INSTITUTIONAL PROJECTS AS MOBILIZERS OF CHANGE IN THE REALM OF INSTITUTIONAL COMPLEXITY: A CASE OF ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

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RISK REDUCTION THROUGH CLIMATE ADAPTATION OF BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Background



The climate in Norway is expected to be warmer and wetter towards 2100

- The yearly temperature might (in worse case scenario) increase with 4,5 °C!
- Perspiration might increase with an average of 18 %
- Consequences: More rain and heavy rain showers, less snow, more flooding, decreasing glaciers and increase in sea level between 15 to 55 cm depending on local conditions (Hanssen-Bauer et al., 2015).
- Substantial impact on buildings and infrastructure, and the cost to society of increased flooding and landslides/avalanches is already significant





The Built Environment: Adaptation to Climate Change



- A need for improved coordination, communication, competence development, research, and dissemination of knowledge across organizations responsible for handling the consequences of increased flooding and landslides/avalanches
- Establish different projects to look into how to deal with changes in climate
- We have investigated NIFL (The Natural Hazards, Infrastructure, Floods and Landslides program), 2012 2016, and the continuous work





Research Question

• The role of institutional projects in mobilizing change in fields characterized by institutional complexity

In need of relatively quick adaptation to climate change

- Severe increases in insurance payments due to climate related issue
- Damage on infrastructure (public organizations self-insured)
- Severe risk for individuals

• How do institutional entrepreneurs use institutional projects to embed changes in complex environments?





Institutional Entrepreneurs

- "activities of actors who have an interest in particular institutional arrangements and who leverage resources to create new institutions or to transform existing ones" (Maguire, Hardy and Lawrence, 2004: 657)
- Role of agency in shaping and changing institutions
- Paradox of embedded agency (Leca et al., 2008)
 - How can actors embedded within 'taken-for-granted' institutions be the very same that change them?





Institutional Projects

- Projects specifically set up to change existing institutions (e.g. Holm, 1995; Tukiainen & Granqvist, 2016)
- Key activities connected to institutional change
 - Issue mobilizing (Munir & Phillips, 2005)
 - Sense-making (Raaijmakers et al., 2015)
- Types of institutional projects (Perkmann & Spicer, 2007)
 - Interactional projects coalition building, bargaining
 - Technical projects conceptualize and create categories
 - Cultural projects framing institutions so they appeal to wider audiences



• The institutional projects concerned with adaptation to climate change are set up to develop new rules, beliefs, and practices for dealing with natural hazard events





Institutional Complexity and Institutional Logics

- The natural hazard environment a mature field
 - Established structures, regulations, practices, routines and logics (Greenwood, et al., 2011)
- Need to deal with conflicting demands (Pache & Santos, 2010)
- Institutional complexity situations where organizations face multiple institutional logics (Thornton et al., 2012)
 - Fragmentation
 - Lack of joint and coordinated action
 - Interpretations and personal beliefs (Raaijmakers et al, 2015)





Research Design and Methods

- Inductive, exploratory study of one exemplar case The Natural Hazards, Infrastructure, Floods and Landslides program (NIFL)
 - One institutional project in a stream of many dealing with natural hazards
 - Initiative and funding Norwegian National Rail Administration (NNRA), Norwegian Public Roads Administration (NPRA), Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE)
 - Project period 2012 2016
 - The collaboration continues in the Natural Hazard Forum (extended the # of partners)
- Aim: Contribute to a safer society with more robust infrastructure, safer homes, safer transport and reliable avalanche/landslide and flood warnings. Generate new knowledge and develop good, effective and forward-looking solutions for handling different natural hazards through collaboration across agencies and areas of responsibility





Research Design and Methods (cont.)

Data sources

- Interviews key informants
- Project reports
- Project presentations
- Media coverage
- Participation in meetings and seminars

Data analysis (not completed)

- Constant comparative methods
- NVivo
- (a) Narrative, (b) temporal bracketing to structure the narrative, (c) identifying recurrent themes





How do institutional entrepreneurs use institutional projects to embed changes in complex environments?

- Creation of artefacts and shared knowledge to connect past, present and future
 - <u>varsom.no</u>
 - 120 reports
 - Norwegian Climate Service Center
 - Identification of dilemmas different institutional logics

Improvisation through investigating of critical incidents

- What needs to change? How can it be changed?
- In-depth analysis of several natural hazard events why it happened, good and bad practices dealing with the challenges, investigating possible solutions
- Created shared understanding and elucidated challenges connected to roles and responsibilities dealing with the incidents





How do institutional entrepreneurs use institutional projects to embed changes in complex environments?

- Institutional projects meeting places and arenas for exploration
 - Inter-organizational collaboration
 - The project a place to discuss and find solutions not disturbed by the ongoing business
 - Challenge 1: Integration of new practices into existing practice in ongoing organizations
 - Challenge 2: Not operational core that participate, often professional staff theory and practice

Creation of joint practices in crisis situations

- Joint crisis management handbook for flooding, landslides and avalanches
- Clarifying roles, responsibilities, communication and safety across the three organizations





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