

Question 1:

Since when do coastal nations in Europe have knowledge to cope with coastal risks and hazards?

- A) Since thousands of years
- B) Since the middle-ages (15th century)
- C) Since the industrial ages (19th century)
- D) Since the emergence of EU flood risk policies (end of 20th century)

Elaborate Answer:

A): Most coastal nations in Europe look back of a history of thousands of years of living with the risky environment of the sea. This of course formed awareness and shaped actions for prevention and preparedness embedded in European cultural memory: Building defences, establishing communities on terps or moving away in risky times were some typical Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures which have been applied throughout all times of coastal humankind.

Most early information about large-scale floods in northwest Europe dates back to approx. 120 B.C.

In the region which is now called the Netherlands inundation happened many times: 1170, 1362, 1703, 1916, and 1953. The 13th century storm surge (1362), known as the "Great Drowning of Men" caused floods which swept across thousands of kilometres of coastline, breaking up islands, making parts of the mainland into islands, and exterminated entire towns and regions in England, Denmark, the Netherlands and Germany. Chronicles reported of 100.000 deaths.

Question 2:

How many Europeans live in coastal areas?

- A) Under 10%
- B) Between 10 and 25%
- C) Around 1/3 of the population
- D) Over 40% of the population

Answer:

- D. Over40 % of the EU 27 population living in coastal regions which covered 40.0 % of EU-27 territory

Question 3

How many floods occurred in Europe in the 21th century?

- A) Less than 50
- B) Less 100
- C) Less than 150
- D) More than 200

Answer D: Between 1998 and 2009, Europe suffered over 213 major damaging floods, including the catastrophic floods along the Danube and Elbe rivers in summer 2002. (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/flood_risk/)

Question 4:

What do we understand by Biophysical Ecology?

- A) Biophysical resources in a given environment
- B) A spatially bounded system such as a county, state or country
- C) Aspects of medical program concerned with the human health
- D) Weather and climate conditions

Answer A+B: The biophysical ecology, or ecological sub-system, is defined by a set of non-human, biophysical resources and environments, such as:

- A politically bounded system such as a county, state or country
- A particular watershed and its near shore contiguous area
- A biophysical system defined by a shoreline vegetation, and their associated human-built artefacts

Question 5:

What do we understand by Human Ecology?

- A) Aspects of the human organism
- B) Proactive human behaviour and activities in a defined place
- C) Reactive human behaviour and activities in a defined place
- D) Aspects of social relations amongst humans

Answer B+C: Humans and human behaviours that affect, are affected by, or are otherwise concerned with a defined biophysical ecology.

Question 6:

What do we understand by Institutional Ecology?

- A) Environmental policies, laws, and other issued by governments and/or EU
- B) Environmental policies, laws, and other issued by non- governmental organizations
- C) Aspects of governmental organizations
- D) Aspects of non-governmental organizations

Answer: **The institutional ecology is defined as those governance and non-governance institutions that govern, or affect, the behaviour of those people in the human ecological system.**

Question 7: What is risk management?

- A) To worry or to be concerned
- B) Human activities that are taken before, during, or after a hazardous event occurred
- C) Auditing of financial reports
- D) Behaviour of animals and plants to cope with climate

Answer B: risk management is the management of human behaviours (culture) towards specific objectives, through a specific governance or non-governance system which affects, or is affected by, a biophysical environment

Question 8: The comparison between the coastal communities Timmendorfer Strand and Ummanz demonstrated that similar initial situations resulted in different risk management approaches. Why?

- A) Different financial support was received after the hazard
- B) Different political systems
- C) A mixture of social, cultural, economical conditions shaped the different approaches
- D) A different perception of the environment lead to the different approaches

Answer: C: Management approaches constantly evolve alongside the socio-economic development of the communities, which was influenced by the political and wider economic environment.

Question 9: What is explained by 'cultural theory'?

- A) Beliefs, perceptions and values of people
- B) An aspect of a nutritional program
- C) People belonging to a cultural group and their attitudes.

Answer: A + C "Cultural theory" argues that beliefs, perceptions and values of people (belonging to a cultural group) have a significant impact on people's perception and actions....

Question 10: Concerning the RISC-KIT Management Guide, who is the target group?

- A) Coastal managers
- B) Civil society
- C) Policy makers
- D) Technical and scientific experts

Answer: A,C,D (The guide gives guidance to coastal managers in Europe and those facing similar challenges beyond the region as well as other groups concerned with coastal management (i.e. coastal resource users, technical and scientific experts and policy makers)

Question 11: What is the aim of the guide?

- A) Highlight key principles in design and implementation of DRR (disaster risk reduction) plans and measures
- B) Provide practical illustrations and examples of prevention, protection, mitigation, and preparedness measures
- C) Provide tools to aid the structural development of DRR plans
- D) Provide funding for implementing DRR measures

Answer: A+B+C:

Question 12: The RISC-KIT Management is structured in different sections. Which are these?

- A) Governance
- B) European coastal areas
- C) People and Stories
- D) Measures

Answer: A, B, C

Question 13: Why did we choose these elements?

- A) Arbitrary
- B) To illustrate the dependencies of risk management decisions through the 'three' ecologies
- C) Based on existing material
- D) Recommendation

Answer: B

Question 14: What were elements that were recommended by the End-Users to be included in the guide?

- A) Case studies
- B) Step by Step guide
- C) Information about funding
- D) YouTube Videos

Answer: A+B. case Studies and a Step by Step guide were wanted by the End-Users. Information about funding and YouTube videos were stated as least wanted.

Question 15: Which benefits can coastal managers draw from using this guide?

- A) Information about risk reduction plans and measures across Europe
- B) Exchange with other coastal managers
- C) Share their own experiences about case studies
- D) Better understanding of different perspectives of European coastal stakeholders

Answer: A+D. According to the description of Work, the guide informs coastal managers, but is not designed as a platform for sharing experiences.