Understanding Climate Science & Managing Uncertainty

Berlin, 12-15 March 2012

A training course organised by the
Inventory of Methods for Adaptation to Climate change Project (IMACC)

On behalf of
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
of the Federal Republic of Germany

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1 About the Training

From 12 to 15 March 2012 more than 20 participants from IMACC partner countries **Indonesia**, the **Philippines**, **Mexico**, **Tunisia** and from **Germany** gathered in GIZ offices in Berlin to test **three new climate change training modules**:

- Understanding climate science
- Finding climate information
- Managing uncertainty

These modules will be integrated into the existing OECD Training "Integrating Climate Change Adaptation to Development Planning":

Training materials are available on the OECD website

The new modules have been elaborated as an addition to the existing training that was developed by GIZ in close cooperation with the OECD on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

2 Objective of the Training

The aim of the test-training was to enhance participants 'capacities in:

- understanding the basic concepts of climate science as a prerequisite for taking actions,
- finding and interpreting available climate information; and
- dealing constructively with uncertainties related to decisions in climate change adaptation

An additional purpose was to test run the newly developed training materials with members of the target audience to gather feedback and suggestions.

3 Trainer team

The training workshop was facilitated by:

- **Barbara FRÖDE-THIERFELDER**

  Barbara has co-authored the CC Adaptation training and developed the supplementary modules presented here.

- **Michael HOPPE**

  Michael is an experienced trainer, advisor in the IMACC project and in charge of training development and implementation.

Both have ample experience in climate change adaptation and are skilled trainers. The trainers were assisted by Timo Leiter from GIZ's IMACC project.

4 Target group

The course's target groups are:

- development practitioners in technical cooperation,
- technical staff in Government institutions at all levels (e.g. agriculture, water, NRM sector),
- representatives of NGOs and civil society and
- national and international development cooperation experts, especially in climate-relevant fields of work.

5 Participants

- A total of **20 participants** from partner countries gathered for the test-training in Berlin.
- Participants have a **vested interest in the topic** and a mandate in the field of climate change adaptation.
- Additional **expertise as a trainer** was also a very welcome asset for the joint meta-reflection on the new modules in order to further develop the training content and method.

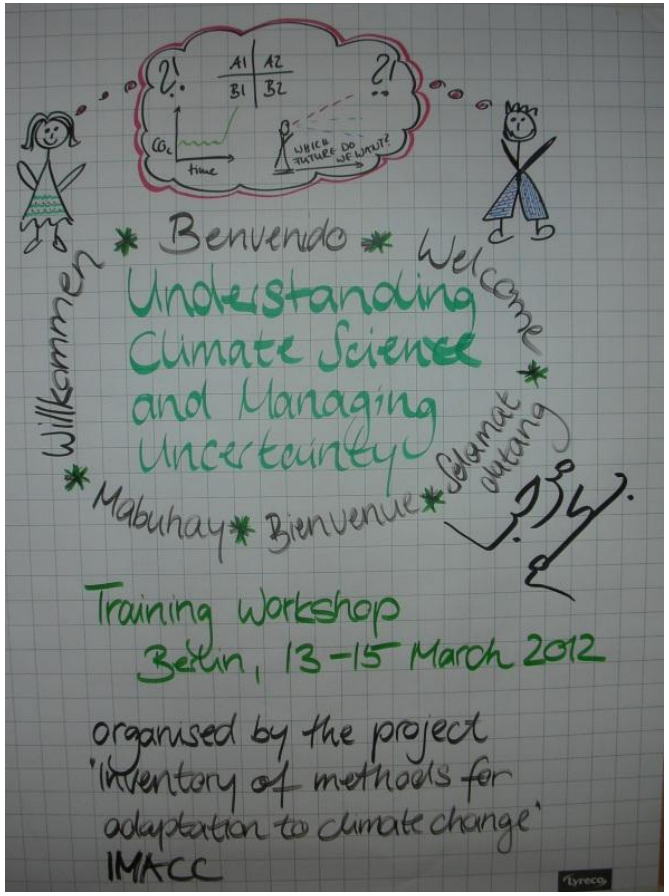
6 Training Program

Mon 12 March	Tue 13 March	Wed 14 March	Thur 15 March	Fri 16 March
	9:00 am *Welcome and introduction by GIZ* *Get to know each other*	***8:30 am*** *Presentation on advanced climate science facts and expert questioning on with Jürgen Kropp, PIK*	***9:00 am*** ***Module C** "Manage uncertainty in decision making"* *Introduction: distinguish different uncertainties, tools to deal with different questions*	**10:30 am** Two parallel working groups on: • **Climate information** (room KIII) • **Capacity building for adaptation** (room K5.4)
	tea break			
	Introduction to the training: , objectives, method, program *Introduction to the overall CCA-training* *Climate change and adaptation: the basics* *Film "We know enough" (GIZ 2011)* *Action learning "Adaptation terminology*	***Module B** "Find climate information": introduction to climate information sources on the web (incl. ci:grasp)* *Exercise on impact chains*	*Case work (fictitious case based on real life conditions of a developing country) on managing uncertainties by using scenarios*	**Lunch at 1 pm** **END of formal programme** Afternoon: Sightseeing and social events
	lunch			
	***Module 2A** "Understand climate science": intro and exercises*	*Exercises on how to use information from the ci:grasp platform*	*Presentation of results* *Reflection* *Feedback on Module C*	
	tea break			
6:30 pm Pick-up at ibis Hotel for dinner	*ctd* *Reflection (in brief)* *Feedback on Module 2A*	*ctd* *Reflection* *Feedback on Module B*	*Evaluation* *Closure*	
7 pm Dinner /get-together in the restaurant "Mommseneck" in Berlin			**7 pm Dinner** in the restaurant "Frannz" in Berlin	

7 Photo Documentation

Day 1 - 13 March

- **Training Workshop**
  Berlin, 13-15 March 2012
- Organised by the project „*Inventory of methods for adaptation to climate change*“
  IMACC



Tue 13 March
9:00 am Welcome and introduction by GIZ Get to know each other
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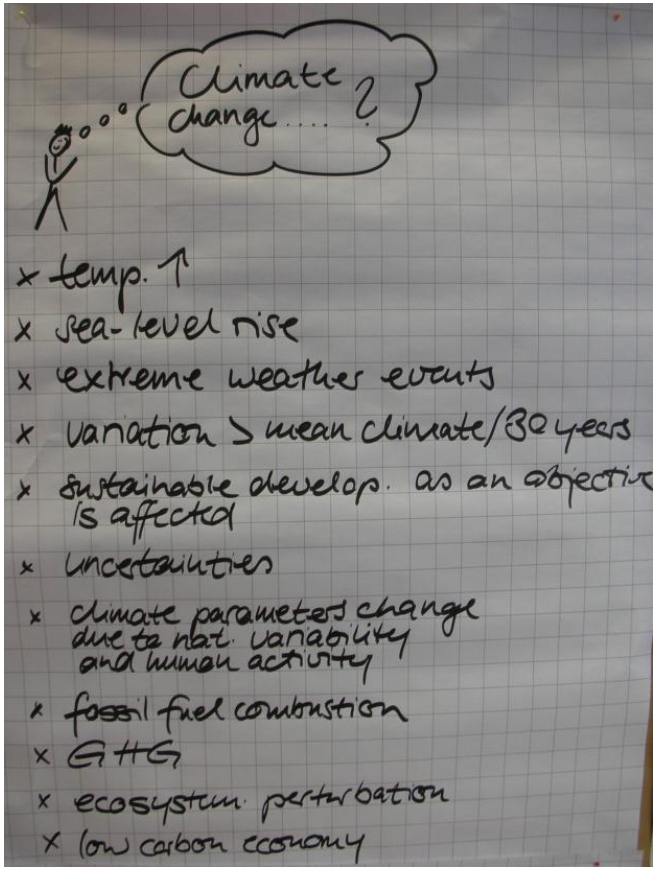
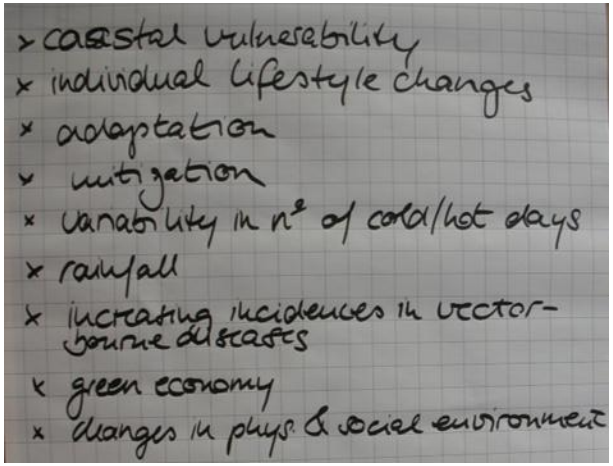
Introduction to the training: , objectives, method, program Introduction to the overall CCA-training
Climate change and adaptation: the basics Film "We know enough" (GIZ 2011) Action learning "Adaptation terminology
lunch
Module 2A "Understand climate science": intro and exercises
tea break
ctd Reflection (in brief)
Feedback on Module 2A

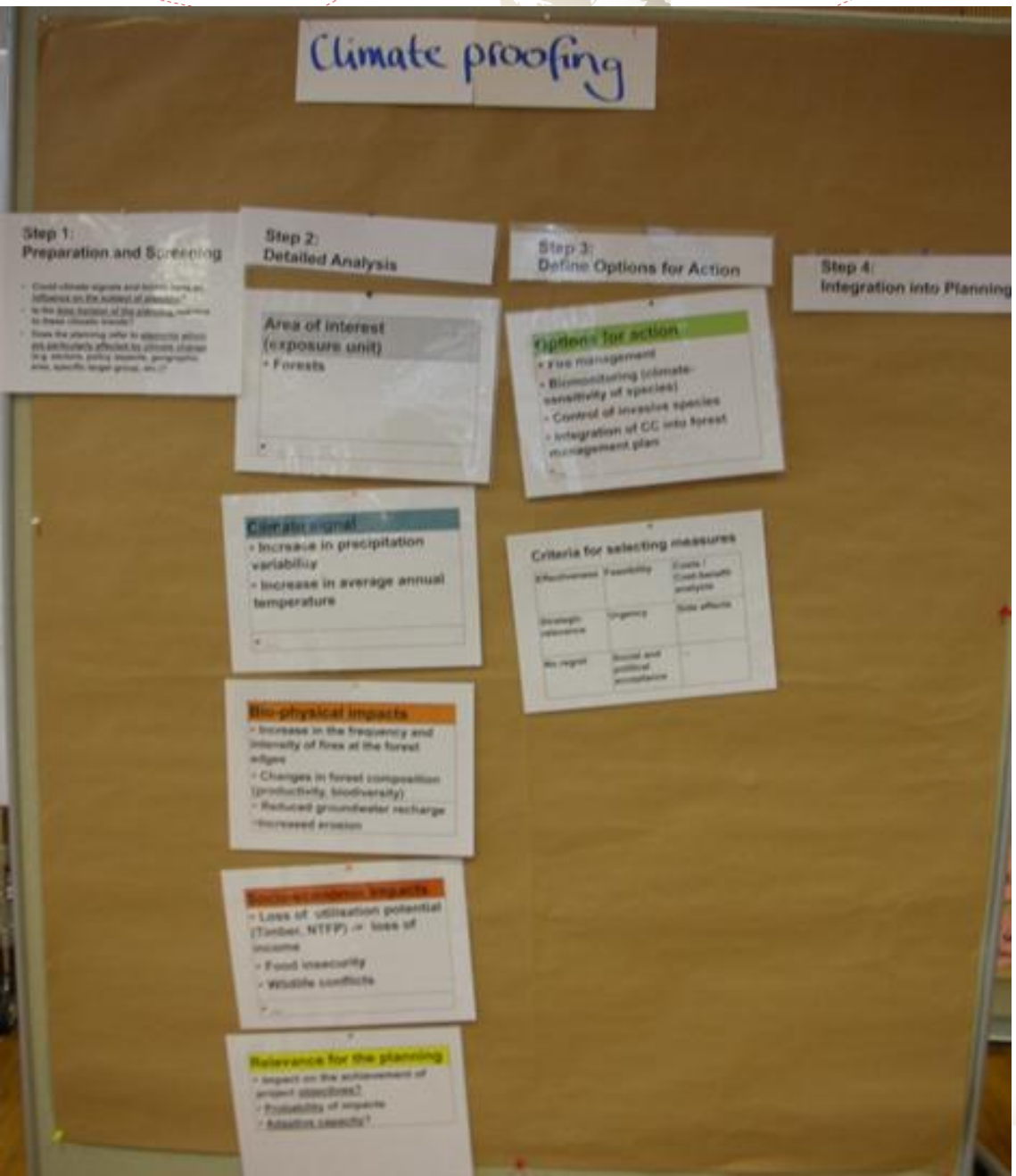
Introduction to Climate change and adaptation

