

The governance of climate change adaptation in 10 OECD countries: The survey results

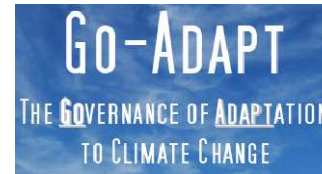
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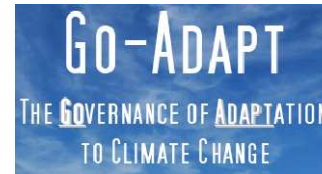
BOKU - University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences
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Orientation



- The Go-Adapt project
- The survey methodology
- The survey results
- Summary



The GO-ADAPT project

General

- Funded by the Austrian Climate Research Program (ACRP), 1st call
- Duration: 26 months (April 2010 - May 2012) for 1 postdoc researcher
- Partner: Austrian Environment Agency

Basic concepts/terms used

- **Governance of climate change adaptation:**
 - How governments develop and implement adaptation policies – focus on governing processes, not on policy contents
 - So far “[t]he governance framework of adaptation is still largely in the making”
- **Governance challenges:** key challenges governments encounter when addressing climate change adaptation (literature-based)

Governance challenges



1. Integrate policies **horizontally across sectors**

- Climate change impacts and adaptation efforts cut across policy sectors

2. Integrate policies **vertically across levels of government**

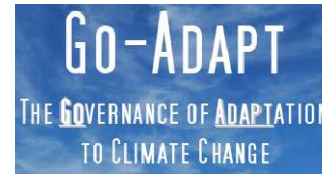
- Climate change impacts and adaptation efforts cut across levels of government
- Important adaptation competencies at regional and local levels

3. Integrate **knowledge** and **deal with uncertainties regarding**

- Climate scenarios,
- Regional impacts and vulnerabilities,
- Adaptation needs, options and priorities,
- The effectiveness of actual policies

4. Integrate **non-state actors**

- Adapting to climate change is often in the responsibility of non-state actors who often lack respective awareness and capacities
- Local actors often have valuable expertise



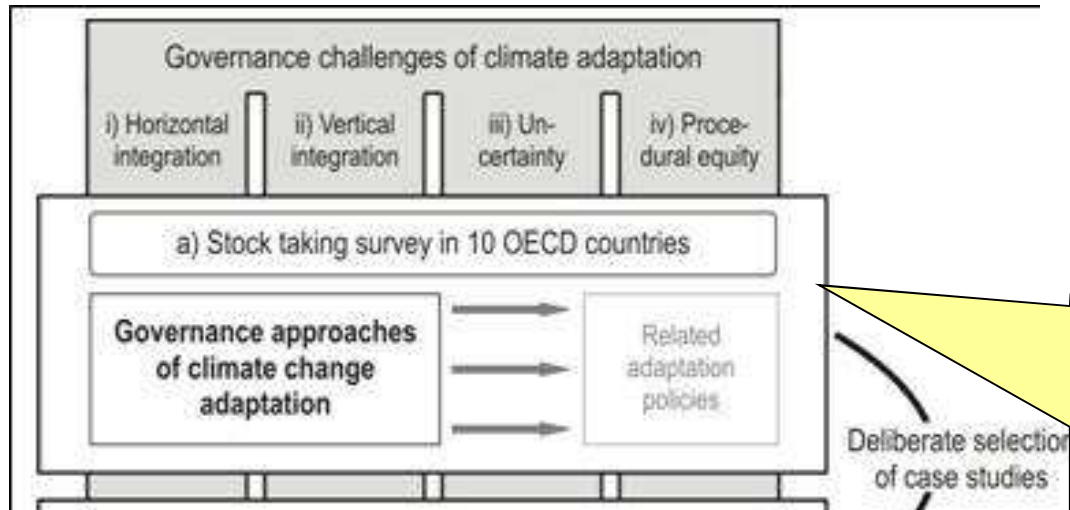
The GO-ADAPT project

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- **Governance challenges:** key challenges governments encounter when addressing climate change adaptation (literature-based)
- **Governance approaches:** are mechanisms, institutions or procedures that governments employ to cope with the challenges they face in the context of climate change adaptation
- **Governance tools:** smaller-scale, less institutionalised instruments (such as guidelines and checklists) that help governments to cope with governance challenges
- **Adaptation policies:** “output” of governance arrangements and tools, aim to achieve adaptation policy objectives by steering society

