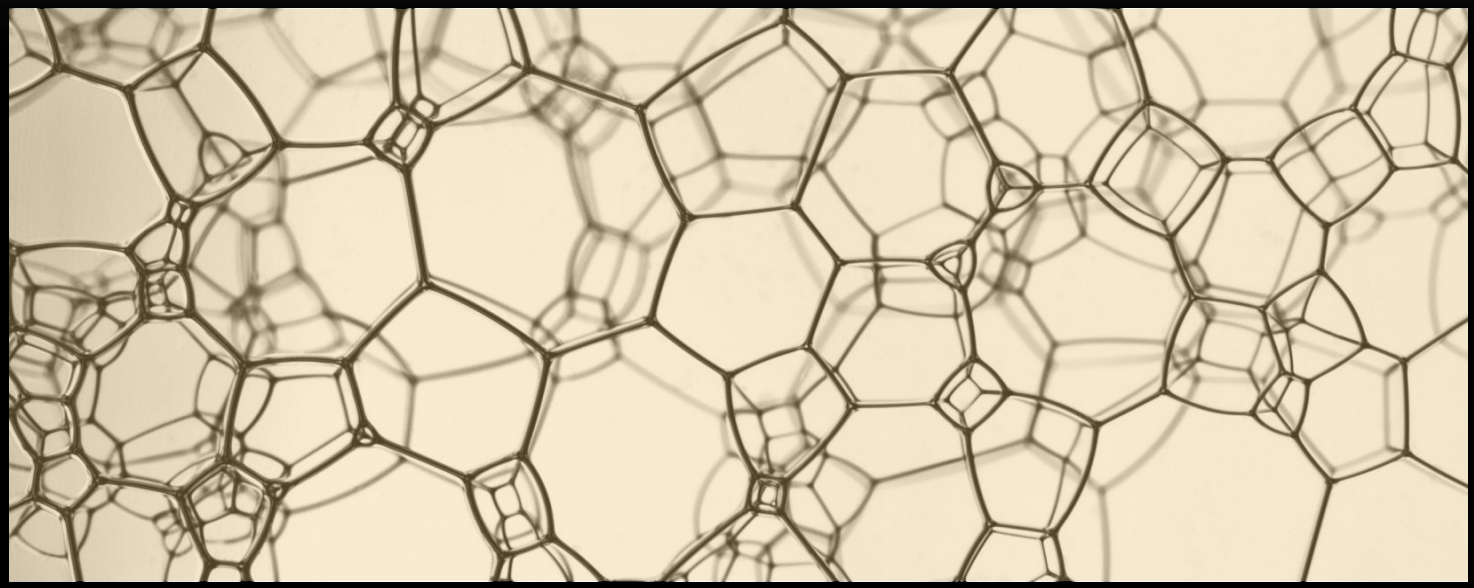
HOW MUNICIPALITIES ~~DO (NOT)~~ can COLLABORATE WITH CITIZENS