- The training started with a recap of the issue of climate change.
- The pin board shows its **causes** on the lower left in yellow and the associated **consequences** to its right. This is linked to the **two response categories** mitigation and adaptation.

What do you associate with climate change?





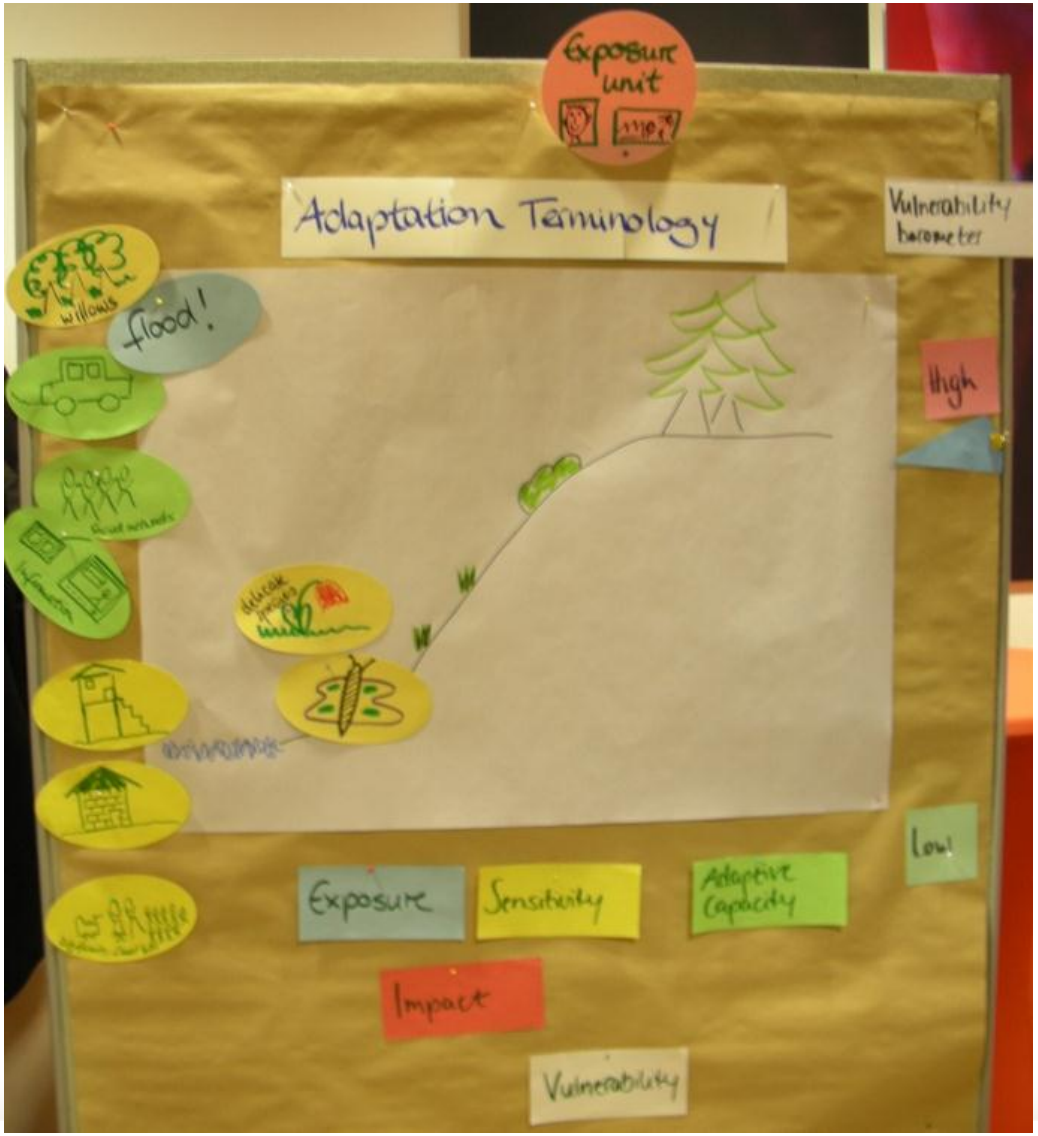


giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Four steps of Climate Proofing

Based on the

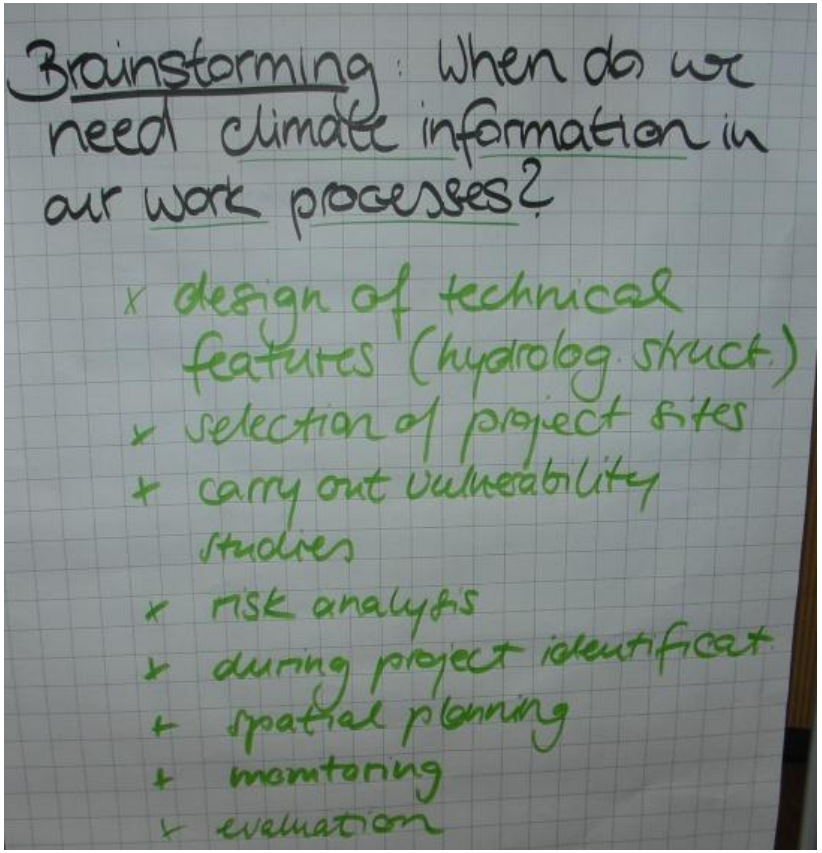
- OECD guidance „Integrating climate change adaptation into development co-operation“ and
- GIZ‘s Climate Proofing for Development concept



Adaptation Terminology

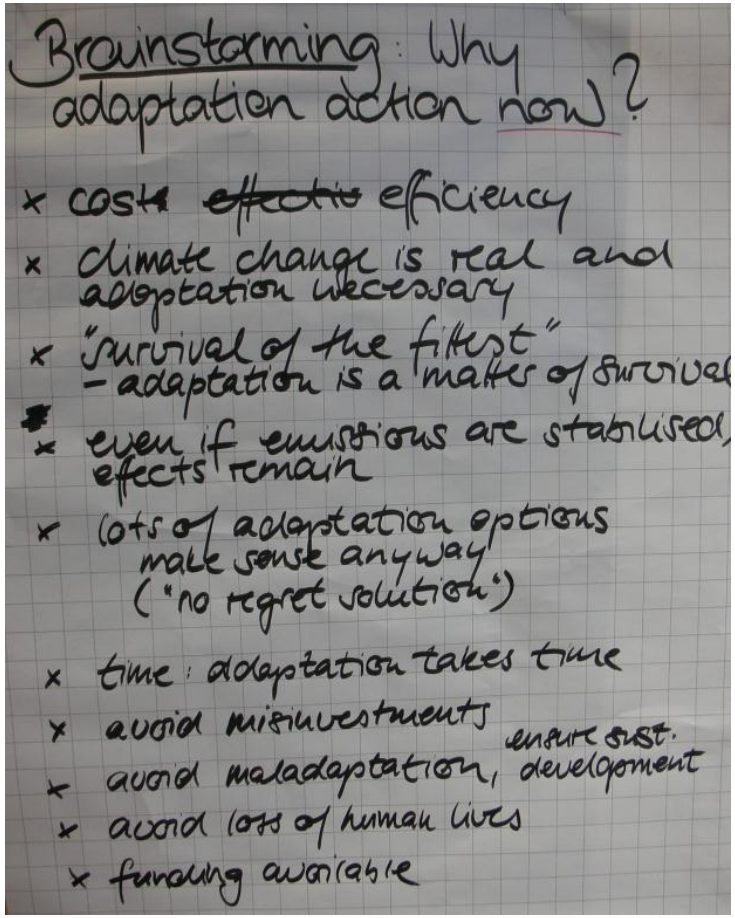
- The terminology of adaptation was introduced using this illustration.
- Different situations where pictured and their associated **vulnerability** indicated using the "**vulnerability barometer"** on the right.
- For example, a stilt house has a lower sensitivity than a mud hut on ground level which, all other factors being equal, is more vulnerable to flooding.

When do we need Climate Information?



