

Climate Analysis and Risk Communication Template for ACCCA Pilot Actions

The questions are designed to reflect the idea of creating one, or possibly two, policy briefs / info sheets for the upcoming synthesis products. Teams' responses to these questions could easily be developed into brief anecdotes about their Risk Communication strategies and goals, and use of climate information. Teams should answer as many questions that are relevant to them and leave out the ones that do not apply to them at present.

Communicating Climate Science and Risks

1. Project's stakeholder groups and their climate risks:

Briefly describe:

a. Who is your project's targeted audience / targeted stakeholder group?

1. Upland farmers in Lantapan, Bukidnon.
2. Local Government Units (LGU) at the provincial, municipal and barangay levels
3. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
4. National Irrigation Agency (NIA)
5. National Power Corporation (NPC)
6. Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services (PAGASA)
7. Department of Agriculture (DA)
8. Non-Government organizations (NGOs) working in Lantapan, Bukidnon
9. Academe

b. What are the climate-influenced decisions that they face (*e.g. water management, health policy, agricultural management*)?

Upland farmers: choice of crops and timing in planting

LGU: health policy, agricultural management, disaster risk management and domestic water supply management

DENR: forest management/watershed protection

NIA: water management

NPC: watershed management, power generation

PAGASA: information management

DA: agricultural management

NGOs: watershed management

Academe: capacity building

c. What are the climate risks relevant to those decisions, and which ones have the greatest priority?

Insufficient domestic and farm water supply during El Niño is the foremost concern of the LGU, DENR, NIA and upland farmers. Programs for more effective and efficient water management are currently being implemented by the LGU, DENR and NIA.

During prolonged rains, the widespread of diseases such as dengue and diarrhea is also an important concern of the LGU hence health policies and programs are being improved.

2. Knowledge assessment and communication:

a. How did you assess current stakeholder knowledge about climate risks?

Pre-project assessment was undertaken through conduct of survey

b. Where was that knowledge strongest, and where were there knowledge gaps?

Upland farmers – very limited knowledge about climate change and associated risks

Institutions – some have knowledge about climate change and associated risks but very little

- c. What additional concepts with respect to climate science and risks were needed to fill those knowledge gaps?

Vulnerability, adaptation, resilience

- d. Were you able to address those gaps? If so, what was your strategy for translating this additional knowledge into clear terms that were relevant to those stakeholders?

Yes. This was achieved through conduct of series of separate trainings for the farmers, among members of the local government units and among different stakeholders (DENR, DA, LGU, NPC, NIA, NGO etc). Also this was also achieved through engagement of the different stakeholders throughout the research process and dissemination of climate change magazine and video

- e. What was your strategy for communicating uncertainty?

- f. What additional *types* of communication and/or *activities* might improve:
- i. stakeholders' understanding of the challenges related to climate change

Media based communication such as radio and television

- ii. stakeholders' ability to adapt to climate change

1. Continuing forum about climate change.
2. Monitoring and dissemination of climate related data such rainfall and temperature.
3. Longitudinal study at the household and community level on climate change impacts to farming practice, livelihood and watershed management
4. Action research on reducing local vulnerability and enhancing climate change adaptation

- g. How would you suggest addressing this in the future?

Same as item ii

3. Use of communication materials:

- a. Please describe any communication materials that you developed to
 - i. assess and synthesize stakeholder knowledge
 - ii. to relay relevant information about climate risks to stakeholders.

Climate change magazine was popularized and translated to local dialect. Video was also produced and translated to local dialect. Both communication materials were reproduced and disseminated to all stakeholders.

- b. If applicable, how did you test your project's communication materials?

Prior to reproduction of the climate change magazine and video, the communication materials were shown to some people to test whether the communication materials can be easily understood.

- c. If applicable, how did you disseminate those materials to the targeted stakeholders?

Video was shown during trainings conducted in the different barangays. Copies of the video were also given away so that stakeholders can

- d. What feedback, if any, did you receive from those stakeholders with respect to the materials?

