



PLACARD translated materials – second set

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Work Package 3 – knowledge brokerage

Deliverable 3.3

May 2019

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1. Why “translation” is needed

PLACARD organises online and offline dialogues based on existing knowledge in order to harmonise climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR). During these dialogues, knowledge is co-produced and new understanding may emerge which is taken up by the PLACARD “evolving issues” brief on an annual basis. The outcomes are relevant for the broader CCA and DRR communities. To ensure that the outcomes of the PLACARD dialogues reach ‘to whom it may concern’, a translational approach is proposed.

Translation takes on two aspects:

- Making sense of the outcomes by putting it in the specific context that is of relevance for the targeted CCA and DRR people
- Using words that are frequently used by and familiar to the targeted CCA and DRR people

This note summarises the translation materials produced between the end of 2017 to April 2019 (section 2). These translation materials are:

- Policy briefs;
- Blogs on the PLACARD website to make sense of our joint understanding for the broader PLACARD communities; and
- Flyers to use in various arenas.

In section 3, we list the exposure of these translation materials in other CCA and DRR networks.

In addition, this note identifies what key messages are translated for which target groups (section 4).



2. Translated materials

2.1 Policy briefs

1. Barrott J. and Bharwani S. February 27, 2018. [Words matter – using language & technology to better inform the CCA & DRR communities.](#)
2. Nunes, J.P., Keesstra, S., Doerr, S. and Pulquério, M. March 8, 2018. [Impacts of fires on water quality.](#)
3. Leitner, M. and Swart, R. March 27, 2019. [Weather worries: the future of Europe depends on how it manages the risks of climate extremes.](#)

2.2 Blogs

4. Schinko, T. January 11, 2018. [Kick-starting proactive management of climate-related disasters.](#)
5. Pulquério, M., Street, R., Swart, R., Mysiak, J. and Karali, E. January 14, 2018. [Development of climate services for disaster risk reduction.](#)
6. Liehr, C. March 12, 2018. [Where climate change and disaster risk reduction joined hands.](#)
7. De Rooij, B. April 25, 2018. [Towards resilient forest landscapes.](#)
8. Pulquério, M. May 11, 2018. [City-level implementation of nature-based solutions for adaptation.](#)
9. Calliari, E. May 11, 2018. [Strengthening the science-policy interface: highlights from 2018 DRMKC seminar.](#)
10. Karali, E. May 14, 2018. [City level M&E – practitioners' perspectives.](#)
11. Barrott, J. and Bharwani, S. June 13, 2018. [Good practice for online knowledge sharing.](#)
12. Leitner, M. October 17, 2018. [Summer Academy of the Munich Re Foundation.](#)
13. Leitner, M. March 18, 2019. [Research and policy advisors share thoughts on flood risk at Paris Conference.](#)



2.3 Flyers

Flyers were disseminated during the European Risk Forum, December 2018 and during the 4th European Climate Change Adaptation Conference (ECCA) in May 2019.

14. Schwarze, R., Michalek, G. and Suschenko, O. 2019. [Paris Agreement through a disaster risk reduction lens.](#)
15. Schwarze, R., Michalek, G. and Suschenko, O. 2019. [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction through a climate change adaptation lens.](#)



3. Exposure in other networks

PLACARD translation materials have been shared within a number of other CCA and DRR networks.

PLACARD translation material	Exposure in other networks
<p>Leitner, M. and Swart, R.</p> <p>March 27, 2019</p> <p><u>Weather worries: the future of Europe depends on how it manages the risks of climate extremes</u></p>	<p>DRMKC:</p> <p>DRMKC News. Guana R. April 18, 2019. <u>PLACARD Foresight Workshop: The future of Europe depends on how it manages the risks of climate extremes</u></p> <p>Preventionweb:</p> <p>Publications. <u>Foresight for policy & decision-makers</u></p>
<p>Nunes, J.P., Keesstra, S., Doerr, S. and Pulquério, M.</p> <p>March 8, 2018</p> <p><u>Impacts of fires on water quality</u></p>	<p>DRMKC:</p> <p>DRMKC News, Guana R., July 17, 2018. Newsletter-XIII – Joint Connecteur / <u>PLACARD policy brief: Impacts of fires on water quality</u></p>
<p><u>PLACARD Connectivity Hub</u></p>	<p>DRMKC:</p> <p>DRMKC News: Guana R., April 18, 2019. Newsletter XVI – <u>Update on the PLACARD Connectivity Hub: Linking climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction</u></p> <p>DRMKC News. Guana R. December, 21 2018. Newsletter XV – <u>A new “search and discovery” tool for CCA and DRR: the PLACARD Connectivity Hub</u></p> <p>Preventionweb:</p> <p>April 4, 2019. <u>Linking adaptation and DRR – the PLACARD Connectivity Hub</u></p> <p>April 2, 2019. <u>The Connectivity Hub expands its search</u></p> <p>WeADAPT:</p> <p>January 2019. <u>The PLACARD Connectivity Hub: A new ‘search and discovery’ tool for CCA and DRR</u></p>