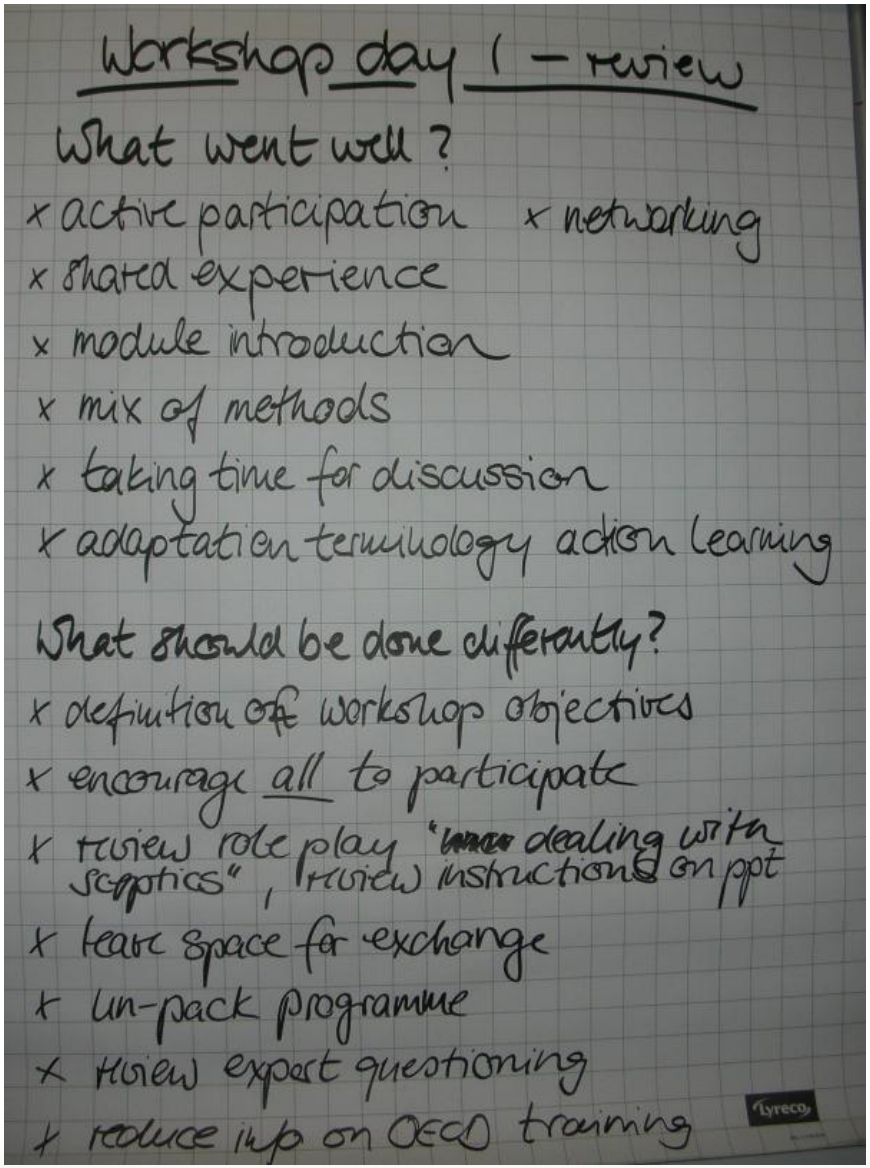
- Participants brainstormed when climate information is necessary for adaptation actions.
- Numerous purposes of climate information where identified ranging from technical design standards over vulnerability studies to monitoring and evaluation

Why is adaptation necessary now?



- A brainstorming was then conducted to find **arguments to begin with adaptation now** (rather than waiting).
- It was concluded that adaptation is necessary because even if greenhouse gases could be reduced immediately, the climate would still continue warming to some extend due to the inertia in the climate system.
- Taking action now can also be cheaper than taking action later (economic argument for adaptation).

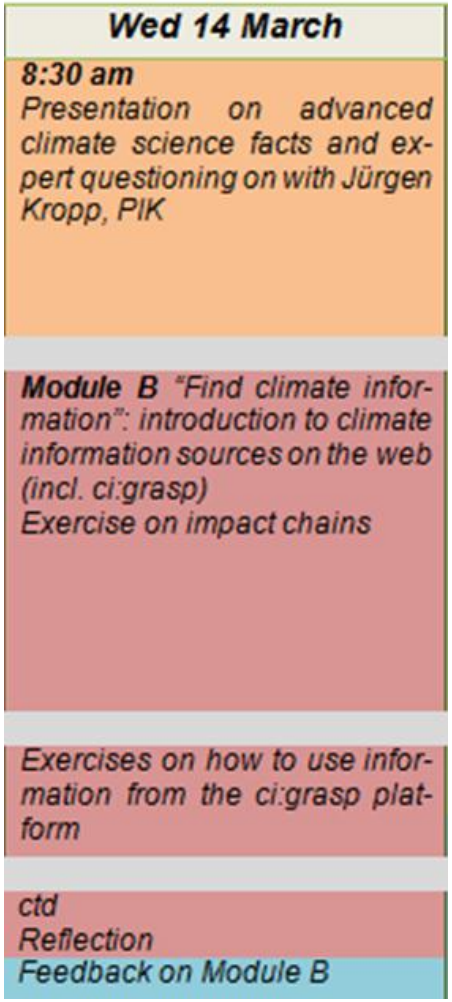
Feedback of day 1 (13 March)



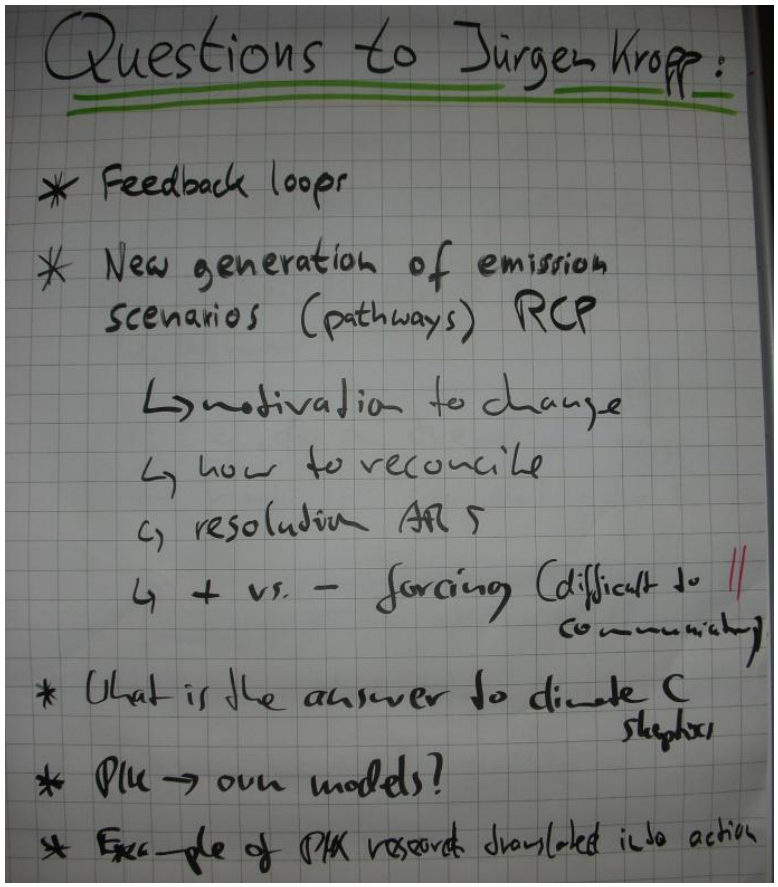
Programme of Day 2

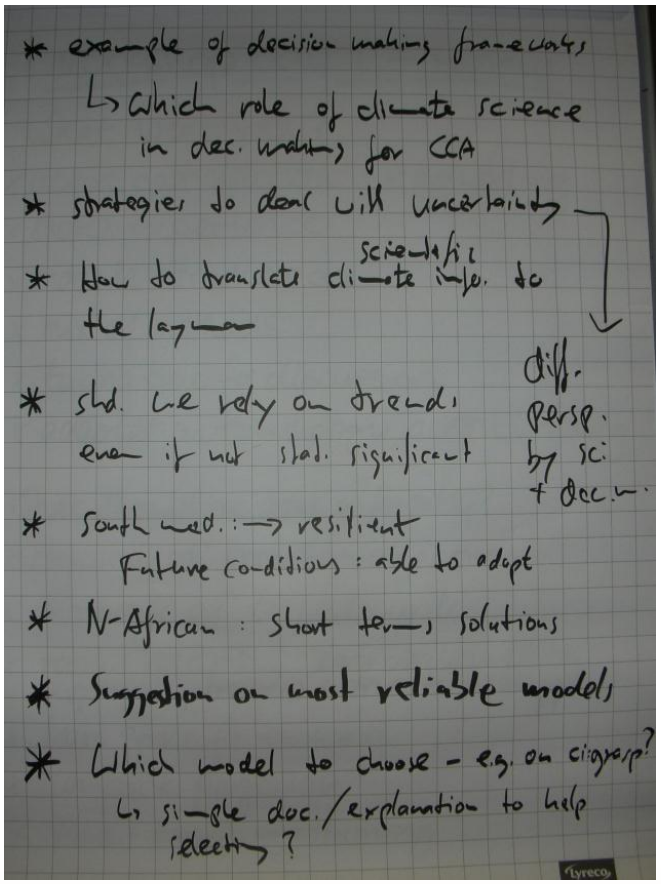
14 March

- Expert presentation on **new emission scenarios** by Prof. Jürgen Kropp from the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK)
- Module B "**Finding climate information**"



Questions to the expert: Prof. Dr. Jürgen Kropp





Climate change science & the new emission scenarios (RCPs)

