



Learning and Action Alliance- LAA

Example LAA- Wandse

Flood Risk Management Conference

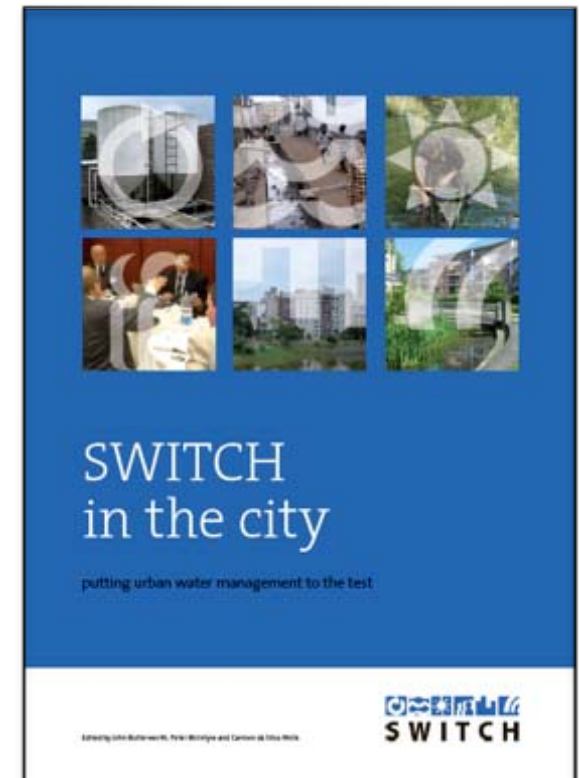
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Learning alliances

A Learning Alliance (LA) is a group of individuals or organisations with a shared interest in innovation and the scaling-up of innovation, in a topic of mutual interest.

Learning alliances typically consist of a series of structured platforms, at different institutional levels (city, river basin, national, international), designed to break down barriers to both horizontal and vertical information sharing, and thus to speed up the process of identification, adaptation, and uptake of new innovation.



*Function

- *Some LAAs were established to work on specific projects and address particular problems and opportunities.
- *Others are networks for developing and sharing innovative working practices
- *However, all reflect components of both

*Development

- *Some LAAs created their networks from partnerships with colleagues and enthusiastic people, “people believe people who believe..”
- *Others developed existing networks, “it is difficult to start from the beginning, use what already exists.”
- *All LAAs report trust to be essential for their development and continuance

LAAs Visions & Function



Individual Visions & Needs

“enable alliances to be reborn or re-established to deal with ever changing projects”.

“developing new networks, communications and exploring ‘windows of opportunity.’”

“networks regionally and transnationally to gain expertise and create a culture of learning.”

“Providing quality valuable interactions for all stakeholders and projects.”

