TOOL SHED

The tool shed is a special pavilion on the expo floor of Adaptation Futures 2016, where adaptation tools will be shown and presentations given.

Participants will demonstrate adaptation tools ranging from web-based knowledge platforms to vulnerability and risk assessment tools. The interactive presentations will last for 30 minutes and will be given at the same time as the parallel sessions. During the breaks you can visit the tool shed and inform yourself about the tools through posters, demonstrations and discussions with the 'tool owners'.

There are a few slots left for spontaneous initiatives for a presentation of a tool. If you are eager to present something, please ask the registration desk to plan your initiative.

In the tool shed a corner is dedicated to **fuseami**, a new type of conference app. It allows delegates to network smarter while providing access to all the essential event information, including the ability to create a personalised agenda.

















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4TH INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION CONFERENCE

ROTTERDAM THE NETHERLANDS 10 - 13 MAY 2016

TUESDAY, 10 MAY 2016

WEDNESDAY, 11 MAY 2016

13.45 – 14.15 Sharing knowledge on adaptation in Europe – Climate-ADAPT

by Kati Mattern, European Environment Agency (EEA), Denmark

The presentation increases awareness and use of the web-based European Climate Adaptation Platform (Climate-ADAPT), hosted by EEA in collaboration with the European Commission. The platform which is complementary to national and transnational adaptation platforms, focuses on climate change and impacts in Europe, vulnerability of regions and sectors, national and transnational adaptation strategies, potential adaptation options, inspiring case studies, and tools for adaptation planning. The Climate-ADAPT database allows a quick overview of the available knowledge in Europe searchable via filter criteria and described via metadata. The presentation also shows lessons learned and informs about the platforms' further development.

14.15 – 14.45 The Coastal Hazard Wheel for global multi-hazard-management & standardized coastal communication by Lars Rosendahl Appelquist, CHW Open Access Platform, Denmark

The Coastal Hazard Wheel (CHW) is an information and decision-support system for coastal stakeholders worldwide. It can be used for three main purposes:

- Multi-hazard-assessments at local, regional and national level
- · Identification of relevant management options for a specific coastal location
- As a standardized coastal language to communicate coastal information

The CHW is developed as a universal coastal classification system that can be used in both developed and developing countries. The CHW constitutes a key for classifying a particular coastal location, determining its hazard profile and identifying relevant management options. The presentation will provide a full introduction to the functioning and use of the CHW

14.45 – 15.15 The Coastal Hazard Wheel App: Using open access global data to assess coastal erosion in South America by Joost Stronkhorst, Deltares, the Netherlands

The Coastal Hazard Wheel (CHW) is a methodology to integrate and uniform information on bio-geophysical factors that underlie hazards like coastal erosion. We developed the CHW App that makes full use of open access global data on waves, tides, storms, geological layout and vegetation in coastal and marine systems. At present, the application focuses on coastal erosion hazard levels in South-America. The app-user can determine the erosion level at any given transact. Field observations of coastal erosion in Colombia were used to validate the results. The next step is to incorporate user-feedback on the associated (socio-economic) risks.

Break

15.45 – 16.15 How to improve resilience of small holder farmers in rural Africa

by Saskia van Pelt/Fiona van der Burgt, Wageningen UR/Weather Impact BV., the Netherlands

HydroLogic and Weather Impact are two companies with a great interest in water, weather and climate issues. We believe that advanced ICT technologies can play a major role in solving the world's most urgent climate and water problems. We present an innovative application that supports grape farmers in South Africa to gain control over their grape production and greatly reduce their pesticide use. In addition, we show how our long term climate analysis combined with operational weather forecasts can support small holder farmers in Africa. Our tool will help to increase their resilience to climate change and improve food security.

16.15 - 16.45 The Cimate data factory

by Harilaos Loukos, Climate Data Factory, France

The climate data factory is a climate service, providing climate change model data to the climate change adaptation practitioner community. Impact studies require data that are difficult to access and need correction from systematic errors in order to be used in impact models. The climate change model data are the result of post-processing climate change projections (mostly CMIP5 and CORDEX model simulations) to make them directly useable by practitioners. The major post-processing levels are: harmonisation, bias correction, sub-sampling and formatting. The service will be launched this year, probably at, or right after the conference.