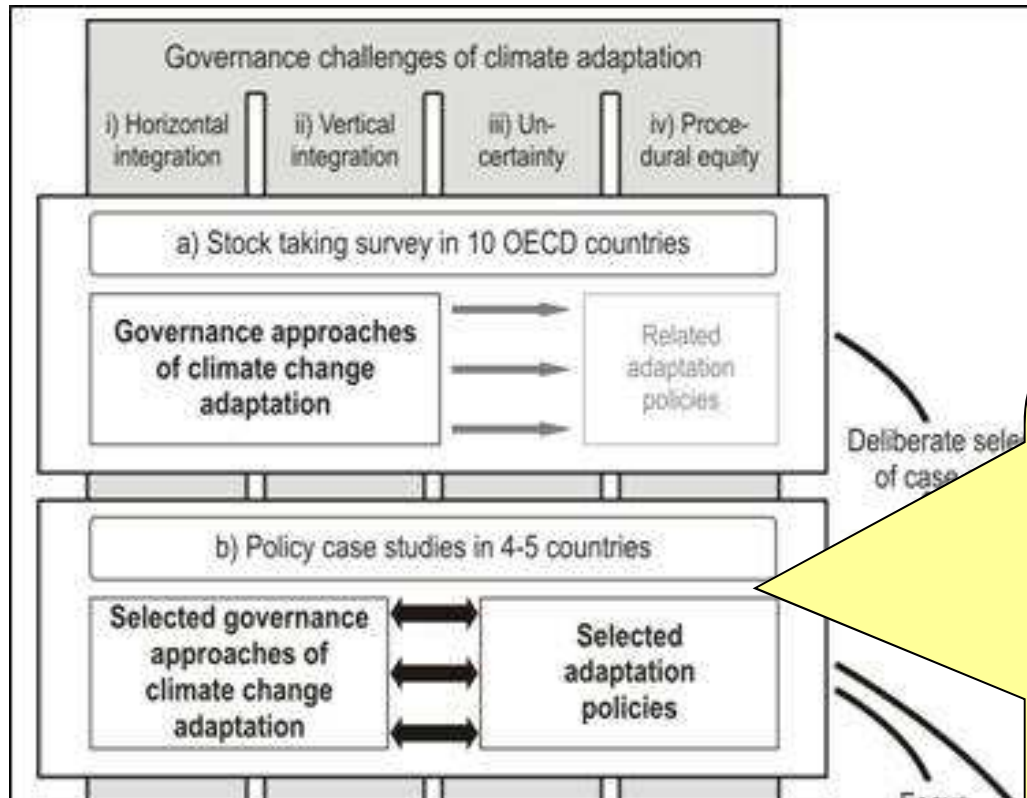


• **Presentations:**

Klimzug Nordhessen
Berlin Conference on the Human Dimensions of
Global Environmental Change
Stockholm

• **Paper**

Submitted to Global Environmental Change



• **Cases :**

Two important governance approaches

1. Implementation of adaptation strategies in water sector in Germany and the Netherlands
2. Regional Adaptation Partnerships in Canada and the UK

