

Maturity in C2C adaptation

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C5a

Cluster for Cloud to Coast Climate Change adaptation

Interreg
North Sea Region
C5a

European Regional Development Fund



EUROPEAN UNION

Why

- C5a delivers an approach that promotes **the adoption of a whole-system and long-term perspective to climate change adaptation that is purposeful, collaborative and builds on the principles of social justice, ecosystem health and resilience.**
- The ability of each beneficiary to adopt such an approach can be assessed using a maturity analysis.
- It combines best practices and competences into a qualitative scale by which relative maturity of C2C adaptation can be tested. This allows beneficiaries to understand grounds for improvement.



How

- Self-evaluate progress in evolving their approach to C2C adaptation—in conformity with the 4 aspects.
- In a session with colleagues in various roles, such as policy maker, planner, project manager or community manager. This is important from the perspective of shared responsibility.
- At different times to track whether or not there have been any changes in maturity.



What

- A guide for how to determine maturity on the 4 aspects.
- This has been defined by the Science Team, using a 5-point scale ranging from ‘ad hoc’ to ‘optimised’.
- The definitions are tentative ones and will be updated based on the **feedback of the C5a beneficiaries**.



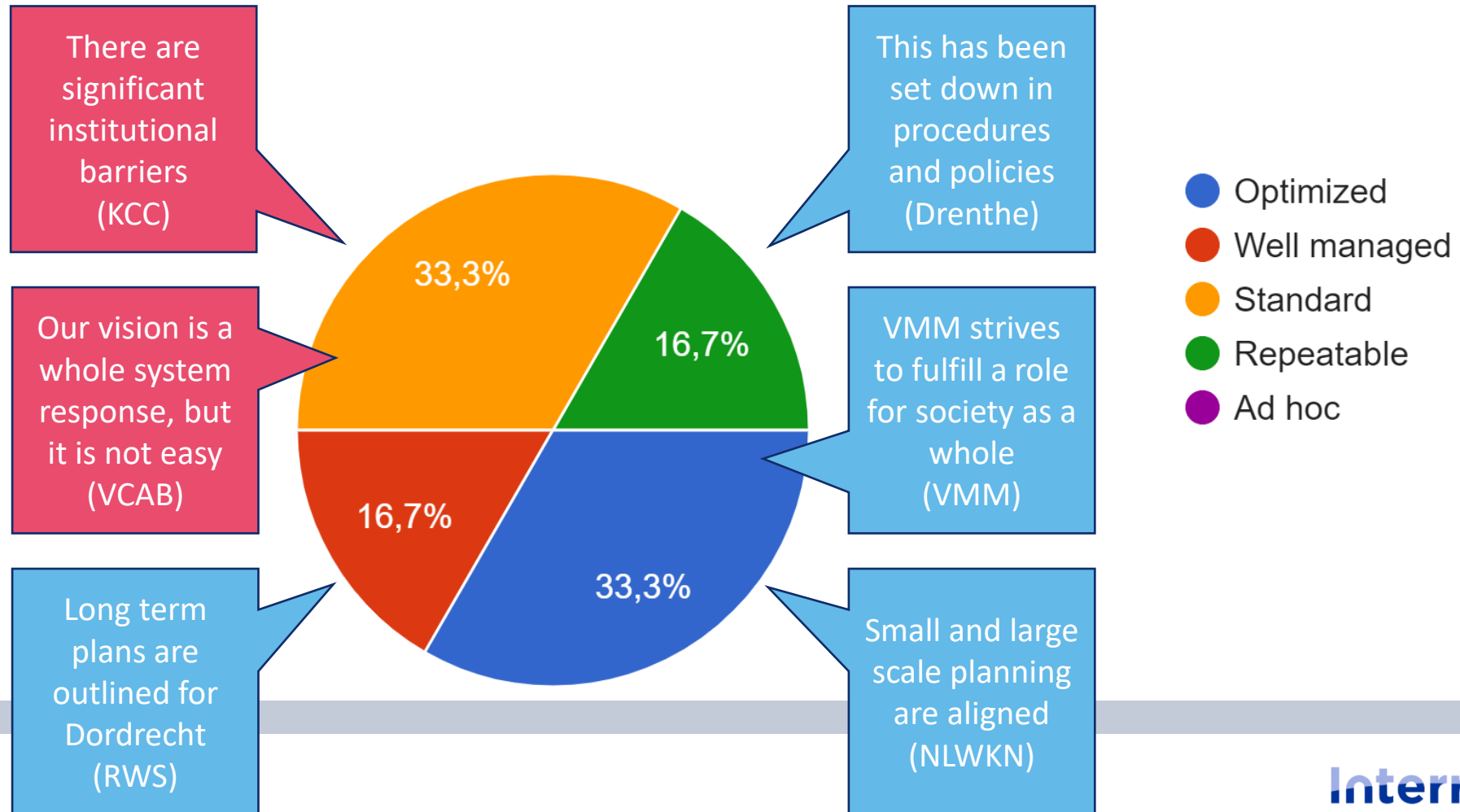
	A whole system response	An inclusive process	An adaptive approach	Continuous dialogue
Optimised	The study boundaries are adjusted – in time and scape – to ensure present and future external (beyond the system) influences are limited and collaborative adaptations actively sought and implemented.	Collaborative participation and decision-making process from stakeholders and disadvantaged / vulnerable communities which facilitate collective learning, legitimacy and equitable impacts	Multiple future uncertainties are considered and multiple adaptation pathways envisaged that maintain future optionality. The plan is updated dynamically.	New knowledge and understanding is acquired through mutual learning with other organisations, in an adaptive process. The organisations involved are learning to improve the dialogue itself.