16.45 – 17.15 Aqueduct Global Flood Analyzer

by Paolo Scussolini, VU University Amsterdam, the Netherlands

The Aqueduct Global Flood Analyzer measures river and coastal flood risk by urban damage, affected GDP and affected population at the country, state, and river basin scale. The analyzer plays a crucial role in risk mitigation and climate adaptation planning. This session will be jointly hosted by The World Resources Institute and the IVM (VU University, Amsterdam) and will share the latest results of ongoing research including storm surge, population growth modeling and the development of a global database of existing flood protection standards, a crucial piece of information in understanding flood risks.









9.30 – 10.00 How to improve resilience of small holder farmers in rural Africa

by Helga Vuist/Fiona van der Burgt, HydroLogic BV./Weather Impact BV., the Netherlands

See 10 May 15.45 - 16.15

9.00 - 9.30 Free space

10.00 – 10.30 The AgMIP Impacts Explorer: understanding climate change adaptation in agriculture

by Joske Houtkamp, Wageningen UR, the Netherlands

The objective of the Agricultural Model Intercomparison and Improvement Project (AgMIP) is to model the impacts of climate change on food security. Research teams in the USA, Africa and Asia developed protocols for regional assessments linking climate, crop, livestock and economic models for projections of agricultural productivity, income and poverty rates. The Impacts Explorer (currently still a prototype) is an interactive web tool making project outcomes available to non-expert stakeholders offering support in exploring and understanding the results for policy planning and decision making. The tool links text and interactive data visualizations in a user friendly interface.

Plenary

13.45 – 14.15 Developing Community Adaptation Action Plans

by Nicola Ward, CARE International

Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAP's) are developed by communities vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. They are developed through a participatory planning process involving: climate vulnerability and capacity analysis, future visions for development and feasibility assessment of options. CAAP's priority actions are to build household and community resilience to the impacts of climate change. CARE International is supporting communities in Niger and Ghana to develop CAAP's, which are implemented with support from CARE, local government and other service providers. The plans are increasingly integrated into local development plans ensuring climate resilient development.

14.15 – 14.45 Oxfam's Vulnerability and Risk Assessment

by Daniel Morchain, OXFAM GB, United Kingdom and Dian Spear, University of Cape Town, South Africa

Oxfam's Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (VRA) tool develops a holistic, landscape-wide understanding of vulnerability. It links up actors across various levels of governance to jointly identify and analyse root causes of vulnerabilities for distinct social groups and later design programmes and risk reduction initiatives accordingly, ensuring they are equitable, gender-sensitive and effective.

Attention to historical and evolving power dynamics is fully embedded into the design of the VRA, primarily through the convening of a Knowledge Group to inspire and drive the analysis.

14.45 – 15.15 The Climate Change Knowledge Portal: Global climate information and Risk screening tools by Ang Bucher. The World Bank

In an effort to serve as a 'one stop shop' for climate-related information, data, and tools, the World Bank created the Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP). The Portal provides an online tool for visualization and access to comprehensive global, regional and country data related to climate change. Users can evaluate climate-related vulnerabilities, risks, and actions for a particular location by interpreting the data at different levels of detail. The portal provides practitioners with a resource to explore, evaluate, synthesize, and learn about climate related vulnerabilities and risks. The CCKP also provides a web-based platform to assist in capacity building and knowledge development.

Break

15.45 – 16.15 Visualization and story mapping for interactive co-design of adaptation strategies: cases in Bangladesh, the Netherlands and Belgium

by Hasse Goosen, Wageningen UR, the Netherlands

The uptake of complex climate information in adaptation planning processes is a challenge. We present an approach in three steps, all being a co-production between scientists and stakeholders. Step 1: visualization of climate impacts and climate information. We use interactive mapping techniques to create 'story maps'. Step 2: interactive design. We use the touchtable to facilitate co-design workshops. Step 3: evaluation of the co-designed strategies and performing a participatory Multi Criteria Assessment using a rapid assessment tool. We illustrate our co-design approach, involving stakeholders in each step of a planning process, with cases from the Netherlands, Bangladesh and Belgium.

16.15 – 16.45 BECCA – a multi-purpose guide and evaluation tool for adaptation

by Jenny Tröltzsch, Ecologic Institute, Germany

The BASE Evaluation Criteria for Climate Adaptation (BECCA) is a framework and criteria set that can be used to evaluate the implementation of adaptation policies and measures. It is based on existing frameworks and criteria sets for evaluating climate adaptation conducted at international and EU, Member States, sub-national and local level. BECCA was 'road-tested' with the BASE case studies and, on the basis of their feedback, developed recommendation how and for which contexts BECCA can be used.

