



Analysis of levers and **B**arriers to the implementation of
adaptation **STR**ategies to **C**lima**T**e change

The urban & local authorities case

Barriers and levers to adaptation: results of the research project ABSTRACT-colurba

11th of December 2015

Side Event

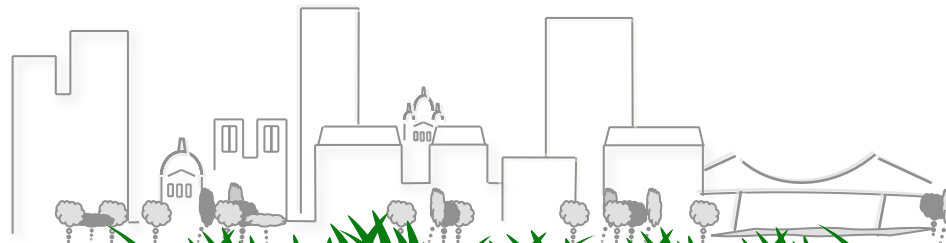
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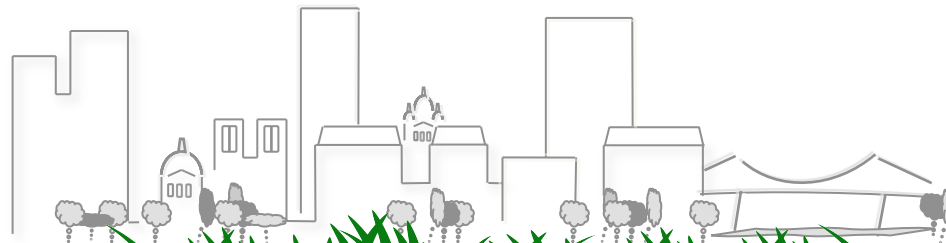
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Presentation of the research project

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Presentation

Objective:

Explore **the decision-making process** and the organisational dynamics underlying the implementation of climate change adaptation strategies.

Methodology:

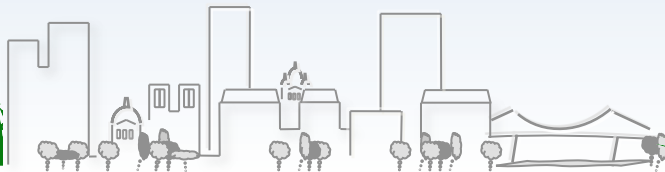
- Action Research (*steering committee*)
- Field Research (*10 French local authorities*)
- Inductive procedure (*« Grounded Theory »*)
- Sociological Tools (*interviews, lexicometric*)



