The governance of ambitious adaptation policy in the Dutch Delta

Saskia Werners, Erik van Slobbe, Annemarie Groot

Who are the people holding the cards in a climate of change or delay. Who are the people rolling the dice, it puzzles me more every day. Who sets the agenda against rising seas? Whose risks are considers, whose uncertainties? Who networks for research, supporters and rights? In the end who decides?



Today I hope you would like to discuss

- Potential governance characteristics of ambitious adaptation policy
- Motivation research, characteristics from lit. <-> case: Delta Program
- Governance characteristics of ambitious (adaptation) policy process are reported, yet no coherent framework and few are tested
- Gap between science, policy ambition and implementation practice
- Need for recognition how/where/**by whom** more ambitious policies can emerge, be tested, be debated & implemented



Amsterdam Januari 2008

Maak ruimte voor klimaat!

Nationale adaptatiestrategie - de beleidsnotitie

Ministeries van VROM, V&W, LNV, EZ IPO, VNG, Unie van Waterschappen

18 oktober 2007

Een maatschappelijke en bestuurlijke opgave	2
4.1 Transitie ten behoeve van adaptatie	
4.2 Rouwstopon voor transitio	2

Adaptatie aan klimaatverandering is geen taak van de overheid alleen. Het vereist een transitie in het denken en doen van alle betrokkenen. Van reactief naar pro-actief. Deze transitie moet er uiteindelijk toe leiden dat klimaatbestendigheid een volledig geaccepteerd, logisch onderdeel wordt van denken en handelen in de ontwikkeling en uitvoering van beleid en investeringsbeslissingen ('mainstreaming'). Een transitie zoals hier bedoeld vereist systeeminnovaties op het vlak van techniek, fysieke ingrepen

NATURE GEOSCIENCE | VOL 2 | JULY 2009 | www.nature.com/naturegeoscience

commentary

Dutch coasts in transition

Pavel Kabat, Louise O. Fresco, Marcel J. F. Stive, Cees P. Veerman, Jos S. L. J. van Alphen, Bart W. A. H. Parmet, Wilco Hazeleger and Caroline A. Katsman

The Netherlands has a long and varied history of coastal and river flood management. The anticipation of sea-level rise during the twenty-first century has renewed the push for sustainable solutions to coastal vulnerability.

Vol. 438|17 November 2005

nature

COMMENTARY

Climate proofing the Netherlands

 $Regional\ climate\ change\ should\ not\ be\ seen\ only\ as\ a\ threat;\ change\ to\ weather\ patterns\ could\ generate\ opportunities\ for\ large-scale\ innovations,\ say\ \textbf{Pavel\ Kabat},\ Pier\ \textbf{Vellinga}\ and\ their\ colleagues.$

Deltacommissioner Wim Kuijken

Conference Deltas in Times of Climate Change, 29 Sept.2010:

One of the biggest challenges is dealing with uncertainties in the future climate, but also in population, economy and society. This requires a new way of planning, which we call adaptive delta planning. It seeks to maximise flexibility; keeping options open and avoiding 'lock-in'. In the meantime, we prepare the so-called delta decisions about the measures to take if our current water system reaches its limits.

Dutch Delta Programme
"Transitions and the role of knowledge and innovation
management"

Pieter Bloemen
Staff Debacommissio
30 September 2010

Research Question

To what extend does the implementation of ambitious adaptation policies meet characteristics that science reports on as important for policy change (case: Delta Program)?

Context: What are (sufficient and necessary) governance characteristics for realizing ambitious adaptation policies?