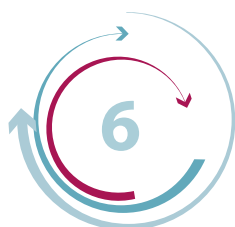
<p>Pulquério, M., Street, R., Swart R., Mysiak J. and Karali, E.</p> <p>January 14, 2018</p> <p>Development of climate services for disaster risk reduction</p>	<p>Preventionweb:</p> <p>PLACARD. How could climate services support disaster risk reduction in the 21st century</p>
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Furthermore, our workshops and training are promoted via other networks:

PLACARD workshop/training	Exposure in other networks
Participate! Training course	<p>WeADAPT</p> <p>Preventionweb</p>
Facilitation techniques for humanitarian activities	<p>WeADAPT:</p> <p>Workshop on facilitation techniques – Paris, 23rd August 2018</p>
Using strategic narratives to help integrate CCA & DRR	<p>WeADAPT:</p> <p>Workshop on Using strategic narratives to help integrate CCA & DRR</p>
Exploring the use of foresight methods in climate resilience	<p>WeADAPT:</p> <p>Webinar: Exploring the use of foresight methods in climate resilience</p> <p>Preventionweb:</p> <p>Foresight Workshop: Facing the Future of Europe's Climate</p>

And finally, other networks write about PLACARD activities and results.

16. Alonso, E.J. April 23, 2018. [Using 'foresight' to mobilise joint action in climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction](#). Acclimatise website.
17. ICLEI Europe. [Local authorities urged to join EU process for improving quality of live in cities at Bonne Event](#)
18. Preventionweb. December 2018. PLACARD participated in COP24 side event. [Shocks and stressors: the essential role of water in addressing climate change and disaster risk](#)



4. What is translated to who?

	What is the main message?	Who is it translated for?
1	Finding relevant knowledge is encouraged by using language more effectively, and using technology to connect data more efficiently. This has the potential to transform how CCA and DRR communities communicate and share knowledge. Semantic tagging plays an important role in enabling discovery of applicable knowledge. We need new standards for information and knowledge management to ease the use of technology to support the search for such knowledge. PLACARD is building a Connectivity Hub, an innovative tool to improve communication and knowledge sharing.	CCA and DRR knowledge platforms like Climate Adapt, Preventionweb. Users of these knowledge platforms.
2	Wildfires are known to negatively affect water resources, but there are still significant knowledge gaps. Post-fire contamination is a multidisciplinary problem and therefore requires a multidisciplinary approach to deal with it	Forest, catchment and water resource managers; researchers working on fire and water resources; and funders and managers of research programs in water resources and disaster prevention and mitigation.
3	Foresight is an effective method of understanding the implications of Junker's five scenarios on climate and disaster policy. These scenarios have upsides and downsides for both policy areas. Discussing the opportunities and challenges, and exploring how CCA and DRR may look within these scenarios enables a dialogue on the actions needed today to navigate to a more positive future.	EU policymakers DG Climate, DG ECHO and others, national actors in CCA and DRR.
4	The concept of 'climate risk management' is a novel way to deal with disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation at the same time, providing a method of circumventing political hurdles and strengthening global ambitions to tackle climate-related risks. Putting climate risk management into practice requires balancing the perceptions of climate-related risks of all involved. The role of climate-relevant science is to provide evidence on short-term risk to foster action, as well as to reflect on existing protection and preventive mechanisms and instruments. In addition, transformational thinking that includes re-framing of the overall problem over time, is useful to foster climate risk management in the long-term too.	Climate adaptation officers, disaster risk reduction officers, politicians, private sector, research and civil society.