Commonalities



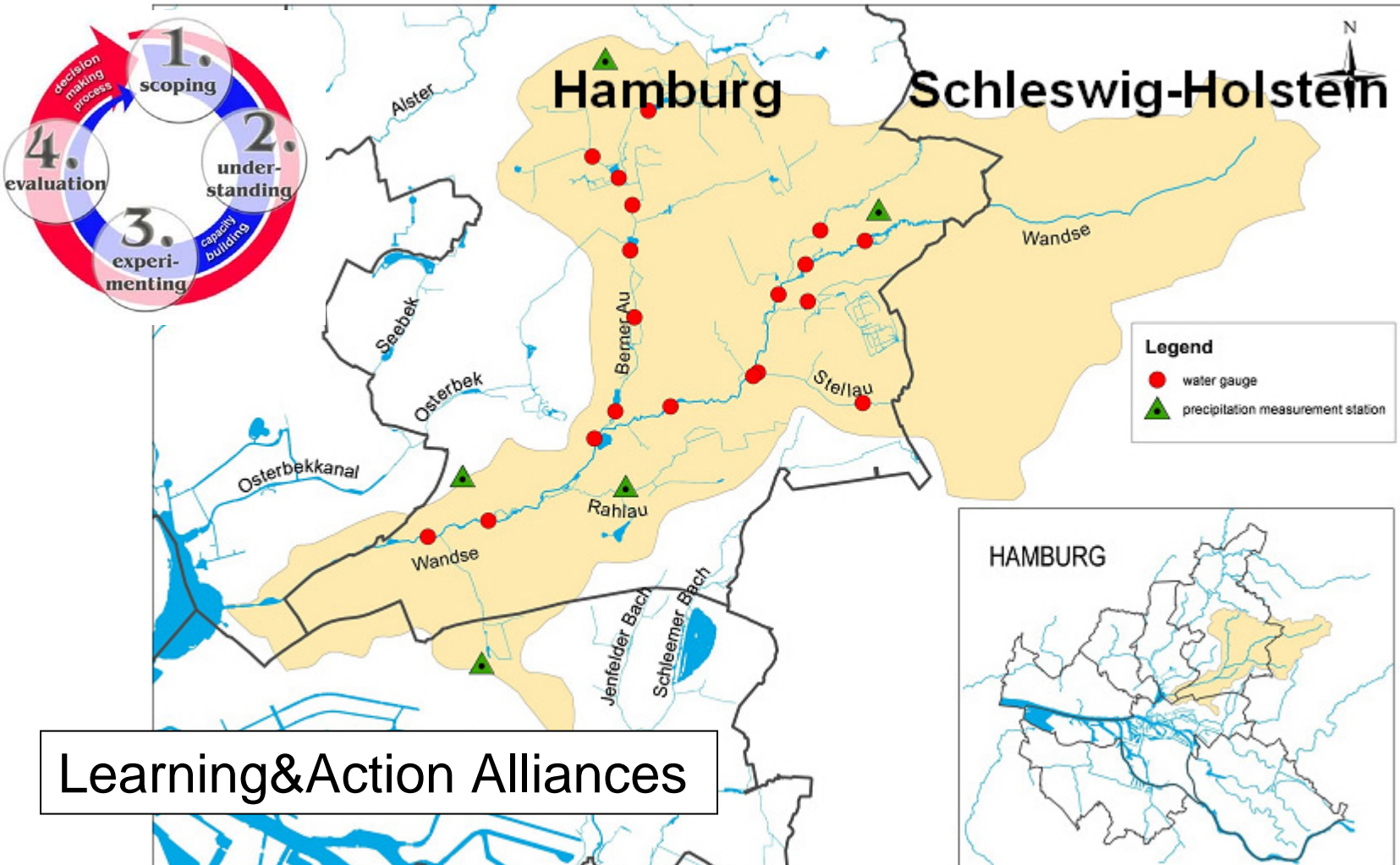
- Trust
- Inform Support Packages
- Some have common needs, engagement, communication.
- While others need specialist support to tackle the cultural barriers
- Product
- ‘Quick Wins’ - Stakeholders feel they have gained in some way
- Workshops
- Capacity building

SAWA- HH, MARE Approach- Bottom up governance strategy for development of a Flood Risk Management Plan:



(Adapted from Ashley et al, 2008)

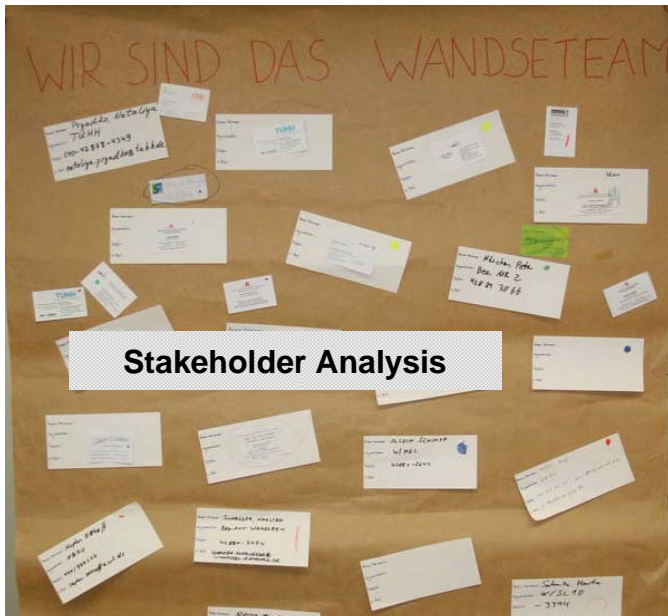
Wandse Catchment Area- Hamburg (~88 km², 21,5 km)



→ Objective: development of a **flood risk management plan** (EU Flood Directive, 2007)

→ Development of shared vision of the problem (Flood Risk)