Climate Change Science:

4. Did you use any meteorological data in your pilot action? Yes No

If yes please specify how and send example output.

Graph of mean monthly records of rainfall and temperature of the study area were shown in the IEC magazine to inform the stakeholders of the anomalous and unpredictable patterns of climate. Stakeholders agreed that there are now extreme climatic events such as prolonged rains and El Nino that are also becoming more frequent compared before.

5. Did you use any climate model data in your pilot action?

Yes

If yes please specify how and send example output

Climate projections for the station near the study site was presented in one of the workshops and became basis for discussion of adaptation strategies/programs that need to be undertaken to reduce adverse impacts of climate change.

If No, please explain how you incorporated climate change considerations into your work.

6. Use of Climate information

- a. Please describe any climate information/data you that you used to assess the climate change implications for your project.

Historical rainfall and temperature data and records of ENSO events

- b. If applicable, how did you communicate this information with communities?

- i. Please share any material that you may have used

Graphical presentation
Climate change magazine
Video

- ii. Do you have any stories/examples of people's responses to this presentation?

They agree to the changing climate pattern by saying 'lagi' (local term for indeed, meaning that is true!)

Climate change magazine were distributed by stakeholders themselves to their partners and local communities that they are working with who are not part of the community inside the project site.

- iii. What feedback, if any, did you receive from those stakeholders with respect to the materials?
The stakeholders said that the climate change magazine and video are very useful. In fact the National Power Corporation (NPC) will be translating it to Maranao, one of the dialects in Mindanao. They are planning to reproduce and distribute the translated magazine to the local communities where the NPC is working.

- c. If applicable, how did you validate this information with communities?

- i. Where there agreements?/Disagreements?

A series of FGDs were conducted with the local farmers and stakeholders to validate the findings of the study. The participants support the findings of the studies and they themselves listed some recommendations to address the climate change risks.

ii. Was the climate information sufficient and clear enough for people to understand it?
YES

iii. Please offer suggestions on how one might improve the delivery of this information (for example, what do you see at the biggest challenges? Or opportunities?
Video presentation and distribution of magazine are very effective approach in IEC. Looking for local partners such as the LGU in implementing these activities was also observed effective as far as soliciting active participation from local communities is concerned. Focus Group Discussions should also be done to assess the level of awareness of the participants towards climate change. This also enhances the knowledge of the participants on creating suitable adaptation strategies that they can adopt.

4. Capacity Building:

a. Has the capacity of your project team been enhanced in the following areas via implementation of this project (*please explain*):

- Capacity to assess climate science and risks for a targeted sector
YES. The team is now more confident of assessing climate risks if given the chance to do similar things in other site.
- Capacity to communicate those risks in clear and relevant terms to a targeted audience of stakeholders
YES.
- Capacity to collaborate with those stakeholders to develop adaptation responses
YES
- Other

b. Do you believe that the capacity of your targeted stakeholders has been enhanced in the following areas via participation in this project (*please explain*):

- Capacity to understand climate science and risks
YES. During the FGDs and training workshops, the participating stakeholders were able to enumerate and describe the climate change related problems.
- Capacity to interpret and integrate those risks into their own decision-making processes
YES, during the training workshop these institutions were able to recommend some programs and policy revisions to promote adaptation strategies to climate change by their respective institution. Furthermore, they intend to explore the possibilities for creating closer collaboration with other institutions in implementing programs on climate change.
- Capacity to apply that interpretation to developing adaptation responses
YES.
- Other

5. Partnerships:

a. Has your ACCCA project promoted partnerships and/or collaboration between institutions representing the science and policy communities? YES

b. If so, has communication between these institutions been enhanced? How?

c. What do you see as the benefits of science-policy partnerships between those institutions for understanding and managing climate change risks?

Policies crafted have scientific basis and hence more sound.

Degree of impacts of climate change is reduced

Please attach any examples/supporting documents/supporting hyperlinks.