



MEDIA TRAINING SERIES: Climate change and food security





POLL 1.

How are you today?

Comment ça va aujourd'hui ?



Please write **your name and affiliation** in the chatbox.

Veillez écrire **votre nom et votre affiliation** dans la boîte de discussion.

LEAD TRAINERS

Ms SABRINA CHESTERMAN

Dr CONSTANCE NEELY

COMMUNICATION & RESEARCH

LILI SZILAGYI

DEBRA HARTE

AMANDA GOSLING

BRIDGET KAKUWA

PIER ANDREA PIRANI

GUEST SPEAKERS

DAVE DUARTE

GODFRED BOAFO

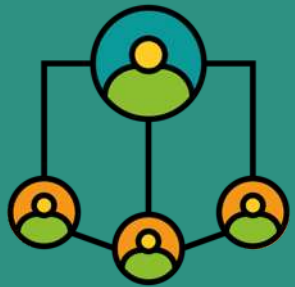
OVERSIGHT

Dr PHILIP THORNTON

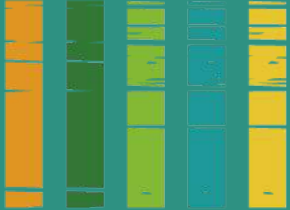
Dr BAITSI PODISI

PATRICIA GICHINGA

AMMAARAH MARTINUS



ABOUT YOUR TRAINING TEAM



MEDIA TRAINING LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- 1 Create **networks** of climate change and agriculture media representatives across the continent.
- 2 Enhance **awareness**, understanding and science-based insights on **agriculture and climate change** in Africa
- 3 Train participants on how to **develop stories** that are simple, powerful and accurate, and which resonate with the lives of their audiences.



TRAINING SCHEDULE

1. Setting the Stage

Monday

1 November 2021

14:00 - 15:30 (SAST)



Introduction to Climate Change and Resilient Food Systems



The Value of Long-term thinking



Communicating for Behavior Change

2. Communicating from a Deeper Understanding

Wednesday

3 November 2021

14:00 - 15:30 (SAST)



System Thinking and Causal Analysis



Unpacking Extreme Climate Events



Communicating to Diverse Audiences



Backcasting

3. Credible Sources and Effective Communication

Monday

8 November 2021

14:00 - 15:30 (SAST)



Communicating Evidence



Mass Movements



Climate Change in Radio and Television

4. Application and Feedback

Wednesday

10 November 2021

14:00 - 15:30 (SAST)



Cape Town Drought case study



Making the Pitch



The Picture and the Pitch



How to Participate-Comment Participer

Principles

Please stay muted unless speaking.

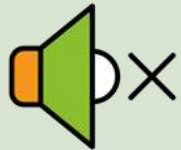
Everyone is encouraged to share their views.

Use the chatbox or raise your hand.
Register questions/comments in English or French.

Make sure you have refreshments and are comfortable.

Please keep to time.

A report will be shared.



Principes

Veuillez rester silencieux si vous ne parlez pas.

Chacun est encouragé à partager son point de vue.

Utilisez le chatbox ou levez la main.
Enregistrez vos questions/commentaires en anglais ou en français.

Assurez-vous d'avoir des rafraîchissements et d'être à l'aise.

Veuillez respecter l'heure.

Un rapport sera partagé.

Certification



Capacity building training for media representatives:
using foresight for reporting the impacts of climate
change on agriculture in Africa

4 Part Media Training Course



AWARDED TO:

Dr Baitsi Podisi

Research & Advisory Services Thematic Coordinator,
Center for Coordination of Agricultural Research and
Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA) Secretariat

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Baitsi Podisi', written over a horizontal line.

CCARDESA
Center for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa

Dr Philip Thornton

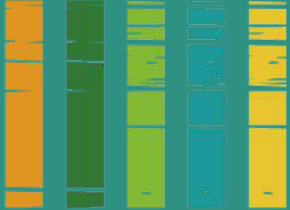
AICCRA Flagship leader for Priorities and
Policies for Climate Smart Agriculture

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P Thornton', written over a horizontal line.

AICCRA
Accelerating the Impact of CGIAR
Climate Research for Africa

AICCRA
Accelerating the Impact of CGIAR
Climate Research for Africa





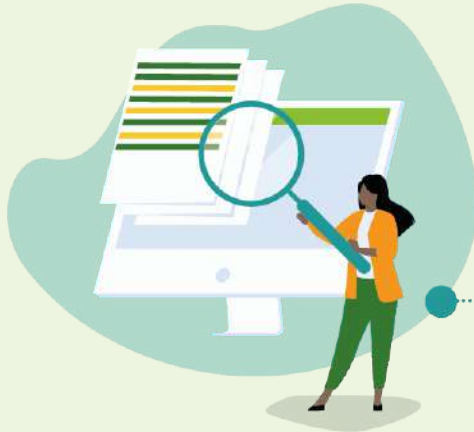
SESSION ONE OBJECTIVES

- 1 Understand participant expectations and backgrounds
- 2 Introduce climate change – terms, impacts, and institutional structures
- 3 Introduce the foresight methodology and the value of future thinking for media
- 4 Demonstrate how media messaging can support long-term thinking and catalyze short term actions.



OVERVIEW OF TODAY

1. Setting the Stage



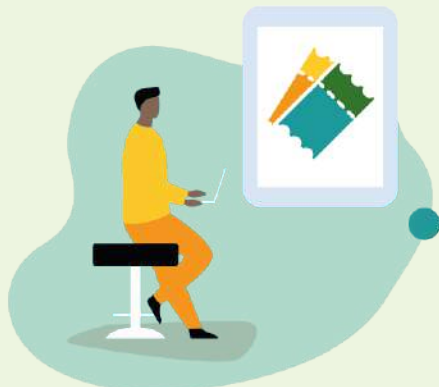
Why we need to plan for the future?



Background to climate change



Introduction to Foresight



Q&A & Close



Behavior Change and Communications - Dave Duarte



Q&A



Fill in the blank - Remplissez le blanc

I describe my role in journalism is _____ and
my main media _____ and my audience is _____

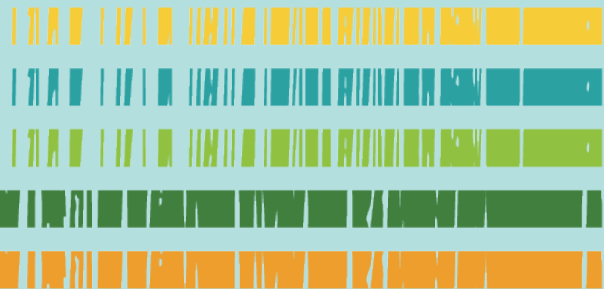
Je décris mon rôle dans le journalisme comme
étant _____ et mon principal média _____
et mon public comme étant _____.





POLL 2.

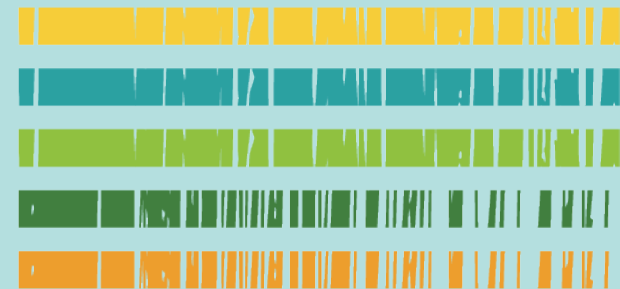
What brought you here?
Pourquoi êtes-vous ici ?



