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Local governance preparedness
to climate changes impacts on drought
in North-West Europe

World Water Congress, May 2015



BENEFIT OF GOVERNANCE
IN DROUGHT ADAPTATION



Objective of DROP

- To enhance the preparedness and resilience of Northwest European regions to periods of drought and water scarcity

Key actions:

- Implementation of innovative adaptation measures
- Assessment of regional governance settings
- Defining and sharing of transnational lessons

Implemented between January 2013 and June 2015 with support of the Interreg IVB programme for Northwest Europe



11 partners: 6 water authorities
and 5 knowledge institutes
6 case studies



2 cases presented:

- Somerset Levels&Moors
- Vilaine Arzal dam sub-catchment

Matrix form of GAT

Governance Assessment Tool

Bressers et al., 2013

Governance dimension	Quality criteria of the governance regime			
	Extent	Coherence	Flexibility	Intensity
Levels and scales	How many levels involved?	Do these levels work together?	Is it possible to move up and down levels given the issue at stake?	Is there a strong impact to change behaviour?
Actors and networks	Are all relevant stakeholders involved?	What is the strength of interactions between stakeholders?	Is it practised that the lead shifts from one actor to another?	Is there a strong impact from an actor or actor coalition?
Problem perspectives / goal ambitions	Are the various problem perspectives taken care off?	Do the various goals support each other, or in competition?	Are there opportunities to re-assess goals?	How different are the goal ambitions from the status quo?
Strategies and instruments	What types of instruments are included?	Is the resulting incentive system based on synergy?	Are there opportunities to combine or make use of different types of instruments?	What is the implied behavioural deviation from current practice?
Responsibilities and resources	Are responsibilities clearly assigned and facilitated with resources?	Do the assigned responsibilities create competence struggles or cooperation?	What is the flexibility within the assigned responsibility?	Is the amount of applied resources sufficient?

Case study analysis

⇒ **2 visits / case at 10 months of interval**

⇒ **Interviews with local stakeholders**

⇒ **GAT implementation**

⇒ **Governance Team:**

⇒ *Interdisciplinary scientists*

⇒ *Background on governance study on other sites*



Inter-comparison of results

UK first country in the world to have integrated CC in its legislation in 2008

France has a national adaptation strategy since 2011 (Grenelle 2009)

CC awareness Somerset > Vilaine

**Vilaine CC managt based on crisis management
Somerset CC managt based on risks assessment**

Inter-comparison of results

Important floods in the UK

⇒ **high level of politicisation**

⇒ risk of maladaptation of measures to deal with both climate change as flooding and drought

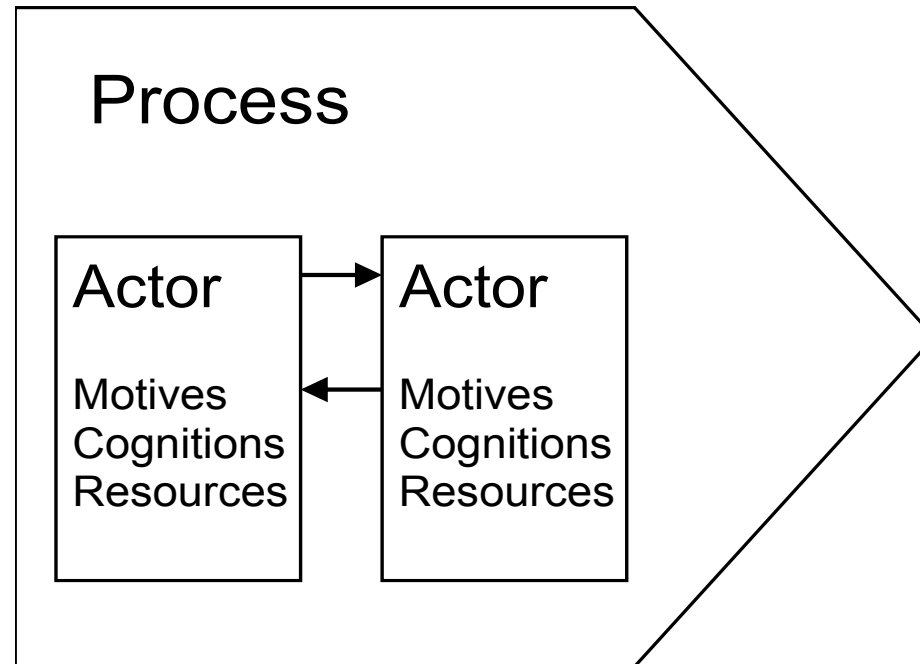
No drought in the Vilaine

A current dam supplying drinking water with a cornerstone actor

=> No 'interest' to develop CC impacts awareness

Results analysis with CIT

Arena:



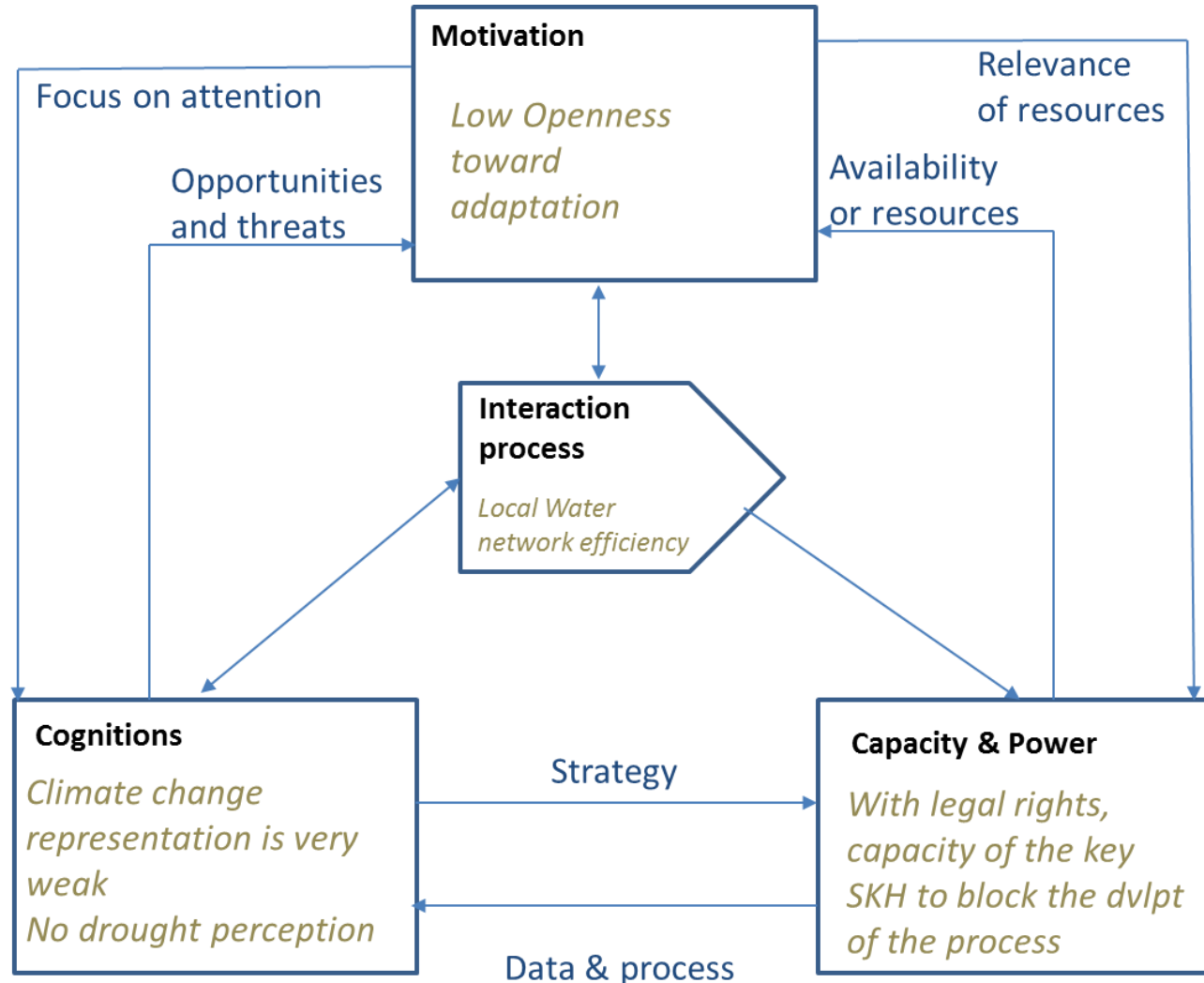
Process model with the actor characteristics used in
Contextual Interaction Theory
(Hans Bressers in Nahrath and Varone, 2009)

