



FREEMAN

Flood REsilience Enhancement and MANagement
A pilot study in Flanders, Germany and Italy



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Flood **RE**silience **E**nhancement and **MAN**agement:
a pilot study in Flanders, Germany and Italy



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Meaning that people become more free (of fear of floods and uncertainty), if they are more resilient



Partners

Soresma nv (Belgium, Flanders) – Coordinator www.soresma.be

Seecon Deutschland GmbH (Germany) www.seecon.org

Centro Euro-Mediterraneo per i Cambiamenti Climatici Scarl (CMCC, Italy) www.cmcc.it

Supported by:



INTRO

PARTNERS

CASE STUDIES

BACKGROUND

RESILIENCE

WP's

OUTCOMES

Case Studies



Demer
River Basin

Major floods:
1998 & 2003

Belgium, Flanders



Germany, Niedersachsen

Leine- Innerste
catchment.

Elbe flooded in
2002 and 2006

Italy, Calabria

Soverato flooded
in 2000 and Vibo
Valentia in 2006



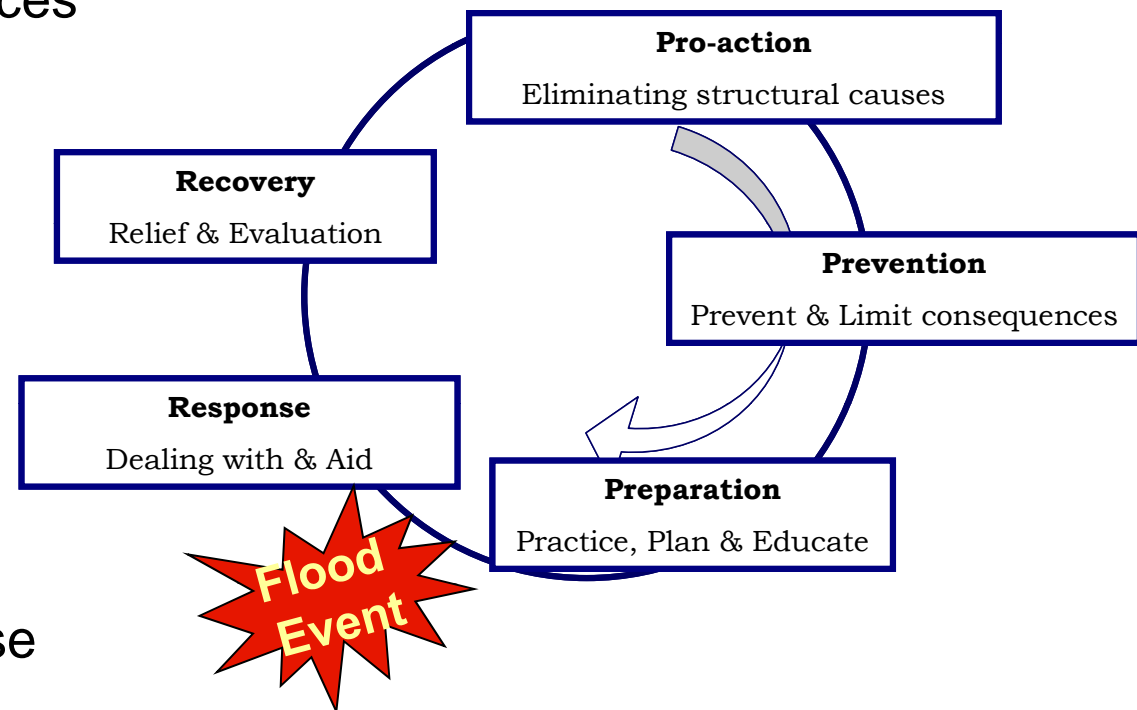
Background

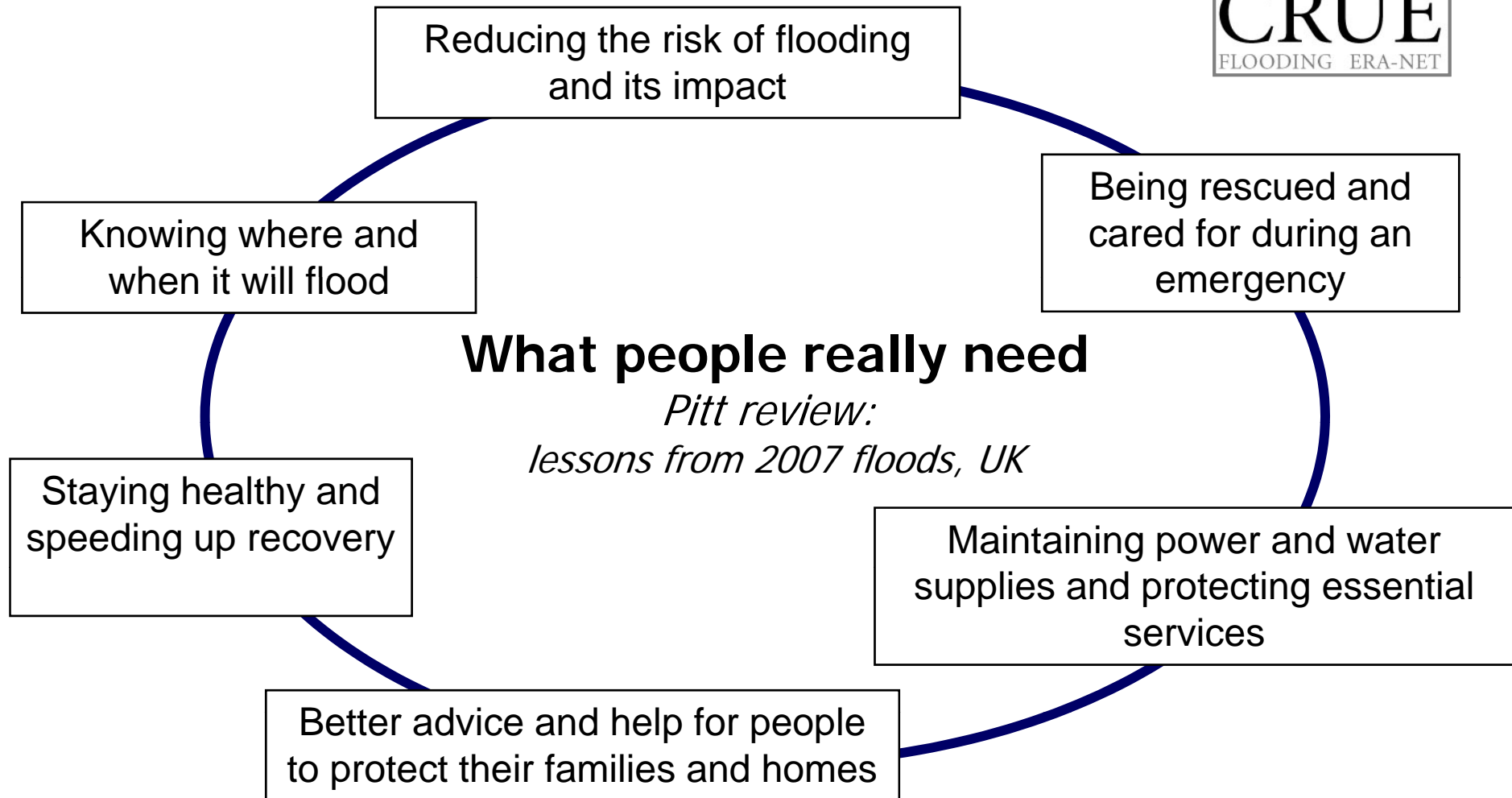
Floods cannot be prevented,
✓ THUS
need to manage its consequences

Need to extend the flood safety chain with a social component including:

- ✓ Flood awareness and preparedness of citizens
- ✓ Importance of public response
- ✓ Enhance flood resilience