POLL 3. /SONDAGE 3

My knowledge of climate change and impacts is:

Ma connaissance du changement climatique et de ses impacts est :





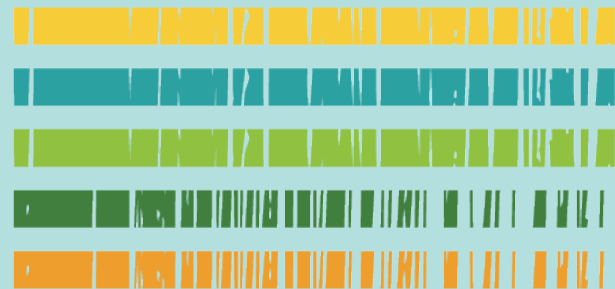
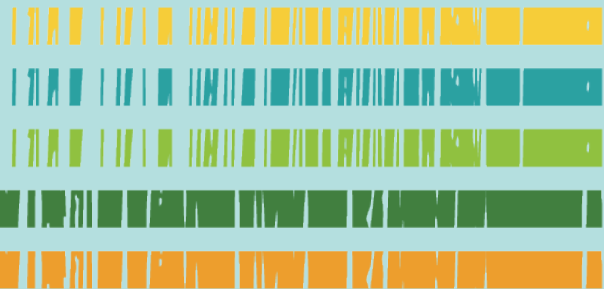
Fill in the blank - Remplissez le blanc



When I have to introduce what climate change is to people meet I say: _____

Lorsque je dois présenter ce qu'est le changement climatique aux personnes rencontrées, je dis : _____.





POLL 4. /SONDAGE 4

I believe that journalists can play a major role in addressing climate change.

Je pense que les journalistes peuvent jouer un rôle majeur dans la lutte contre le changement climatique.

Background to climate change





Climate-related stresses are “long-term trends or pressures that undermine the stability of a system and increase vulnerability within it”

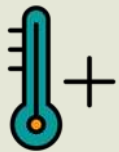
Examples of climate-related stresses include:



Decreased average annual rainfall



Delayed onset of the rainy season



Higher temperatures





Climate-related shocks are “external short-term deviations from long-term trends that have substantial negative effects on people’s current state of well-being, level of assets, livelihoods, safety or their ability to withstand future shocks”

Shocks are normally acute events that either slowly emerge (e.g., droughts) or rapidly emerge (e.g., flooding).

Examples of climate-related shocks include:



Floods



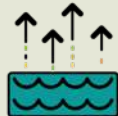
Droughts



Wildfires



Heatwaves



El Niño events



Livestock or crop
disease outbreak



Other key stressors include:



Rural poverty



Population growth



Unequal distribution/access
to natural resources



Land degradation and
deforestation



Lack of water access/infrastructure



Gender inequality



Fill in the blank - Remplissez le blanc



How have you personally experienced climate change?

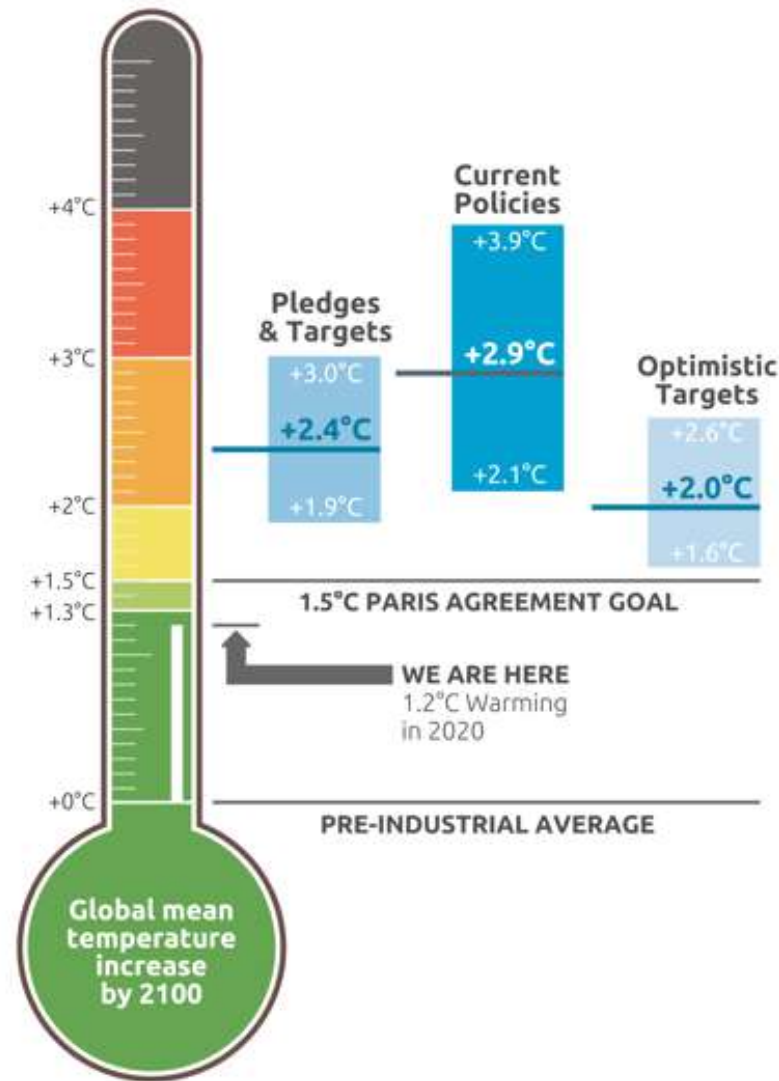
Comment avez-vous vécu personnellement le changement climatique ?



Climate science

- Global average temperature reached 1.2 C above pre-industrial levels in 2020.
- The latest science from the IPCC AR6 indicates that **more urgent and rapid reductions** in emissions are required by all countries.

“UN Climate Panel tells us we have **10 years left to begin a radical transformation of this civilization** to move quickly to a zero emissions society...we need a **new economic vision and a game plan**...we are moving from the age of progress to the age of resilience” – Jeremy Rifkin



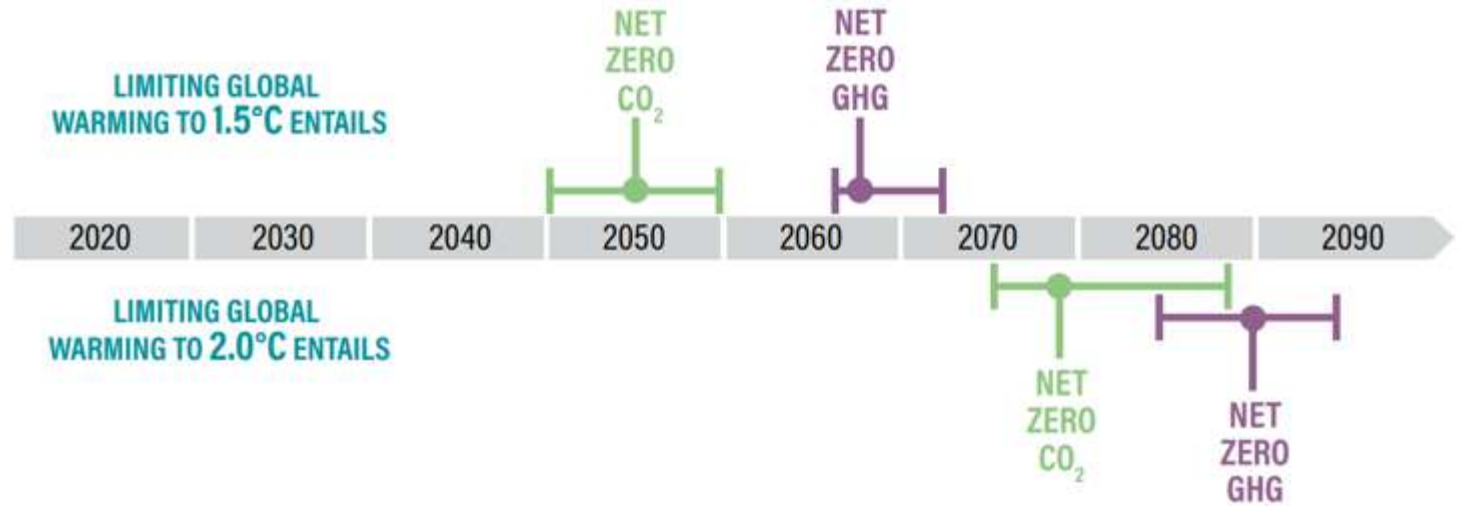
CAT warming projections
Global temperature increase by 2100

May 2021 Update

Source: Climate Action Tracker, 2021



FIGURE 1 | Global timeline to reach net-zero emissions



Source: IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C.

