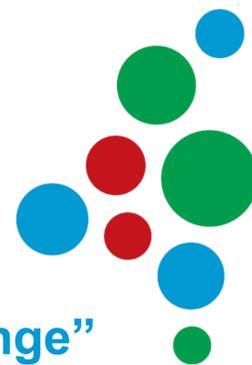


Kennis voor Klimaat Knowledge for Climate

Center of Excellence “Governance of adaptation to climate change”



Science-policy arrangements in adaptation governance warranting scientific and social robustness?

General outline

This project studies the interaction between scientists, policy makers and the public in the context of climate adaptation projects. We aim to understand how climate knowledge is translated, made useful and gets used in policies. Next, this project aims at mapping and understanding the patterns of science-policy interactions for adaptation. As climate change is likely to intensify existing issues rather than to raise new ones, the issue of climate adaptation will, at least in part, be addressed by pre-existing policy sectors on water management, agriculture, spatial planning, etcetera. Therefore the question is not so much focused on the set up and stabilization of ‘new’ science-policy patterns, but rather: how does climate change affect the patterns of interaction between science and policy? And, in what way influence pre-existing science-policy arrangements the particular translation of climate change knowledge?

Daan Boezeman, MSc.

Political Sciences of the Environment
Radboud University Nijmegen

d.boezeman@fm.ru.nl



Climate Hoax, Dan Wasserman, The Boston Globe

The Delta Committee as a Boundary Organization

Part of the project is a case study on the advisory practices of the Delta Committee. Boundary organizations theory focuses on the internal organization and practices of advisory committees. We conclude that in this case the internal processes explain only part of the committees effectiveness. We suggest that external practices of continued interaction with a network of political, departmental, scientific and public actors explain part of the committee's effectiveness.

Droge Voeten 2050

Another case study is an adaptation project in the northern part of the Netherlands called “Droge Voeten 2050”. The central objective of the participating provinces and water boards in Droge Voeten 2050 is to assess the impact of climate change, soil subsidence due to natural gas drilling and ongoing spatial-economic developments on the regional water system, and to propose policies to adequately deal with these developments to meet safety norms in 2025 and 2050.



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