

Annex 10: Code validation test example

Below is an example of the code validation testing. The example shows the test coding completed by the research assistant (see colored texts) as well as the original coding (the lines indicated with specific categories). The lines in the middle (within the light grey column) indicate consistencies. Names of the interviewee and translator are blacked to maintain anonymity. The email address is not name specific.

Transcripts Italy\Transcript I-1_

6/4/2014

1

Monday, April 15th (Malborghetto and Pontebba)

2

(Translator:)

3

10:00-11:00 Mayor of Malborghetto

4

Location: Malborghetto commune Town Hall OK

5

sindaco@com-malborghetto-valbruna.regione.fvg.it

6

(Tess: we are here to learn from you, to learn from you and compare to some of the other places we go)

7

(translation) (comment: he says, good)

8

(Tess to Kathrin: do you want to start. Kathrin: yeah ok or is there anything that he wants to ask)

9

(question asked: if you are coming who sent you, which institute)

10

(Kathrin: I am from the Institute of Urban Development in Poland)

11

(Tess: and I am from the technical university in Dortmund) (translation) (response: ah, in Germany)

12

13

Introduction question: Could you describe some examples of how your office is involved in managing flooding and landslide risks? (Kathrin)

14

The main role is to monitor the situation.

15

Basically when there is some problem, they try to analyze the issue and then they make some photos and then they send these to the region, to the civil protection.

16

(Tess: At the regional level?) Yes at the regional level. (brief pause)

17

This is when like normal things happen, not big issues. When the weather is ok.

18

(Tess: not in a crisis?) No, no no no this is the ordinary.

19

When there is a crisis, when there is a big issue then the civil protection is the one that takes care of it and so you know things are moving very quick but when there is a crisis...

20

(Tess: they are in charge) Yes, they are in charge. (comment: they

..Actor information

..Actor information

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..Actor information	21	refers to the civil protection)
	22	Ok, after 2003, when there was this big flooding, basically they put in place a system where they can monitor the situation. Basically they have a kind of sensors they take how many mm of water... (comment: mayor says 'fluvial metrics')
..Actor information	23	(Tess: precipitation metrics?) Yes. He says everything that it is concerned with weather, so the temperature and the water, you know the level of water
	24	(Tess: precipitation?) Yes, yes the system checks this.
	25	(Tess: and this is local, the system?) Oh, it is at the regional level.
	26	(Kathrin, but this is only for, this is specifically for early warning?)
Indicator Category 11:	27	Yes, they are early warning. They transfer the information to Palmanova to you know warn if there is something. This system he was talking about is for the weather, for you know the rain. While for the earthquake, there is another system which is already in place at the regional level.
	28	(Tess: and that, for the earthquake was in place before 2003?)
	29	Yes, after '76 when there was an earthquake. In May, 1976 there was this big earthquake here in Friuli. Before '76, there was a system in place but not as good as this one because that was a big earthquake.
Physical context	30	In the mountain there is also problem with the snow. You have also the problem with the rain, but in the mountain you have also the problem with the snow. Until January, it was not a lot of snow but after it was much more. So the last, in the winter between 2008-2009 there was a lot of snow.
	31	He says that the problem of snow is not as big as the other one but, as flooding, but he says that in some cases there can be some houses that get isolated. So, it becomes a problem.
Indicator Category 7: Equity	32	(Tess: you can't get to...) Yes, you can't get to them.
	33	Basically, he says that since this area is very big, in 2008 there was a lot of snow so it took like a week to get to the certain isolated areas... (brief pause)...to open the road, I mean because you can get to there but you have to clear the road and make it available. So it took a lot in 2008-2009 so this presented a problem.
..Actor information Physical context	34	At the regional level they warn when there is a lot of snow, there is a risk of a landslide. But also the mayor has to warn that you know they sometimes they close the skiing things and this is his role.

Physical context	35 For example in Valbruna, there is this danger because there is a place where they have to close this skiing because there is a danger for people. (short pause)
Indicator Category 13: Risk	36 And then there is also a problem of ice on the roads. (Tess: ah ok) 37 Basically there are some people who agree and some others who don't agree that they put salt on the streets. But so far there is really no other solution to this.
	38 (Tess: when he says some people agree and some people don't, are these people who live here or officials?) 39 (laughter) The people who live here because the salt gets stuck on your shoes and then you come into the house you bring the salt with you, so the people who live here.
Actor information	40 The mayor has to guarantee the security, safe roads. 41 He is asking if you want to talk about the detail about the problem in 2003 or not? 42 (Kathrin: No, because we actually...) (Tess: well we have this (referring to video)) (Kathrin: and we have the book) (Tess: yes there's a book we were given about the history) 43 So you know about this? (Both: yeah) 44 (translator clarifies response to mayor) 45 (Tess says thank you again for the video) 46 (Tess: what we ask today is if there are examples from the questions, the questions we have are quite general because we have to compare) 47 (Tess: but if there are examples he has from the past event, then it's helpful for us)
Physical context	48 It happened on the 29th of August 2003. Exactly 100 years before it happened in the same place. 1903 it happened in September, 100 years before. (Tess: every, ah ok, regular ok) 49 He says that the difference between, for example 100 years ago, is that now you get these heavy rain. You get a lot of water in a very short time and it can really... (Tess: lot of damage)...yes, because it's a lot of water. 50 Now it happens that with all this water there is also a lot of stones (Tess: a lot of debris). Because the territory is still under pressure from 2003. So there is a lot of stone gets, moves when there is a lot of water

Physical context

and a lot of rain.

51 (Tess: ok, so more problems now than before because the water moves, there is more water and it moves more?)

52 Yes, because the territory is not as strong as before.

53 (Tess: if we can ask, we have a few questions related to communication)

54 Yes

55 (Tess: the question we want to ask is if you can describe how you communicate some of the risk related information to the public and what kind of information you communicate)

Indicator Category 11:

56 There is a civil protection at the national level which communicates with the regional level which concerns the raining, basically what you can foresee. For the earthquake you cannot foresee, but...

57 And then the mayor gets the information, a message or an email about this warning, and the group from the civil protection at the local level. They all get this information.

58 He says that now, at the national and regional level they warn for each heavy rain so he says I cannot you know warn people once or twice a month because it's... (Tess: not credible) (Tess: too much) Yes.

59 He says that this problem is more an Italian thing because he says everyone says I don't want to feel responsible so at the end they warn and warn and the last person is the mayor so he is the one who has the responsibilities, so he gets all these warnings (all: laughter)

60 He says then you lose credibility (Tess: the boy who cried wolf) Yes, the wolf story. Yeah you don't get credibility.

61 He says there are these warnings, but he doesn't really communicate the warnings each time so basically this is the group of people who have some volunteers underneath and then they communicate to other people or else there are newspapers where they read because he said the page that they read the most is the one about the weather forecast. You know people look there directly.


62 (Tess: and are there, is there anything that is communicated about what people can do in their own home to protect themselves?)

63 Through the volunteers they do some things, some activities but they don't really involve the whole community in something like this, they never really did something like that because there is 1000 people here, 100 volunteers. (Italian: says so 10% of population are volunteers).

Indicator Category 11:

Indicator Category 13: Risk

Indicator Category 3:

 stefan

8/14/2014 1:50:37 PM

I coded 56-59 as
Accountability, because
the roles seemed to be