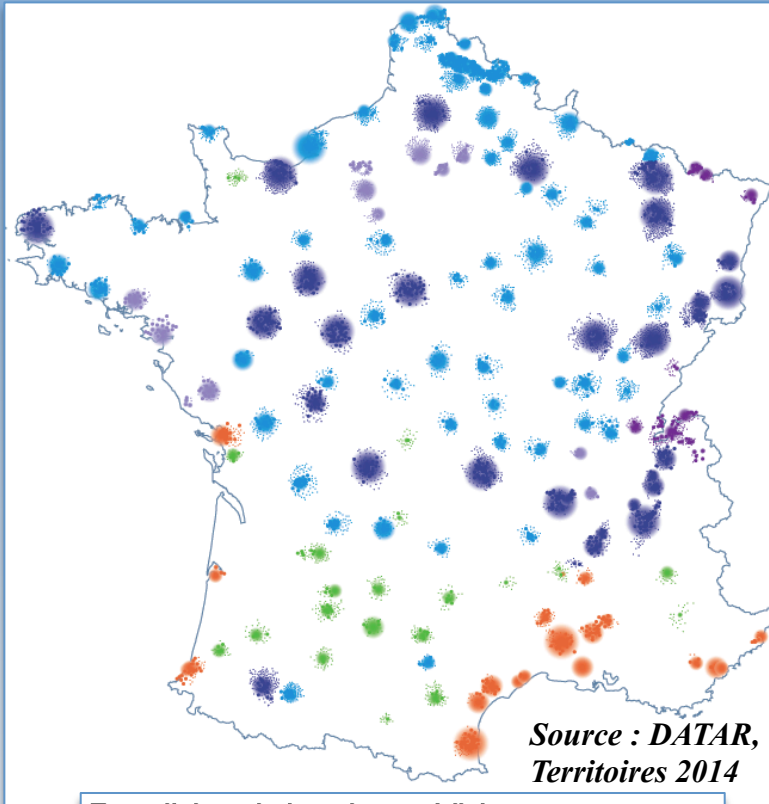
Case Studies

10 French local authorities

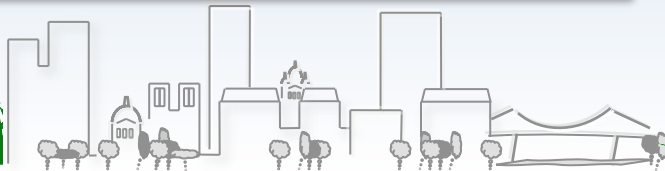
- 4 ultramarines (*chosen by AFD*)
- 6 selected with 3 criteria:
 - **Actively involved** against climate change
(*local Climate Plan with adaptation part*)
 - “**Intermediate**” size level
(*ranging from 30,000 to 500,000 inhabitants, with a regional influence and a intermediation role at territorial scale*)
 - **Diversity** of issues
(*geographic, environmental, socioeconomic, governance*)



Case Studies

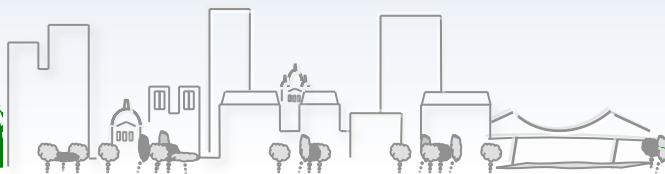


Type d'aire urbaine « intermédiaire »





Local authorities chosen in the
ABSTRACT-colurba project



Interview Guide: Key Themes

- **History of the local Climate Plan**

What are the conditions for the emergence of the local Climate Plan?

- **Elaboration of the local Climate Plan**

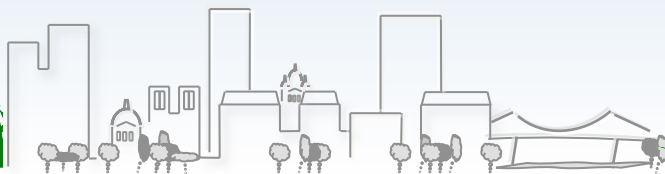
What are the conditions of elaboration (tools, approaches)?

- **Implementation**

What are the barriers and levers experienced? What are the links with sectorial/general local policies? What are the organisational dynamics?

- **Interpretation of adaptation**

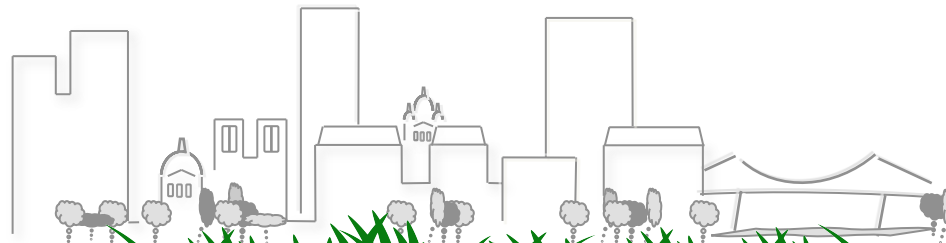
What is the perception, the definition and the social representation of climate risks and issues?