Principles for city–citizen cooperation for climate adaptation

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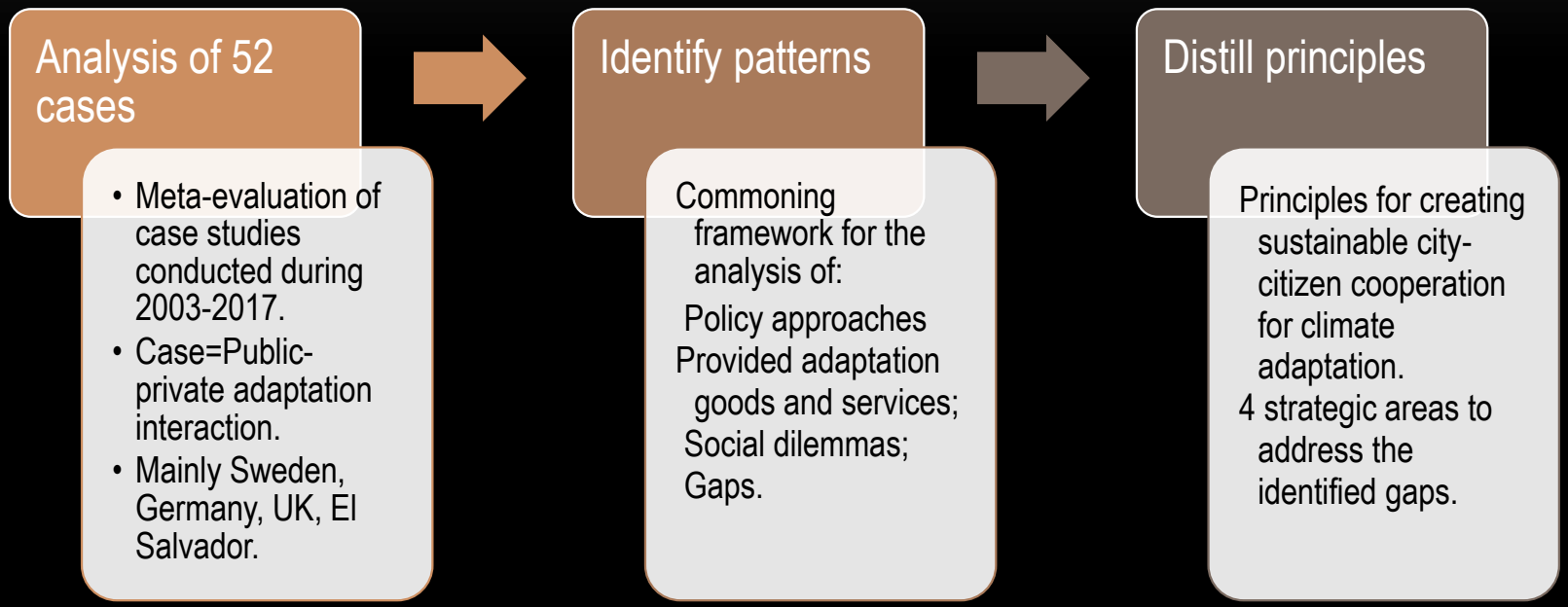
In cooperation with Ebba Brink and Sanne Raggers (LUCSUS)

BACKGROUND

- Climate change and increasingly frequent and severe disaster events pose serious challenges to:
  - Sustainable development;
  - The ways urban actors deal with climate and disaster risk;
  - Division of tasks between these (public and private) actors, including citizens.

- Research projects by FORMAS, Sida, Resilient Regions Association (2003-2019)
  - Investigate how public and citizens' capacities and strategies for climate adaptation could (better) complement each other.
  - Examine, whether or not specific forms of cooperation between city administrations and citizens can support more sustainable climate adaptation.

CREATING THE PRINCIPLES: APPROACH



CREATING THE PRINCIPLES: APPROACH

⇒ Focus: Interdependencies between adaptation provides and beneficiaries.

⇒ Include: Privately-provided public adaptation (goods and services).

		Adaptation beneficiaries (demand side)	
		Private	**Public**
Adaptation providers (supply side)	**Private**	e.g., buying sand bags to limit home flood damage	e.g., reducing or delaying runoff on private properties (greening, decoupling pipes)
	Public	e.g., grants for house insulation to reduce cold / heat stress	e.g., disaster-resistant public infrastructure, public hazard databases & climate models

THE PRINCIPLES

A. Create **inclusive policy approaches**

C. Sustain through **systematic policy mainstreaming**

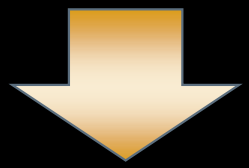
B. Address different **patterns of social behaviour**

D. Reduce risk comprehensively (all risk factors)

PRINCIPLE A: Inclusive policy approaches

A1. Identify intentional and unintentional provided public adaptation & needs.

A2. Assess related social adaptation dilemmas.



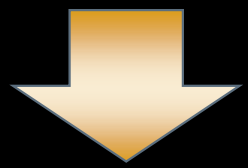
A3. Address through a combination of financial policy approaches…

A4. … and combine with non-financial instruments.