CIT in Vilaine Now

2 steps:

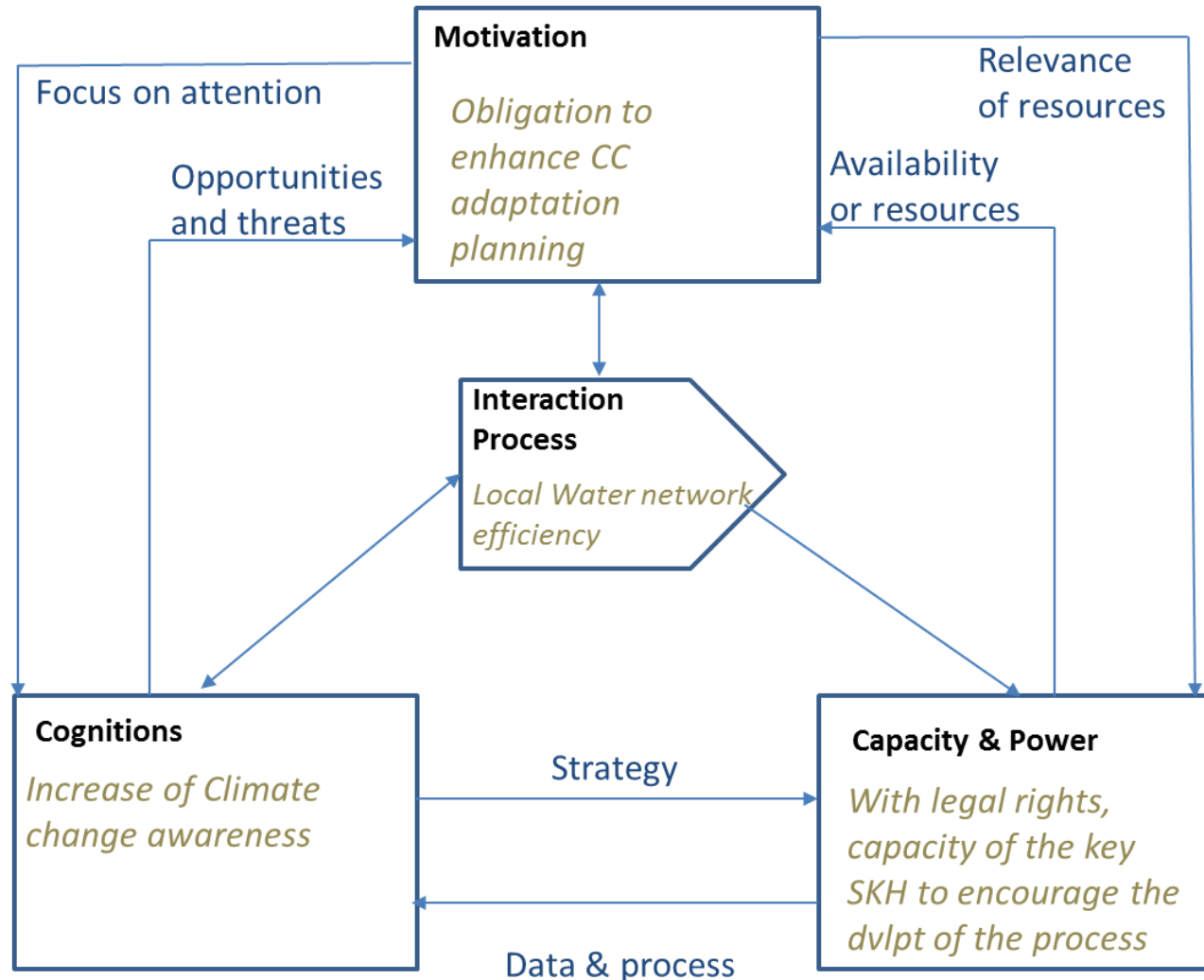
Before and after climate change impacts awareness

