

Best practice

RESIN stakeholder mapping, Community engagement in Scotland

Prepared by:

Municipality of Vela Luka

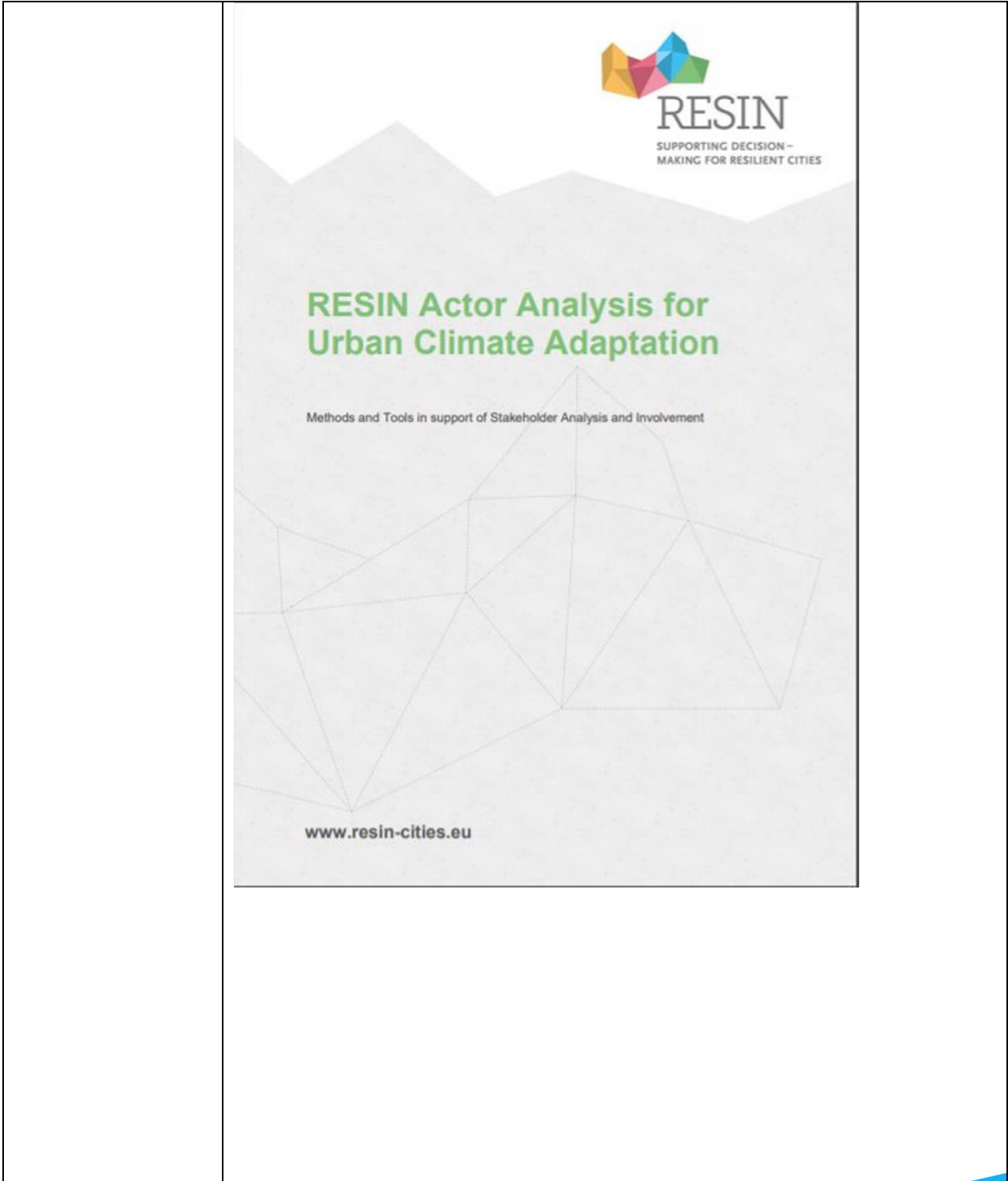


Title of the Case study	Case Study – RESIN stakeholder mapping, Community engagement in Scotland
General data	
Promoter	<p>RESIN – TNO, the Netherlands Organization for applied scientific research, regulated by public law, independent (not part of any government, university or company), www.tno.nl, (project coordinator)</p> <p>Adaptation Scotland – programme funded by the Scottish Government (www.adaptationscotland.org.uk) and delivered by Sniffer sustainability charity (www.sniffer.org.uk)</p>
Timeframe	<p>RESIN – 05/2015-11/2018</p> <p>Community adaptation actions – material first published in 2014. updated in 2017.</p>
Target area and scale	<p>RESIN – municipal level (Manchester (UK), Paris (FR), Bratislava (SLK), Bilbao (ESP), Alba (ITA), Almada (P), Athens (GR), Burgas (BG), London (UK), Lathi (FIN), Newcastle (UK), Nijmegen (NL), Padua (ITA), Radom (PL), Reykjavik (ICL), Sfantu Gheorghe (ROM), Strasbourg (FRA), Ghent (B), Vilnius (LIT), Warsaw (PL), Zadar (CRO)</p> <p>Community adaptation actions – national level, Scotland</p>
Brief description	<p>The case study presented is examining two different actions taken in terms of stakeholder mapping and community engagement. Stakeholder mapping material used is from the deliverables and work done as a part of the RESIN project (RESIN – Supporting Decision-making for Resilient Cities, contract no. 653522, www.resin-cities.eu, contracted under Horizon 2020 call). While community engagement is examined by comparing the Joint_SECAP actions to the ones developed and implemented by Adaptation Scotland (www.adaptationscotland.org.uk, the programme funded by the Scottish Government and delivered by sustainability charity Sniffer).</p> <p>The fill titles of the examined materials are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RESIN Actor Analysis for Urban Climate Adaption – Methods and Tools in support of Stakeholder Analysis and Involvement; - Community adaptation actions – Practical actions communities can take to increase resilience in the face of climate change. <p>The objective of the case study is to improve Joint_SECAP Guidelines for Vulnerability and Risk Assessment by collecting and analyzing available and chosen examples.</p>