PRINCIPLE B: Address patterns of social behaviour

Policy approaches and instruments also need to be designed to:

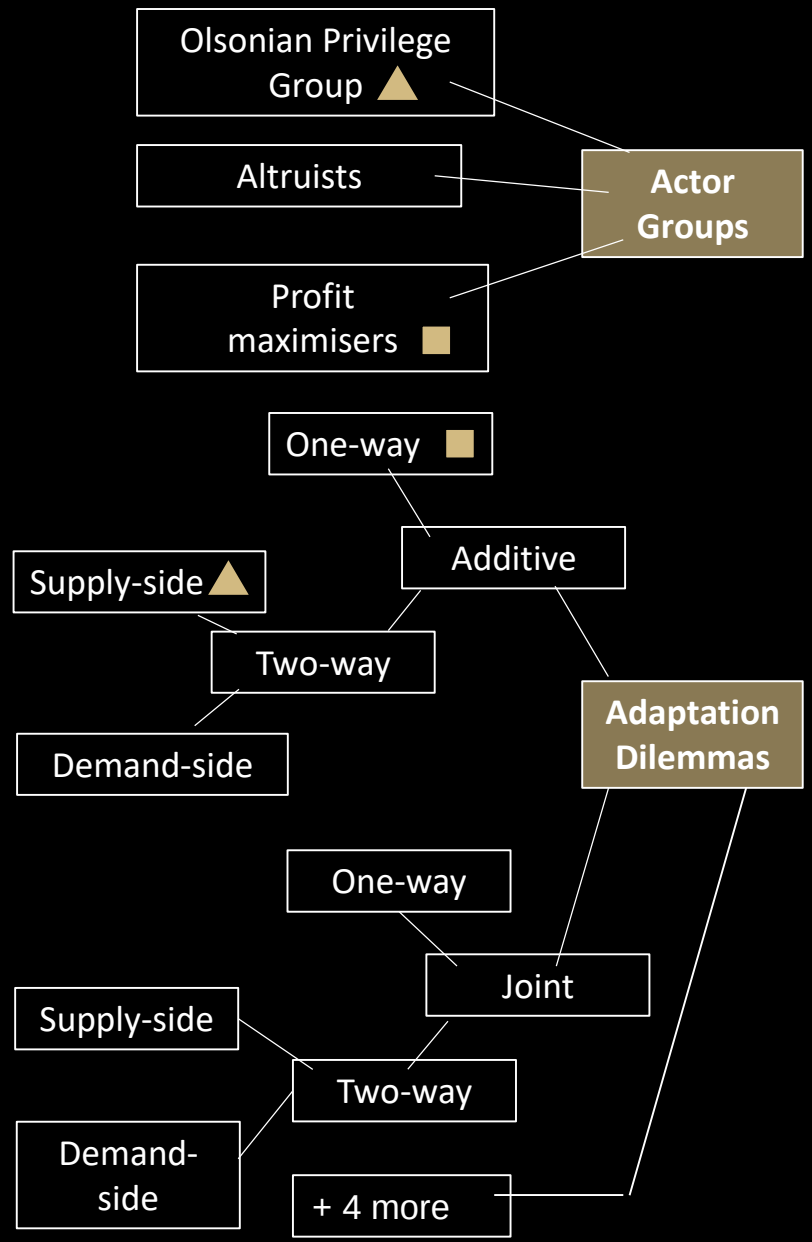
B1. Address people's different perspectives, needs and capacities (including cognitive/ emotional aspects and nonrational behaviour).



B2. Address people's different patterns of social behaviour (e.g. individual, communitarian and hierarchical; profit maximisers, altruists, etc.).

'Menu' of possible approaches & instruments

- Economic incentives.
- Regulations.
- Compensatory payments.
- Voluntary agreements.
- Adjustments in property rights.
- Market models.
- Sanctions for violations.
- Moral and ethical appeals to motivate individual collaboration for the collective good.
- Education and awareness campaigns to increase common understanding, ownership, trust and reach out to all groups of actors.
- Informal chats, dialogue to discuss how interactions may frustrate attempts to collaborate.
- Providing accessible, low-cost dispute resolution.
- Etc.