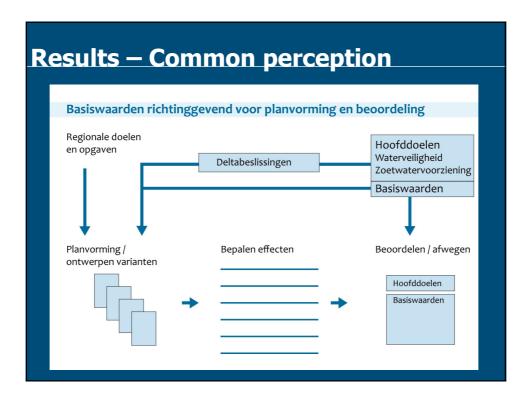
Governance characteristics

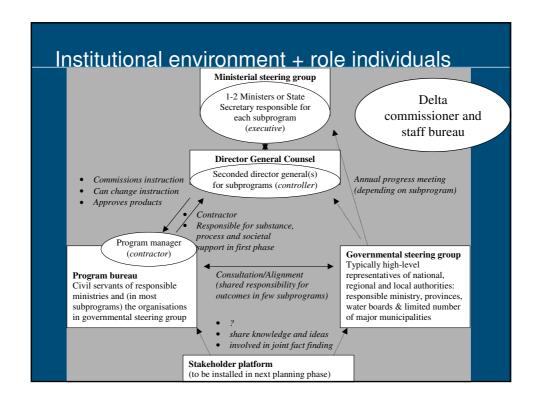
- 1. Developing common perception and shared vision (Loorbach and Rotmans, 2010)
- 2. Encouraging experiments, create space for nices (Kemp *et al.*, 2001; Schot and Geels, 2007)
- 3. Planning for up scaling of experiments and niches (Smith, 2005)
- 4. Creating enabling institutional environment (subsidies / interactive and reflexive forms of governance)
- 5. Acknowledging role of individuals and leadership (Huitema and Meijerink, 2009; Werners *et al.*, 2010)
- 6. Carrying out value related & deliberative research, sense making
- 7. Realising fundamental change in mindset, technology, institutions & knowledge

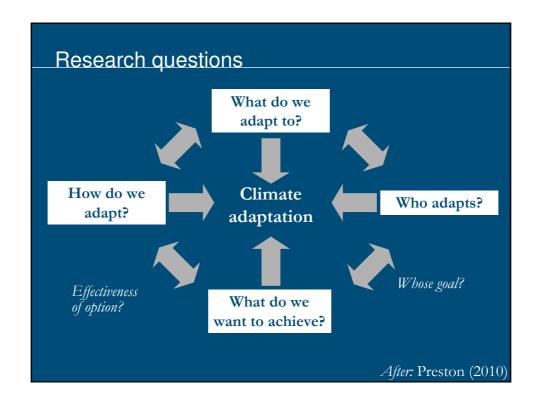
Deltaprogram: long term water safety, fresh water supply. Capitalise on opportunities

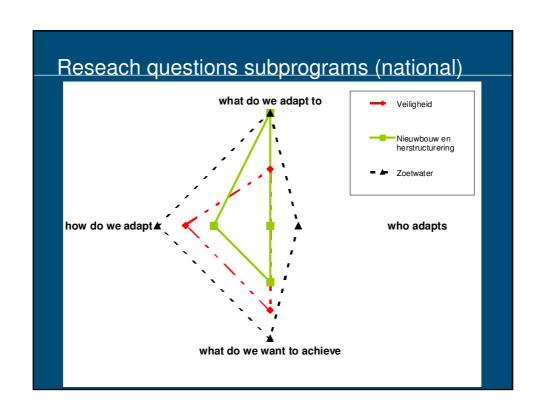
- 4 generic subprograms
- Delta Act
- Water safety (floods)
- Freshwater supply
- (Re)development plans
- 6 regional subprograms
- Coast
- Rijnmond / Drechtsteden
- Wadden Sea region
- Southwest Delta
- Rivers
- Lake IJsselmeer

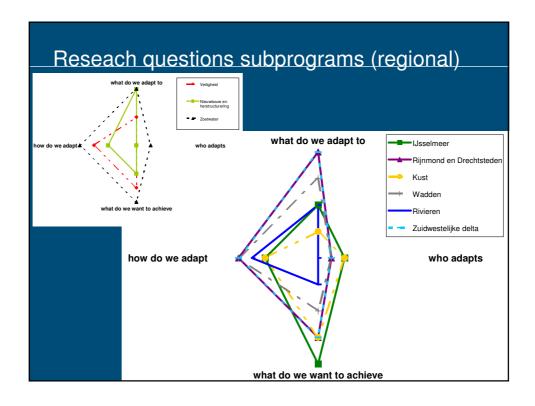












Conclusions

Lessons learned

- Characteristics related to the governance of policy change reported, yet no coherent frame or few tested
- Gap between theory/science, policy ambition and impl. practice
- Little attention to the role of agents and especially individual actors
- Ministries rely largely on 'own' knowledge institutes. Few social scientists actively involved in design governance / policy dynamics

Opportunities

- Fragmented implementation could be turned into advantage by recognising pilots & (sub)programs as set of experiments, from which actors can learn
- Cooperation in planning and decision support (research)
- Recognition how/where/by whom more ambitious policy measures can emerge, be tested, be debated & implemented

Thank you & discussion

- Your opinion about research question
- Your opinion about characteristics of major policy change
- Other cases?

More on role individuals:

Werners, S. E., P. Matczak and Z. Flachner (2010) Individuals matter: exploring strategies of individuals Ecology and Society 15 (2), 24. Huitema, D. and S. Meijerink (Eds.) (2009) Water policy entrepreneurs: A research companion to water transitions around the globe, Edward Elgar Publishing, Camberley, UK - Northampton, USA.

- Saskia E. Werners (Saskia.werners@wur.nl)
- Continue: European MEDIATION project www.mediation-project.eu



