



# Resilience principles as a tool for reflecting on climate resilience and resilient heritage

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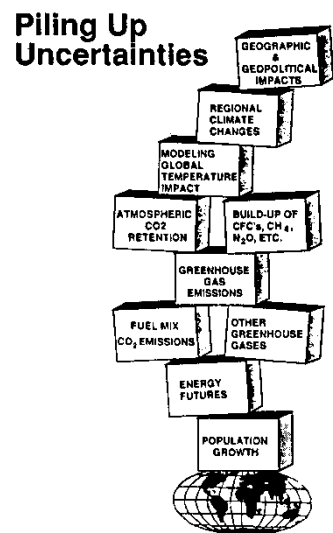
# Resilience principles...

- ... what's that?
- ... as tool to *generate* adaptation options & plans
- ... as tool to *evaluate* adaptation options & plans
- Diagnostic Tool development (work in progress)



# Resilience

## GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE



'Predict & prevent'



'Resilience & coping with change'



# Resilience

- “the capacity of a system to **absorb** disturbance and **reorganize** while undergoing **change** so as to still retain essentially the same function, structure, identity, and feedbacks” (Walker et al., 2004)
- Ambiguous concept?
- Influence of framing?  
(Wardekker, 2016; Wardekker et al., 2009; De Boer et al., 2010)



# Resilience principles

(classic generic set)

Principle	Aspects
<b>Buffering</b>	Absorb
<b>Redundancy</b>	Absorb
<b>Omnivory</b>	Absorb, reorganise
<b>Flatness</b>	Quick response, recover, reorganise
<b>High flux</b>	Quick response, recover, reorganise, change
<b>Homeostasis</b>	Quick response, self-organisation, learning & change

(Watt & Craig 1986; Barnett, 2001; Wardekker, 2011; Wardekker et al., 2010, 2016)



# Resilience principles

(detailed set, specific for diagnosing urban climate resilience)

Category	Principle	Operationalisation	Indicators		
<b>Foresight &amp; preparedness</b>	Anticipation & Foresight	Building knowledge about disturbance, exposure, vulnerability Monitoring of critical slow variables Information management & sharing Capacity to learn (from past experience)	<b>Etc. ...</b>		
	Preparedness & Planning	Public awareness, risk communication, education & training Response & emergency management Preparedness of business for adverse events			
	Homeostasis	Preservation of regulating ecosystem services Integrated planning, coordination & collaboration Clearly defined responsibilities of actors & institutions Entrenching flood-proofing in national law Inclusiveness & equity standards Quick notification of disturbances			
<b>Absorbing disturbances</b>	Robustness & Buffering	<b>Etc. ...</b>			
	Diversity				
	Redundancy				
<b>Recovering from disturbances</b>	Flatness			<b>Etc. ...</b>	
	High-flux				
<b>Adaptability &amp; change</b>	Learning				<b>Etc. ...</b>
	Flexibility				

(Wilk, forthcoming; Wardekker et al., forthcoming)



# Generating options

(example: cultural heritage at different scales)

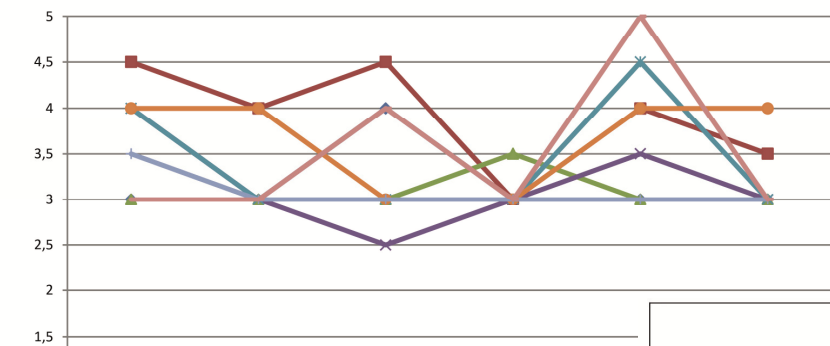
<i>Scale:</i>	<i>Building</i>	<i>City/town</i>	<i>Landscape</i>
<b>Principle:</b>			
<b>Buffering</b>	Rain barrels	Water squares, wadi's	River overflow areas
<b>Omnivory</b>	Indoor & outdoor activities	Variety of possible transport modes	Economy / revenue model is varied, not dependent on one source of income
<b>Homeostasis</b>	Sensor/app alerts caretaker about extreme weather	Sandbags are available locally in flood-prone areas	Automated sluices, etc. respond to changing conditions





