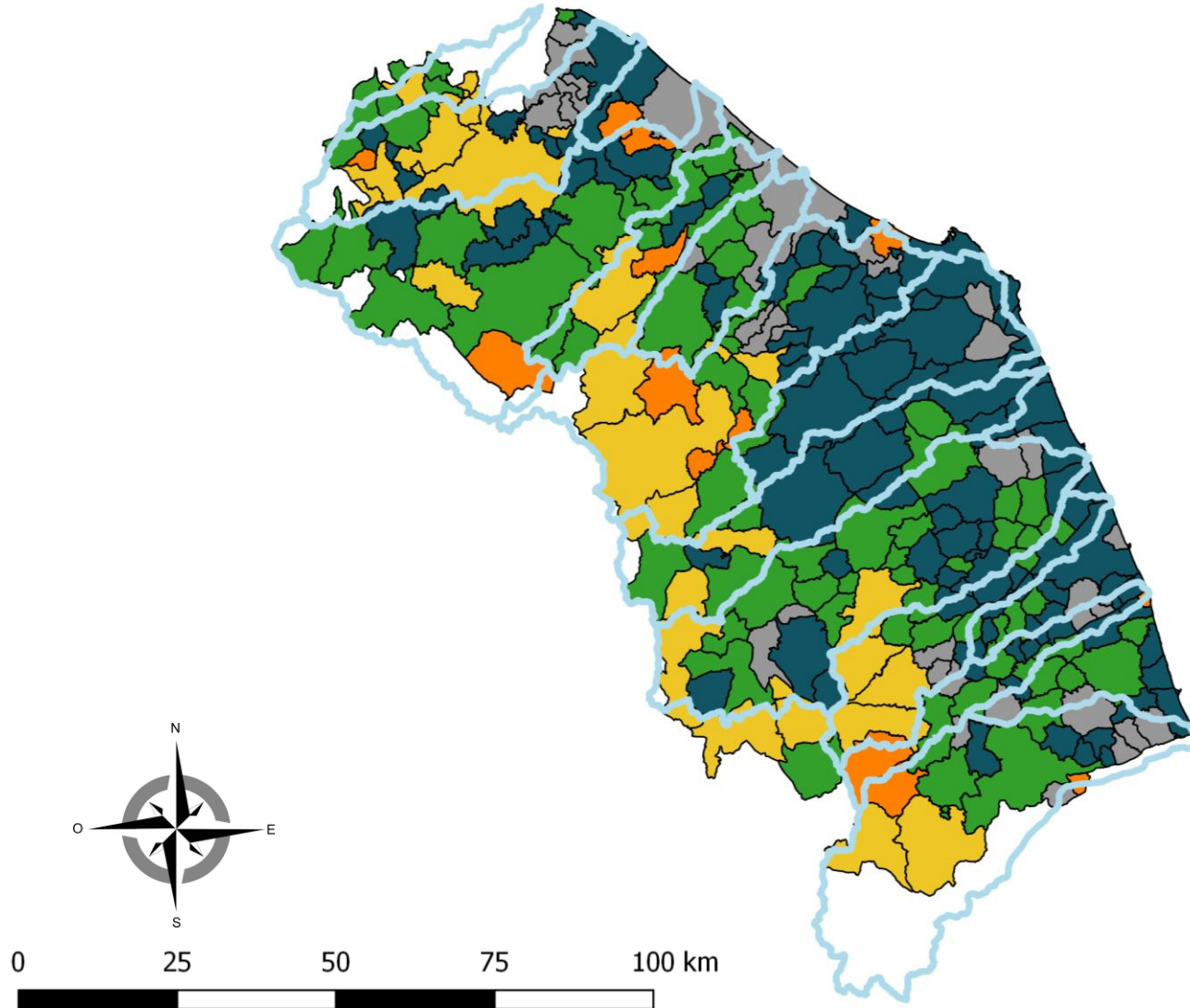


#	cluster	%
88	HR-HS	38,43%
18	HR-MS	7,86%
53	MR-HS	23,14%
159	foreloop	69,43%
25	MR-MS	10,92%
8	MR-LS	3,49%
5	LR-MR	2,18%
0	LR-LS	0,00%
11	LR-HS	4,80%
21	HR-LS	9,17%

