

# Smart hybrid Governance Arrangements for Climate Adaptation

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## Objectives Dutch governance of adaptation program (2010-2014):

- To develop in-depth knowledge of the governance of adaptation in the context of complex institutions
- To use these insights to develop and test governance arrangements
- Effective, legitimate and resilient





## Elements of governance arrangements

1. Frames
2. Organisation of the policy domain
3. Responsibilities
4. Steering instruments
5. Normative principles
6. Science-policy interface
7. Scale
8. Leadership



## 1. Frames

- Emphasising enormous challenges climate change:
    - policymakers: tend to revert to defensive strategies
    - citizens and firms: tend to lean backwards
  - Technical framing:
    - Problem is solvable, neglect wickedness
    - No room for politics and negotiation
-  Use frames that fit with people's set of beliefs, expectations, convictions, anxieties, and fears  
 Cherish variety of climate frames



## 2. Organisation policy domain

- Climate adaptation has to be achieved in domains where climate is not a primary and hot issue
- Mandatory mainstreaming may block innovative solutions

➔ Organizing smart connections and synergy between issues in specific domain and adaptation

➔ Cherry-picking



## 3. Responsibilities

- Importance of collaboration between public and private actors
- Importance of seeking ways to divide tasks and responsibilities



➔ reduce dependencies

➔ keep complexity manageable



## 4. Steering instruments

- Regulative instruments ignore bottom-up dynamics
- Voluntary instruments lack the authority to accelerate and upscale adaptation processes
- Mandatory requirements apply to everyone, create clarity and decrease costs
- Politics not in favour of regulation

 Mixtures  
 Best of both worlds



## 5. Normative principles

- Tensions between normative principles:
  - Solidarity
  - Precaution and prevention
  - Proportionality
  - Polluter pays
  - Loss compensation
  - Right on fresh water
  - Transparency



 Addressing and reconciling tensions between normative principles

## 6. Science-policy interface

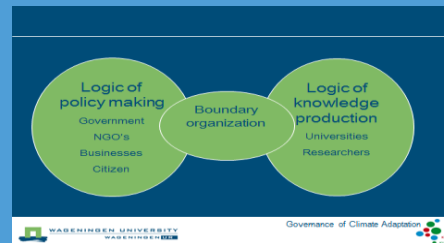
- Focus on bridging the gap between science and policy: problem of collusion, risk of more of the same

➔ Install boundary organizations

➔ Experiments

➔ Parallel trajectories:

- production of a high quality advice
- organizing acceptance and legitimacy



## 7. Scale

- Adaptation is a local, regional, national, global issue
- Different decision making networks and arenas
- Interdependencies between decisions

➔ Scale sensitive arrangements

➔ Synchronize decision making processes

➔ Informal networks, based on interpersonal trust



## 8. Leadership

- Do not rely on hierarchical leadership only
- Equally important to successful climate change adaptation is leadership which is:
  - creating conditions for innovation
  - connecting parties
  - developing new ideas and practices
  - Integrating newly developed adaptation concepts into formal policies

 Multiple leadership



	Dominant literature	Our Consortium
1	Emphasising enormous challenge	Risk of leaning backwards
2	Mainstreaming	Cherry picking, smart connections
3	Public private partnerships	Importance of clear boundaries
4	Bottom up/top down dichotomy	Mixtures
5	Respecting normative principles	Addressing tensions
6	Bridging the science policy gap	Risk of collusion
7	Regional problem	Synchronizing between various scales
8	Strong leadership	Multiple leadership