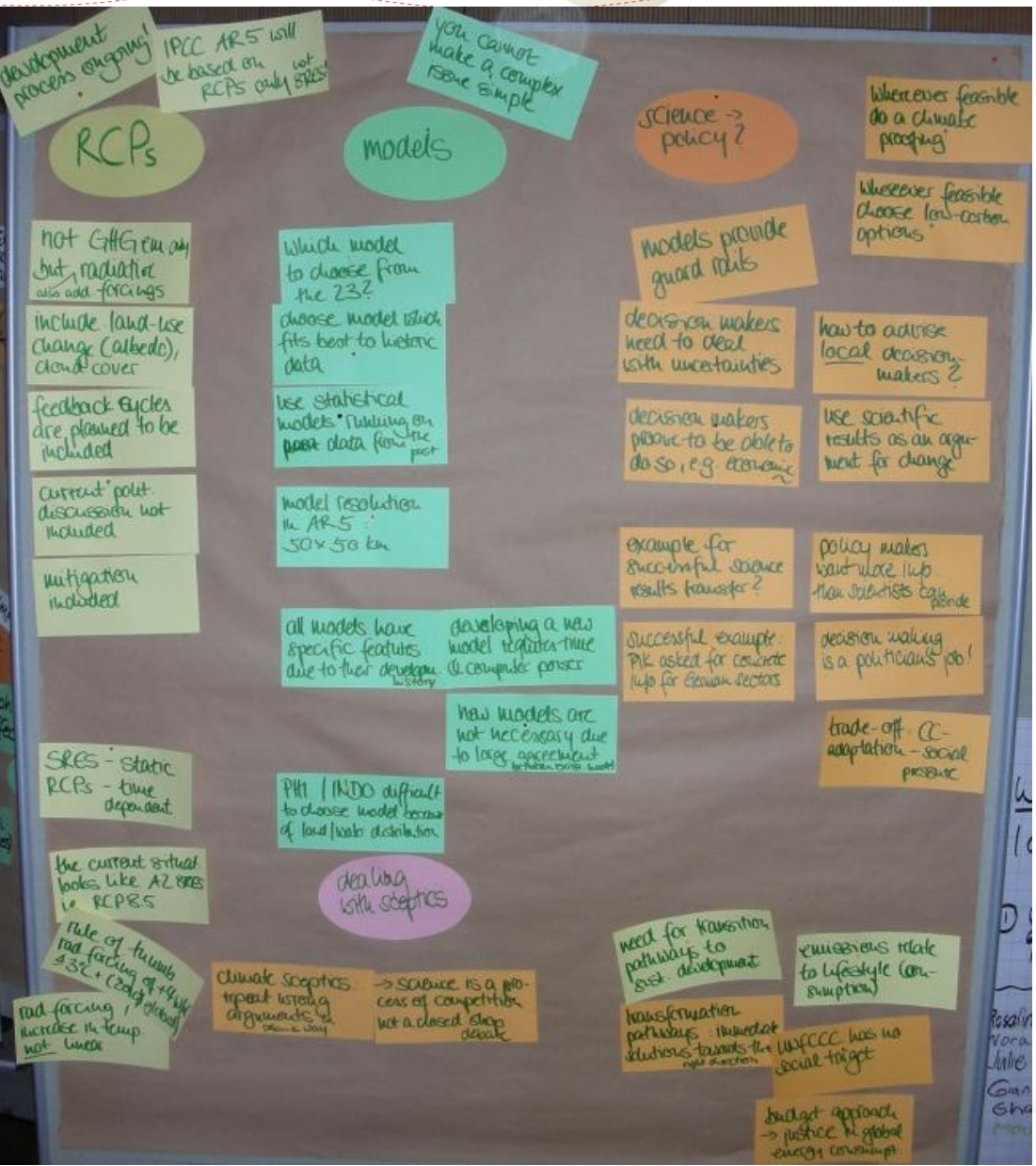
Prof. Dr. Jürgen P. Kropp

Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research

Research Domain II - Climate Impacts and Vulnerabilities

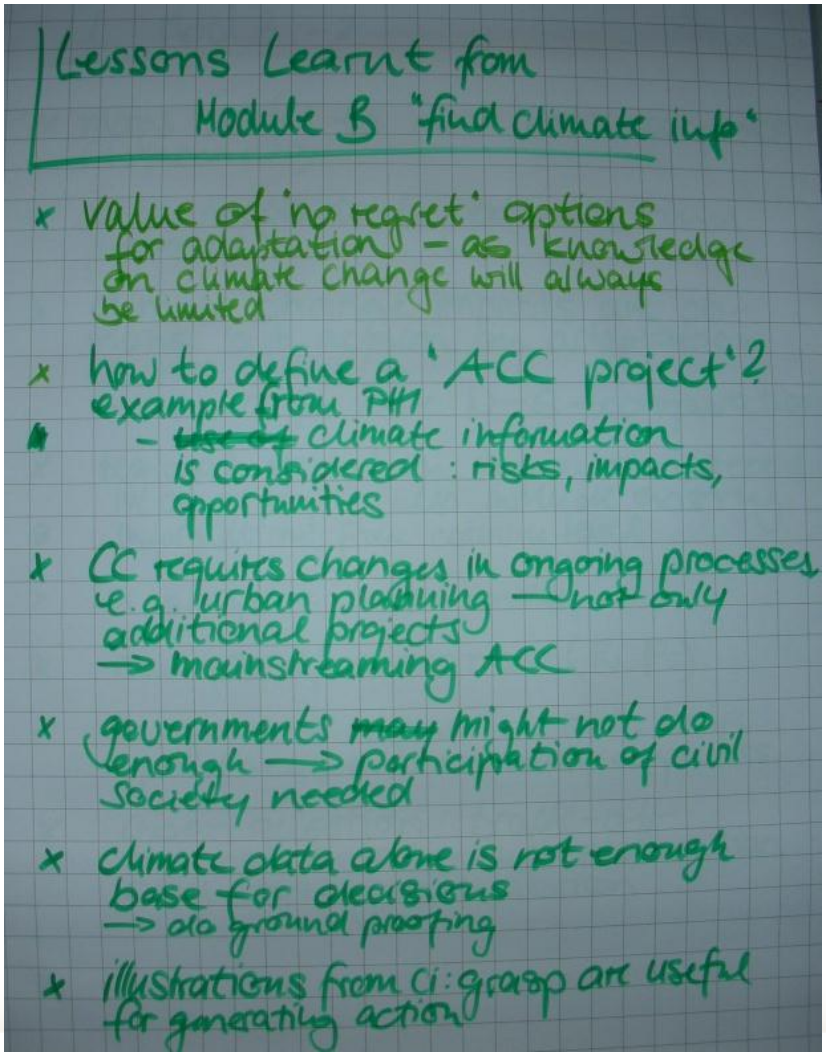
Head: Research Area: Climate Change and Development (CCD)

Lecture of Prof. Kropp visualized



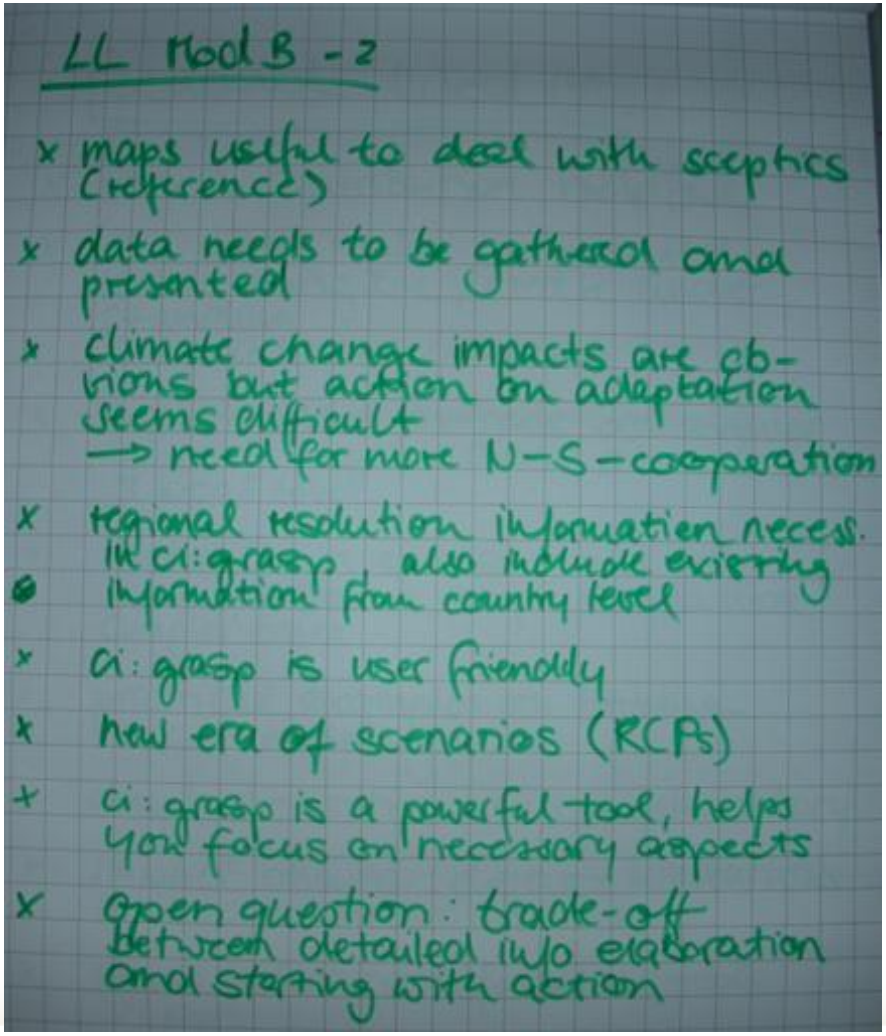
- Day 2 started with a lecture by Prof. Jürgen Kropp about **climate science** and, in particular, the new emission scenarios called **RCPs (Representative Concentration Pathways)**.
- This picture illustrates the main points of his lecture.

Lessons Learned Module B



Lessons Learnt from Module B "find climate info"

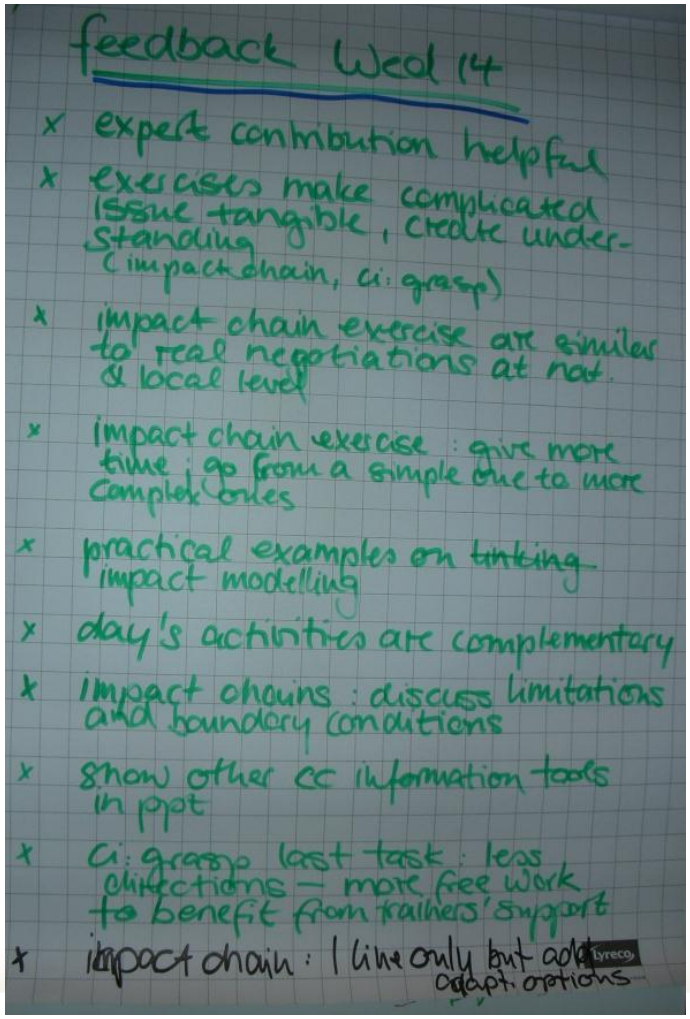
- Value of 'no regret' options for adaptation – as knowledge on climate change will always be limited
- how to define a 'ACC project'? example from PH1
  - ~~use of~~ climate information is considered: risks, impacts, opportunities
- CC requires changes in ongoing processes e.g. urban planning – not only additional projects → mainstreaming ACC
- governments ~~may~~ might not do enough → participation of civil society needed
- climate data alone is not enough base for decisions → do ground proofing
- illustrations from ci:grasp are useful for generating action