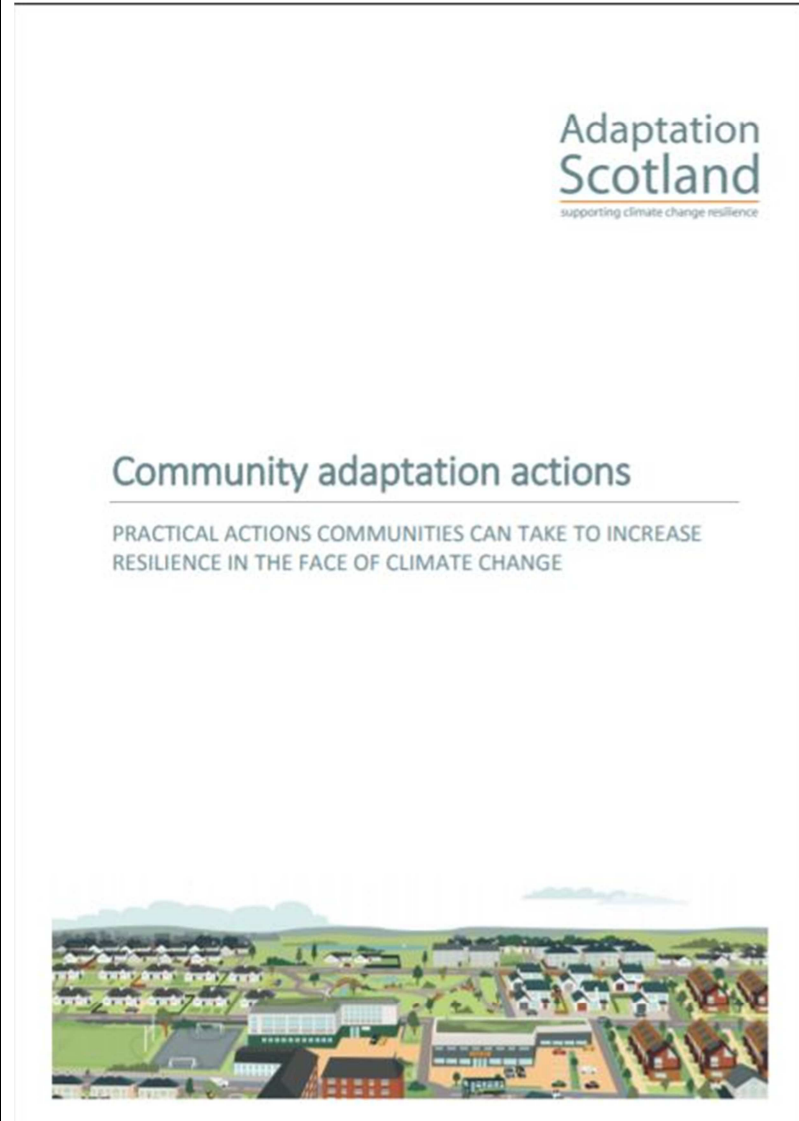
	<p><i>Stakeholder mapping</i></p> <p>It is evidential and known from climate and resilience literature that the stakeholder involvement is essential for the development and implementation for adaptation strategies. The timely involvement of the right stakeholder contributes to well considered decisions for measures with impact.</p> <p>The very first step to have a clear understanding of whom to involve when and how, a systematic stakeholder mapping and analysis should be conducted. The starting point is to seek for “Why?” in order to understand stakeholder issues and interests at stake following by many other related questions.</p> <p>The material of the case study proposed activities to be adopted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Identification of stakeholders, (2) Differentiation between and categorization of stakeholders, (3) Identification of relationships between stakeholders. <p>Next, each activity is assigned a set of methods and tools, and each one of them was analyzed and summed up in categories <i>purpose, resources, strengths, and weaknesses</i>. The analyzed methods and tools per activity are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Brainstorm session (e.g. focus group), semi-structured interviews, snowball mapping; (2) Interest-influence matrices, radical transitivity, stakeholder led categorization, Q method, salience method; (3) Actor-linkage matrices, social network analysis, knowledge mapping, institutional analysis. <p><i>Community engagement</i></p> <p><i>RESIN</i> project next steps to be taken to create trust and gain commitment from those (to be) part in the process of developing and deciding on adaptation plan. <i>RESIN</i> project provides experiences from partners with some supporting approaches to indeed engage, create trust and seek commitment to involve stakeholders and keep them involved through the process of strategy planning and engagement. The following approaches are described:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mutual gains approach, - Participant ladder, - Rebuild by design, - Context of use analysis, - Capacity building. <p>The Adoption Scotland material describes practical actions that communities can take to increase resilience and adapt to change in climate. It is foreseen as a starting point for further discussion with communities and community-facing organizations. There are over twenty actions described across three categories:</p>
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	<p>(1) Community adaption actions in the natural environment; (2) Community adaption actions for built assets (schools, community centers, homes); (3) Community adaption actions that raise awareness and build capacity to adapt.</p> <p>Each action is further described by answering the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What adaption action could our community take? - What climate change impacts can this action be taken in response to? - How does this action contribute to climate change adaption? - What other benefits does this action have? - Who should be involved? - Where has this action been taken already? <p>Case study team cross compare the described material with Joint_SECAP planned approaches and actions.</p>
Contribution of the Case study to the Joint_SECAP guidelines for Vulnerability and Risk assessment	
