ANNEX: INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Problem choice

1. How would you characterize the division of labor between the government’s role in adaptation and the private sector? Who has the primary responsibility?
2. Research shows that adaptation needs to be carried out in all socio-economic sectors but what would you say are the key three or four? Why?
3. Your country has stated that it has modeled some of its adaptation policies on other countries (insert modeling score). Would you say there was/is an element of competitiveness with other countries in the field of adaptation?
4. What would you say could currently be framed as an issue of equity within your own country (haves & have nots)? What about the relation between your country and developing countries?

Level choice

1. What would you say the primary motivation was for creating a national level policy framework for adaptation?
2. How would you respond to the verity of this statement?: The role of the national government, vis à vis lower administrative levels of government is to be primarily advisory and supportive of their efforts (financially).
3. Which level of government is primarily responsible for implementing adaptation?
4. How do you see the role of local citizens and organization in implementing/carrying out adaptation?

Timing choice

1. Research has shown that the majority of ‘adaptation policy measures’ are more capacity building in nature than actual adaptation (Ford et. al 2011). If this is true would you say your country is taking a ‘wait and see’ approach (better science, more impacts, other countries)? Why?
2. In terms of measures is your focus on short-term, no or low regret measures or long-term ones whose benefit might not be apparent for 20, 50 or 100 years? Why?
3. What are the immediate priorities and what are the longer term priorities?

Instrument, implementation and enforcement

1. What is the role of traditional regulation for effecting adaptation?
2. What is the role other types of policy instruments should play for effecting adaptation (MBIs, voluntary agreements, hortatory instruments)?
3. What is the balance between the types of instruments and why?
4. Previous research shows that when it comes to implementation and enforcement of adaptation your country has a mixed approach with both regulatory top-down style and ‘networked’ bottom-up approach, what though is the main emphasis on? Why?
5. Are you aware of instances of non-compliance with adaptation policies? (sector specific)
6. What, if any, sanctions are there for non-compliance? (sector specific)
7. In a previous survey your country mentioned main-streaming being an important element to delivering adaptation policies, why is this so?

Cost/benefit choices

1. As with any other policies, adaptation comes with costs and benefits, how would you characterize these for your country?
2. Would you say the costs and benefits associated with adaptation are equally distributed across sectors, cities and regions?
3. Why have the costs and benefits been allocated as such?
4. Who is responsible would you say for the allocation of the costs and benefits?

REFERENCE