• **Method:**

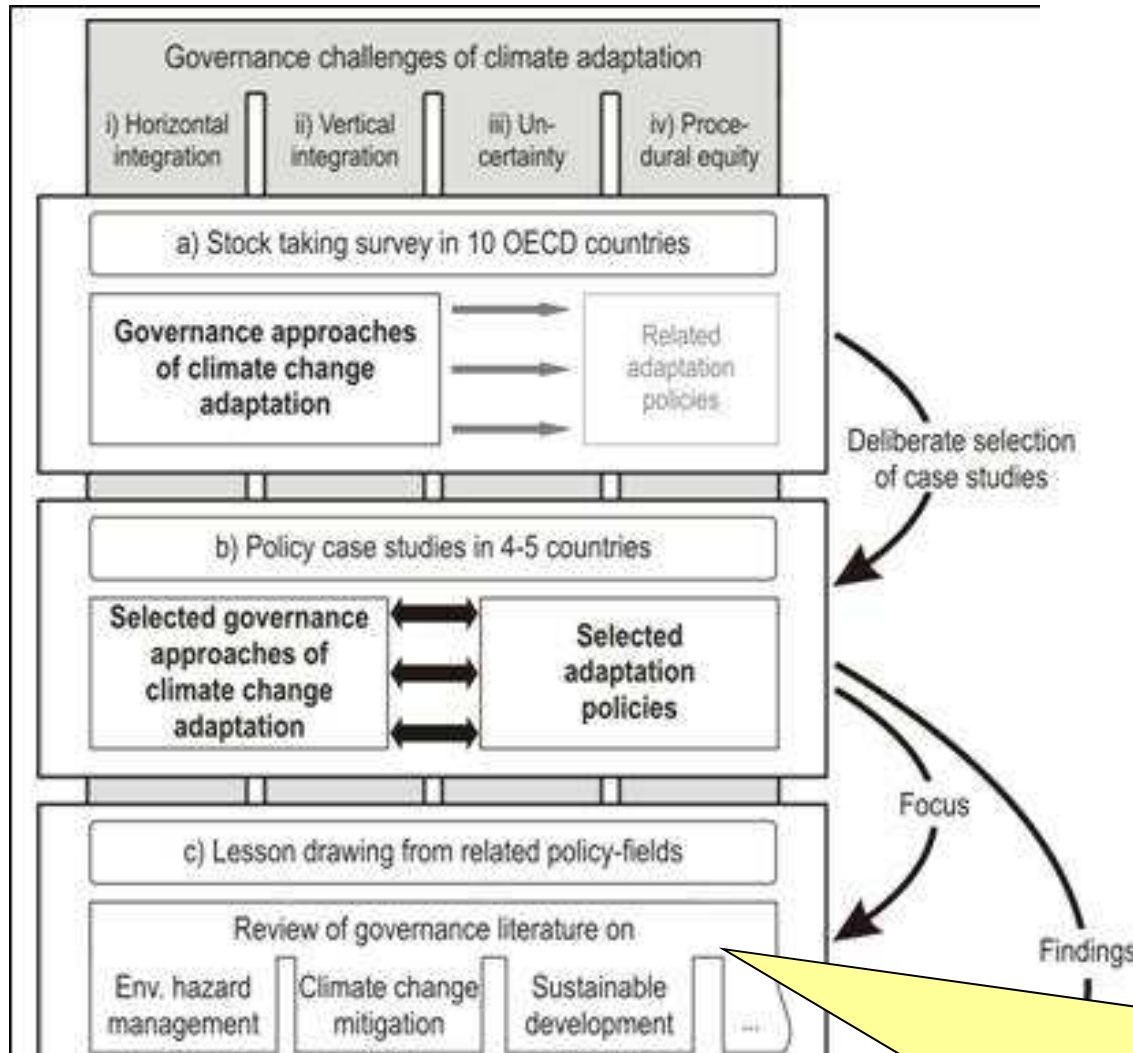
4 country studies; desk research and 8 interviews for each country

• **Expected results:**

Understanding the role and function of selected governance approaches in adaptation policy