For limiting global warming to 1.5°C emissions need to decline by **45%** from the 2010 level by 2030, reaching net zero around 2050.

For limiting global warming to below 2°C, emissions need to decrease by about **25%** and reach net zero around 2070.



HOW DOES CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AGRICULTURE

CROPS



Timing and length of growing season

Invasive species

Erratic rainfall events

High temperatures

Water availability

Diseases and pests

LIVESTOCK



Feed and water availability

Nutritional content of feed

Diseases and pests

Invasive species in pasture

Heat stress



WATER

- 75% of the region is arid and characterised by high climate variability
- A regional mean annual runoff volume of 650 km³ is low for a region that relies on rainfed agriculture and hydropower
- Possible decreases of ~20% in annual precipitation by 2080 in southern Africa



DROUGHT

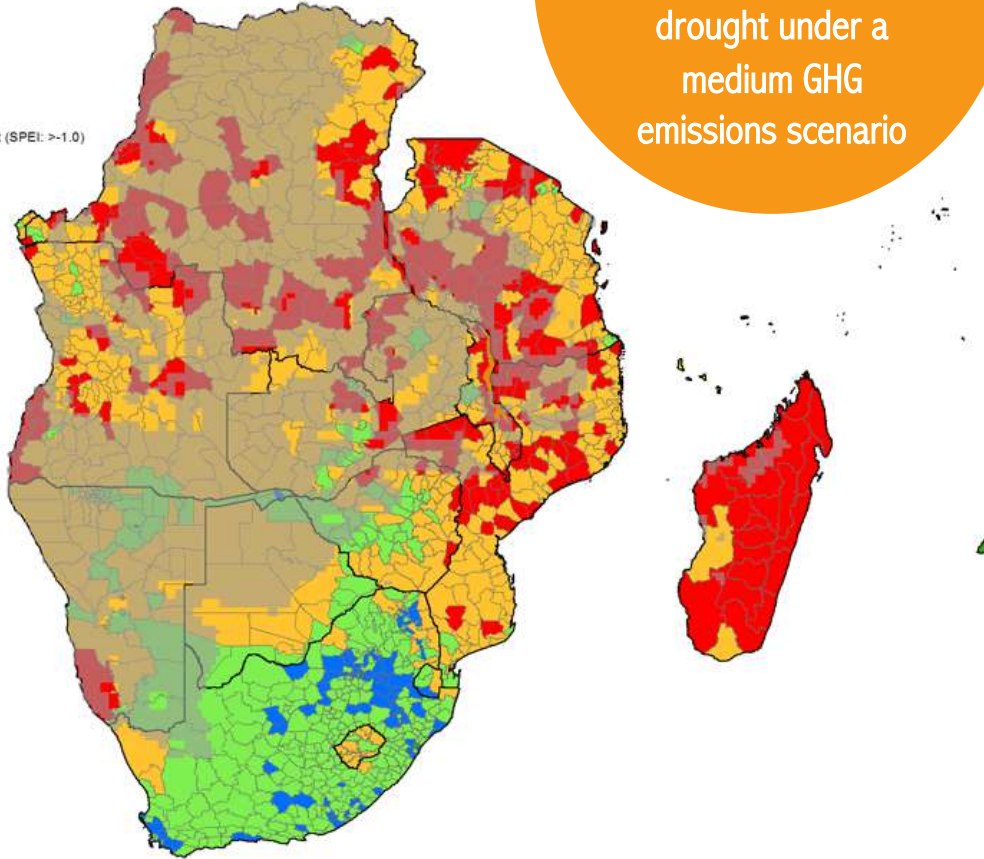
By 2059, much of the north and west of the SADC region will experience drought under a medium GHG emissions scenario

Drought: Future RCP4.5

- Drought (SPEI: -1.87 - -1.0)
- No/Small Change in Drought (SPEI: >-1.0)

Vulnerability

- Ave. Indicator Quartile
- 1.4 - 2.0
 - 2.1 - 2.6
 - 2.7 - 3.2
 - 3.3 - 3.8



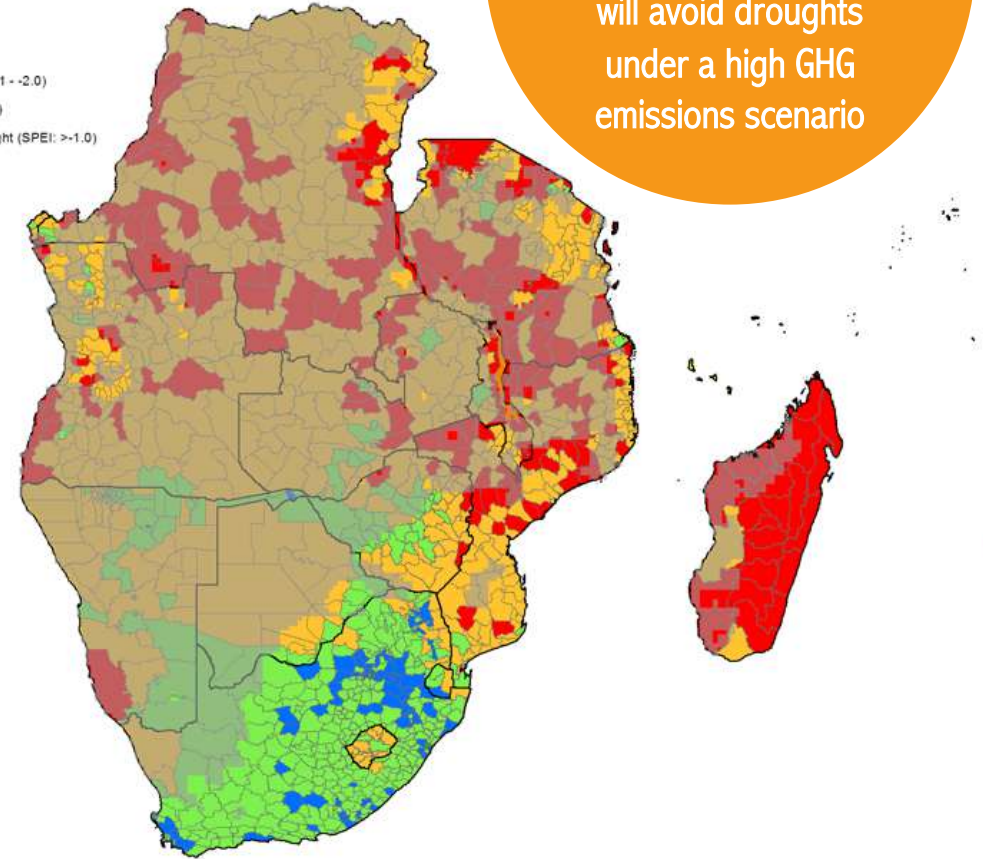
By 2059, only the south east of the SADC region, and eastern Madagascar, will avoid droughts under a high GHG emissions scenario

Drought: Future RCP8.5

- Severe Drought (SPEI: -2.1 - -2.0)
- Drought (SPEI: 1.99 - -1.0)
- No/Small Change in Drought (SPEI: >-1.0)