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Results:
Barriers and levers to action

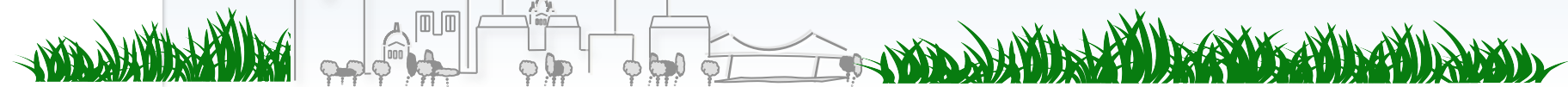








Representativeness Weighted Indicator

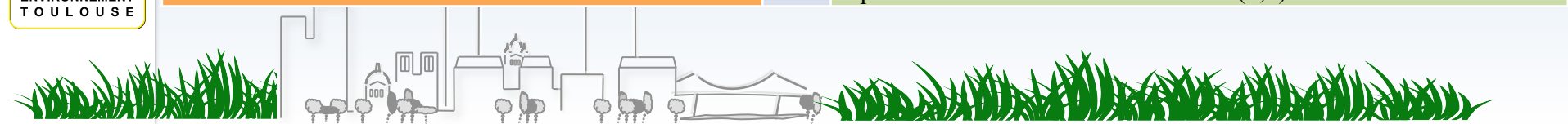
Allows to validate the pertinence of the topics from the interviews and to rank them according their importance:

- Number of interviewers who speak about the topic (F1)
- Number of different local authorities where at least one interviewer speaks about the topic (F2)
- Divided by the number of local authorities chosen (10)

$$RWI_{(F1,F2)} = F1 * F2 / 10$$



	Barriers (<i>observed</i>)		Levers (<i>potentials</i>)
	Reduction of State allocations (12,8) Lack of resources at the community scale (4,8) Lack of human resources (4,2) Lack of financial resources (3,5)	Resource	Influence of the financial argument (20,7)
	Inadequate regulatory requirement (8,0) Burden of administrative processes (6,3) Withdrawal of State expertise (4,0) Heterogeneity of the territory (0,9)	Technique	Regulatory requirement as a driver (13,5) Influence of the size of the local authority (4,2) Private sector as a source of innovation (2,4)
	Competences overlap between local authorities (10,4) Low priority given to climate policy (9,6) Influence of the electorate mandates (5,4) Inadequate temporalities (4,8) Focus on economic policies (4,2) Territorial reorganisation (4,0) Defense of local interests (3,6)	Gouvernance	The intercommunality as an optimal scale of governance (27,0) The intercommunality as a territorial driver (7,8) Influence of the local associations (7,7) Take into consideration the civil society (6,6) Support of the local institutional actors (5,0) Territorial reorganisation as an empowerment (2,4)
	Lack of awareness from internal local authority (9,9) Lack of mobilisation from elected representatives (7,2) Lack of awareness from elected representatives (6,6) Burden of habits (6,3)	Awareness	Awareness of climate issues from elected representatives (27,0) Awareness of climate issues from internal local authority (13,5) Local authority as a driver of awareness to climate issues (4,2) Awareness of climate issues from territorial actors (2,8)
	Lack of motivation and work overload (4,9) Lack of ownership of the actions (4,2) Compartmentalization of services (3,6) Communication difficulty (3,5) Lack of access to data (1,6) Lack of expertise (0,9)	Organisationnal	Communication and information sharing (22,0) Improve a transversal organisation (17,6) Improve a systemic approach (12,0) Ownership of the actions (11,2) Stimulate motivation by labels (7,8) Improve the internal cohesion (5,4) Stimulate Internal motivation and exemplarity (4,8) Optimise the administrative structure (4,5)



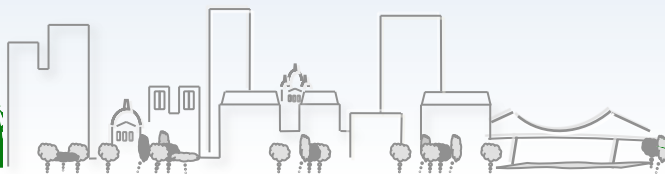
Barriers (observed)