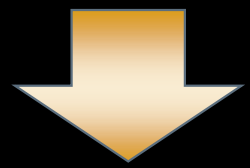


PRINCIPLE C: Systematic policy mainstreaming

Policy approaches and instruments should be sustained, which requires:

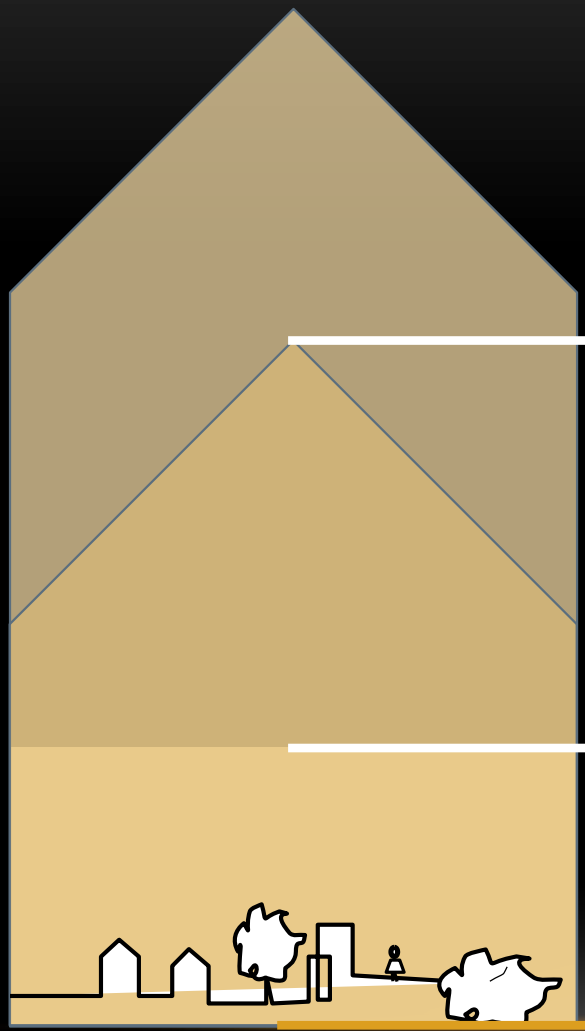
C1. change at multiple levels of governance:

- Local level
- Institutional level
- Inter-institutional/ systems



C2. also in relation to policies and approaches with adaptation co-benefits.

C3. at institutional level: establishment of structures, mechanisms and resources for internal cooperation, learning, monitoring, and conflict resolution.



FOCUS OF CHANGE:
Other actors – larger system
⇒ Cooperate in creating a multilevel governance system (incl. authorities, businesses, universities, citizens).
⇒ Drive improved education & science-policy integration.

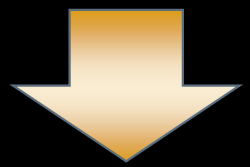
FOCUS OF CHANGE:
Implementing organisation
⇒ Institutionalize adaptation/ cooperation (multisectoral).
⇒ Internal organisation, cooperation, policies.
⇒ Mainstreaming becomes standard procedure (incl. its monitoring, learning & conflict resolution ⇒ budget).

FOCUS OF CHANGE:
Citizens/ local settlements
⇒ Local adaptation.