Vulnerability

- Ave. Indicator Quartile
- 1.4 - 2.0
 - 2.1 - 2.6
 - 2.7 - 3.2
 - 3.3 - 3.8

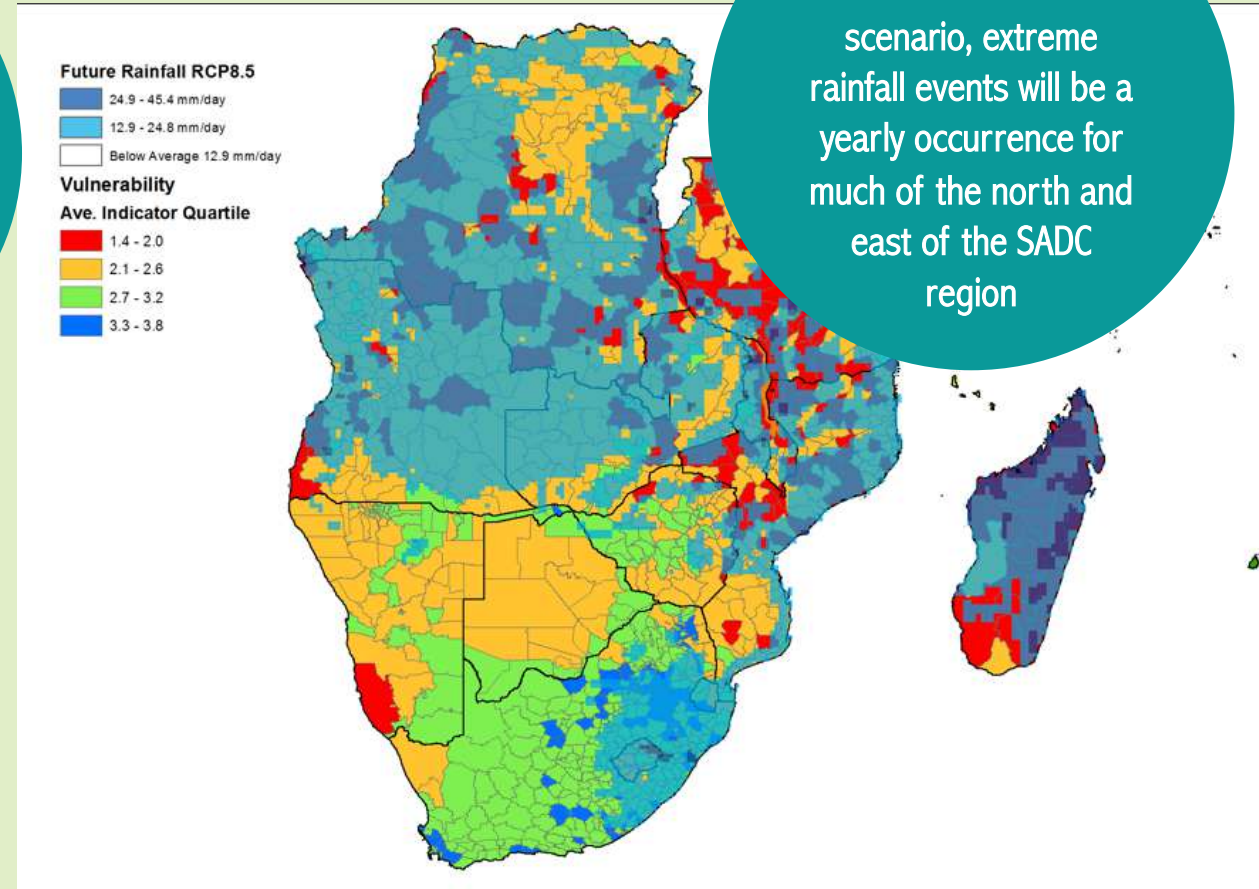
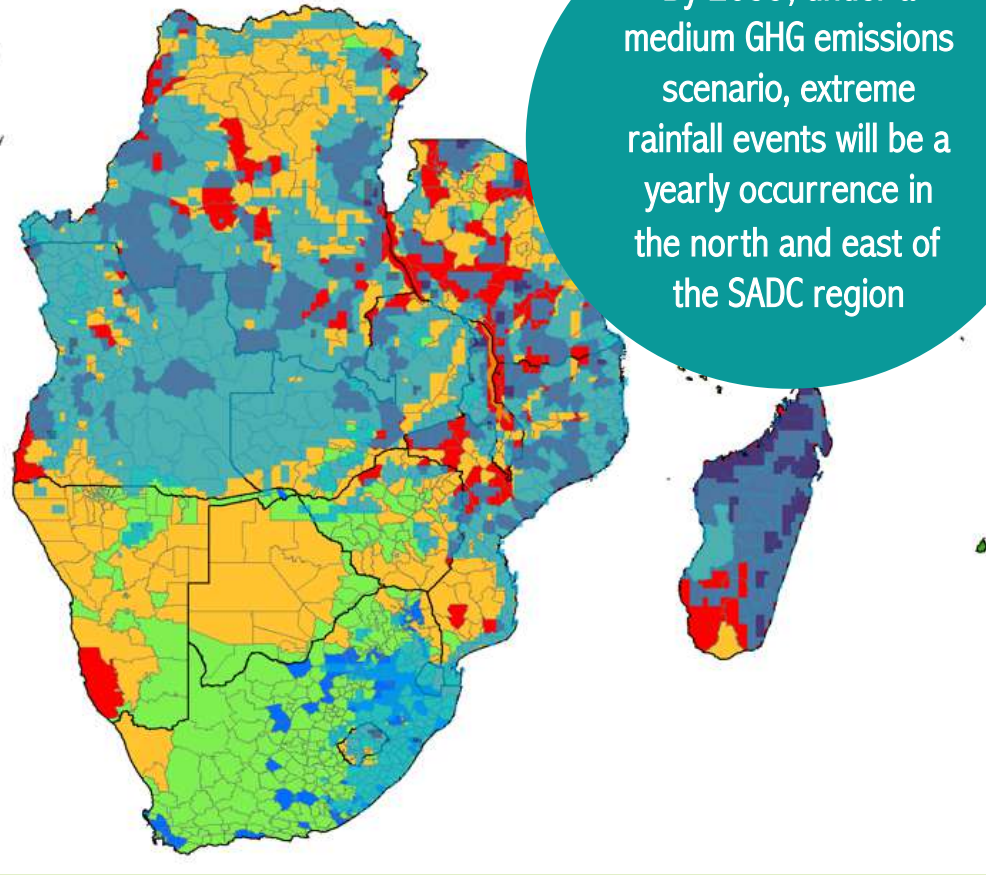


Multi-model ensemble mean 1-month droughts (SPEI ≤ -1) in mid-century in RCP4.5 (2031–2059). Overlaid on vulnerability map where red = more vulnerable, blue = less vulnerable.

Multi-model ensemble mean 1-month droughts in mid-century in RCP8.5 (2031–2059). SPEI ≤ -1 used to indicated droughts, and SPEI ≤ -2 indicates severe droughts. Overlaid on vulnerability map where red = more vulnerable, blue = less vulnerable.

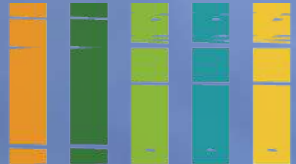


EXTREME RAIN



Multi-model ensemble mean 95th percentile of rainfall (R95) by mid-century in RCP4.5 (2031–2059). Overlaid on vulnerability map where red = more vulnerable, blue = less vulnerable.

Multi-model ensemble mean 95th percentile of rainfall (R95) by mid-century in RCP8.5 (2031–2059). Overlaid on vulnerability map where red = more vulnerable, blue = less vulnerable.



