

Governance of climate adaptation, Theme 7

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Aim of the governance of adaptation programme

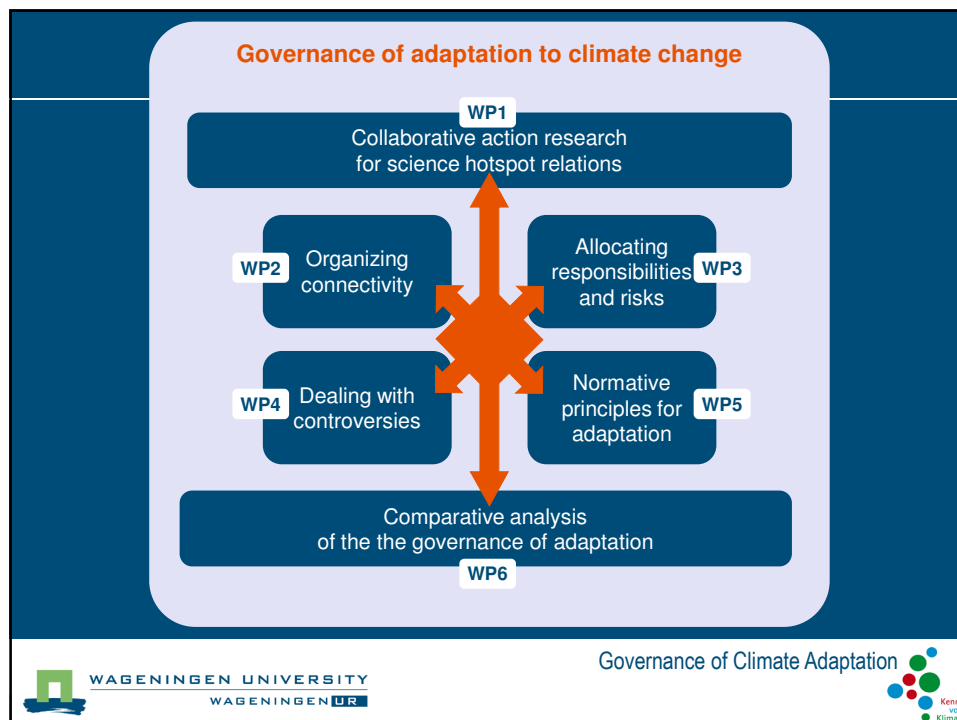
- To develop in-depth knowledge of the governance of adaptation in the context of complex institutions
- To use these insights to develop and test governance arrangements that will contribute to realizing adaptation options, and to increasing the adaptive capacity of society
- These arrangements should be effective, legitimate and resilient



Factsheet

33 scientists (8 PhD's , 2 post-docs, et al) produced:

- 1 special issue, 1 special issue forthcoming
- International conference
- 44 presentations
- 23 scientific peer reviewed papers
- 3 book chapters
- 5 popular articles
- Multiple workshops and meetings
- An internationally thriving LinkedIn-group



WP1: Co-production of knowledge with hotspots



Collaborative action research for science hotspot relations:

- Co-production of research questions
- Case studies in hotspots
- Testing new strategies
- Reflection with practitioners
- Scientific analysis

Institutional mismatches



Collaborative action research	Tensions with knowledge production	Tensions with policy making
Acting	Cautious to engage in policy practices. Aim to direct interventions and experiments.	Hesitating to experiment. Research design clashes with governance dynamics.
Learning	Focus on usefulness of data. Limited time for learning.	Focus on practical usefulness of outcomes. Limited room for learning.
Researching	Theory and concept driven research questions.	Instrumental research questions. Researchers as workforces to realize policy goals.
Collaborating	Competing programs. Problems with co-financing.	Separated divisions for research and policy. Budget cuts
Cyclic	Planning and control within universities and PhD schedules.	Planning and control within public organisation. Politics.

