



PLACARD translated materials – first set

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Work Package 3 – knowledge brokerage

Deliverable 3.3

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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 that have been produced since the beginning of the project (section 2)(section 2). These translation materials are:

- Policy briefs
- Blogs on the PLACARD website to make sense on joint understanding to the larger PLACARD communities
- Visuals to share PLACARD findings to the larger community
- Contributions of PLACARD team to newsletters and dissemination in other CCA and DRR networks

In addition, this note identifies to what key messages are translated to which target groups (section 3).



2. Translated materials

2.1 Policy briefs

1. **Message:** Foresight can be defined as a forward-looking approach to help decision-makers explore and prepare for a range of possible future scenarios, and influence and shape those futures.

There are barriers related to foresight in CCA and DRR but also opportunities.

Foresight is useful for integration of 'future' dimension in decision-making. Understanding differences and similarities, bringing communities together, developing outputs, understanding people's perceptions, identify specific opportunities, conduct research and improve capacity, define research questions and time-horizons, promote and communicate foresight examples, provide evidence, design appropriate foresight processes, apply foresight methods in existing practices, avoid ivory tower research.

- **Material:** Leitner M. January 9, 2017. [How can foresight help to reduce vulnerability to climate-related hazards?](#)

Audience: Foresight experts, CCA and DRR experts, CCA and DRR practitioners and policy makers from Europe

2. **Message:** Ecosystem-based approaches offer opportunities to develop novel strategies to adapt to rapid change and reduce risk

There are gaps in ecosystem-based approaches.

Several ways are proposed to close the gaps in ecosystem based approaches

- **Material:** Salvaterra T. March 10, 2016. [Exploring the potential of ecosystem-based approaches](#)

Audience: Research funders and managers, policy makers, researchers, local authorities, and environmental and conservation agencies



2.2 Blogs

3. **Message:** Foresight is a way to analyse possible futures. They can be described in storylines or narratives to enable a clearer vision of how the future might actually function. Storylines can be developed for business as usual, best or sustainable, and worst case scenarios, ensuring they are plausible and do not contradict each other.

For the CCA and DRR context, developing and describing narratives is useful to align them for both communities.

- **Material:** Leitner M., Bentz J. March 16, 2017. [Using foresight in public to public partnerships – reflections from ERA-LEARN training](#)

Audience: Foresight experts, CCA and DRR experts, CCA and DRR practitioners and policy makers from Europe

4. **Message:** Paris Agreement and Sendai agreement should be dovetailed to have effective implementation of each of the agreements.

- **Material:** Schwarze R., June 30, 2016. [Global Climate adaptation will only succeed by dovetailing Paris & Sendai.](#)

Audience: CCA and DRR communities

5. **Message:** The costs of disasters are increasing and there is a need to find other ways to finance humanitarian assistance. Social protection schemes have a role to play.

The most natural overlap between social protection and humanitarian assistance as being social transfers provided as cash (and food).

Government social transfer programmes have been scaled up during emergencies in three main ways

There are challenges related to the scaling up as well as success factors.

- **Material:** Smith G. May, 26. 2016. [How do social protection systems respond to needs during a crisis?](#)

Audience: CCA and DRR communities

2.3 Visuals

6. **Message:** The outcome of the foresight workshop were ways to envisage the future. Users of the PLACARD website can explore what is needed, according to the workshop participants, to build a resilient future.

- **Material:** Visual: [What might the future look like/](#)

Audience: Foresight experts, CCA and DRR experts, CCA and DRR practitioners and policy makers from Europe



7. **Message:** To get an overview of the landscape of CCA and DRR organisations, you can make use of the tool that PLACARD has developed.

- **Material:** Visual: [CCA and DRR network analysis](#)

Audience: CCA and DRR communities

2.4 Newsletters

8. **Message:** There is a role for empirical and evidence-based risk analysis and assessment in DRR and CCA.

A better understanding of natural hazard risks, the ensuing economic losses and the perception of risk is of utmost importance.

There is a growing demand for multi-scale integrated and operational climate risk assessments to inform climate change adaptation strategies, identify hotspot regions and sectors, and monitor and evaluate measures taken in the past.

The importance of using interdisciplinary approaches

(including methods, tools, indicators and decision criteria) was emphasised and the essential role of local government commitment, strong stakeholder involvement and co-production of knowledge in reducing disaster risks and their further implications (e.g. on cultural heritage) was stressed.

- **Material:** DRMKC newsletter 3: PLACARD Workshop: key outcomes

Audience: Readers of the DRMKC newsletter such as scientists, practitioners, policymakers in disaster risk management

9. **Message:** Invitation to participate in loss data workshop to foster integration of indicators of Sendai, SDG's and Paris agreement.

- **Material:** DRMKC Newsletter 5: Joint expert meeting on disaster loss data: EC, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and PLAtform for Climate Adaptation and Risk reDuction (PLACARD)

Audience: Readers of the DRMKC newsletter such as scientists, practitioners, policymakers in disaster risk management



10. Message: Foresight is a method to reduce vulnerability to climate-related hazards.

More qualitative foresight involving diverse experts and stakeholders can enrich the exploration of future risks and opportunities for both Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and DRR, enhancing effectiveness and coherence.

There is a need to change people's perceptions about risks and vulnerability, and showcase the benefits of foresight thinking for decision-making

Qualitative foresight methods may provide better opportunities to stimulate stakeholder engagement

- **Material:** DRMKC Newsletter 6:
 - a. PLACARD Workshop: how can foresight help to reduce vulnerability to climate-related hazards.
 - b. European Commission – OECD – PLACARD Joint Expert Meeting on Disaster Loss Data: Summary and Key Messages

Audience: Readers of the DRMKC newsletter such as scientists, practitioners, policymakers in disaster risk management

11. Message: PLACARD's social network analysis indicated the interactions between CCA and DRR networks.

CCA and DRR are two different communities.