# Evaluating options (example: Dutch polder peat-meadows)

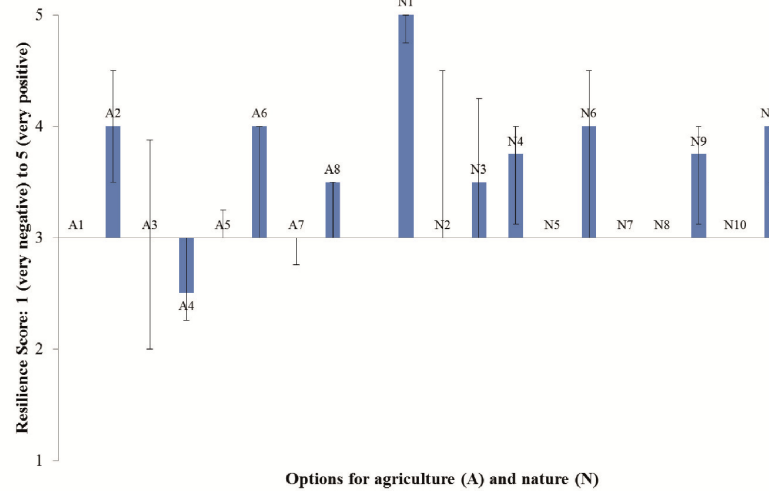
Median scores of options on resilience principles (agriculture)



	Homeostasis	Omnivory	High flux	Flatness	Buff
A1	3	3	4	3	
A2	4,5	4	4,5	3	
A3	3	3	3	3,5	
A4	4	3	2,5	3	3
A5	4	3	3	3	4
A6	4	4	3	3	
A7	3,5	3	3	3	
A8	3	3	4	3	

(Wardekker et al., 2016;  
Thissen et al., in press)

Median resilience scores of options



**Agriculture: planned**

- A1. Accessibility and optimizing plot
- A2. Underwater drainage
- A3. Stimulating organic farming
- A4. Balanced fertilization

**Agriculture: new**

- A5. Reallocation
- A6. Structural periodic wetting
- A7. Reduction of pesticides
- A8. Flexible water table (agriculture)

**Nature: planned**

- N1. Marshland construction, capillarity
- N2. Dredging of the waterways
- N3. Realization of natural banks
- N4. Extra main watercourse
- N5. Minimum water inlet