5	<p>Climate services are a way to transform climate-related data into customised products to support the climate-proofing of society. The disaster risk reduction community may also benefit from climate services, in particular in disaster risk prevention and recovery planning. These DRR-oriented climate services are currently in development.</p>	<p>Climate services providers, disaster risk reduction community – such as officers, practitioners and politicians, climate scientists, adaptation researchers.</p>
6	<p>Civil protection is not only about policy. It focuses on how to support local communities in dealing with disasters. Climate change is acknowledged as a major challenge that local communities must tackle.</p>	<p>Civil protection community: policymakers, practitioners, civil society.</p>
7	<p>Forests play an essential role in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Integrated and multi-layer safety approaches to flood risk management and forests can be helpful in dealing with existing and future risks. Complexity and uncertainty are two important factors, while developing understandable narratives helps to inform current and future actions.</p>	<p>Forest managers, nature conservationists, disaster practitioners and policymakers, climate officers.</p>
8	<p>Nature-based solutions (NBS) have proved to be cost-effective measures for adapting cities to climate change, and for reducing the risk of current and future extreme weather events while bringing multiple co-benefits. However, implementing NBS is complex, due to the inherent uncertainties in climate projections, and the changing dynamics of a city.</p> <p>We must find ways to use the same infrastructure for different purposes, for example, building roads for everyday transportation which act as temporary water channels and basins during a storm. We must also encourage teams and departments to work together, despite their differing perspectives and language.</p> <p>When investing in NBS, cost benefit analyses play an important role in supporting decision-makers.</p> <p>Collaboration and consultation with stakeholders are crucial to support the successful implementation of NBS</p>	<p>People that are involved in implementing NBS.</p>
9	<p>Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of adaptation policies and measures is challenging. Currently, M&E at a city-level is rather scarce and dependent on the specific characteristics and objectives of the individual city. A particular issue is the availability and ownership of suitable data for M&E of adaptation programmes. The lack of a central data provider constrains easy and prompt access to it. To break existing silos and change this mentality, it is important to explain what an adaptation or resilience strategy is about. This can be achieved through telling a story that is engaging and meaningful to many different parties, and to build networks and collaborations amongst all interested stakeholders.</p> <p>Other issues include limited resources, capacity and know-how of municipality staff, the lack of political support, and the issues of uncertainty.</p>	<p>People involved in M&E regarding CCA and DRR projects, programmes and policies – at city and at national / EU level.</p>



10	<p>Knowledge sharing platforms use defined principles to ensure good practice. For example, WeADAPT principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance attribution and content ownership across the site to ensure authors and organisations are appropriately accredited; • Scale up our social media outreach to bring content to more potential users, and to provide visibility for contributors; • Support peer-to-peer learning and dialogue by enabling commenting, and by building discussion forums; • Further enhance our search functionality, including through facilitating multi-faceted searches and the eventual use of semantic tagging, which will enable the suggestion of additional relevant (not just related) content; and • Update and improve background articles to provide a foundation for those new to climate change adaptation issues. 	Other knowledge sharing platforms, funders of knowledge sharing platforms, users of knowledge sharing platforms.
11	<p>Risk assessments are essential, and megatrends must be taken into account when planning for adaptation. Foresight methods are particularly useful in this context.</p>	Insurance companies, investors.
12	<p>Information, tools, studies and knowledge are available but only partially applied in decision-making and practice due to power and control at different governance levels.</p> <p>The scale impacts of disasters occur in direct correlation to social inequalities. Social justice must become an inherent part of CCA and DRR approaches.</p> <p>When dealing with CCA and DRR, individuals play an important role and aspects such as motivation and individual capacity should be taken into account.</p>	Policymakers, policy advisors, academics.
13	<p>There is much to be gained when the synergies between the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction are acknowledged and acted on in implementing these international agreements.</p>	International organisations and national governments that are part of Sendai and Paris discussions.
14	<p>There is much to be gained when the synergies between the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Agreement are acknowledged and acted on in implementing these international agreements.</p>	International organisations and national governments that are part of Sendai and Paris discussions.
15	<p>Foresight methods are useful to improve future-thinking in joint CCA and DRR policy contexts.</p>	EU, national and sub-national policymakers working in CCA and/or DRR.
16	<p>Local authorities should be encouraged to join the EU Urban Agenda and its new Action Plan to contribute to EU policies on urban development, in order to prepare for the future climate.</p>	Local authorities – city planners, academics.
17	<p>Water is a useful mechanism to find common ground between CCA and DRR communities – greater coherence between the communities is needed to deal with future risks effectively. Resilient water resources, management practices and tools can improve outcomes both for climate mitigation and adaptation activities, as well as for disaster reduction and recovery efforts.</p>	Water managers, policymakers in CCA and DRR.



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PLACARD interchange – PLAtform for Climate Adaptation and Risk reDuction – is a hub for dialogue, knowledge exchange and collaboration between the climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) communities. Funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research & Innovation Framework programme. Grant agreement No. 653255

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