LL Mod B - 2

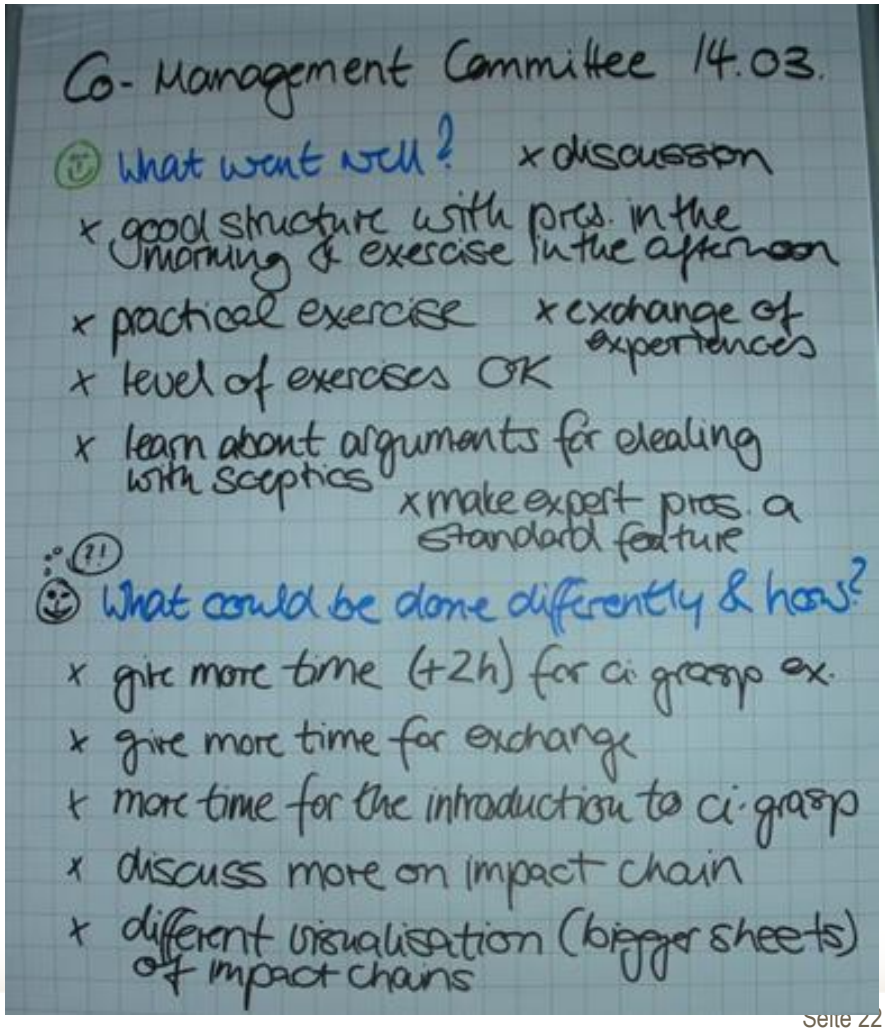
- maps useful to deal with sceptics (reference)
- data needs to be gathered and presented
- climate change impacts are obvious but action on adaptation seems difficult → need for more N-S-cooperation
- regional resolution information necess. in ci:grasp also include existing information from country level
- ci:grasp is user friendly
- new era of scenarios (RCPs)
- ci:grasp is a powerful tool, helps you focus on necessary aspects
- open question: trade-off between detailed info elaboration and starting with action

Feedback of Day 2 & Co-Management Committee



feedback Wed 14

- x expert contribution helpful
- x exercises make complicated issue tangible, create understanding (impact chain, ci:grasp)
- x impact chain exercise are similar to real negotiations at nat. & local level
- x impact chain exercise: give more time; go from a simple one to more complex ones
- x practical examples on linking impact modelling
- x day's activities are complementary
- x impact chains: discuss limitations and boundary conditions
- x show other CC information tools in ppt
- x ci:grasp last task: less directions — more free work to benefit from trainers' support
- x impact chain: I like only but add adaptations



Co-Management Committee 14.03.

What went well?

- x discussion
- x good structure with pros. in the morning & exercise in the afternoon
- x practical exercise
- x exchange of experiences
- x level of exercises OK
- x learn about arguments for dealing with sceptics
- x make expert pros a standard feature

What could be done differently & how?

- x give more time (+2h) for ci:grasp ex.
- x give more time for exchange
- x more time for the introduction to ci:grasp
- x discuss more on impact chain
- x different visualisation (bigger sheets) of impact chains

Programme of Day 3

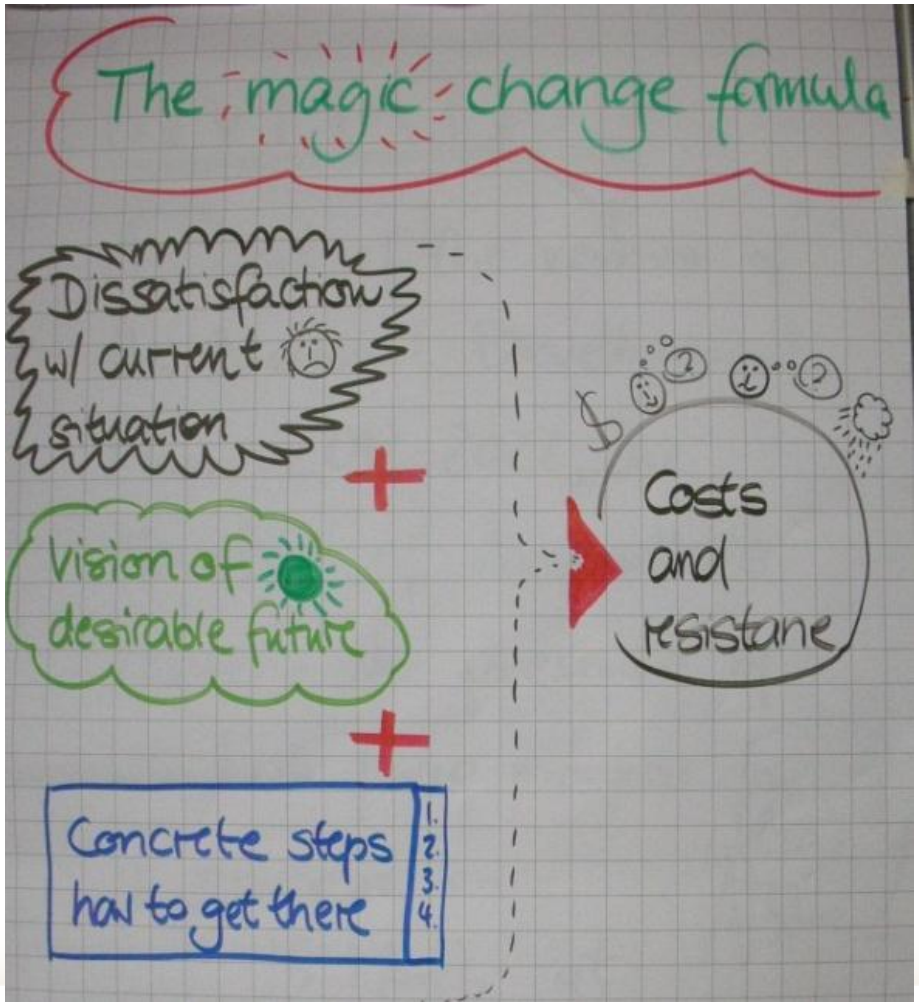
15 March

Module C

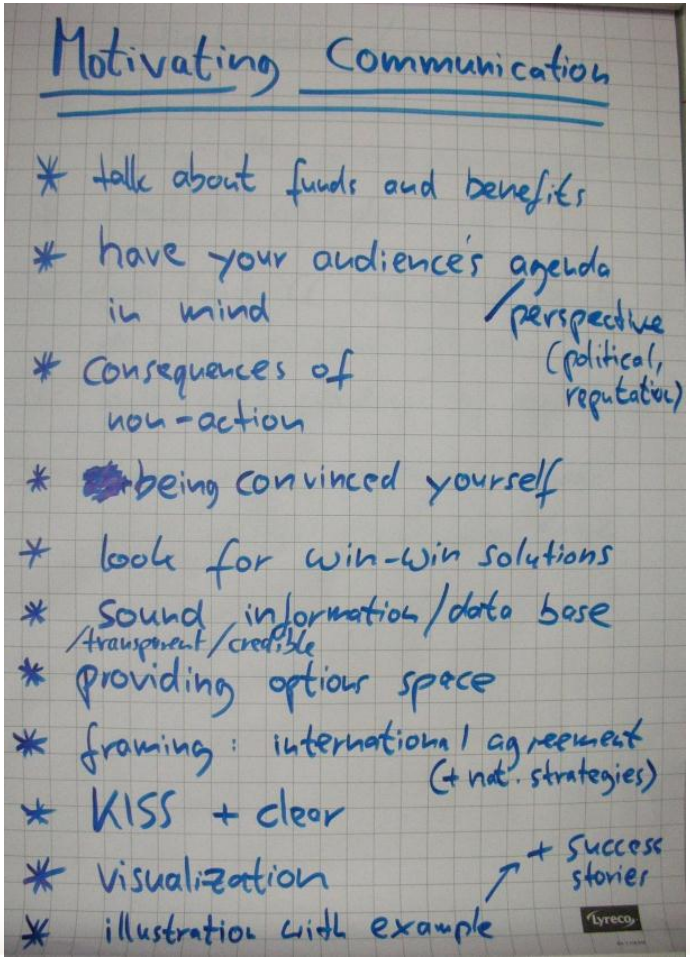
„Manage uncertainty in decision making“

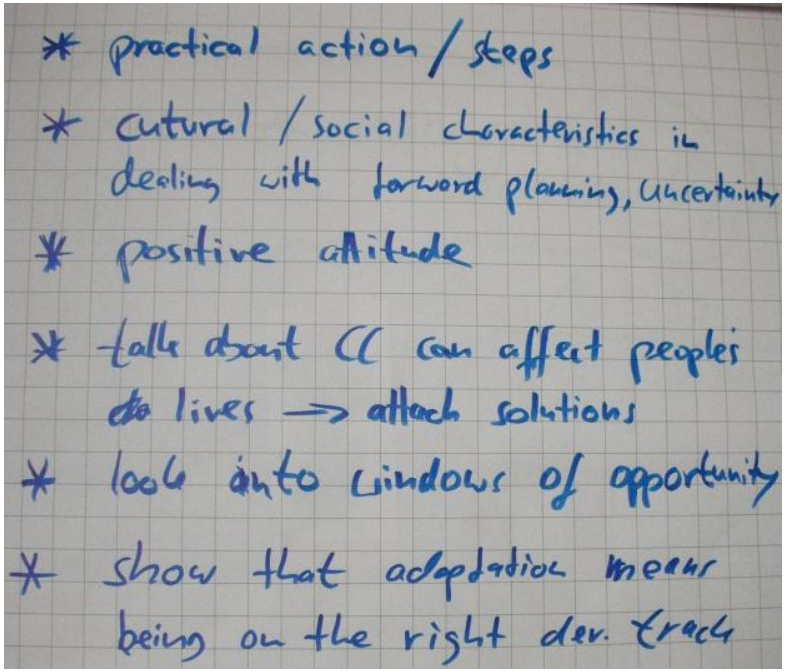
Thur 15 March
9:00 am ***Module C** "Manage uncertainty in decision making"* *Introduction: distinguish different uncertainties, tools to deal with different questions*
Case work (fictitious case based on real life conditions of a developing country) on managing uncertainties by using scenarios
Presentation of results *Reflection* *Feedback on Module C*
Evaluation *Closure*
7 pm Dinner in the restaurant "Frannz" in Berlin