In general, DRR actors appear to form a more cohesive group, while CCA players are sparser and show broader interactions. Communication and collaboration do exist between the groups, However, they appear to be stronger within each type, while collaboration tackles both CCA and DRR simultaneously.

- **Material:** DRMKC Newsletter 7: How and with whom do CCA and DRR actors interact? Preliminary results of the PLACARD Social Network Analysis

Audience: Readers of the DRMKC newsletter such as scientists, practitioners, policymakers in disaster risk management

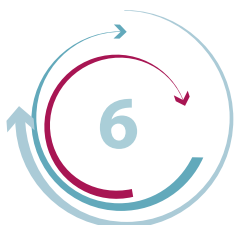
12. Message: Mutually understood language and terminologies are key to improving the effectiveness of climate communication and its uptake.

Visualisation of terms can help to see commonalities and divergences between terms of CCA and DRR community.

PLACARDS work aims to enable actors to visualise how each community thinks, so that they can better understand each other's language, and so that they can begin dialogues that can lead to more coordinated and effective action.

- **Material:** DRMKC Newsletter 8: Enhancing learning and knowledge-sharing through exploring language.

Audience: Readers of the DRMKC newsletter such as scientists, practitioners, policymakers in disaster risk management



- 13. Message:** PLACARD participated in the international conference on climate risk management to prepare input for AR6 of the IPCC on the risk framing framework.

The AR5 risk framework is still valid but could be improved by the dynamic nature of risk, threshold effects and references to governance and capacities to manage the risks.

There is a need to develop climate risk management metrics and it is recommended to integrate climate risk metrics and emission pathways metrics.

Research questions have been identified to strengthen IPCC reports in the future.

And practitioners are looking for a way to include their practice knowledge in the IPCC reports.

- **Material:** DRMKC Newsletter 9: International Conference on Climate Risk Management, in Nairobi Kenya.

Audience: Readers of the DRMKC newsletter such as scientists, practitioners, policymakers in disaster risk management

- 14. Message:** Two years of dialogue between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction has resulted in some findings:

Differences often relate to governance, funding streams and language, rather than fundamental differences in terms of action on the ground.

Communication between both communities is inefficient due to different meanings of overlapping terminology and operating in 'silos'

Agendas are not synchronised.

- **Material:** DRMKC Newsletter 10: PLACARD: What has been learnt in two years of dialogue between the climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction communities.

Audience: Readers of the DRMKC newsletter such as scientists, practitioners, policymakers in disaster risk management

- 15. Message:** Climate services are commonly used in climate change adaptation but are not yet known in Disaster Risk Reduction.

It is worth to explore the development of CS for needs of DRR actors

Dialogues in which PLACARD participated have indicated that CS are important for DRR, especially for informing planning related to disaster risk prevention and recovery.

PLACARD invites people to join the workshop in January 2018 to explore the climate services for DRR.

- **Material:** DRMK Newsletter 11: News from PLACARD: development of climate services for disaster risk reduction.

Audience: Readers of the DRMKC newsletter such as scientists, practitioners, policymakers in disaster risk management

2.5 Posters

Posters presented at ECCA 2017 – Glasgow:

16. Message: To affect the behaviour of people to take preventive action, policymakers could consider the use of narratives as a governance tool. Effective narratives are developed based on contextual and personal aspects like frames, values, perceptions. Policymakers are able to build their own effective narratives based on the building blocks identified by PLACARD.

- **Material:** Coninx I., Michalek G., Bentz J., Swart R., Schwarze R. 2017. Poster: Strategic narratives to induce preparedness and prevention in cities. New governance tool for public action. Poster presented at ECCA 2017 Glasgow.

Audience: Academics and policymakers that were attending ECCA in Glasgow

17. Message: Shared/consistent terminology is needed to ease communication, enable learning and helps to understand the gap between research and action. Differences are detected. These differences (can) have an impact on decision-making processes in CCA and DRR communities.

The identification of overlapping terms helps to foster collaboration.

Academics and policymakers that were attending ECCA in Glasgow

- **Material:** Bharwani S., Barrott J. 2017. [Poster: visualising a harmonised language for CCA and DRR.](#)

Audience: The PLACARD community

2.6 Exposure in other networks

18. Message: To promote PLACARD and the relevance of PLACARD. In case people want to participate in bridging CCA and DRR, they should engage with PLACARD events

- **Material:** In the network of [Climate Knowledge Brokers](#)

Audience: Members of the Climate Knowledge Brokers networks like boundary organisations, research institutes, users of climate knowledge

19. Message: Narratives can play a role in more effective communication between the CCA and DRR

Narratives have an impact on belief systems and can create or hinder collaboration

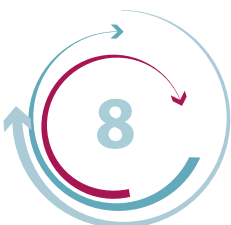
- **Material:** In the network of [Northern Ireland](#)

Audience: Intersectoral network in Northern Ireland working on Climate change, in particular climate adaptation.

20. Message: To promote PLACARD and create awareness on the power and usefulness of appropriate narratives to enhance the communication and collaboration between CCA and DRR

- **Material:** In the network of [ACCLIMATISE](#)

Audience: ACCLIMATISE network members, which include the business sector





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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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