No seismic shock at the moment



**VILAINÉ
Now**

CIT in Vilaine with awareness on climate change impacts



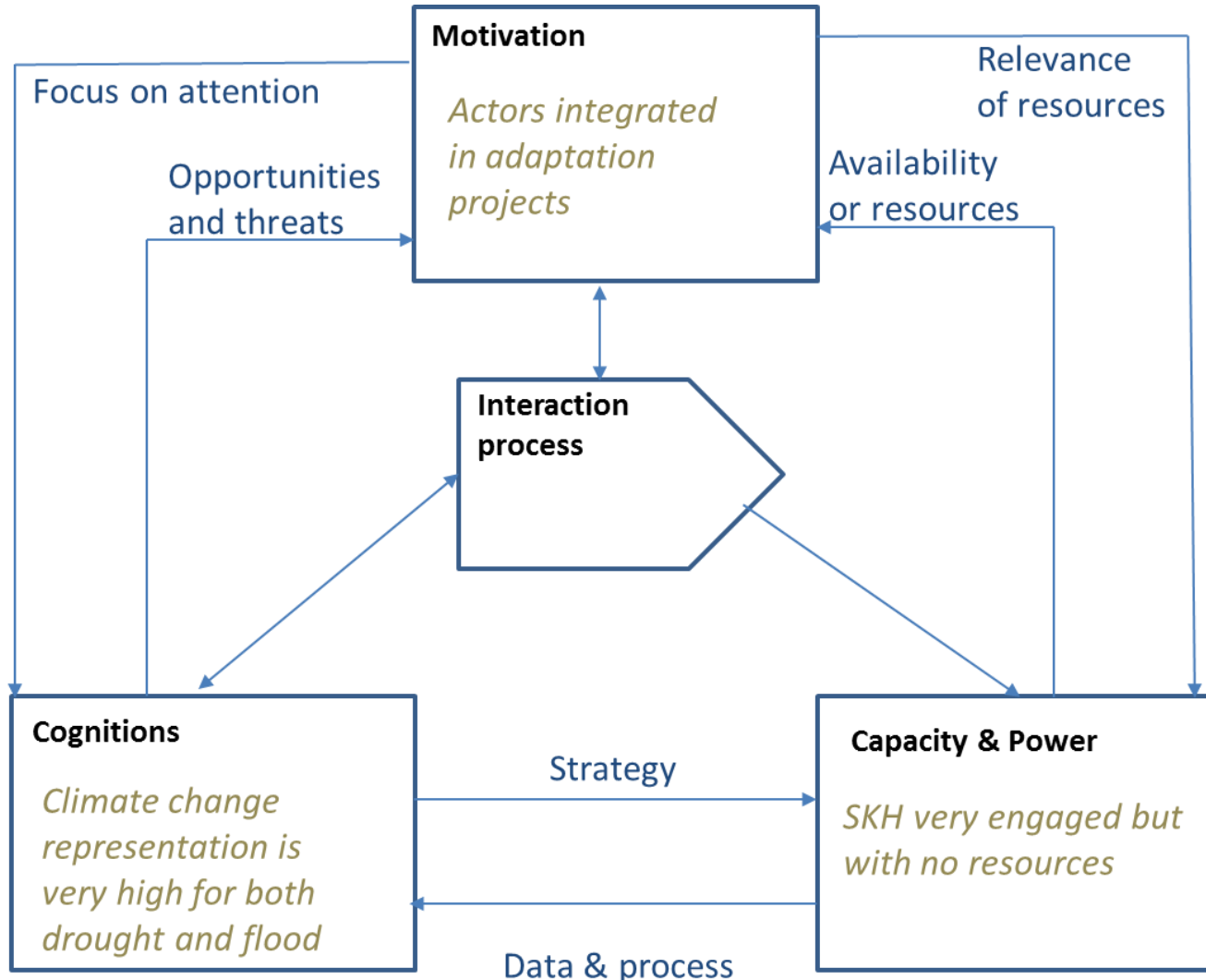
VILAINE
With CC
awareness

CIT in Somerset before 2014 floods

2 steps:

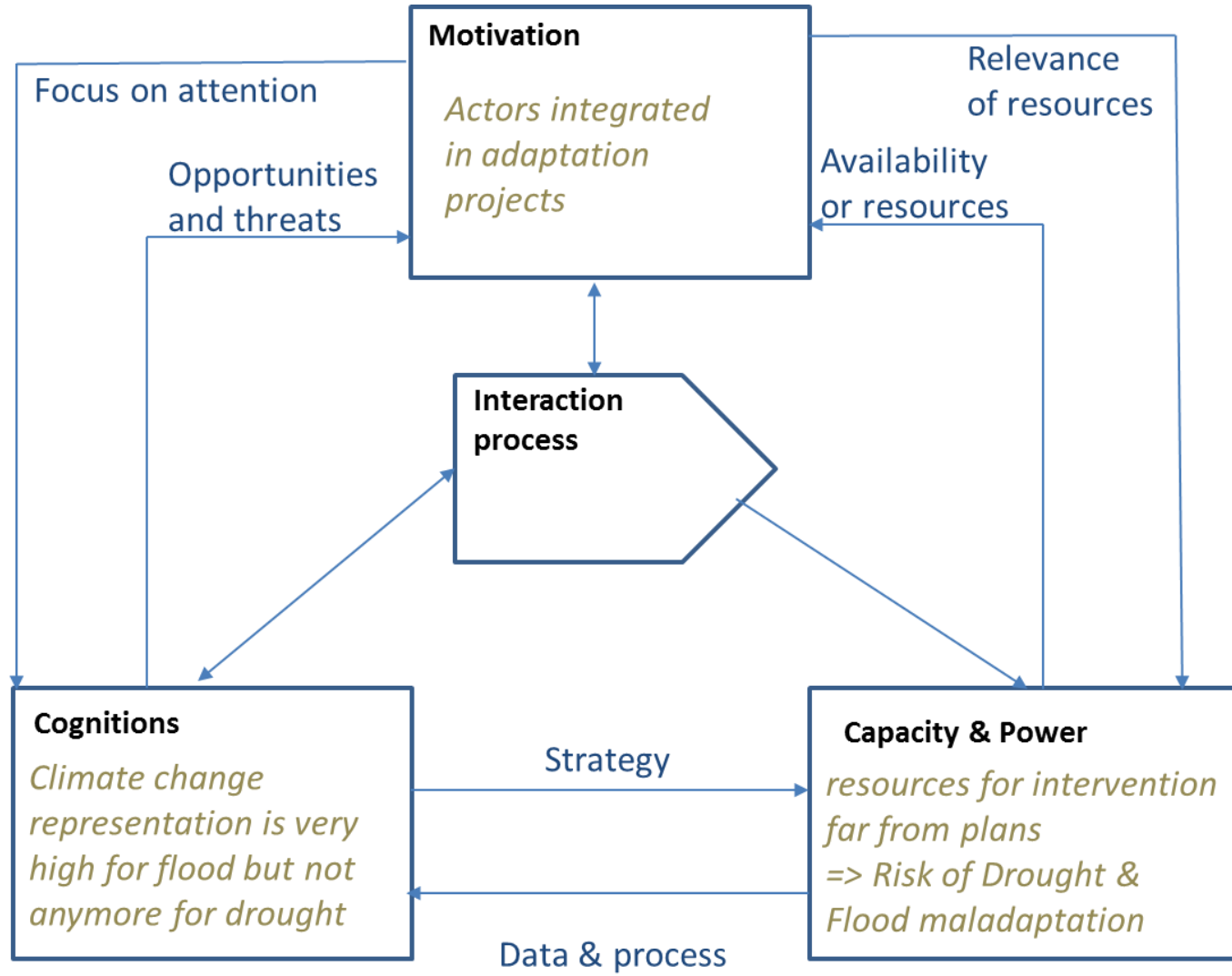
Before and after flood events

seismic shock of the 2013/2014 flooding modified the picture



SOMERSET
Before 2014
floods

CIT in Somerset after 2014 floods



SOMERSET
After 2014 floods

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