• **Innovation:**

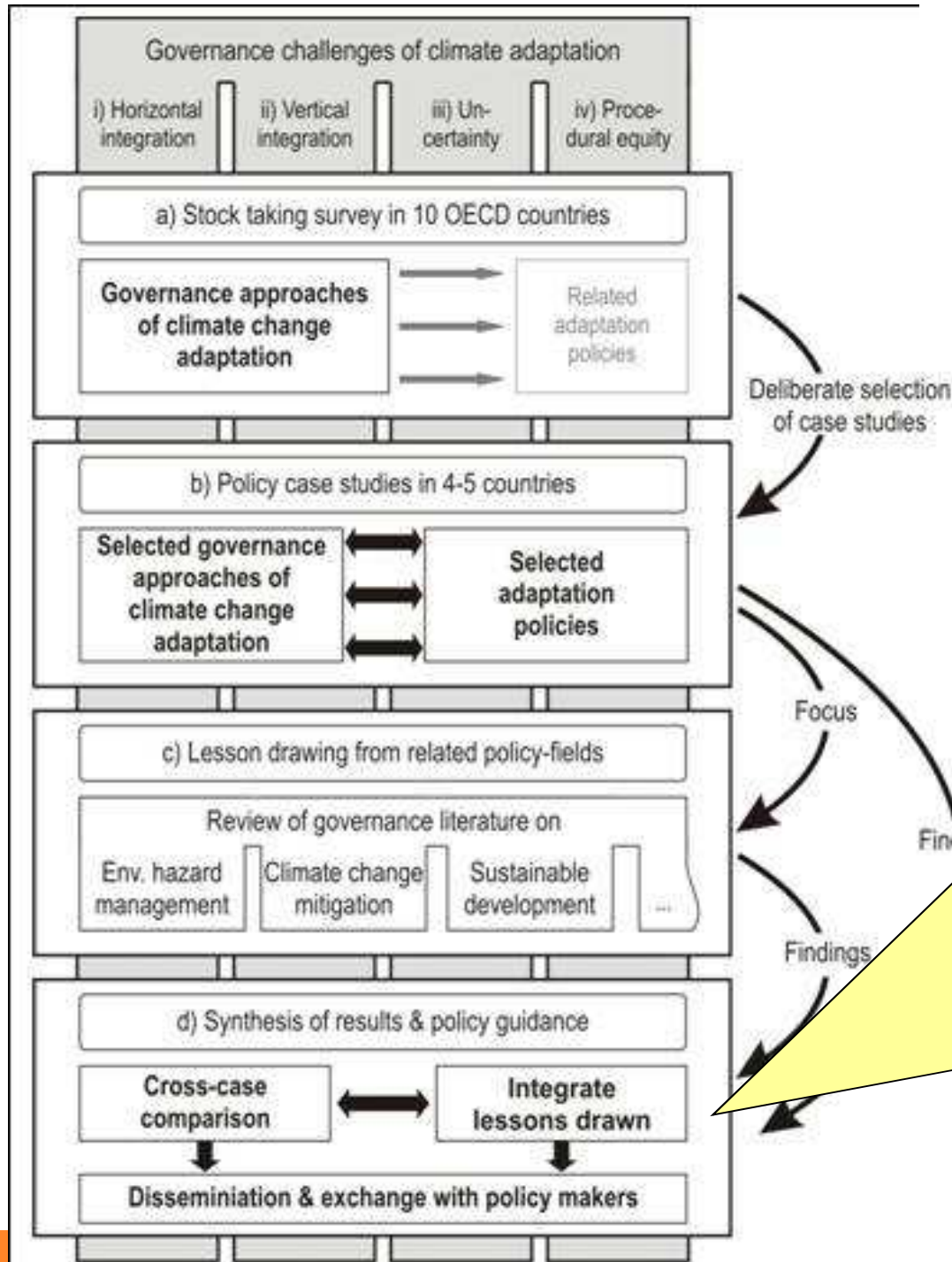
Relevance of governance approaches often unclear



• **Method:**
Literature review, guided by case study findings

• **Expected results:**
Transfer knowledge on the governance of complex issues (in particular regarding success factors and obstacles); fill gaps in adaptation governance (research)

• **Innovation:**
Bridge thematic divides and learn from relevant research in other areas



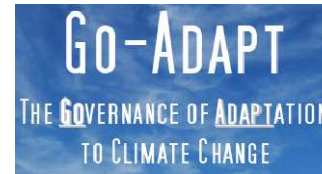
• Method:
Cross-case analysis (WP2) and synthesis with literature review (WP3)

• Expected results:

- Success factors and challenges of adaptation governance (,pattern matching')
- Recommendations on how to address the four governance challenges
- Refined recommendations for adaptation governance in Austria, based on a discussion with Austrian policy makers

• Innovation:
Derive recommendations on how to build an effective adaptation governance framework

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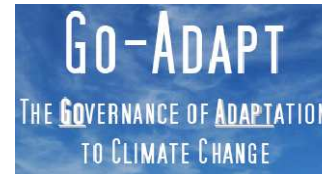
The survey methodology

- Purpose & innovation: First comprehensive overview of governance approaches and related policies in selected countries
- 10 OECD countries: rather active and advanced in adaptation policies, selection based on adaptation literature, preliminary scanning of 19 countries and advice from a panel of experts



- Document analysis: academic literature, policy documents, government reports & websites; well documented governance approaches were identified and their basic characteristics described
- 22 semi-structured interviews with public administrators, between July and November 2010, duration between 30 minutes and 2 hours

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Policy Frameworks



National Adaptation Strategies

- Strategy documents in all countries but AT (expected for 2012), earliest 2005 in FI and CA
- Soft, i.e. non-binding and recommending strategy documents
- Follow-up: Working programmes, sectoral implementation, monitoring and evaluation