<p>Modules of the guidelines relevant to the case study</p>	<p><i>Please select one or more Modules that you think the Case study gives a significant contribution to (i.e. through methodologies, methods, tools...). Refer to the Joint_SECAP Guidelines for further information on Modules:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M1 PREPARING THE RISK ASSESSMENT (describes the context of the assessment - processes, knowledge, institutions, resources and external factors –, identifies its objectives, expected outcomes and scope, and defines tasks, responsibilities and time planning) • M2 DEVELOPING IMPACT CHAINS (identifies and clusters impacts and risks, identifies hazard and intermediate impacts, vulnerability and exposure of the system) M3 IDENTIFYING AND SELECTING INDICATORS (identifies and select indicators for hazards, vulnerability and exposure) • M4 DATA ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT (regards the collection, quality check, storage and management of data) M5 NORMALIZATION OF INDICATOR DATA (provides normalized data for each indicator in a standardized value) M6 WEIGHTING AND AGGREGATING OF INDICATORS (evaluates the influence of the indicators on the respective risk component, assigns different weights, aggregates individual indicators into composite indicators of the risk components hazard, vulnerability and exposure) M7 AGGREGATING RISK COMPONENTS TO RISK (aggregates the risk components into a composite risk indicator)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M8 PRESENTING THE OUTCOMES OF YOUR RISK ASSESSMENT (describes how to elaborate the risk assessment report, taking into account both the objective and the target audience of the assessment)
Description of the contribution of the Case study to the Joint_SECAP guidelines	<p>M1: <i>Step 4: Prepare an implementation plan</i> is a part of the Module that would be good to practice findings in the case study from the project RESIN. Early planning on stakeholder mapping and involvement could/should be even starting point of the Step 4. It is crucial to have clear picture on the stakeholder, their identification, interests, risks and ways to communicate with them.</p> <p>M2: <i>Step 5: Brainstorm adaption measures (optional)</i> is a part of the Module that foreseen engagement of the stakeholders in order to fulfill possible gaps within the impact chains and other material.</p> <p>M3:</p> <p>M4: <i>Step 1: Gather your data</i> is a starting point of the Module and an important step in project area since there is general challenge of gathering useful, reliable, and detailed data.</p> <p>M5:</p> <p>M6:</p> <p>M7:</p> <p>M8: At the end the work done should be presented to the stakeholders. It is important that the trust and acceptance is accomplished among stakeholders and action proposals. The relationship has to be built from the very beginning and nurture so that the implementation of the actions goes without serious interruptinos.</p> <p><i>General comment</i></p> <p>Case study found the high importance of the stakeholders mapping and engagement. It is crucial to define 'the strategy' to manage stakeholders and be familiar with the methodologies and tools to be used to meet the objectives of the actions. Different situations with different stakeholder will in given time define the proper method and tool. It is advised to have an annex to Joint_SECAP methodology in terms of listing the key facts, activities, models and tools to deal with stakeholders.</p>
References	
Website(s)	http://www.resin-cities.eu/resources/actor-analysis/ https://www.adaptationscotland.org.uk/how-adapt/your-sector/communities
Bibliography	<i>Please include references to books, papers or articles providing relevant information on the Case study:</i>
Images	RESIN Actor Analysis for Urban Climate Adaption – Methods and Tools in support of Stakeholder Analysis and Involvement



Community adaptation actions – Practical actions communities can take to increase resilience in the face of climate change



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