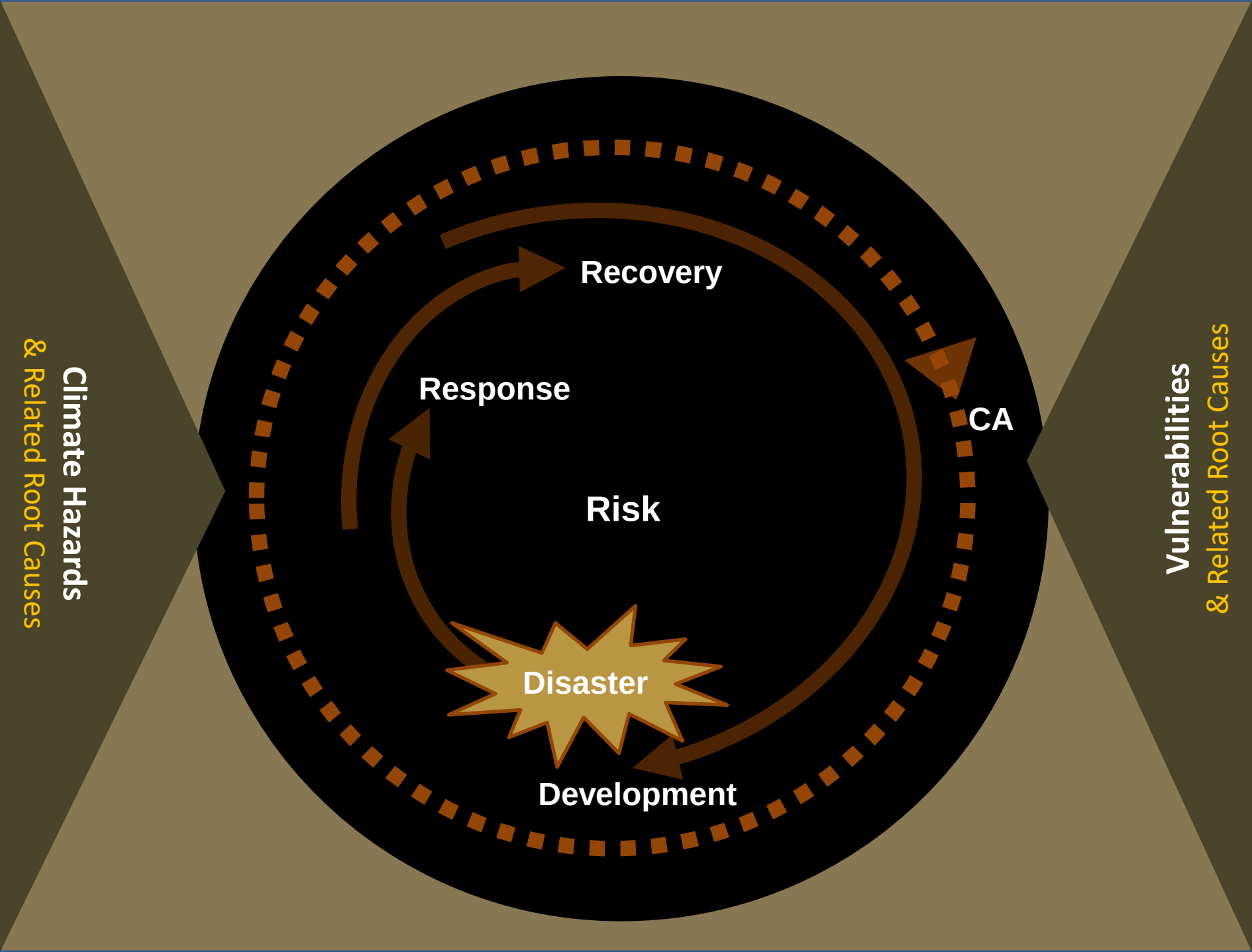
PRINCIPLE D: Comprehensive risk approach

D1. Policy approaches and instruments need to:

- Address all risk factors and their
- Underlying root causes (e.g. power structures) through
- Multiple types of solutions (i.e. grey, soft, nature-based).



D2. Be implemented jointly through identifying/ defining complementary roles that consider the needs and empowerment of the most vulnerable.


Climate Hazards
& Related Root Causes
Recovery
Response
CA
Risk
Disaster
Development
Vulnerabilities
& Related Root Causes

Thank you

… to everyone for making a difference!

PUBLICATIONS THIS PRESENTATION WAS BASED ON:

⇒Wamsler, C, Raggers, S. (2018) Principles for supporting city-citizen commoning for climate adaptation: From adaptation governance to sustainable transformation. Environmental Science and Policy 85:81-89.

Brink, E., Wamsler, C. (2018) Citizen engagement in climate adaptation surveyed: The role of values, worldviews, gender and place, Journal of Cleaner Production (forthcoming).

Brink, E., Wamsler, C. (2018) Collaborative governance for climate change adaptation: Mapping citizen-municipality interactions. Environmental Policy and Governance 28:82-97.

