

Gyrite Brandt, Local Government Denmark (LGDK) - Participatory planning processes – Group model building

Two cases will be presented and discussed.

One is a well field north of Copenhagen which was threatened by flooding and agricultural use of pesticides. In this case stakeholders were involved in different steps of decision making as part of dealing with the adaptive challenges. Bayesian networks were used in order to facilitate problem definition and in search for efficient measures, including diagnoses of causes and effects and uncertainties measures on identified indicators. The case as one of four European cases gave input to design of guidelines for the use of Bayesian networks as a participatory tool for water resources management (The FP5 EU research project MERIT) and subsequently as a tool for adaptive groundwater management (EU FP6 research project NeWater).

The other case is the Municipality of Lolland which lies on an island in the southern part of Denmark. The island is very low lying (similar in geography to Holland) and therefore threatened by the consequences of climate change. The Municipality wanted to work out a climate adaptation plan, and this was done by stakeholder involvement with different levels of involvement. The climate adaptation plan has been presented to the general public and has been used as a basis for integrating climate adaptation measures in the Municipal plan. Lolland is now a pilot study area for two Interreg projects SUSCOD and BLAST, both dealing with the coastal zone and climate adaptation.