**Supplemental materials: Survey questions**

Note: this document includes the survey questions and response options mentioned and analyzed in the article.

Question: Which of the following options best describes your position or main responsibilities in relation to adaptation issues in the government agency where you work?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Answer |  |
| Technical-scientific role (advisory, technical management, data generation, etc.) |   |
| Policy decision-maker (participates in decision making processes related to climate adaptation policymaking, planning and/or implementation) |   |
| International negotiator |   |
| Communications |   |

Question: Which of the following options best describes the level in which you develop your work on climate adaptation issues?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Answer |  |
| National |   |
| Subnational (province, state, region, department, etc.) |   |
| Municipal/local |   |
| International |   |

 Question: Which are the most relevant information deficits or gaps that affect the development and/or implementation of adaptation measures in your field of work?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Answer | Very important information deficit | Important information deficit | No important information deficits |  Do not Know - No answer DK / NA |
| Historical climatic information. |   |   |   |   |
| Long term climate projections. |   |   |   |   |
| Information on climate change impacts at the relevant scale. |   |   |   |   |
| Information on social-environmental vulnerability. |   |   |   |   |
| Information on climate change and gender. |   |   |   |   |
| Cost-benefit analysis of different adaptation options. |   |   |   |   |
| Information on effectiveness of different adaptation options. |   |   |   |   |
| Information on adaptation funding. |   |   |   |   |

Question: Have you participated in knowledge co-production processes about climate change issues, involving actors from different sectors (public, private, civil association and/or academy)?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Answer |  |
| Yes |   |
| No |   |
| DK –NA |   |

Question: In relation to these knowledge co-production processes, what difficulties do they face in order to generate relevant and useful knowledge for adaptation policy?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Answer | Veryrelevant | Relevant | Little/not relevant | DK- NA |
| Co-production processes are not sustained over time |   |   |   |   |
| Relevant actors do not participated in the co-production process or do not share their views or knowledge |   |   |   |   |
| Knowledge needs or interests of actors involved in the adaptation policy process are not taken under consideration |   |   |   |   |
| Different disciplinary approaches or knowledge systems are not taken under consideration |   |   |   |   |
| Knowledge produced through co-production processes is not used in the elaboration and/or implementation of adaptation policy measures |   |   |   |   |
| There is no appropriate coordination, capacities and time for the implementation of these collaborative knowledge co-production processes |   |   |   |   |

Question: Which are the most important factors that affect the use of available information on climate change in your work on adaptation issues?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Answer | Veryrelevant | Relevant | Little/not relevant | DK -NA |
| Available scientific information is difficult to understand |   |   |   |   |
| Available scientific information cannot be easily accessed |   |   |   |   |
| Available information on the different aspects of climate change (climatic information, impacts, vulnerability, etc.) is not integrated. Information is fragmented. |   |   |   |   |
| Available scientific information on climate change is not disaggregated at local level or in relation to specific geographic areas. |   |   |   |   |
| The level of certainty of available information is insufficient to define or justify appropriate adaptation policies or measures |   |   |   |   |
| Governmental agencies responsible for the adaptation policy do not have enough and/or skilled human resources to analyze and evaluate the available information |   |   |   |   |
| Mechanisms for transferring scientific knowledge are insufficient/inadequate for a correct appropriation and use for adaptation policy making and/or implementation |   |   |   |   |

Question: Which are the main knowledge difficulties / barriers affecting the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation policies or measures in your area of work?

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Answer | Veryrelevant | Relevant | Little/not relevant | DK –NA |
| There is no clear delimitation of what is to be considered a climate change adaptation policy/measure |   |   |   |   |
| There are no adequate mechanisms to monitor the implementation of adaptation measures |   |   |   |   |
| There are no clear indicators about how to evaluate effectiveness/impact of adaptation measures |   |   |   |   |
| There are no robust base lines from which evaluate impacts/changes produced by adaptation policies or measures |   |   |   |   |
| The information necessary to monitor and evaluate adaptation measures is scattered or difficult to be accessed |   |   |   |   |
| The responsible governmental agencies lack the technical capabilities or skilled human resources to monitor and/or evaluate adaptation policies and measures |   |   |   |   |