



The ADAM case study

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Why ADAM?

- ADAM (ADaptation And Mitigation strategies for Europe) is a transdisciplinary programme financed by the European Commission during the period 2006-2009 (EUR 13 million)
- Involves universities and research institutes in 13 member states
- ADAM will appraise and develop climate policy options that can help achieve the EU's 2° C target and facilitate the continued Kyoto negotiations
- Deliberate aim to be useful!



The Policy Appraisal Framework (PAF)

- The PAF is both a major deliverable of ADAM and the key tool to ensure the usefulness of the project
- Rests upon three methodological components; traditional policy analysis, integrated modelling exercises and deliberative stakeholder consultations
- General rationale: policies grounded on both expert analysis and stakeholders' perspectives will be socially and politically robust (i.e. more effective and legitimate)




The Policy Appraisal Framework (PAF) cont.

- Informed by theoretical debates on post-normal science, Mode 2 science, the co-production of science and society, and deliberative democracy
- Pluralistic research process will foster 'clumsy solutions' that have better chance of being accepted and implemented
- Aims to reframe the climate policy debate and to contribute to social learning (i.e. change actors's behaviour, social institutions and norms)
- Moves beyond a mere reconciliation of supply and demand of knowledge

The ADAM case study

- Approach ADAM as an example of how the supply of climate change research meets demand in the European context
- Research task:
 - Study the EU commission's expectations of ADAM
 - Analyse the PAF rationale in a theoretical context
 - Study the PAF in practice by attending a number of stakeholder workshops planned for 2007-2008.
Observation and interviews with ADAM researchers and stakeholders



Research questions

- Which knowledge demands is the ADAM research targeted for?
- How is policy relevance interpreted and operationalised in the research process?
- What is an effective reconciliation of supply and demand of climate change knowledge?
- What is a legitimate reconciliation of supply and demand?
- Which stakeholders are considered in the project design?
- How do values such as accountability, transparency and participation enter the research process?
- How does the reconciliation of supply and demand of climate change knowledge affect the boundaries between science and policy, knowledge and power?