Well managed	The study boundaries are adjusted – in time and scape – to ensure present and future external (beyond the system) influences are limited and opportunities for adaptations by others promoted.	Participation and decision-making process that is not only from stakeholders but also from disadvantaged/vulnerable communities are representative and transparent	Multiple future uncertainties are considered and multiple adaptation pathways envisaged that maintain future optionality. The plan is revised routinely and updated.	New knowledge and understanding is acquired through mutual learning with other organisations, in an iterative process (that is repeated every X years).
Standardised	The study boundaries are adjusted – in time and scape – to ensure external influences are limited and effort made to understand the role of the adaptations by other actors.	Decision-making process from stakeholders are shared and discussed, however, the main decision is held by key stakeholders	Climate uncertainty is represented in precautionary allowances and used to developed a single staged adaptation pathways and actions taken today to enable those stages. The plan is revised routinely and updated.	New knowledge and understanding is acquired through mutual learning with other organisations.
Repeatable	Potential interactions between the study area boundaries (in time and space) are discussed and recorded but little consideration given to completeness of management actions considered.	Decision-making process is consulted from stakeholders that only offer one-way consultation to collect input, feedback and public enquiries	Climate uncertainty is represented in precautionary allowances and used to developed a single staged adaptation pathways. The plan is revised routinely and updated.	New knowledge and understanding is acquired through learning within the organisation.
Ad hoc	Little to no consideration is given to interactions at the boundaries of the study area or beyond the adopted time horizon. The completeness of management actions considered is not challenged	Internal decision-making process from responsible authorities	The future is reacted to as it happens.	New knowledge and understanding is acquired by chance.