Wamsler, C. (2017) Stakeholder involvement in strategic adaptation planning: Transdisciplinarity and co-production at stake? Environmental Science and Policy 75:148-157.

Wamsler, C. (2016) From risk governance to city-citizen collaboration: Capitalizing on individual adaptation to climate change. Environmental Policy and Governance 26:184–204.

Wamsler, C., and Brink, E. (2015). The role of individual adaptive practice for sustainable adaptation. International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment 6(1) 6–29.

Wamsler, C. (2015) Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Adaptation: Transformation Toward Sustainability in Urban Governance and Planning. Ecology and Society 20(2):30.

PUBLICATIONS THIS PRESENTATION WAS BASED ON:

Wamsler, C., and Brink, E. (2014) Interfacing citizens' and institutions' practice and responsibilities for climate change adaptation, Urban Climate 7:64–81.

Wamsler, C. (2014) Cities, Disaster Risk, and Adaptation, Routledge Series on Critical Introduction to Urbanism and the City, London: Routledge.

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Wamsler, C. (2008) Achieving Urban Resilience: Understanding and Tackling Disasters from a Local Perspective' Urban Design and Planning 161(DP4):163-171.

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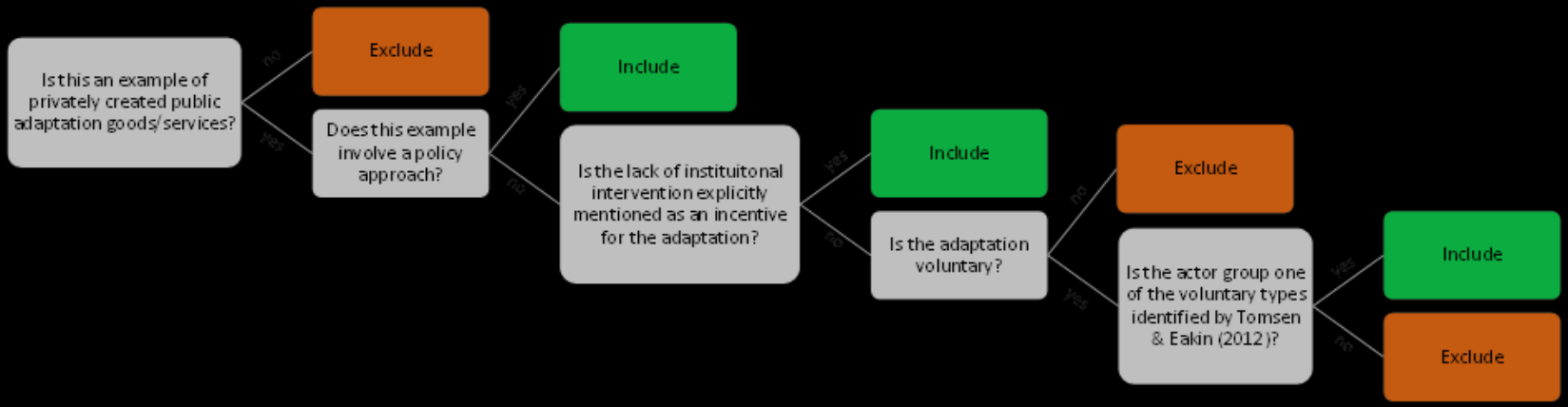
Wamsler, C. & Lawson, N. (2011) The Role of Formal and Informal Insurance Mechanisms for Reducing Urban Disaster Risk: A South-North Comparison, Housing Studies Vol. 26(2):197–223.

Wamsler, C. (2007) Bridging the Gaps: Stakeholder-Based Strategies for Risk Reduction and Financing for the Urban Poor, Environment and Urbanization 19(1):115–142.

BACK-UP SLIDES

SELECTION OF CASES



IDENTIFIED GAPS (selected examples)

Policy approaches lack diversity and inclusion, and are often single/stand-alone interventions.

Lack of non-financial instruments to support financial approaches.

Policy approiaches provide little support for taking complementary action based on institutional and individual perspectives, knowledge and capatities

Individual adaptations (emerged independently from policy approaches) receive little support.