Flood Safety chain





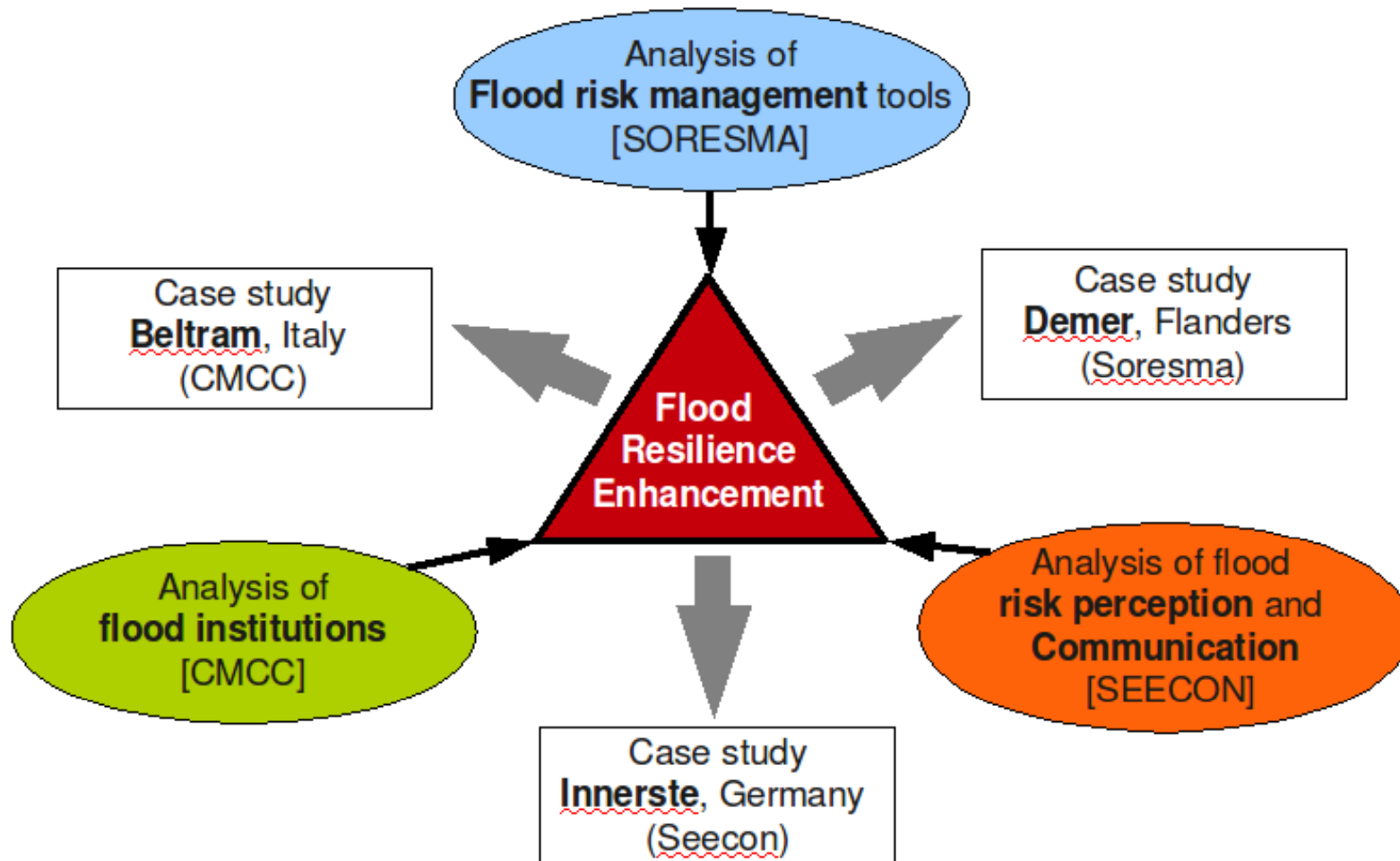
Resilience (1/2)

Definition of resilience:

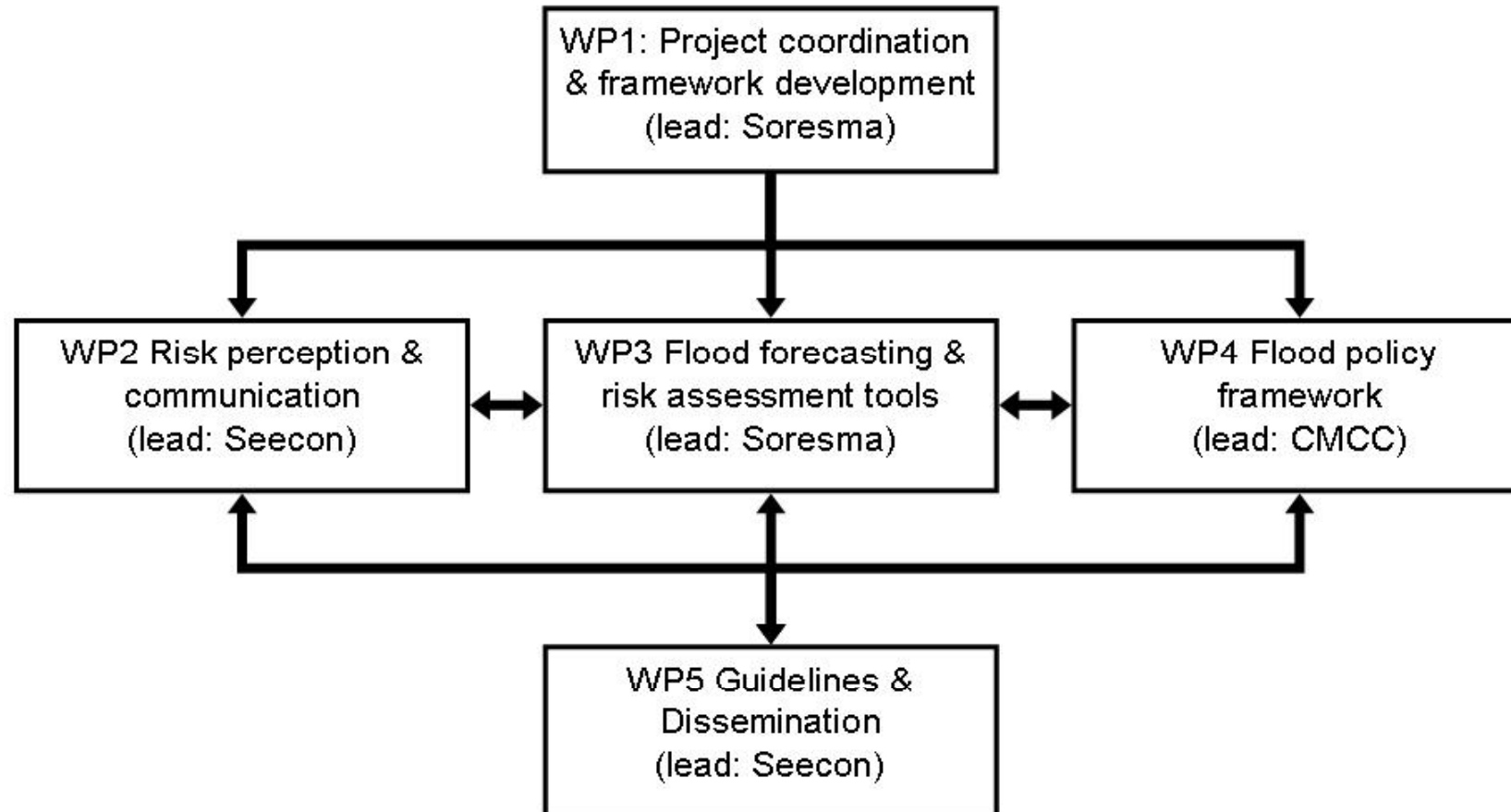
The capacity of a system or a person to success and develop, in a way socially acceptable, when confronted with stress and an adversity.



Resilience (2/2)



Work Packages



Expected outcomes

Guidance on the integration of flood resilience into operational FRM:

- Drivers that affect flood resilience
- Strategies and measures that increase flood resilience
- Quick wins (much gain with little effort) on case study level
- Support to implementation of Flood Risk Directive
- Dissemination to policy level and scientific community





THANKS

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