1



Confronting with flood risk and raising awareness



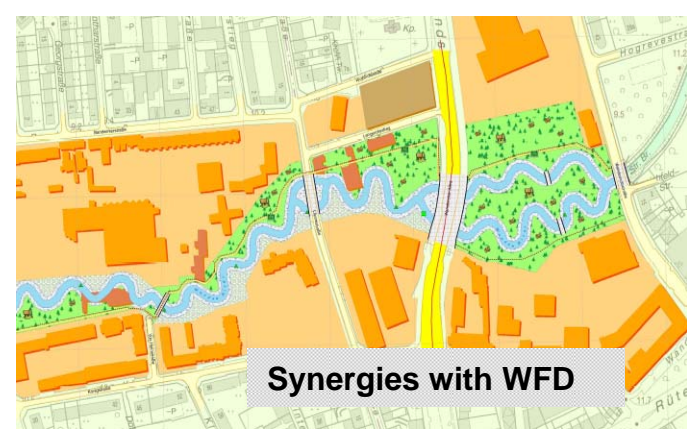
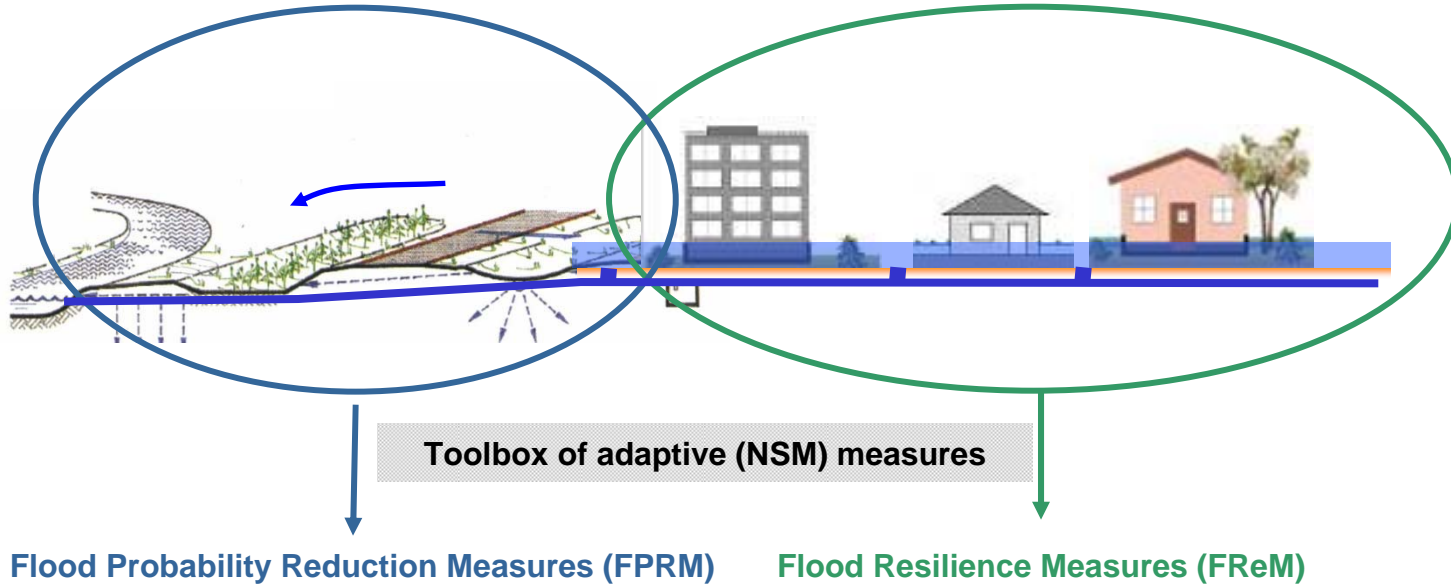
Building Social Competences and mutual trust



Understanding the system drivers and pressures, sensitivity, response

Phase 2: Understanding & Envisioning

→ Development of shared vision of where to get to



Einführung Hochwasserumgangs

Risiko = Wahrscheinlichkeit des Auftretens X Folgen

Quelle Pfad Empfänger

Gefahr (G) x Vulnerabilität (V)

