

Design principles for legitimate flood risk governance	Conditions for success	Good practices
<p>The decision-making process should be characterised by a high degree of public participation, social equity and perceived accessibility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The process demonstrates due concern for matters related to social equity - Stakeholder involvement for informed and outcome-oriented contributions to the design and implementation of flood risk management strategies and measures are guaranteed - Attention is paid to under-represented categories and newcomers, including property developers and institutional investors - The process and outcomes of stakeholder engagement are regularly evaluated in order to foster learning and improvement (also in terms of use of resources) - Information about the way in which and to what effect resources are spent on the management of flood risk is publicly available - The process for decision-making is determined by including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The expected use of stakeholders' input; b) Plans for mitigating power imbalances between different stakeholder-groups (e.g. experts vs. non-experts) and reducing the risk that the consultation process is taken over by overly loud or over-represented groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanisms for "pushing" warnings and "pulling" vulnerable people in advance (England) - Community engagement (England) - Duty to inform (Belgium)
<p>Mechanisms/arrangements are in place to ensure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decision-making in FRM is subject to independent reviews and public scrutiny 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent reviews (England)

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accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decision-makers can be held accountable 	
Citizens are aware of their rights and responsibilities in connection with the planning and implementation of Flood Risk Management measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizens are informed of their responsibilities - Citizens are informed of how they can carry out their responsibility in practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-layered safety (Belgium) - Duty to inform (Belgium)
The FRGA is characterised as transparent i.e. the decision-making process, outcome and impact of this process are made visible for all stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All policy and legislation relating to flood risk governance is publically available - FRM is subject to public and/or independent inquiries to evaluate its performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Principle of public access (Sweden)
Mechanisms/arrangements are in place to ensure access and delivery of procedural justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are opportunities for stakeholders to challenge decisions made by public authorities and seek justice - The process of resolving disputes is considered to be just 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low costs for litigation (Belgium, Sweden, the Netherlands)