The Magic Change Formula

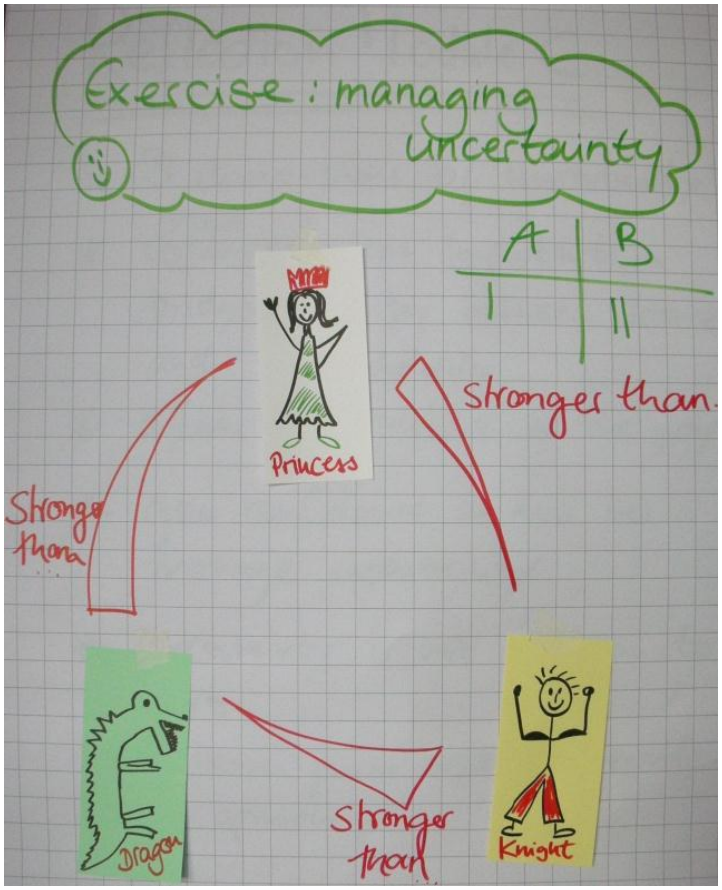


Motivating Communication on Adaptation

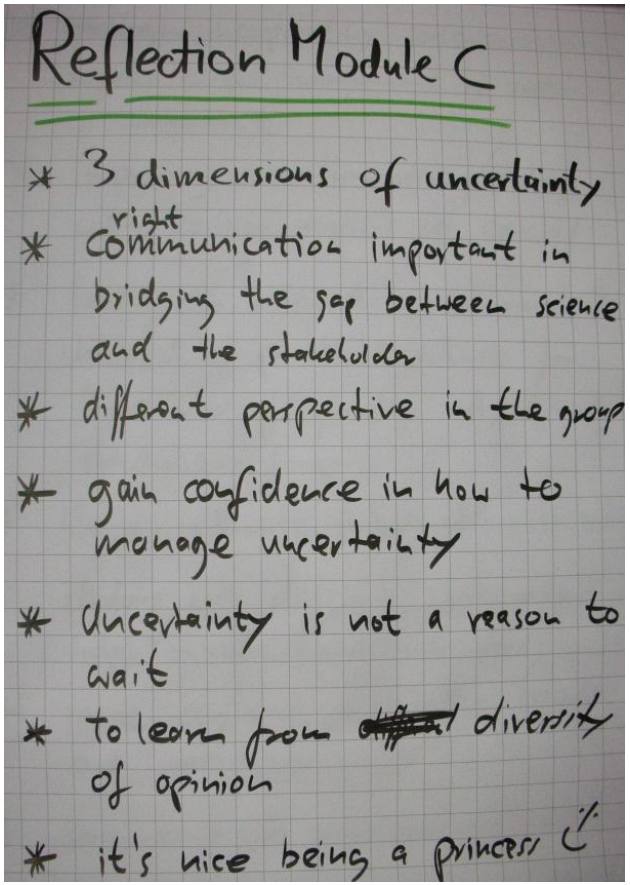




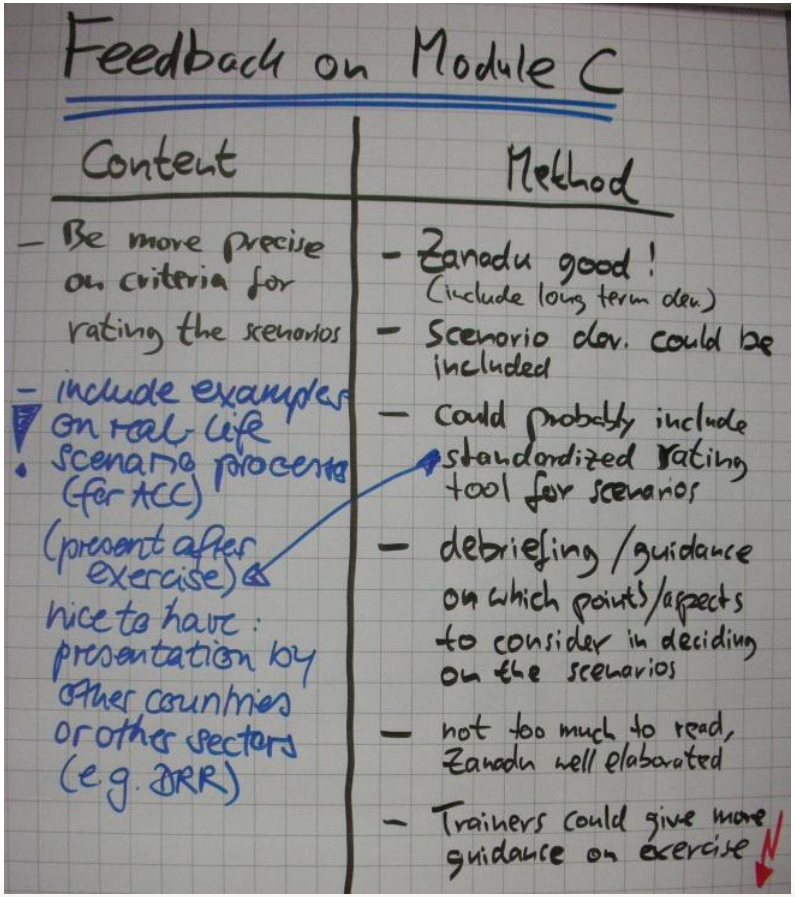
Exercise: Princes and Dragon

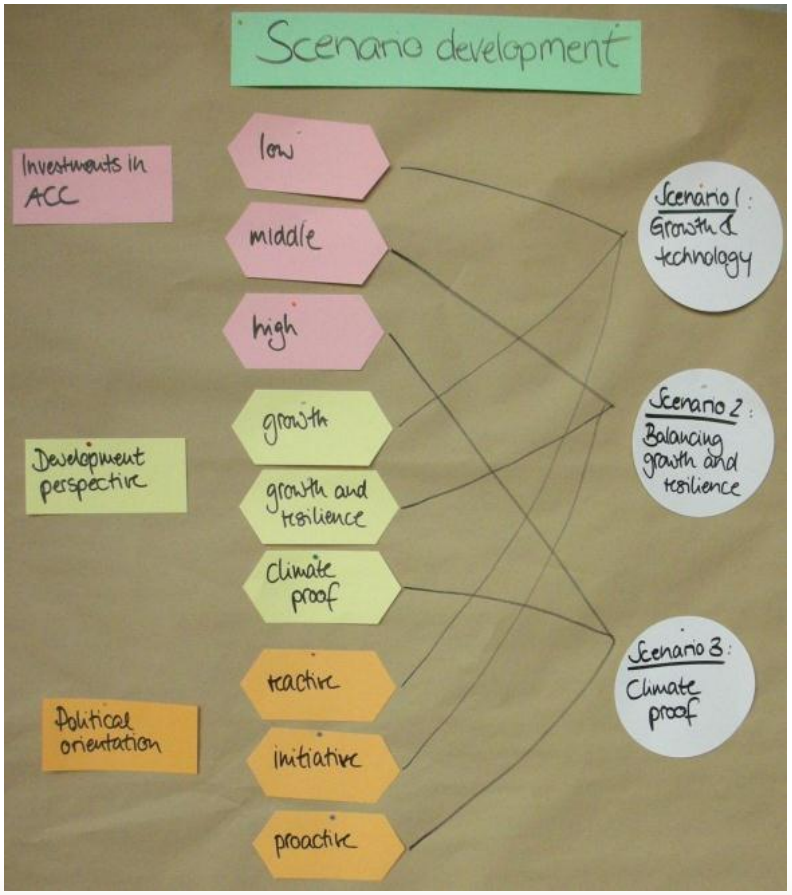


Reflection Module C

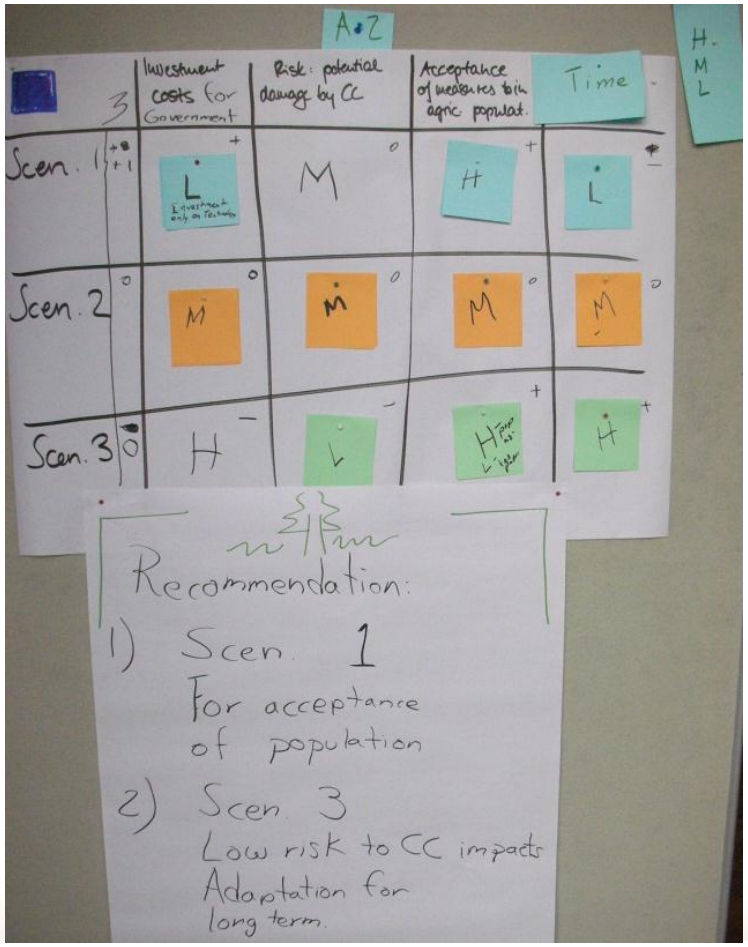


Feedback on Module C & Scenario Development

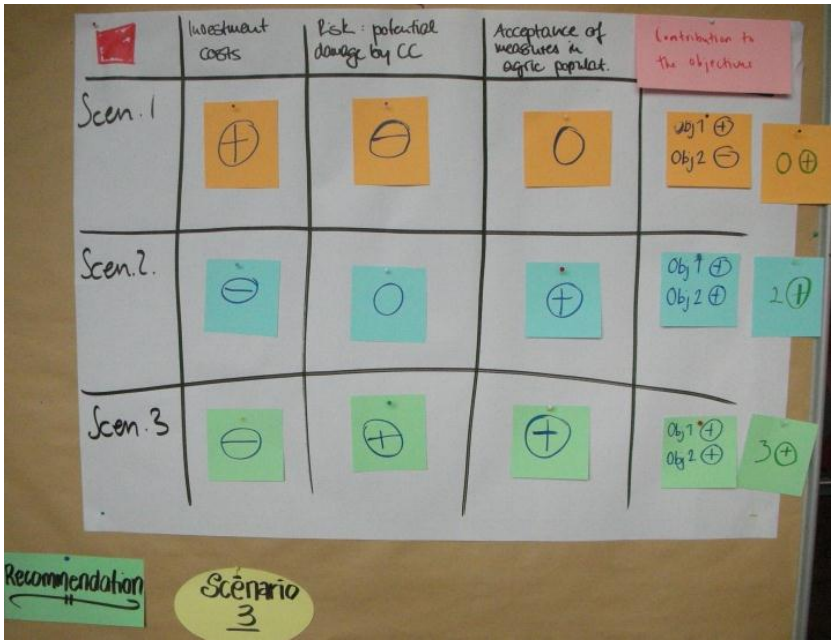


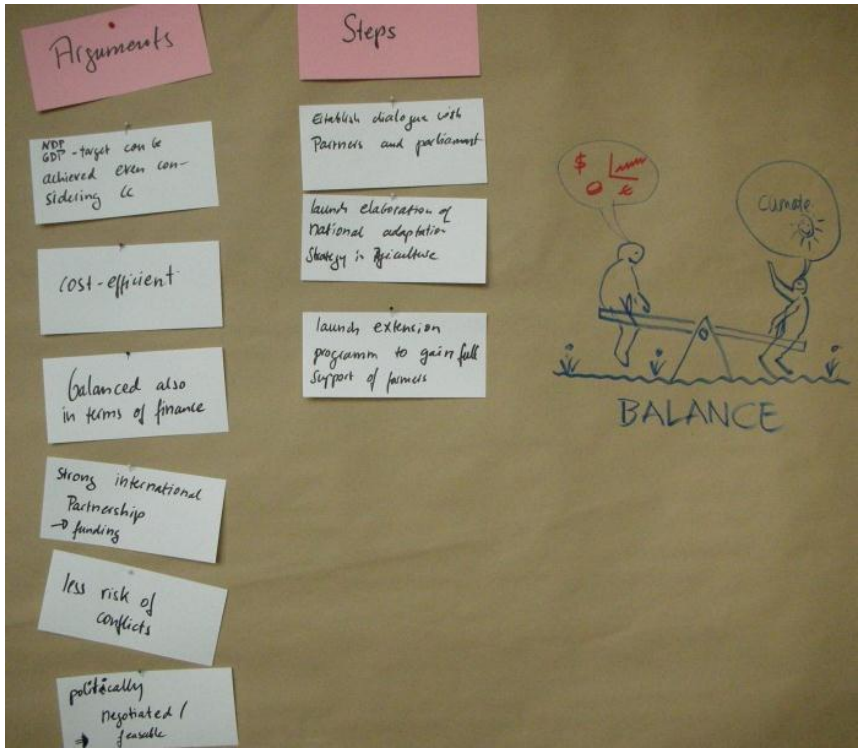