Drought more frequent

By mid-century, droughts will be more frequent across much of the north and west of the SADC region

Drought more widespread

By mid-century, only the south east of the SADC region and eastern Madagascar will avoid drought



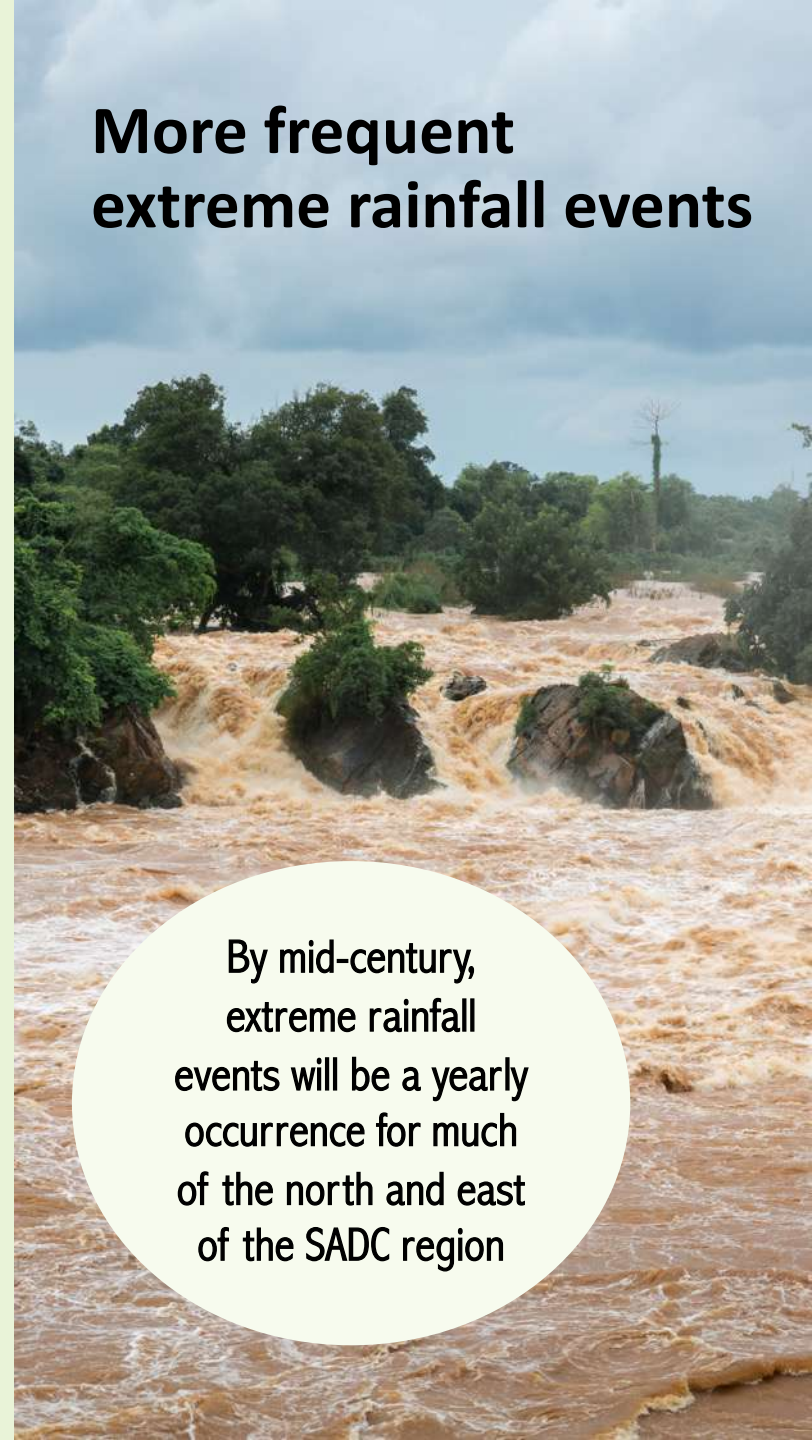
PROJECTED CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE SADC REGION



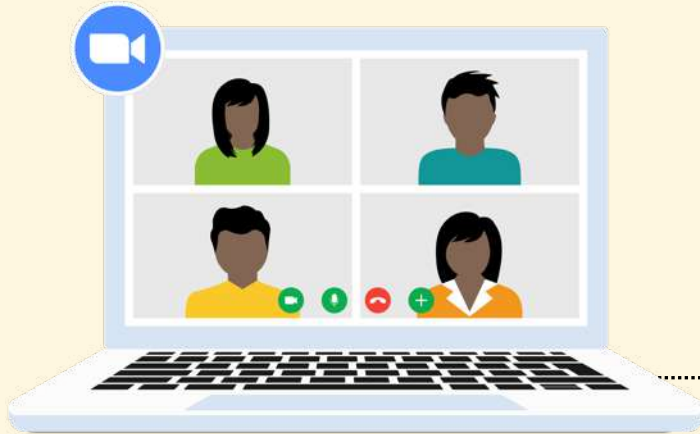
Quinn et al., 2020. Rapid Climate Risk Assessment for the SADC Region. www.ccafs.cgiar.org.

More frequent extreme rainfall events

By mid-century, extreme rainfall events will be a yearly occurrence for much of the north and east of the SADC region



CHATTERFALL



In the next slide,
we are asking
you a question



Please reflect
on the answer
for 20 seconds



Type it in the
chatbox **WITHOUT**
hitting send



When we say
Chatter – **GO**
– **SEND!!**

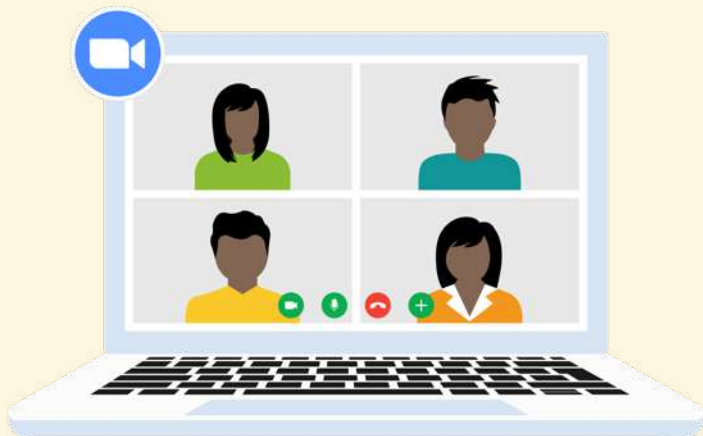
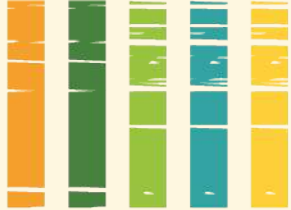


Dans la prochaine
diapositive, nous
vous posons une
question

Veuillez réfléchir
à la réponse
pendant 20
secondes

Tapez-la dans la
boîte de dialogue
SANS cliquer sur
Envoyer.