WP2 Organizing connectivity



Waalweelde



Dakpark Rotterdam



Delta programme
Zuidwestelijke Delta

Roofpark Rotterdam

Preliminary conclusions WP2

- Multifunctional land use: crossing, using and drawing boundaries
- Multilevel governance: Collaboration on the one hand, at the other hand actively seeking ways to divide tasks and responsibilities, reduce dependencies, keep complexity manageable
- Policy experiments : ways of organizing experiments that maximize the opportunities for learning by participants and the policy environment
- Leadership: importance of informal next to positional leadership

WP3: Allocating responsibilities and risks



Green roofs

Natural climate buffers



Green roofs	Criteria					
	Legal perspective		Economic perspective		Political perspective	
	Legal certainty	Fairness	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Legitimacy	Accountability
Legal instruments						
Technical requirement (specific zones, new and existing buildings)	1	2	11	1	9	1
Performance standards	2	1	10	8	8	5
Contractual agreement/covenant	5	7	9	2	2	1
Mandatory labelling (certification)	4	4	4	7	5	7
Economic instruments						
Subsidies (installation)	5	5	8	3	3	3
Smart subsidies and auctions	5	6	7	4	4	3
Insurance Policy (premiums)	6	4	3	6	3	2
Reduction of storm water fee	3	3	5	5	3	4
Communication instruments						
Product information	7	8	2	10	7	6
Public information campaign	8	9	6	9	6	6
Corporate Social Responsibilities	9	10	1	11	1	6

WP4: Dealing with controversies



Preliminary conclusions WP4

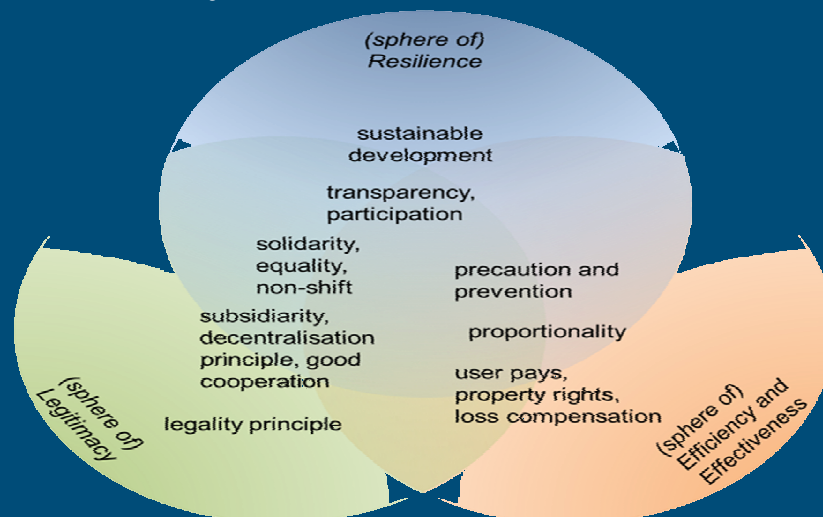
- Climate Change has been strongly mobilized by policy actors before 2009
- After provoking controversies, CC has almost eclipsed from agendas at all political levels in the Netherlands
- Therefore policy actors smartly reframe climate adaptation policy by connecting it to more specific issues
- Problem reduction strategies are used to forge CC from a wicked into a tame problem
- Pre-existing ways of processing knowledge-for-policy and science-policy arrangements seem more persistent than CC scientists have advocated

WP5: Normative principles for adaptation



Locks in the Haringvliet

Preliminary conclusions WP5



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WP6: International comparison

- Progress towards independent policy sector most advanced in UK
- Extreme weather events instrumental in driving home the message that climate adaptation is necessary
- All countries see adaptation as a local or regional issue
- Mixed bag of pro-active and re-active authorities
- Some level of trepidation accepting an active role of the state, emphasis on 'own initiative' in Germany & Sweden
- Costs and benefits are clouded in uncertainty
- Germany and UK clearest time frames for implementation



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General preliminary conclusions

- Practices of monocentric and polycentric governance develop simultaneously
- Small incremental steps instead of large structural change
- Focus on developing infrastructural adjustments instead of enhancing transitions and adaptive capacity
- Tensions and connections between normative principles
- Need for stronger focus on uncertainty and long term
- Need for design principles

Prevailing perspectives	Emerging perspectives
Emphasising enormous challenge	Risk of leaning backwards
Provoking controversies	CC almost eclipsed from agendas
DSS to deal with uncertainties	Powering and puzzling
Mainstreaming	Cherry picking, smart connections
Science-policy arrangements	Risk of more of the same
Boundary spanning	Importance of clear boundaries
Participatory approaches	Lack of awareness
Structural change	Small wins
Bottom up/top down dichotomy	Mixtures and hybrids