Results of group work: Zanadu Blue Group & Green Group

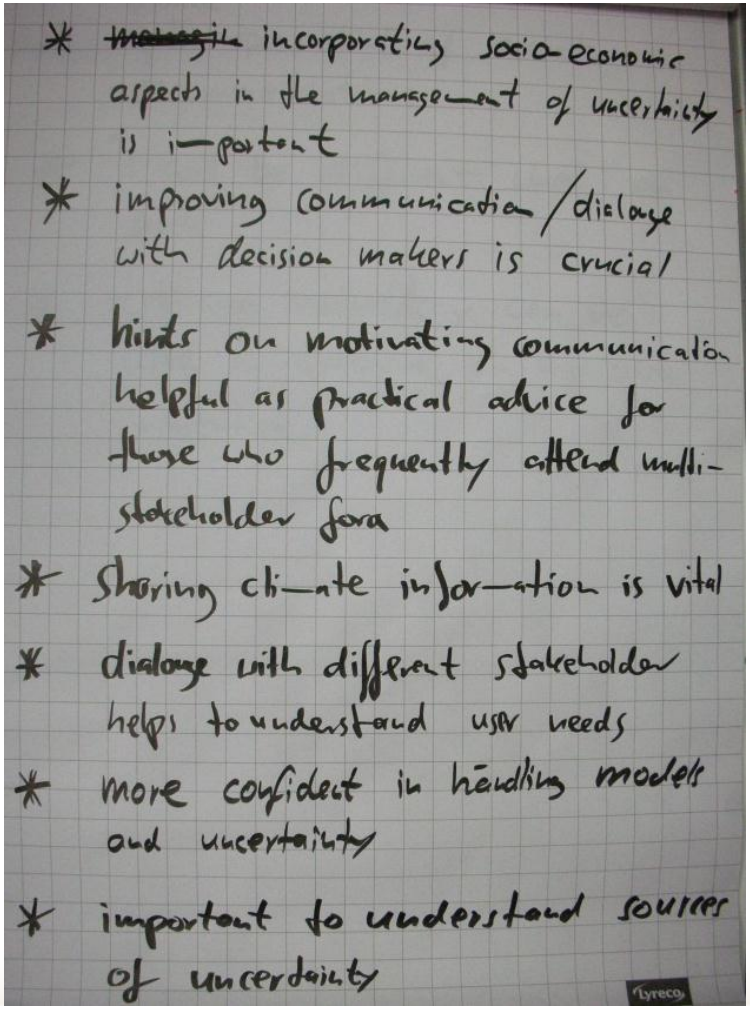


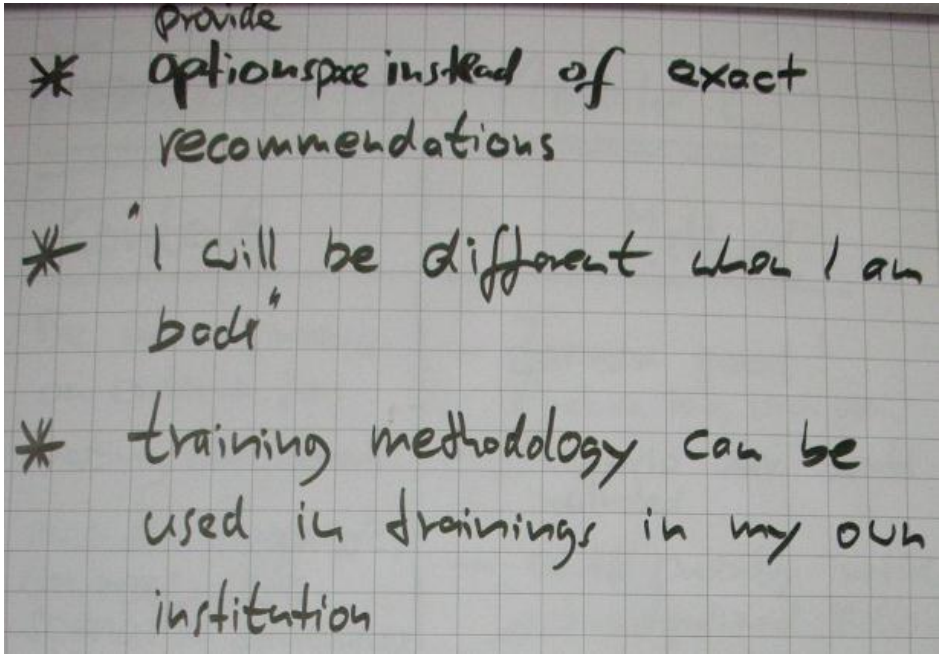
Results of Group work: Zanadu Red Group



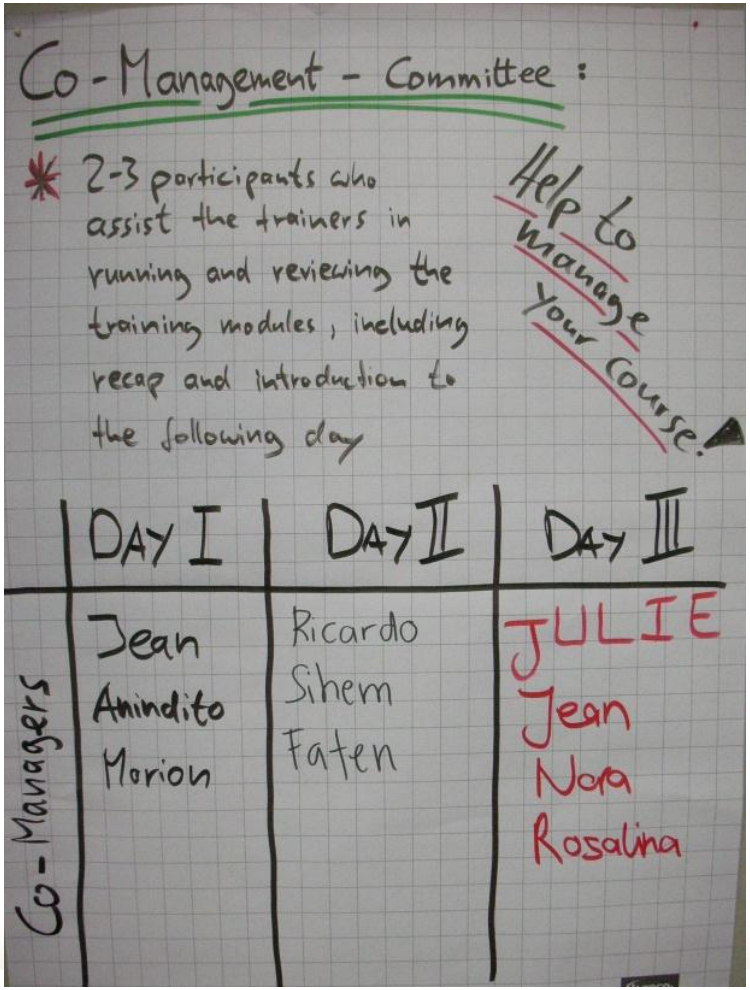


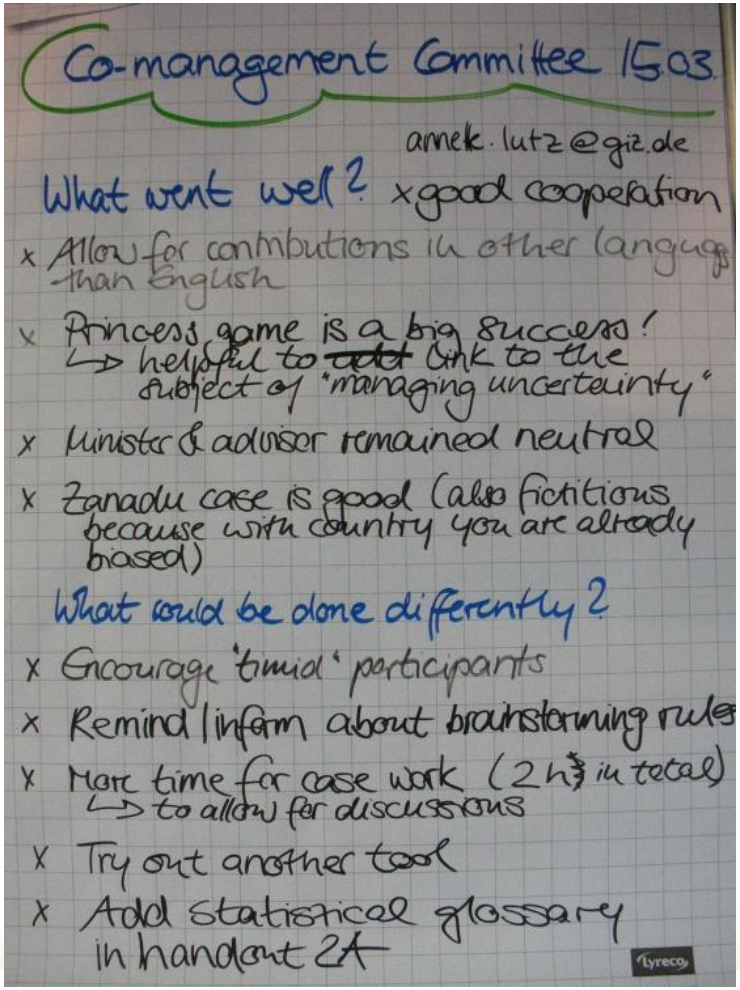
Reflection on Module C



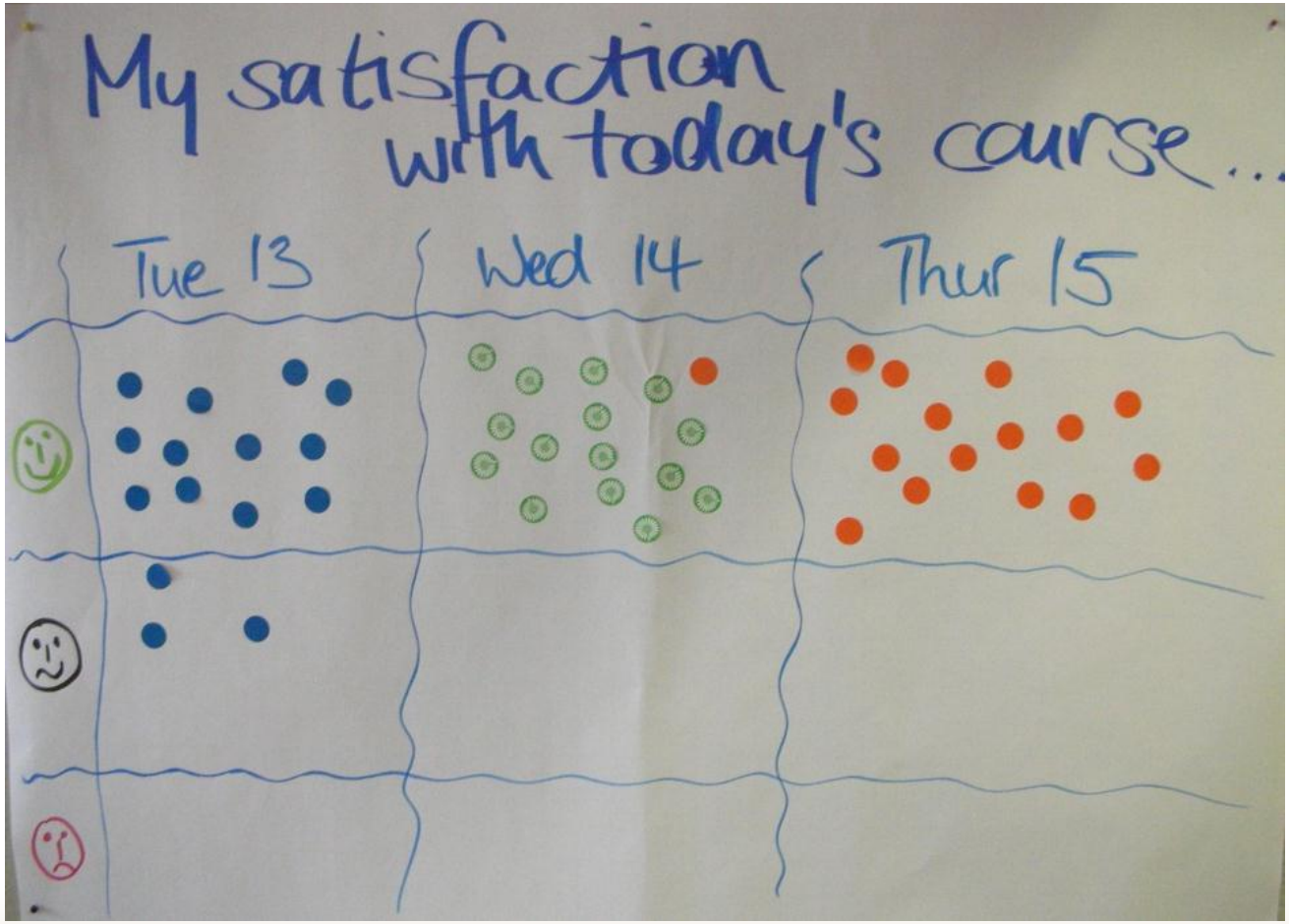


Co-Management Committee





Overall training evaluation: Mood Barometer

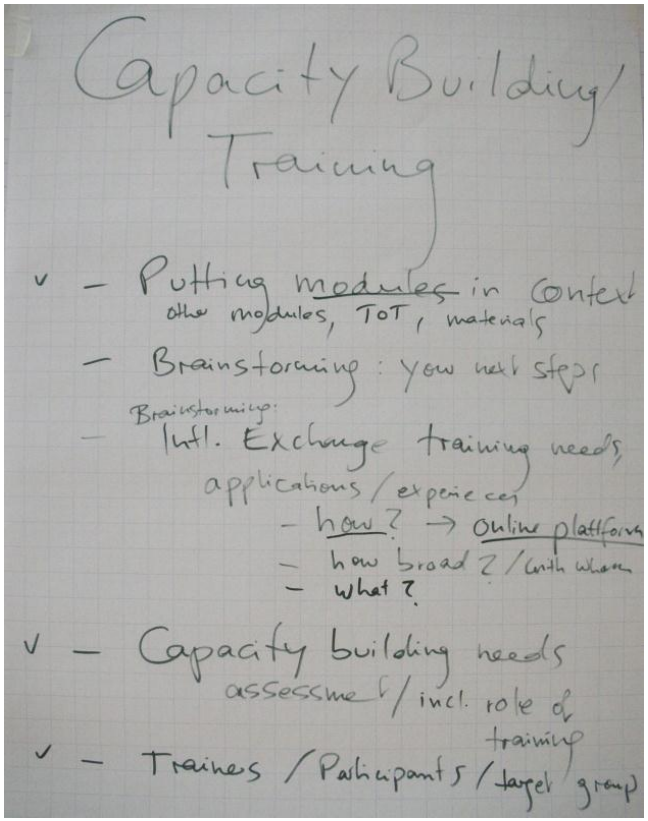