Quand nous
disons
Chatter - **Allez**
- **Envoyez !!**

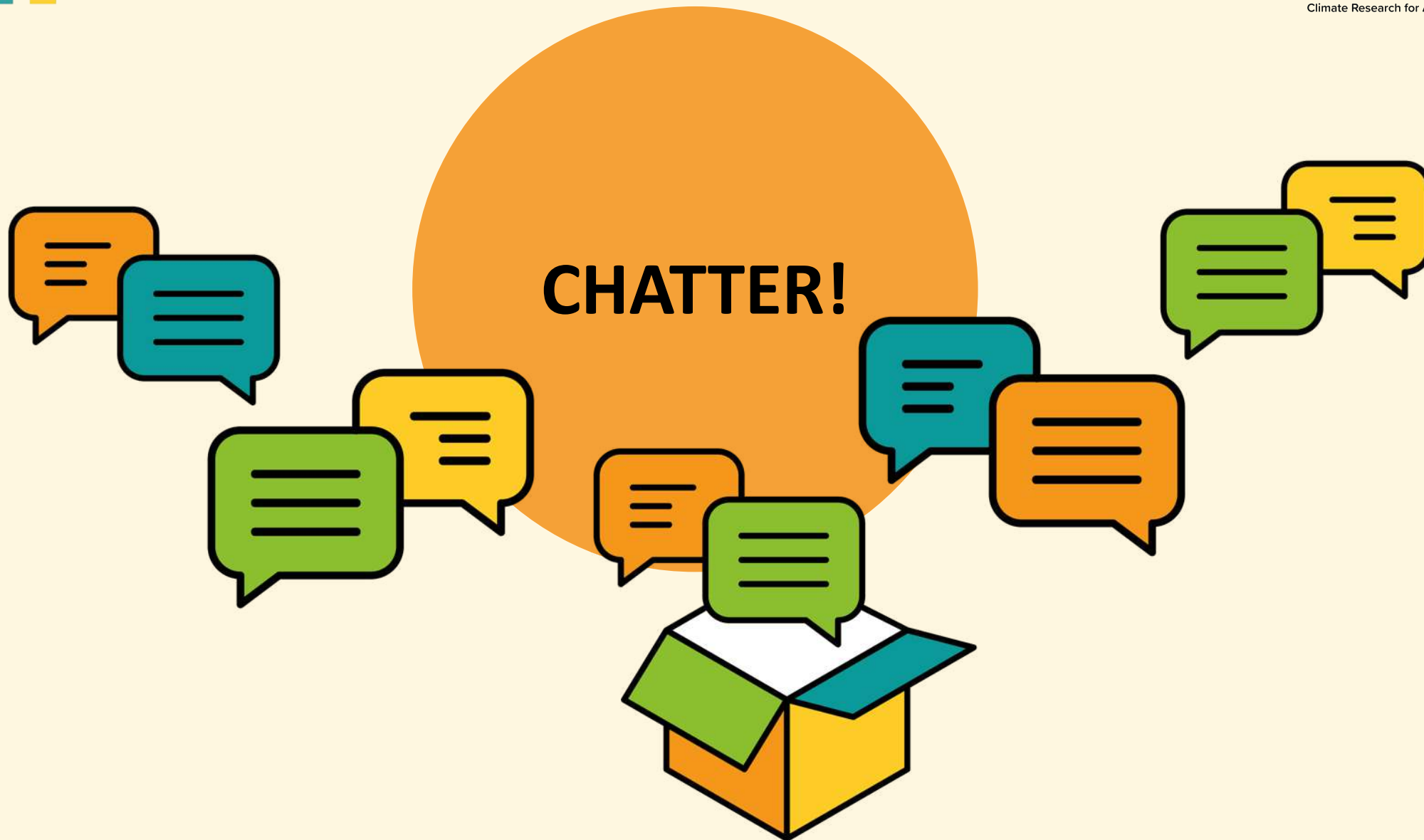


How will you be experiencing climate change in 2040? Name one personal impact.

Comment vivrez-vous le changement climatique en 2040 ? Citez un impact personnel.

Remember, DO NOT hit send until we say “CHATTER”

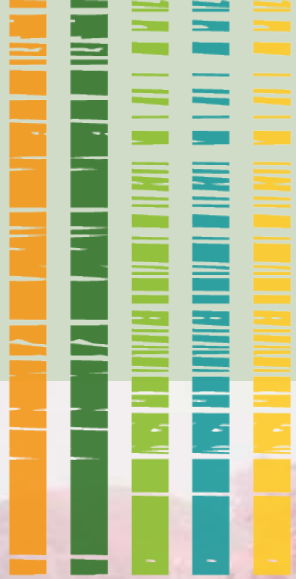
Rappelez-vous, ne cliquez pas sur envoyer avant que nous disions "CHATTER".



“Climate resilience” is the the ability to cope with actual or expected climate-related stresses and shocks and keep functioning much the same way

CLIMATE LENS

A tool or approach used to examine a strategy, policy, plan, program or regulation in light of climate change



* Adapted definitions from Bickersteth et al. 2017, Mitchell and Maxwell 2010, USAID 2019



CLIMATE-MAINSTREAMING

Integrating climate concerns and adaptation responses into relevant policies, plans, programs, and projects at the national, sub-national, and local scales.

* Adapted definitions from Bickersteth et al. 2017, Mitchell and Maxwell 2010, USAID 2019



POLL 4

Understanding everyone's
experience on 'futures'

Comprendre l'expérience de
chacun sur les "futurs".

“Today’s interim report from the UNFCCC is a red alert for our planet. It shows **governments are nowhere close to the level of ambition needed to limit climate change to 1.5 degrees** and meet the goals of the Paris Agreement”

– Secretary-General António Guterres on the report findings (February 2021)

“UN Climate Panel tells us we have **10 years left to begin a radical transformation of this civilization** to move quickly to a zero emissions society...**we need a new economic vision and a game plan** ...we are moving from the **age of progress to the age of resilience**”

– Jeremy Rifkin



INTRODUCTION TO FORESIGHT

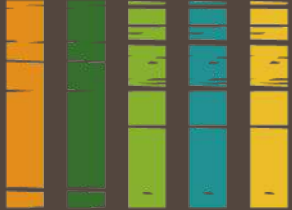




POLL 5. /SONDAGE

Future literacy


L'alphabétisation du futur



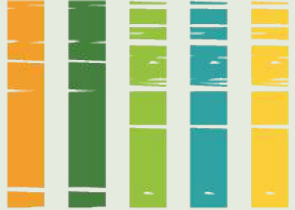
FORESIGHT

Foresight is a set of tools and methods to practically help us to move toward the future we want



An aerial photograph of a river delta, showing a complex network of channels and islands. The water is a light, silty brown, and the land is a mix of green vegetation and brown earth. The left side of the image is partially obscured by a dark, semi-transparent vertical bar. In the top left corner of this bar, there is a decorative graphic consisting of five vertical bars of different colors: orange, green, light green, teal, and yellow. Each bar has a pattern of horizontal lines of varying lengths, resembling a barcode or a data visualization element.

Foresight is the process of looking to the past and the present to envision and prepare for different futures, which then allow us to make strategic decisions today.