Non-material factors (e.g. emotions, non-rational behaviours) are not taken into account.

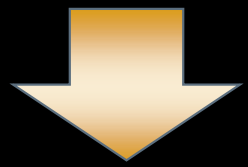
Privately-created public adaptation goods or services that are linked to public action predominantly include nature-based solutions to reduce vulnerability.

Other examples are often not a response to an actual policy intervention.

A range of social adaptation delemmas emerge, also ones that are not part of current conceptualisations and associated policy approaches.

COMMONING

City-citizen commoning for sustainable climate adaptation = Creation of joint activities and systems to manage 'shared' adaptation resources (e.g., water or land), including privately-provided public adaptation goods or services.



How can such activities or systems be best created to support sustainable outcomes?

COMMONING – MANAGING A COMMONS

Origin: Elinor Ostrom's 8 Principles for Managing A Commmons.

Ostrom shared the Nobel Prize in Economics in 2009 for her lifetime of scholarly work investigating how communities succeed or fail at managing common pool (finite) resources such as grazing land, forests and irrigation waters.

Commoning design principles, combined with pattern theory can help to elicit answers to questions such as: How do people make sure that nobody feels taken advantage of? How do people deal with power and dominance within a commons? How can the commons succeed in everyone contributing what they can?

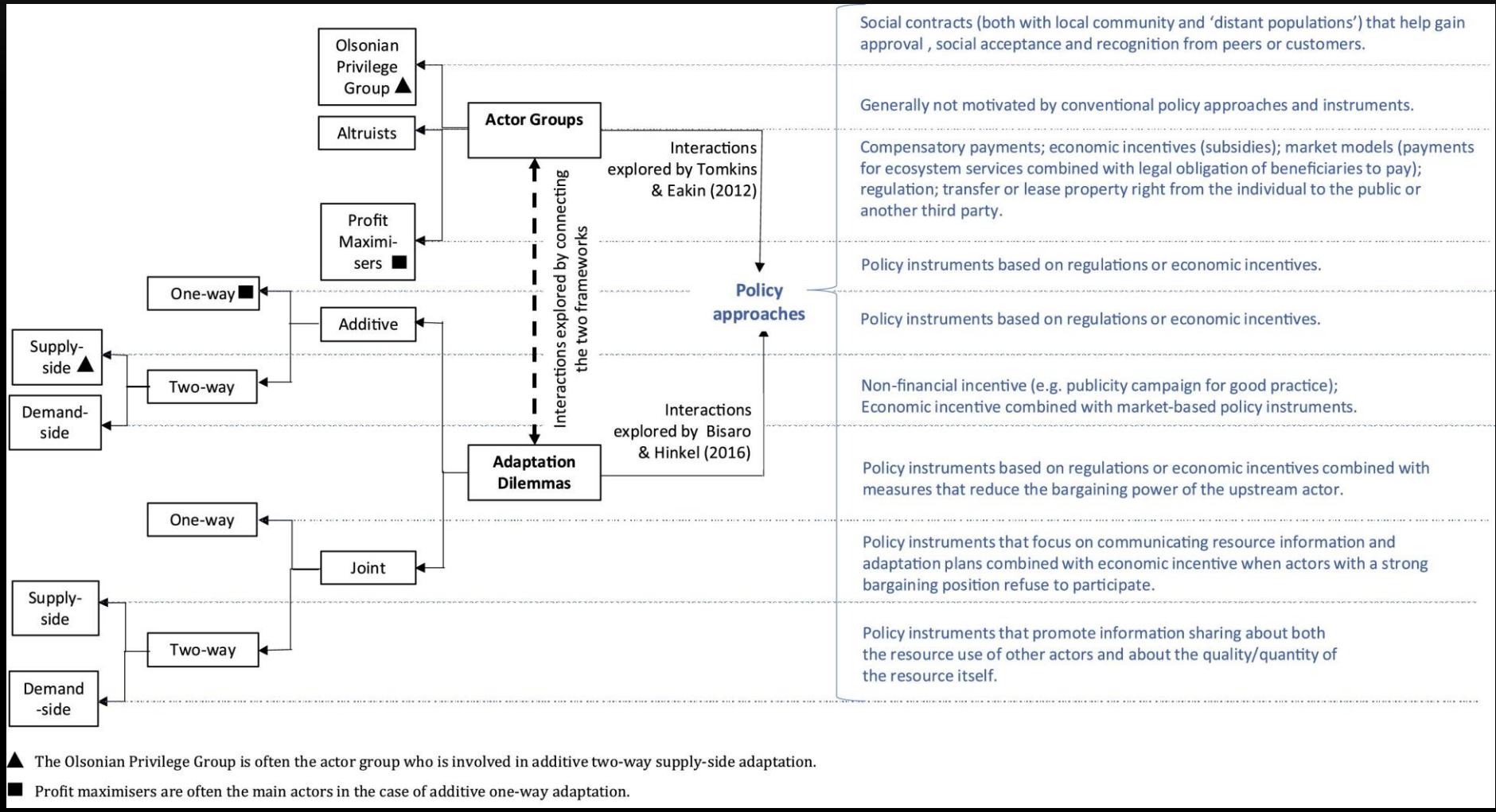
$\Rightarrow$ Here, it is about fostering cooperation, and helping to make adaptation commons.
$\Rightarrow$ City-citizen commoning for sustainable climate adaptation.