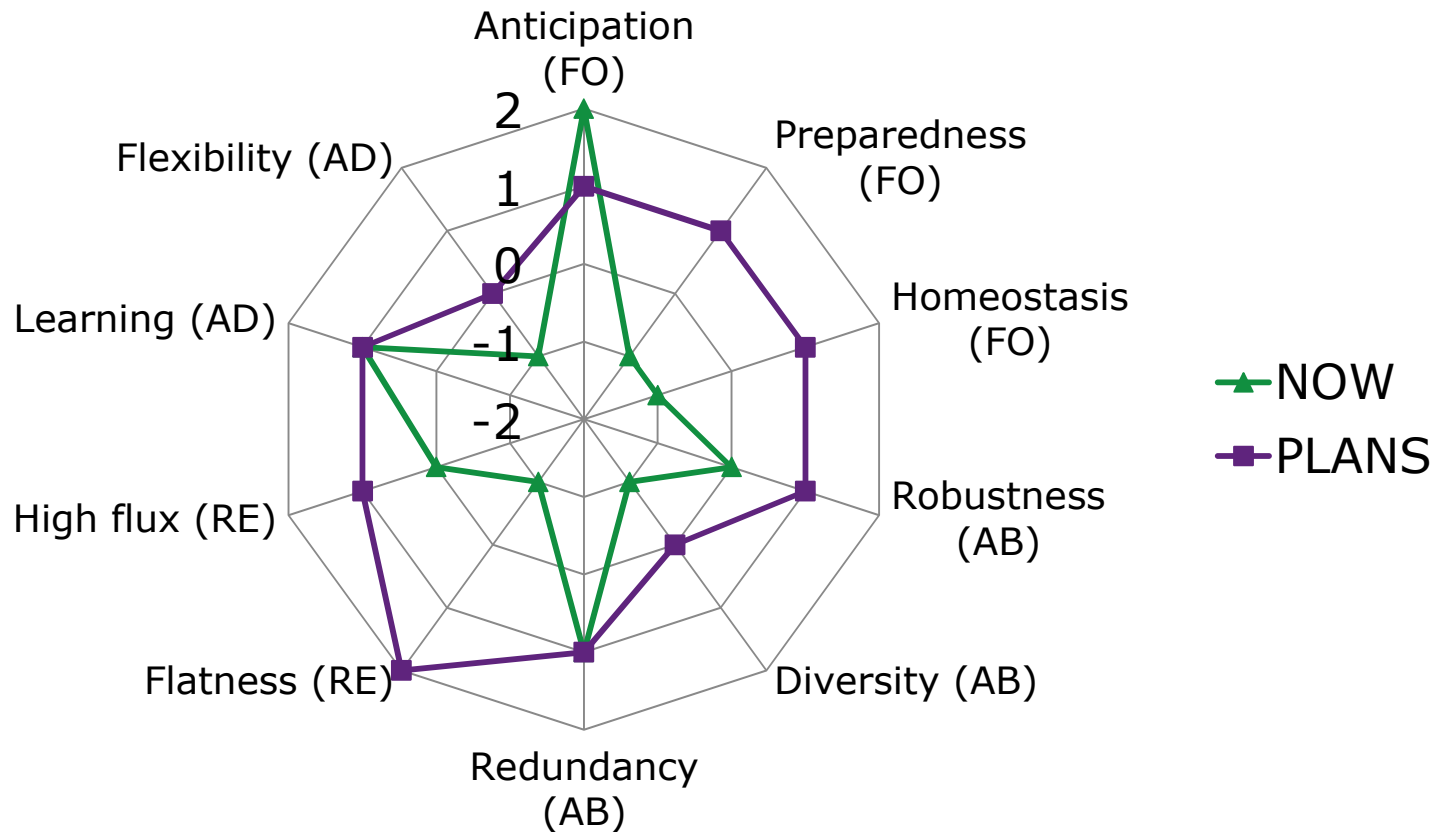
**Nature: new**

- N6. Repayment of farmers
- N7. Reduce non-climate stressors
- N8. Prevent spread of invasive species
- N9. Two types of ditches (Soomers et al., 2013)
- N10. Reducing access
- N11. Flexible water table (nature)





# Evaluating options (example: urban water resilience in Rotterdam)



(Wilk, forthcoming; Wardekker et al., forthcoming)



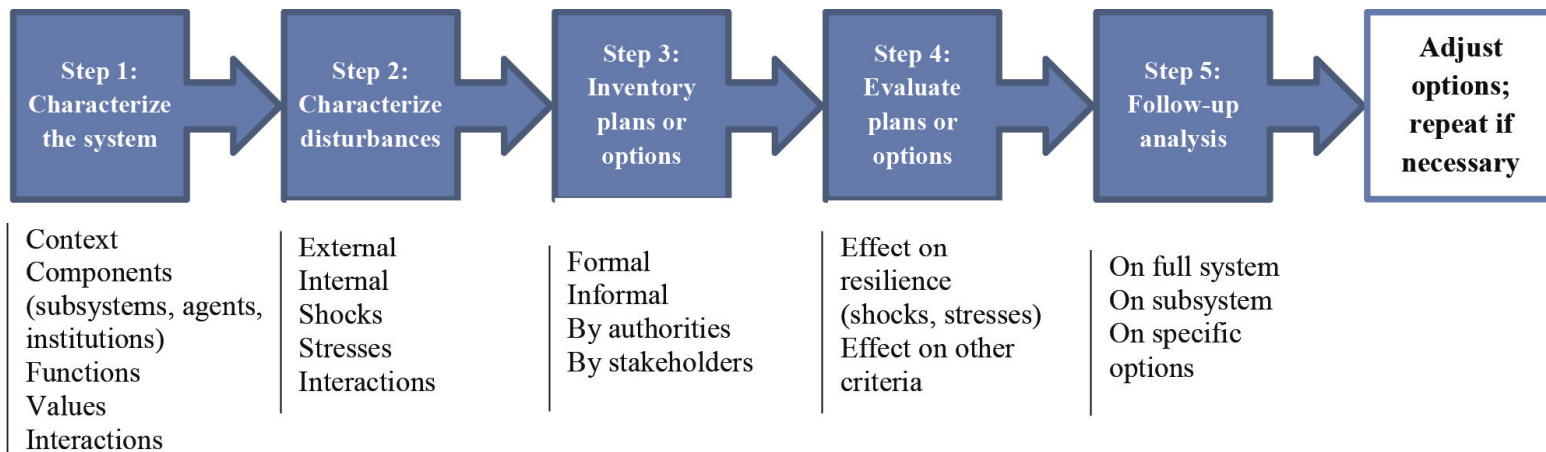
# Diagnostic Tool development

- Not just a scoring scale or app!
- User(s)?
- Subject of analysis?
- Context?
- Data sources?
- Evaluation/scoring mechanisms?
- Reflection mechanisms?