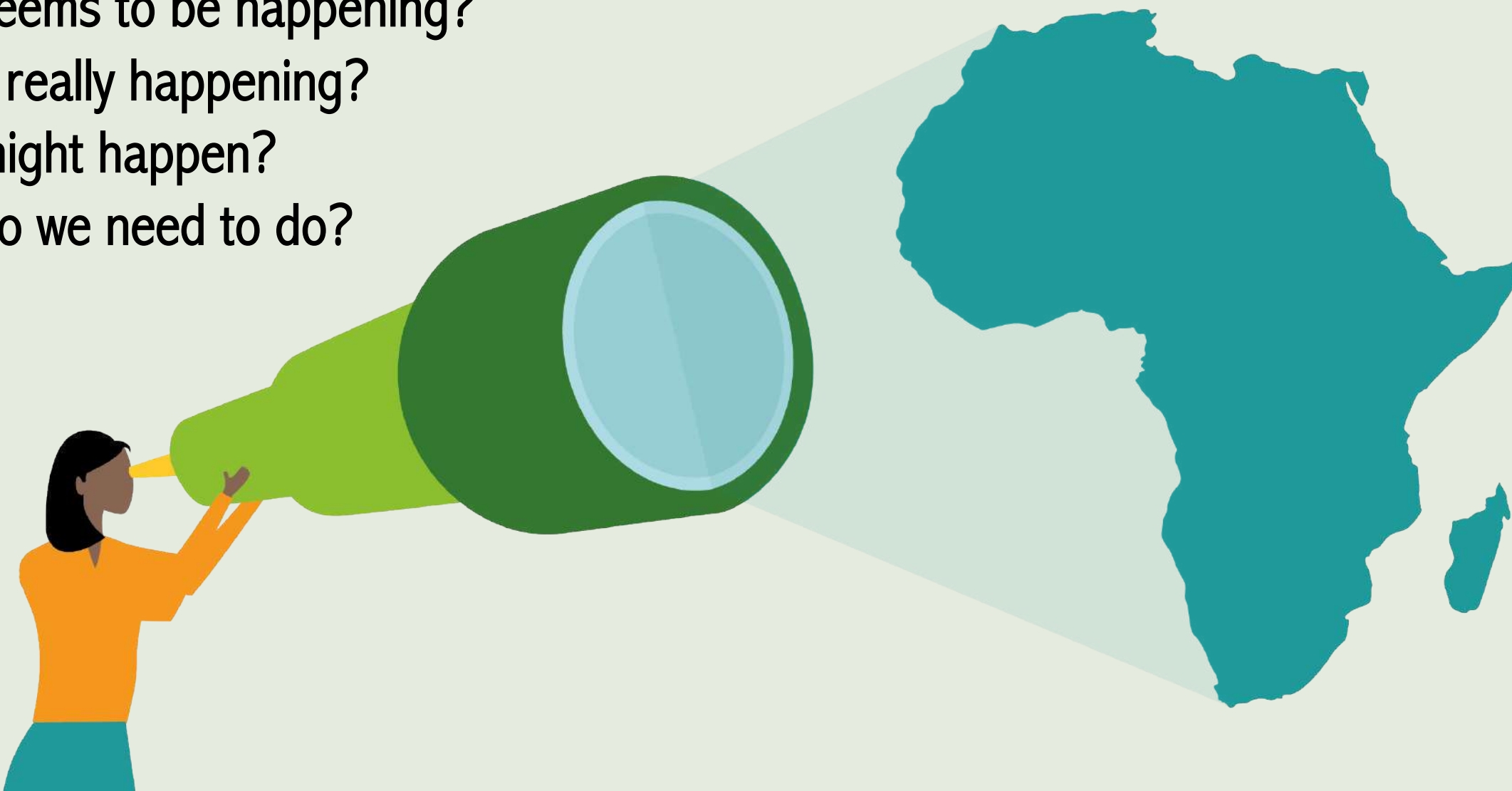
FOUR GUIDING QUESTIONS

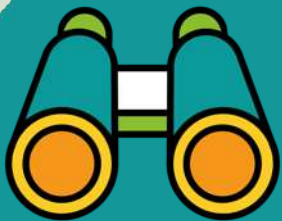
What seems to be happening?

What's really happening?

What might happen?

What do we need to do?





Foresight – structured tools, methods and thinking styles to enable the capacity to consider multiple futures and plan for them



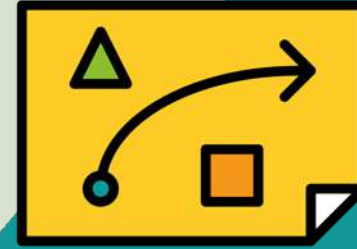
Strategic foresight - the combination of foresight and strategic management



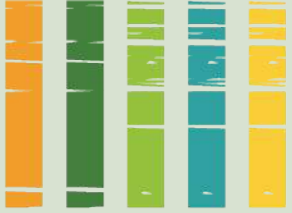
KEY TERMS



Futures thinking - describes the practice of thinking about the future in a structured way, and the methods and approaches that are used to do so



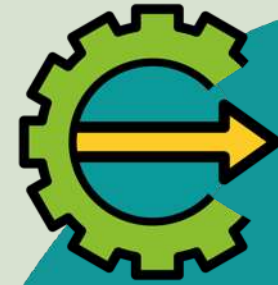
Scenario planning - is a technique of strategic planning that relies on tools and technologies for managing the uncertainties of the future



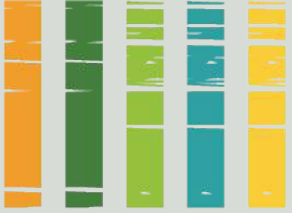
Forecasting an estimate / best guess of what might happen in the future but not a definitive prediction



Futuring - the act, art, or science of identifying and evaluating possible future events

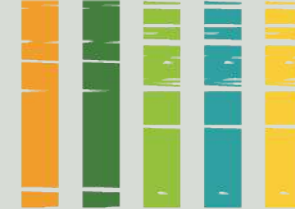


Drivers are factors that cause change, thereby affecting or shaping the future



The premise of foresight is that the future is still in the making and can be actively influenced or even created





3 CORE TIME FRAMES IN A FORESIGHT PROCESS



1 Back into the past



2

Assessing what is happening in the present



3

Anticipating the future



FORESIGHT - Key stages

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

LONG TERM FUTURE PLANNING

FORESIGHT - Key questions, steps and stages



DATA, EVIDENCE, KNOWLEDGE AND CREATIVITY



STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND PARTICIPATION

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

LONG TERM FUTURE PLANNING

Input

Analysis

Interpretation

Plan

Prospection

Reflection

Strategy

Context

What is happening?

Why is it happening?

What do we want to experience in the future? What might get in our way?

What might happen that we have not thought about?

What might we want to do differently?

What will we do differently?

What might we do to get there?



DATA, EVIDENCE, KNOWLEDGE AND CREATIVITY



STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND PARTICIPATION

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

LONG TERM FUTURE PLANNING

Input

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Strategy

Context

What is happening?

Why is it happening?

What do we want to experience in the future? What might get in our way?

What might happen that we have not thought about?

What might we want to do differently?

What will we do differently?



Scope



Trend Analysis



Horizon Scanning



Systems Mapping



Cross sectoral and multi-stakeholder approaches



Visioning



Causal Analysis



Stakeholder Analysis

Backcasting



Pathway Development & Trade-offs



Developing Scenarios



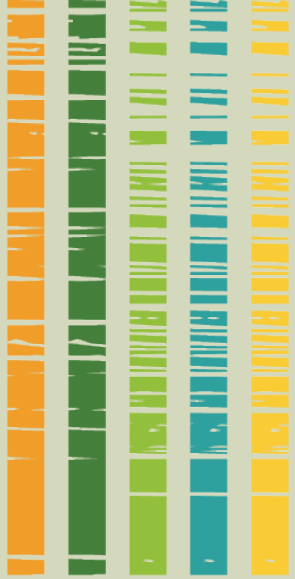
Scenario Implications



Transformation Actions



Develop Road Map



THERE IS NO STANDARDIZED WAY OF DOING FORESIGHT



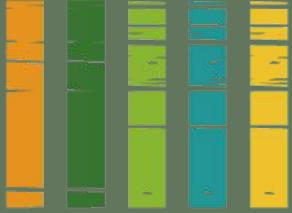
Which foresight methods you choose depends on your specific situation, and on the objective(s) of the foresight process and the questions you want to answer



PLEASE REMEMBER TO REGISTER
YOUR QUESTIONS IN THE CHAT
BOX

**“BE CLEAR AS TO WHERE YOU ARE
GOING AND BE FLEXIBLE AS TO HOW
TO GET THERE”**

Foresight will equip you with adaptable skills and the ability to assess, change and plan for different futures.



Out of your silo

Any idea is valid

Everyone is creative

A RADICALLY CURIOUS MIND

Jim Dator

A neutral viewpoint

Don't hold onto old ideas
that are no longer needed



CHARACTERISTICS OF FUTURE THINKERS

- Justifiably terrified and **determined**, and stubbornly optimistic
- Maintains a **solid vision** and has capacity to shift the storyline/narrative to one of **purposeful shared meaning**
- **Thinks in systems** and sees the larger picture
- Wants an **accurate version of reality** and takes responsibility for one's destiny
- **Open to possibilities** and curious, intrigued with contradictions
- Willing to **test individual beliefs** and cut through individual biases, always ready to ask the next question
- Enjoys **interacting with new data** and information, balancing the creative and analytical
- **Grounded** - their self worth is not tied to how right or wrong they are

Julia Galef, Scout Mindset, 2021 *Tom Rivett Carnac, Ted Radio* *Wisdom Times, 8 traits of a Forward Thinker*



Foresight is a critical skill set for
media personnel
To engage a large audience in
both **long term planning and
preparedness and short and
intermediate action**




Fill in the blank



A future thinking characteristic
I have is.....

Une caractéristique de ma
pensée future est





Guest speaker – Dave Duarte

Dave Duarte, founder of Treeshake, helps brands use digital marketing, behavioural science, and storytelling to grow involvement in campaigns and movements. A Young Global Leader of the World Economic Forum, Dave works on global impact projects to improve the state of the world. In 2017 he completed the "Global Leadership and Public Policy" course at the Harvard Kennedy School in Boston, MA.