16.45 - 17.15 PBCA - Participatory Benefit-Cost Analysis

by Filipe Alves, University of Lisbon, Portugal

The Participatory Benefit-Cost Analysis (PBCA) is an economic appraisal tool to assess through participatory methodologies the costs and benefits of different adaptation measures of the Strategic Plan for Climate Change of Cascais (PECAC). It has been developed and tested by the Climate Impact, Modelling and Adaptation research group at the University of Lisbon under FP 7 Project BASE. The tool aims to combine the advantages and strengths of multi-criteria analysis with the rationality of Cost-benefit Analysis (CBA). PBCA is a hybrid methodology of economic project appraisal, combining interpersonal deliberation and quantitative methodologies with participatory action-research.

THURSDAY, 12 MAY 2016

9.00 – 9.30 Geodata 4 Agriculture & Water in Mali and Burkina Faso.

by Brian Harding, Global Climate Change, Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV), the Netherlands

South Mali and west Burkina Faso are rangelands embedded in a large cotton belt. Besides providing pasture for the herds of cotton producers and agro-pastoralists, they serve as a corridor for transhumance between Northern Sahel and Southern Ivory Coast. Sustainable management of this agro-ecosystem is threatened by a changing climate, rising population and competing claims for land and water. SNV and NSO (Netherlands Space Office) are developing and implementing a tool using live satellite derived geo-data which maps water sources and transhumance patterns and delivers this via a mobile application to pastoralist communities, to support them with drought adaptation, water resource management, and conflict resolution.

9.30 – 10.00 The Coastal Hazard Wheel for global multi-hazard-management & standardized coastal communication

by Lars Rosendahl Appelquist, CHW Open Access Platform, Denmark

See 10 May 14.15 – 14.45

10.00 – 10.30 The Coastal Hazard Wheel App: Using open access global data to assess coastal erosion in South America

by Joost Stronkhorst, Deltares, the Netherlands See 10 May 14 45 – 15 15

Break

11.15 - 11.45 Free space

11.45 – 12.15 Free space

Lunch

13.45 – 14.15 Using climate information in Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP)

by Nicola Ward, CARE International

Multi-stakeholder forums on Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) combine and translate indigenous and scientific seasonal forecasts, providing locally relevant advise using new communication channels (radio and mobile phone) to inform livelihood and risk reduction decision making and plans. The advises, developed for different forecast scenarios, carry different messages for different groups. For a season with little rainfall agro-pastoralists may be advised to produce fodder and pastoralists advised to off-take weak animals. PSP is being implemented in several countries in Africa and aims to build adaptive capacity and resilience of vulnerable households through using climate information.

14.15 – 14.45 Promoting community friendly approaches to resilience assessment, planning, implementation and measurement – in Myanmar

by Shresta Bhushan, Plan International Myanmar, Myanmar

This session highlights a resilience framework developed and adopted by BRACED Myanmar Alliance Program. The approach breaks down complex resilience tools and processes into a user friendly resilience assessment and planning handbook. The BRACED Myanmar approach is a participatory process to assess and mitigate household and community level stresses to climate extremes. It goes beyond traditional DRR approaches and is complemented by a robust framework for Tracking and Measuring Resilience, providing a practical approach to measuring resilience characteristics in quantifiable manners. The Alliance programme targets over 350,000 of the most vulnerable people to climate extremes across Myanmar.

14.45 - 15.15 Climate Change Rapid Vulnerability Assessment (RVA)

by Oscar Galvis, Low Carbon Resilient Development Programme, Colombia

The Rapid Vulnerability Assessment is a Ms Excel developed tool to assess climate change vulnerability, based on available sources and the municipality's updated official information. The framework includes nine steps: 1) Recurrent climate stressors identification, 2) Probability of occurrence analysis, 3) Influence of Climate Change projections in those probabilities, 4) Spatial distribution of observation points, 5) Punctual vulnerable factors evaluation, 6) Sensibility assessment, 7) Systemic vulnerable factors evaluation, 8) Adaptive capacity assessment and 9) Vulnerability assessment. Results are a vulnerability matrix, detailed information about the sensible factors and the adaptive capacity, and geographic information of vulnerability.