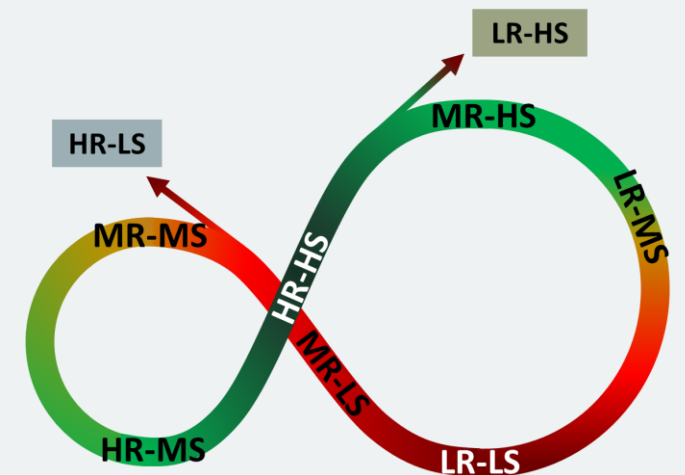


HOW CAN THIS INFORM LOCAL POLICIES?

→ Identify criticalities and excellences within the territory (e.g. river basins)



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2nd phase
characterisation

2nd PHASE – RESILIENCE

discriminant analysis

RESILIENCE

dimension	variable	source
<i>DEMOGRAPHIC</i>	immigrants	Italian National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Interior, Italian National Firefighters Corps, Regional Agency for Health
	population over 65 years old	
	female population	
	population density	
<i>SOCIAL</i>	population with higher education or more territory with UWB internet access	
	population involved in civic organisations	
	public revenues of civil protection organisations	
	volunteers expenditure of civil protection organisations	
	employment rate	
<i>ECONOMIC</i>	per-capita income	
	social expenditure for poverty, social assistance, ...	
	(present – resident population) / resident population	
	mental health discharges	
<i>HEALTH</i>	residence and non-residence structures for elderly people	
	hospital staff	
	hospital beds	
	average time of arrival on place over the past 5 years	
	local expenditure for flood mitigation	
<i>INFRASTRUCTURAL</i>	extension of municipal roads	
	wasted drinking water / produced drinking water	
	mean building construction year	

2nd PHASE – RESILIENCE *discriminant analysis*

EIGENVALUES

function	eigenvalue	%variance	%cumulative	canon. correlation
1	0,281	73,5	73,5	0,469
2	0,102	26,5	100,0	0,304

WILKS LAMBDA

function	Wilks Lambda	Chi-square	df	sig.
1	0,708	73,266	44	0,004
2	0,908	20,569	21	0,486



discriminant function $D = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \cdot v_i$

where:

n = number of considered variables

c_i = standardised coefficient of the i th variable

v_i = value of the i th variable

In this case:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D = & 0,551128 \cdot \text{IMMIGR} - 6,17363 \cdot \text{POP_over65} + 7,57278 \cdot \text{POP_FEM} - 0,119824 \cdot \text{DENSPOP} - 0,597299 \cdot \text{ISTR_SUP} - \\
 & 0,25919 \cdot \text{UWB_ACCESS} - 1,31271 \cdot \text{VOLONT} + 0,44112 \cdot \text{ENTRATE_ENTIPUBB_ASSPC} - \\
 & 0,266433 \cdot \text{USCITE_RIMB_VOLONT_ASSPC} + 0,285924 \cdot \text{TASSO_OCCUP_2011} + 0,680172 \cdot \text{REDDITO_PROCAP} + \\
 & 0,0611737 \cdot \text{SPESA_SERVSOC_POV} + 0,277892 \cdot \text{POP_PRE_RES_PERC} - 0,595948 \cdot \text{DIST_PSIC_DIM} + \\
 & 0,221489 \cdot \text{STRUTT_NON_RES_NUM_COM} + 0,942819 \cdot \text{PL_TOT} - 0,715504 \cdot \text{PERS_COMP} - 0,0548045 \cdot \text{VVFF_TARR_MEDIO} \\
 & - 0,290362 \cdot \text{INVEST_RIDRA} - 0,324971 \cdot \text{STRADE_COM} + 0,061268 \cdot \text{DISP_IDRO} - 0,00811112 \cdot \text{AVG_RESBUILD_AGE}
 \end{aligned}$$

HOW CAN THIS INFORM LOCAL POLICIES?