16 March

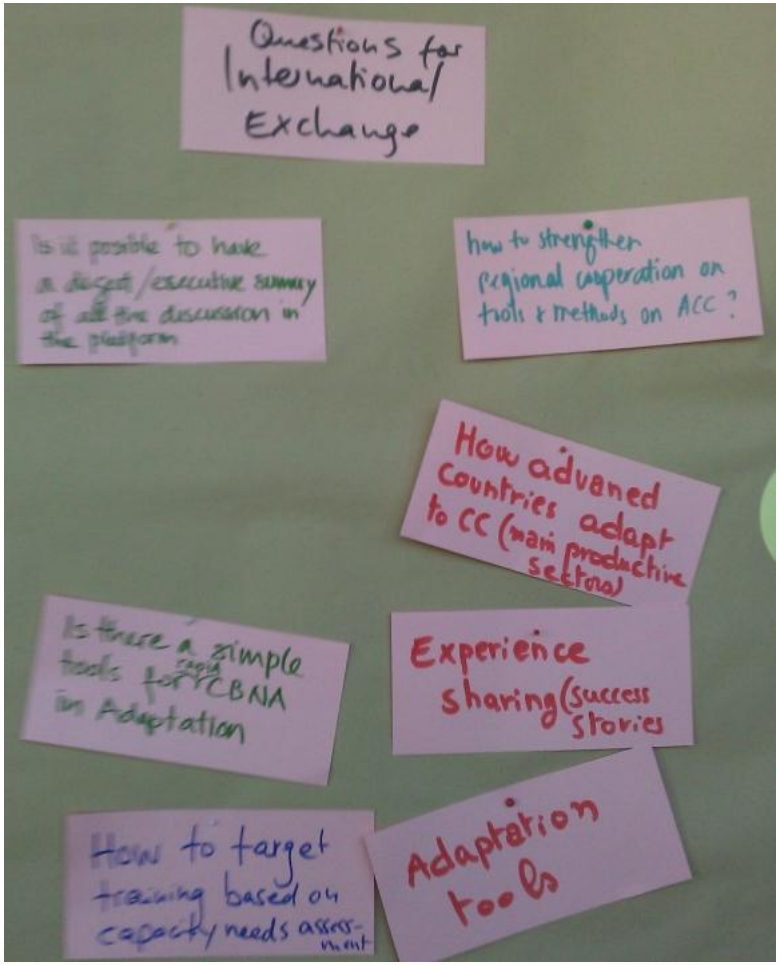
Fri 16 March
10:30 am Two parallel working groups on: • **Climate information** (room KIII) • **Capacity building for adaptation** (room K5.4)
Lunch at 1 pm
END of formal programme
Afternoon: Sightseeing and social events

Outcomes Climate Info and Data Meeting

Outcomes Training Needs Session



Outcomes Training Needs Session Continued



Training Pictures

FAKTEN

INVITATION