Statutory frameworks

- In few countries legally binding frameworks: UK, NL (expected in 2011)
- UK: Climate Change Act 2008 most comprehensive

AU	National Climate Change Adaptation Framework (2007-2012/14)
AT	NAS in development (planned for early 2012)
CA	National Climate Change Adaptation Framework (2005)
ES	National Plan for Adaptation, including Working Programme I (2006) and II (2009)
DE	German Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (2008)
DK	Danish Strategy for adaptation to a changing climate (2008)
FI	National Adaptation Strategy (2005)
NL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National adaptation strategy 'Make room for Climate' (2007) • Delta programme (2009) • Delta Act (expected for 2011)
NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Klimatilpasning I Norge (2008)
UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Act (2008) • Adapting to Climate Change: A framework for Action (2008)

Responsibilities

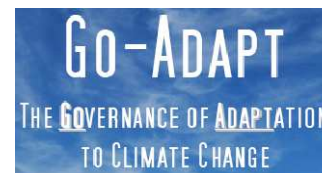


AU	Government Department for Climate Change
AT	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
CA	Natural Resources Canada , Environment Canada
ES	Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea, Spanish Office on Climate Change (OECC)
DE	Ministry of Environment
DK	Ministry for Climate Change
FI	Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture
NL	Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management (initially: Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment*)
NO	Ministry of Environment
UK	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

Responsibilities for climate change adaptation vary

- In 6 countries – responsibilities for adaptation and mitigation policies responsibilities within the same ministry (environment ministry or climate change ministry)
- In 4 countries – responsibilities for adaptation and mitigation in different ministries
- Operational and functional-technical support from other public or semi-public units

Horizontal integration



Governance arrangements: *Types* and examples

<i>Temporary coordination and consultation for elaborating the NAS</i>	<i>Institutionalised coordination body</i>	<i>Other strategies addressing adaptation</i>
AT: •Series of 'informal workshops' •Participation process	AT: •Kyoto Forum •Inter-ministerial committee on climate change	
NL: ARK steering committee and the ARK programme team	ES: Interministerial group on climate change; Working Group on impact and adaptation	UK: Departmental adaptation plans (2010)

■ Patterns and modes

- Coordination at a **general level** during elaboration of NAS
- Often **strong sectoral focus** of NAS and later implementation efforts: vulnerabilities, adaptation needs and possible measures are listed for each sector separately, **few considerations of synergies and conflicts**
- Climate **mitigation and adaptation rarely addressed jointly** -> mostly new bodies established
- **Network mode**: Interaction and coordination on a voluntary basis, allows for deliberation among equals

Vertical Integration



Governance arrangements: *Types* and examples

<i>Temporary coordination and consultation for elaborating the NAS</i>	<i>Institutionalized coordination bodies</i>	<i>Networks and partnerships</i>	<i>Monitoring and Reporting schemes</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Series of 'informal workshops' •Participation process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Kyoto Forum •Inter-ministerial committee on climate change (IMK) 		
AU: COAG Working Group on Climate Change and Water	DE: Standing commission on adaptation to Climate Change	CA: Regional Adaptation Collaboratives (RACs) UK: Regional Climate Change Partnerships	UK: Statutory reporting NO: Risk- and vulnerability analysis for municipalities

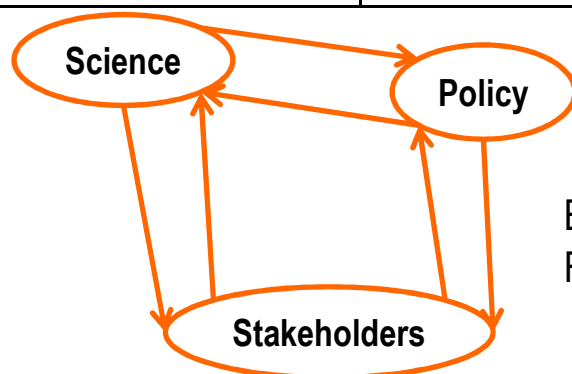
Patterns and modes

- Processes are mainly **top-down, mostly voluntary, some obligatory**
- Key purpose: raise awareness and build capacities among regional and local actors
- Vertical integration usually takes place **within sectors**
- Depending **on degree of federalism**
- **Network mode** of steering and soft coordination predominate