→ Evaluate the effects of policies

→ Monitor the state of the municipalities

EIGENVALUES				
function	eigenvalue	%variance	%cumulative	canon. correlation
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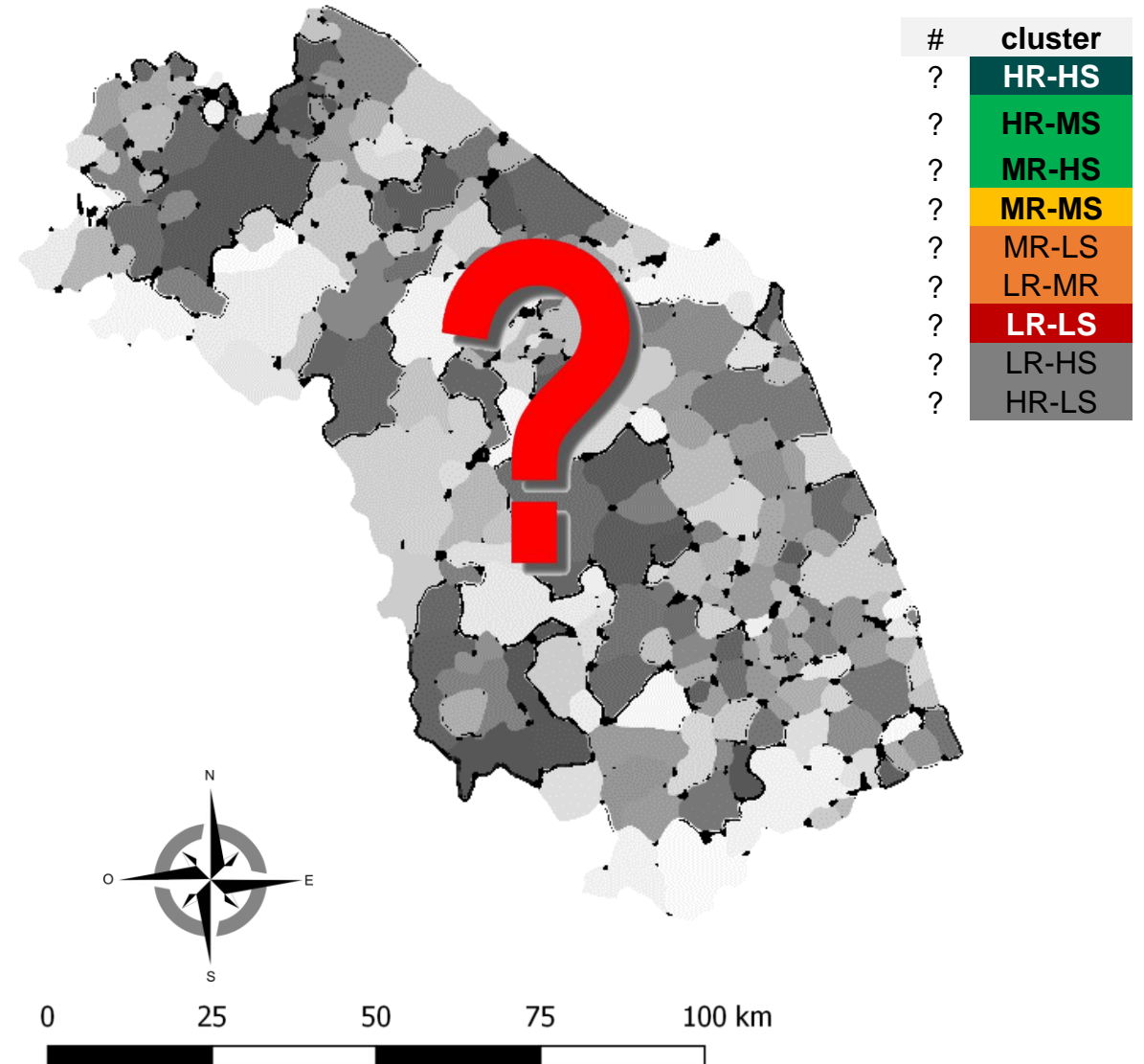
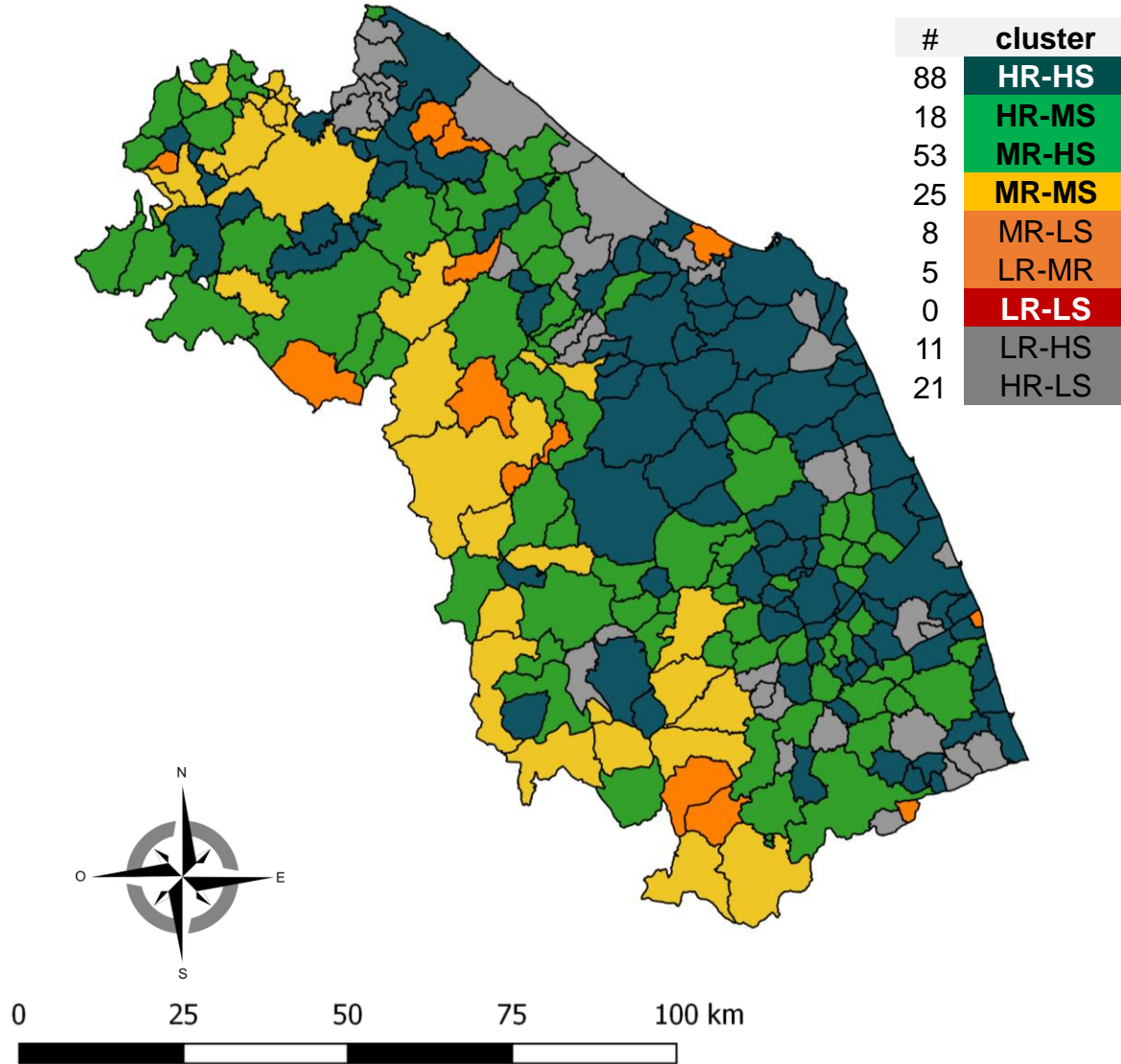
3rd phase
localisation

3rd PHASE – questionnaires

Topic	Theme	Sub-theme	Purpose	#	Question	Answers	cluster
RESILIENCE	perception	<u>learn</u>	Effect of last flood on development path → <i>reverse-remember interaction</i>				
				1	Do you think that the last flood has influenced the economic, social and infrastructural development of your municipality?	a. yes, it prompted initiatives to make it safer	HR
						b. yes, it compromised it	LR
						c. no	MR

HOW CAN THIS INFORM LOCAL POLICIES ?

→ Identify mismatches, raise awareness



thank you