Social dilemmas result from situations in which individual rationality leads to an outcome that is not necessarily rational from the group perspective.

Table 1 | Six types of adaptation dilemmas

Adaptation	One way	Two-way	
		Supply side	Demand side
Additive	Any upstream actor's contribution to the collective good leads to incremental adaptation benefits for all actors. (For example, in Freising, Germany, an association of land owners and farmers plant trees and bushes to create shade for open water and thereby improve the drinking water quality and supply for urban areas nearby).	Any actor's contribution to the collective good leads to incremental adaptation benefits for all actors. (For example, homeowners in Germany reduce waste water runoff by limiting paved areas on private property and by construction soakaways (drainage shafts).	Any actor's reduction of CPR use leads to incremental adaptation benefits for all actors. (For example, Swedish citizens reduce energy use as adaptation to energy shortages by lowering the indoor temperature at night, installing thermostats, improving insulation, placing aluminium foil behind radiators and installing wood-burning stoves).
Joint	All actors must contribute to the collective good to produce adaptation benefits for any actor. No example.	All actors must contribute to the collective good to produce adaptation benefits for any actor. (For example, residents of Rio and San Salvador organise themselves to give the community a more powerful voice in lobbying for services that make them less vulnerable to hazards. Local interests are represented by residents associations or local committees.	All actors must reduce CPR use to produce adaptation benefits for any actor. No example.
Type of good	Public goods and CPRs	Public goods and CPRs	CPRs

COMMONING – Social dilemmas and policy approaches



▲ The Olsonian Privilege Group is often the actor group who is involved in additive two-way supply-side adaptation.

■ Profit maximisers are often the main actors in the case of additive one-way adaptation.

SUSTAINABLE CLIMATE ADAPTATION

Understood as collective processes and actions that can enable people to cope better with climate impacts (pro- and re-active) in order to reduce their (potential) impacts on well-being and the disruption of key natural resource flows for present and future generations.

It requires the active consideration of social justice and environmental integrity issues.

Based on the recognition that not every adaptation to climate change is a good one.

Depends on the level of inclusiveness and flexibility of the combined set of adaptation measures employed and how it is instutionalised.

TYPES OF ADAPTATION PROVIDERS

Olsonian Privileged Groups:
Individuals who value the goods more than the cost of supply.

Altruists:
Indiividuals who are motivated by factors such as helping other people.

Profit- or Welfare-Maximising Actors:
Individuals whi are seduced by various means to provide adaptation goods or servises.

Linked to **patterns of social behaviour**: individualistic, communitarian, hierarchical:
Individualistic behaviour is characterized by the use of self-help to fix things without help from people outside one's own household.
Communitarian behaviour is based on the belief that everybody sinks or swims together; it is hence characterized by community efforts.
Hierarchical patterns relate to the belief in authority structures for assistance, control and organization, including strong prescriptions.