Lessons from FAIR project

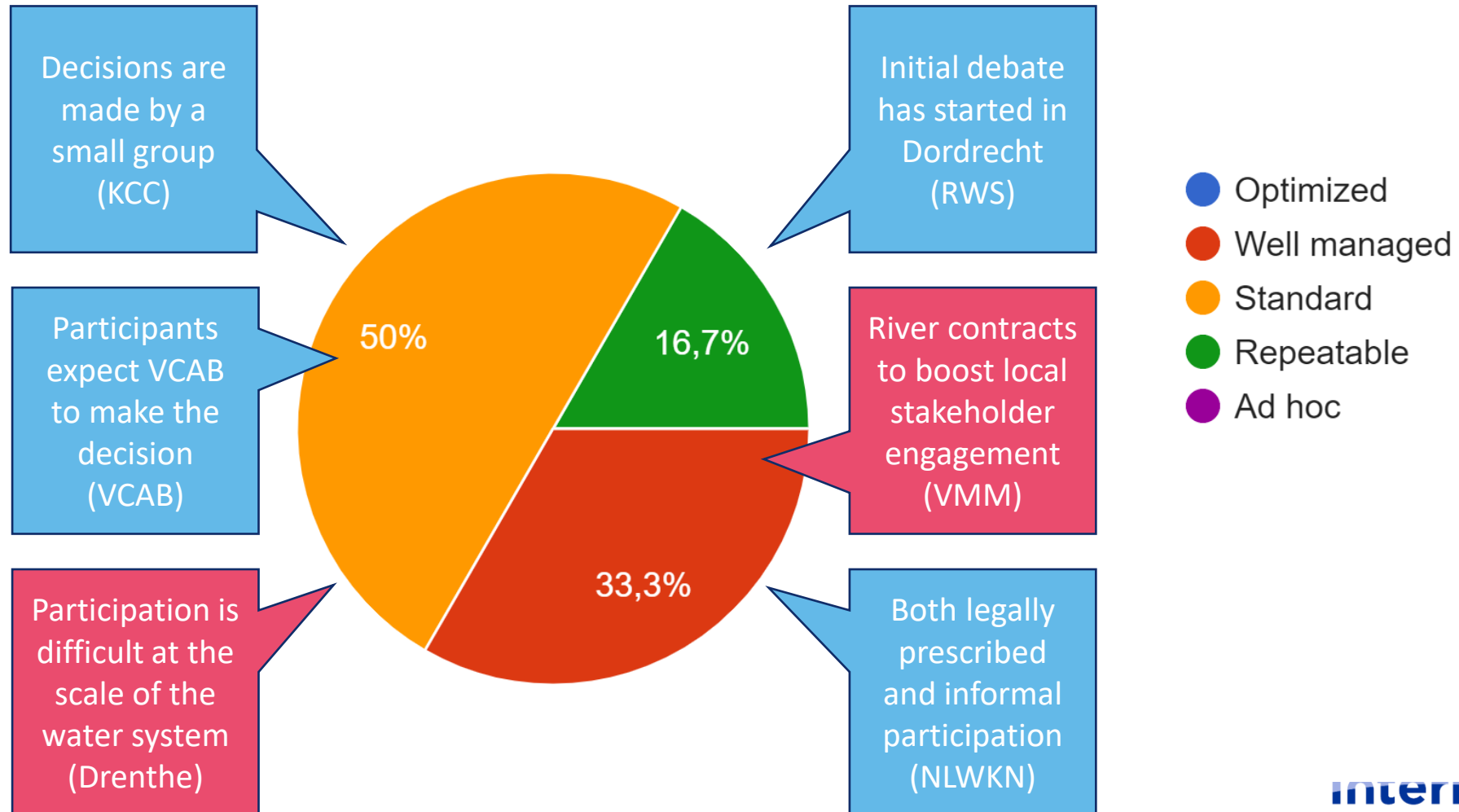
- Self-assessment necessarily reflects the perception of maturity, which may or may not reflect reality. **“The wise man is one who, knows, what he does not know.”** (Lao Tzu)
- Its value in driving improvements lies not necessarily in a transnational comparison (although contextually useful), but primarily between activities within an organization.
- It enables beneficiaries to highlight areas of complacency **when shared across the organization**, as well as areas that are less developed and a focus for improvement.
- Pilot / case study *versus* organization