Knowledge Integration

Governance arrangements: *Types* and examples

<i>Assessments and studies</i>	<i>Research programmes</i>	<i>Scientific advisory bodies and services</i>	<i>Coordination bodies</i>	<i>Monitoring and evaluation schemes</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Vulnerability assessments •Status quo study •Study - Recommendations for Actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Austrian Climate Research Programme (ACRP) •StartClim •Global Change Programm (ÖAW) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Environmental agency •AustroClim 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Informal workshops •One WS with scientists in the participation process 	
CA: From Impacts to Adaptation: Canada 2007	DE: Klimzug	UK: Adaptation Subcommittee of the Climate Change Committee (CCC)	FI: seminars with experts in the development of the NAS	UK: ACC Report: How well is the UK prepared for climate Change

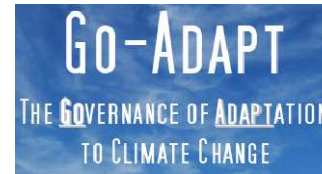


Example Canada: Assessment: From Impacts to Adaptation



Example Austria: Development of NAS based on scientific status report (and separate participation process)

Stakeholder Integration

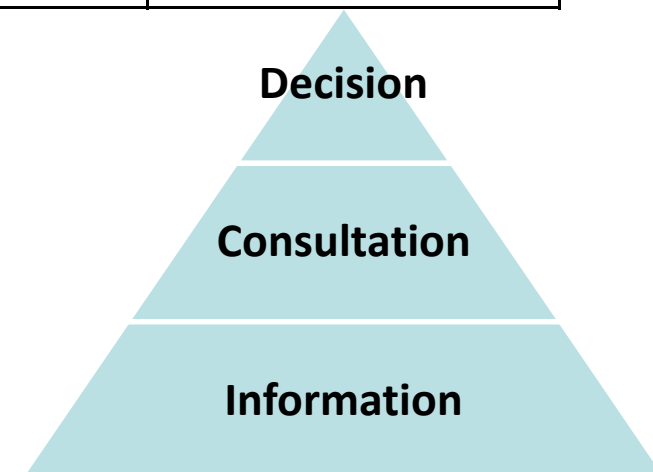


Governance arrangements: *Types* and examples

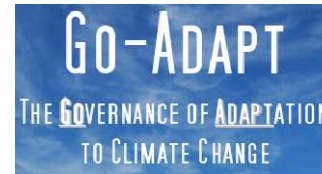
<i>Coordination bodies</i>	<i>Institutionalized consultation bodies</i>	<i>Temporary ,stand alone consultation‘consultation‘</i>	<i>Networks and partnerships</i>
AT: Part. Process for NAS		AT: Internet Consultation; Several consultation rounds (draft of NAS)	
NO: Commission on Vulnerability and Adaptation to CC	UK: ACC Partnership Board	DE: Online-Consultation (on the action plan)	CA: Regional Adaptation Collaboratives

Governance patterns and modes

- Public and/or well organised stakeholders (sectoral) interest groups, environmental NGOs are involved
- Dialogue among equals
- Consultational mode when drafting NAS: final decisions are up to ministries/ parliament



Orientation



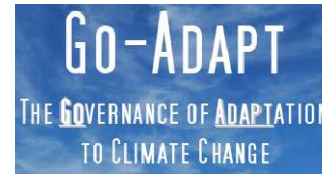
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Summary

		Governance challenges			
		Horizontal integration	Vertical integration	Knowledge integration	Participation
Governance approaches	Policy frameworks (linked to several of the governance approaches summarised here)	+	+	+	~
	Temporary coordination and consultation for elaborating NAS	+	+	+	+
	Institutionalised coordination bodies (horizontal, vertical, or both jointly)	+	+	+	~
	Other strategies addressing adaptation	+			
	Monitoring, reporting (and evaluation) schemes		+	+	
	Networks and partnerships		+	~	+
	Status quo assessments and studies	~	~	+	~
	Research programmes	~	~	+	~
	Scientific advisory bodies and services	~	~	+	
	Institutionalised consultation bodies			~	+
Temporary stand-alone consultation			~	+	

+ : most governance approaches address the challenge extensively

~ : some governance approaches address the challenge to some degree



„Adaptation opens new ways of cooperation“

„It is a process where nobody knows exactly in which direction the journey goes“



<http://www.wiso.boku.ac.at/go-adapt.html>

Thank you!

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