# Diagnostic Tool development

- Example 1 (Dutch polder peat-meadows)

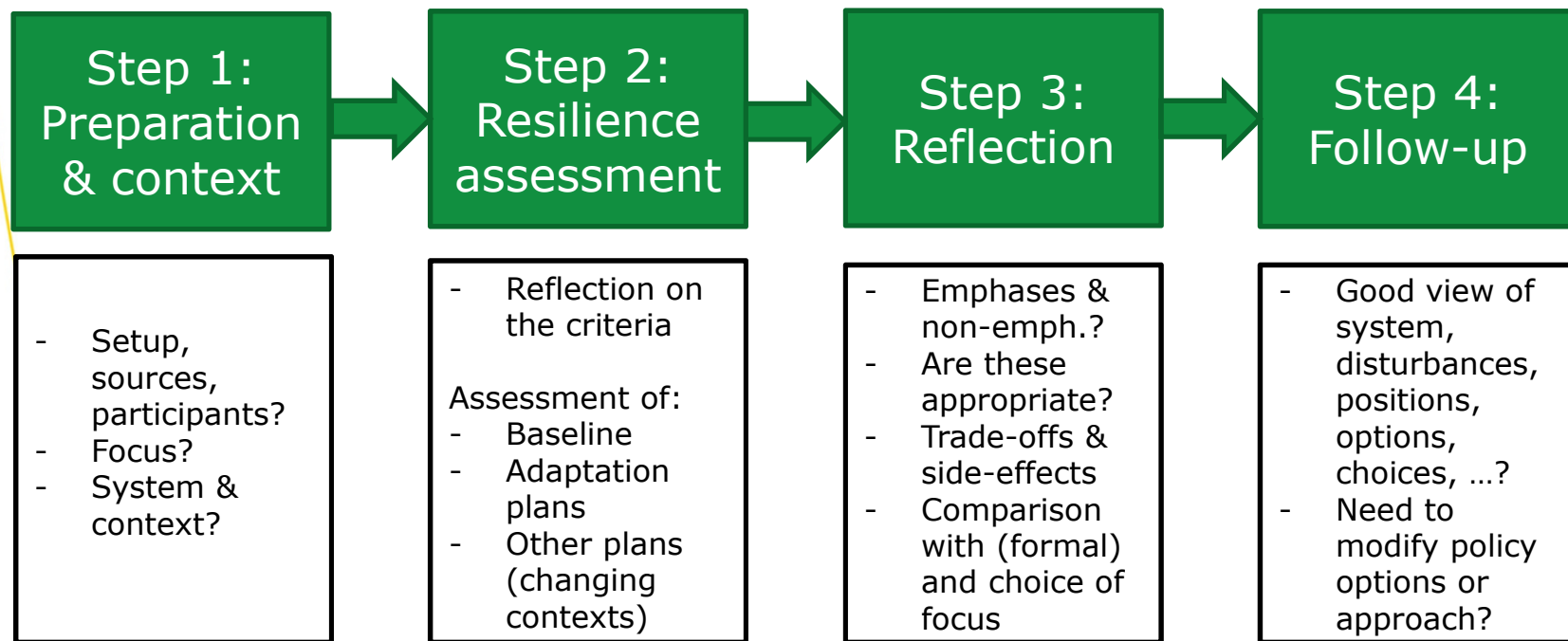


(Wardekker et al., 2016)



# Diagnostic Tool development

- Example 2 (urban climate resilience)



(Wardekker et al., forthcoming)



# Diagnostic Tool development

## Challenges

- Trade-offs
  - Between principles
  - Between goals
  - Between stakeholders
  - Between specific subareas, sections, components
- Framing of resilience
  - Short vs. long term
  - System vs. community focus
- Packaging adaptation options
  - E.g., how much is enough, complementarity, etc.?



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