5

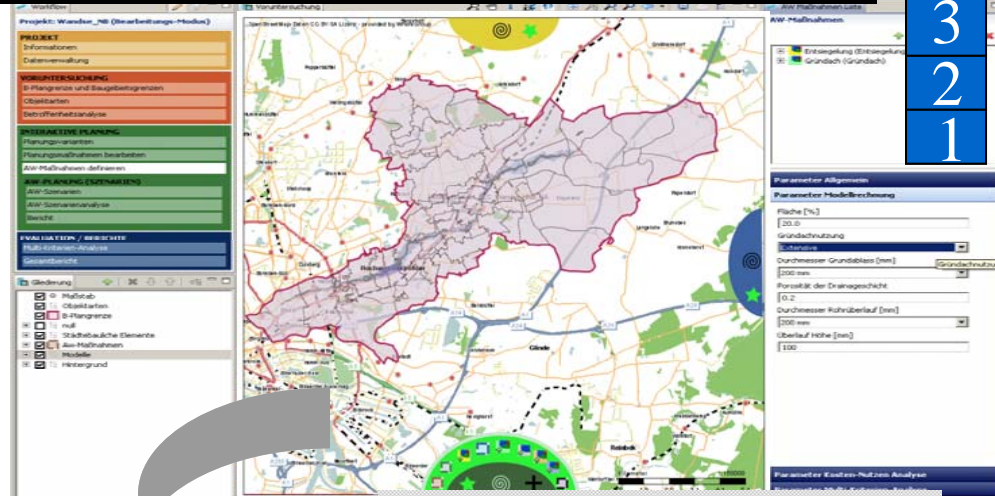
Phase 3: Experimenting

→ Formulate options of adaptive flood risk management by NSM

3
2
1



Development of planning options



Multi touch interactive planning



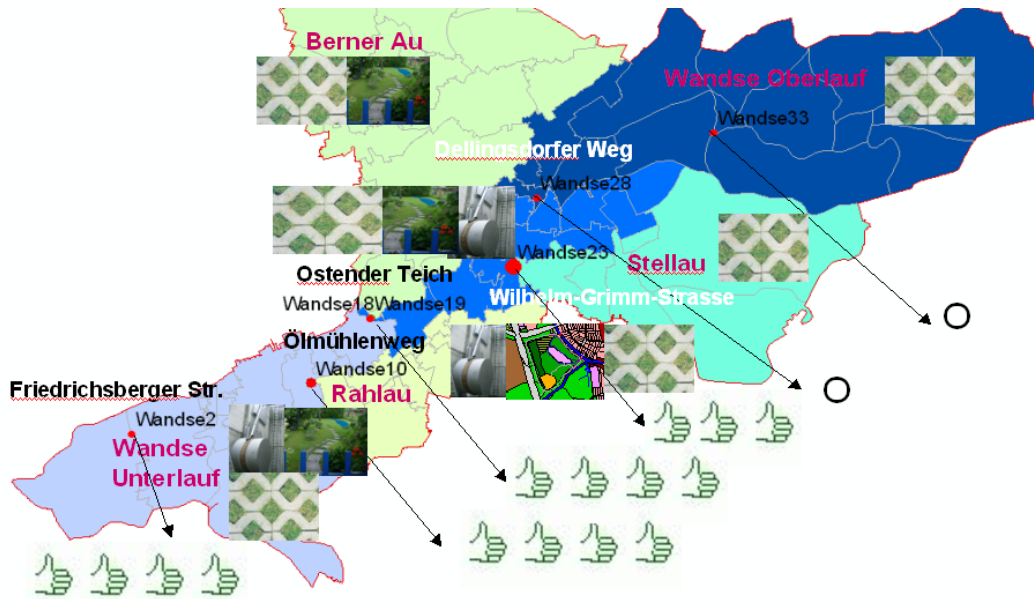
Discussions



Phase 4: Evaluation & Decision

4
3
2
1

→ Adopt the final FRMP



S1	10	1	S14	6	4
S2	10		S15	8	2
S3	9	2	S16	70	
S4	77		S17	8	2
S5	9	7	S18	9	
S6	9	7	S19	7	
S7	77		S20		
S8	70	7	S21		2
S9	8	7	S22		2
S10	77		S23		
S11	9	2	S24	70	
S12	70	7	S25	70	
S13	7	3	S26	9	



Evaluate effectiveness of adaptive measures

Evaluate conflicts and find ways of minimizing them

SAWA- Flood Risk Management Plan

Leadership: LSBG (formal leader)

Structure:

- Kick of meeting (constitution)
 - Increasing profile of the LAAs
 - Raising awareness among decision makers/ politicians
- Series of workshops (14 Working sessions), once in 2 months, 2-3 h each
 - Working sessions following the phases of the governance approach
 - Core part of the LAAs
- One site visits
 - Assessing the criticality of the system on site
 - Embedded into the phases of the governance approach
- Online participation
 - Scoping the expertise of the participants
 - Consensus finding process

Lessons learned & Conclusions

- The impact of the planning process to the DM important for the motivation, but not decisive
- Good understanding of the system and delivering facts are the key to keep the interest (flood maps, drivers&pressures assessed, quantification of the effect of NSM...)
- The sessions have to be inviting for participants especially in the initial phase
- Dare to try something new 😊

Also:

- Time and resources intensive process
- Involves a range of tools and methods (social, hydrodynamic, learning) and needs interdisciplinary teams

Still resolving:

- Workshops vs. Online participation
- Legacy of the LAA process

LAA Wandse



What can we learn- LAA?

- The Structure of each LAA needs to reflect the purpose.
- Create a Vision
- Good mix of differing professionals, knowledge base & Characteristics
- Create Trust
- Communication
- LAA can hibernate & be re-born

- In a time of uncertainty about environmental and socio-economic factors we need to do things differently – innovation is not an option it is a necessity
- LAAs can provide fora for sharing ideas and developing innovation outside the mainstream day to day process – which itself may need reform
- There is no one single model for the ideal LAA
- Above all TRUST is required in and for all concerned