Levers (potentials)

Resources

- Reduction of State allocations (12,8)
- Lack of resources at the community scale (4,8)
- Lack of human resources (4,2)
- Lack of financial resources (3,5)

- Influence of the financial argument (20,7)



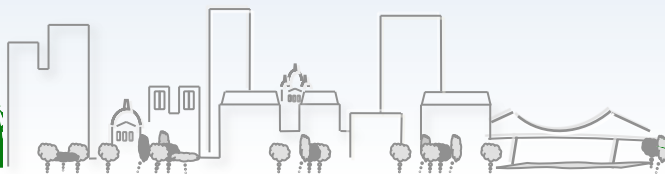
Barriers (observed)








- Inadequate regulatory requirement (8,0)
- Burden of administrative processes (6,3)
- Withdrawal of State expertise (4,0)
- Heterogeneity of the territory (0,9)








Technique

Levers (potentials)

- Regulatory requirement as a driver (13,5)
- Influence of the size of the local authority (4,2)
- Private sector as a source of innovation (2,4)



<div data-bbox="19 14 173 128"></div> <div data-bbox="19 314 173 499"></div> <div data-bbox="19 514 173 699"></div> <div data-bbox="19 714 173 899"></div> <div data-bbox="19 1013 173 1113"></div> <div data-bbox="19 1128 173 1313"></div> <div data-bbox="19 1342 193 1428"></div>	<h1>Barriers</h1> <p><i>(observed)</i></p>		<h1>Levers</h1> <p><i>(potentials)</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competences overlap between local authorities (10,4) Low priority given to climate policy (9,6) Influence of the electorate mandates (5,4) Inadequate temporalities (4,8) Focus on economic policies (4,2) Territorial reorganisation (4,0) Defense of local interests (3,6) 	<div>Governance</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intercommunality as an optimal scale of governance (27,0) The intercommunality as a territorial driver (7,8) Influence of the local associations (7,7) Take into consideration the civil society (6,6) Support of the local institutional actors (5,0) Territorial reorganisation as an empowerment (2,4)

<div data-bbox="19 14 173 114"></div> <div data-bbox="19 314 173 499"></div> <div data-bbox="19 514 173 699"></div> <div data-bbox="19 714 173 899"></div> <div data-bbox="19 1013 173 1113"></div> <div data-bbox="19 1128 173 1313"></div> <div data-bbox="19 1342 193 1428"></div>	<h1>Barriers</h1> <p><i>(observed)</i></p>		<h1>Levers</h1> <p><i>(potentials)</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness from internal local authority (9,9) • Lack of mobilisation from elected representatives (7,2) • Lack of awareness from elected representatives (6,6) • Burden of habits (6,3) 	<p>Awareness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of climate issues from elected representatives (27,0) • Awareness of climate issues from internal local authority (13,5) • Local authority as a driver of awareness to climate issues (4,2) • Awareness of climate issues from territorial actors (2,8)

Barriers (observed)

- Lack of motivation and work overload (4,9)
- Lack of ownership of the actions (4,2)
- Compartmentalization of services (3,6)
- Communication difficulty (3,5)
- Lack of access to data (1,6)
- Lack of expertise (0,9)

Organisational

Levers (potentials)

- Communication and information sharing (22,0)
- Improve a transversal organisation (17,6)
- Improve a systemic approach (12,0)
- Ownership of the actions (11,2)
- Stimulate motivation by labels (7,8)
- Improve the internal cohesion (5,4)
- Stimulate Internal motivation and exemplarity (4,8)
- Optimise the administrative structure (4,5)



To conclude

- Barriers and levers at different levels of governance:
 - Services of State
 - Territory scale
 - Elected representatives
 - Local Authority (internal)
- Importance of awareness
- Not all specific to adaptation but to implementation of public policy



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Thanks!

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