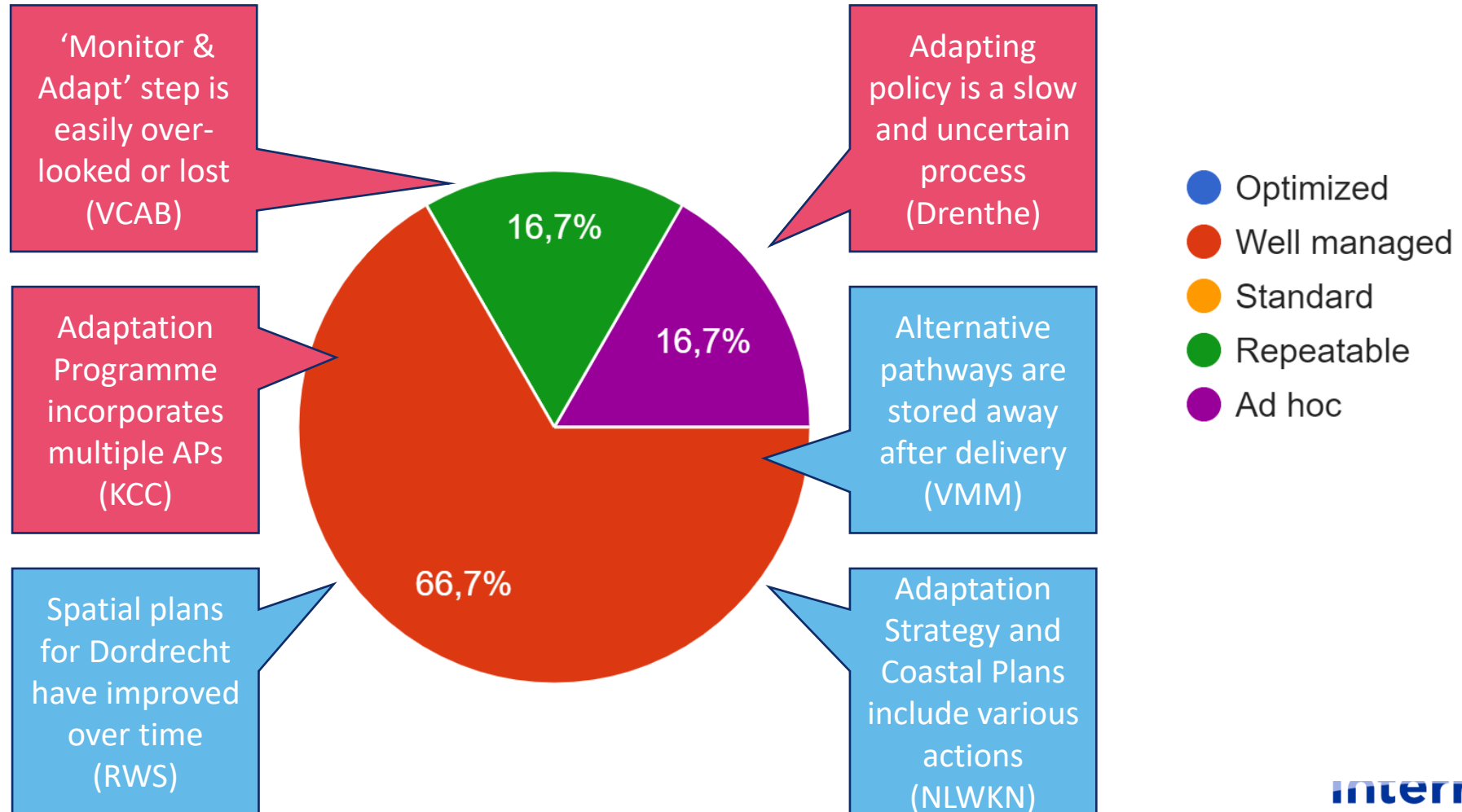
Whole system response



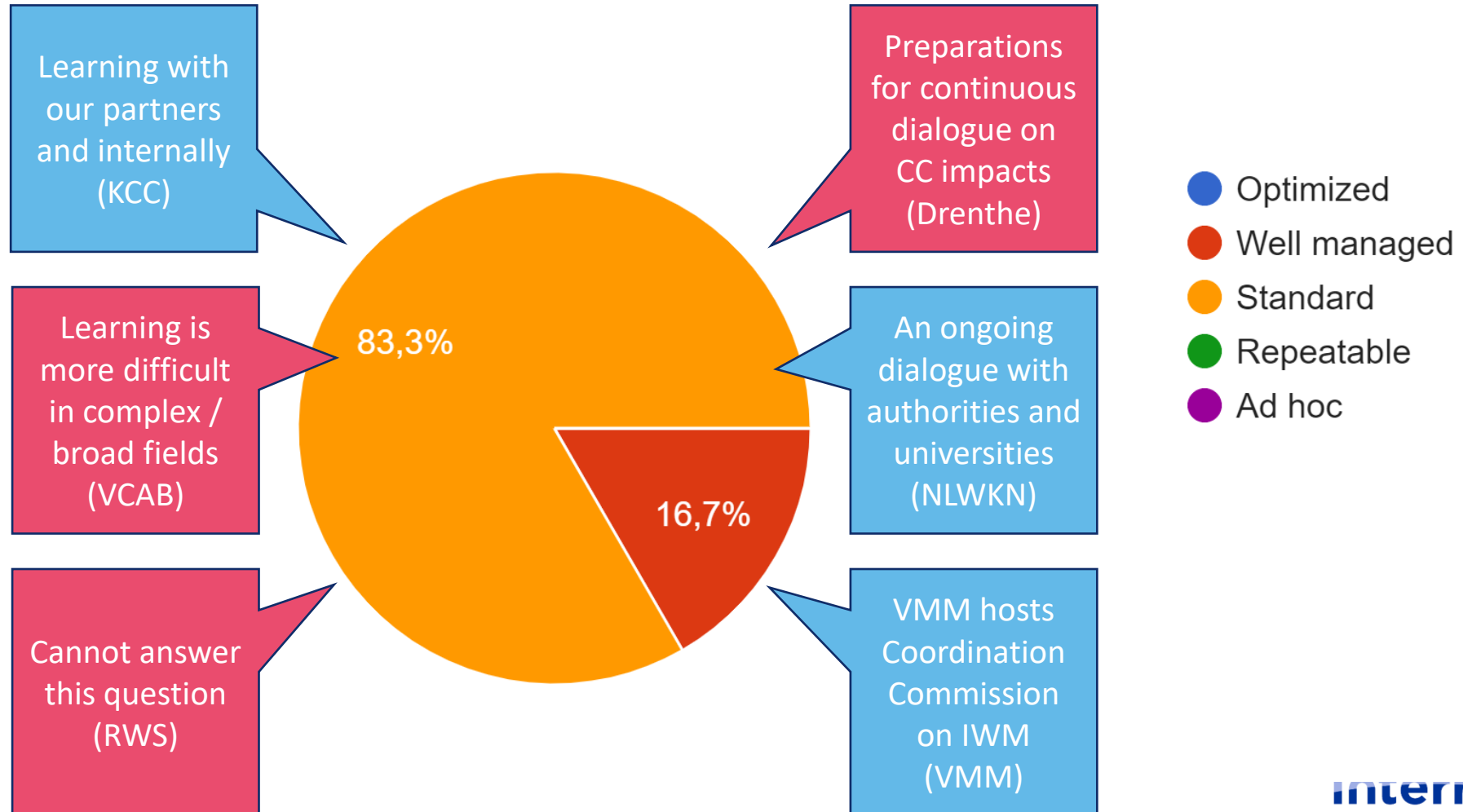
Inclusive process



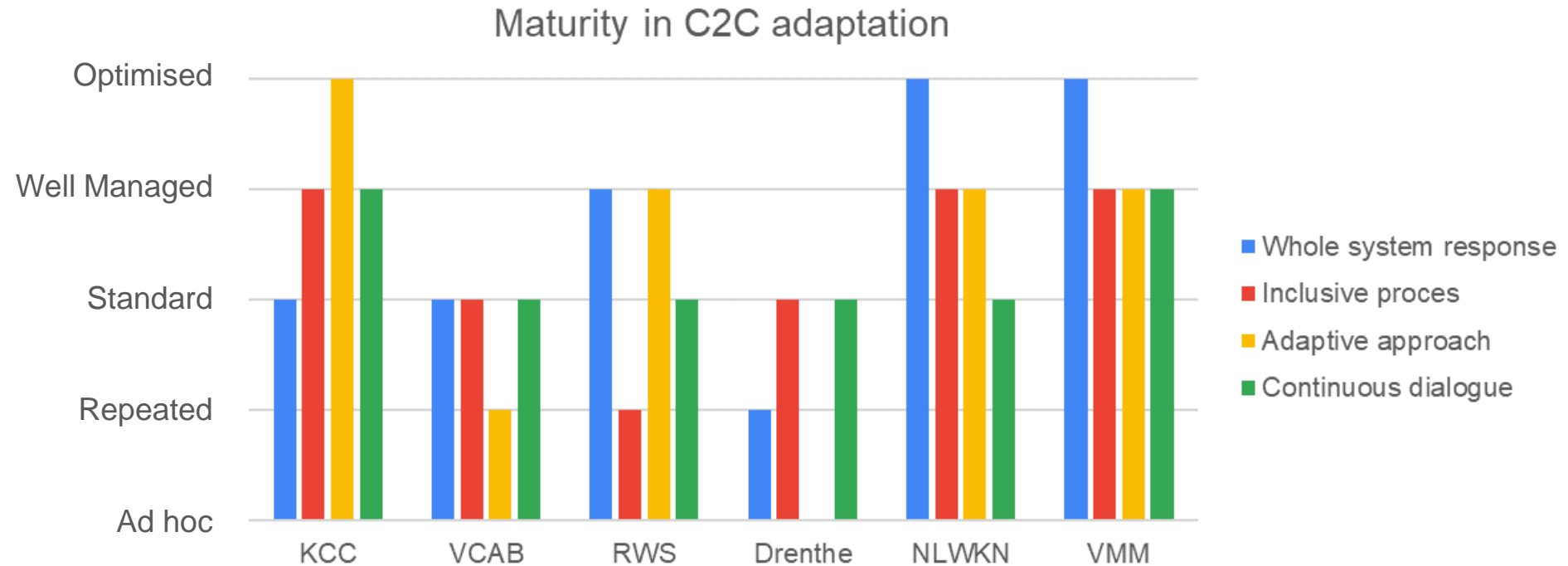
Adaptive approach



Continuous dialogue



Transnational comparison of maturity



Couple of questions

1. Does this help you to define / adopt the C2C approach?
2. Is this help you to identify potential for improvement?
3. Would you like to have a follow-up discussion?
4. Would you like to update your answers afterwards?