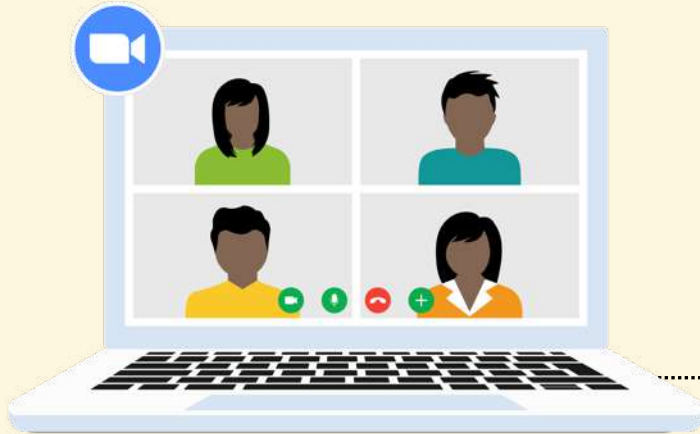
He is Chairman of the Reach Trust which has provided over 10 million people with educational support using mobile phones. And he serves on the Academy of the Global Teacher Prize, and annual \$1m award for the world's best teacher. Previously Dave was Programme Director at the University of Cape Town's Graduate School of Business; headed up Creative Commons South Africa; and served on the Board of the Mail & Guardian.

Based in Cape Town, South Africa, Dave has given talks and classes in more than 20 countries including speeches at the United Nations and the World Economic Forum in Davos.



Q&A

CHATTERFALL



In the next slide,
we are asking
you a question



Please reflect
on the answer
for 20 seconds



Type it in the
chatbox **WITHOUT**
hitting send



When we say
Chatter – **GO**
– **SEND!!**

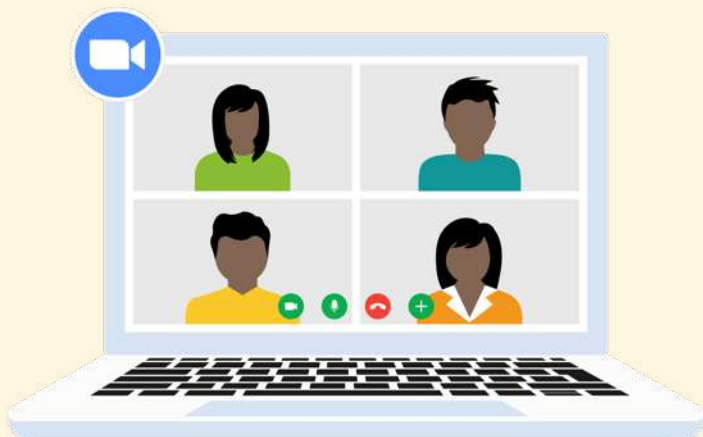
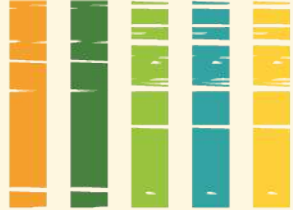


Dans la prochaine
diapositive, nous
vous posons une
question

Veuillez réfléchir
à la réponse
pendant 20
secondes

Tapez-la dans la
boîte de dialogue
SANS cliquer sur
Envoyer.

Quand nous
disons
Chatter - **Allez**
- **Envoyez !!**

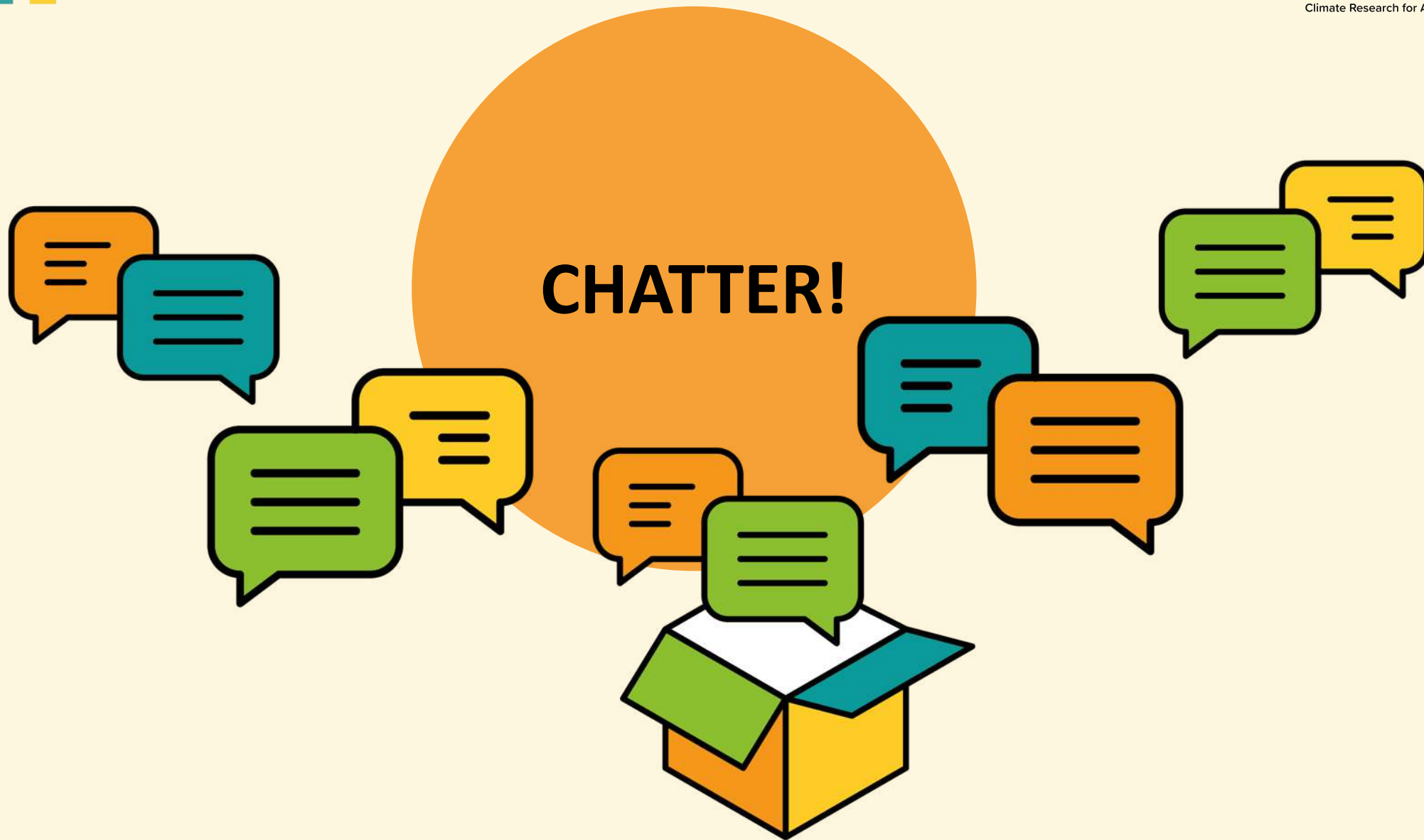


What is your main take home message from today's session?

Quel est votre principal message à retenir de la session d'aujourd'hui ?

Remember, DO NOT hit send until we say "CHATTER"

Rappelez-vous, ne cliquez pas sur envoyer avant que nous disions "CHATTER".

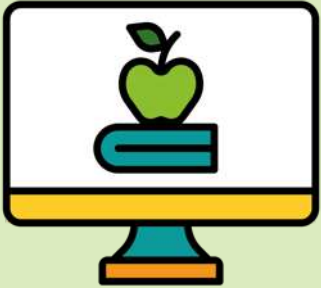




POLL 6

Evaluation - How would you rate today's training?

Évaluation - Comment évaluez-vous la formation d'aujourd'hui ?



LEARNING OUTCOMES

Increased capacity to:

- 1 Understand future impacts that climate change may bring to the food system and why future planning is so critical
- 2 Define foresight including key methods, tools and skillsets to use foresight
- 3 Understand the role of behavior change in effective communications and media



2. Communicating from a Deeper Understanding

Wednesday

3 November 2021

14:00 - 15:30 (SAST)



System Thinking and
Causal Analysis



Unpacking Extreme Climate
Events

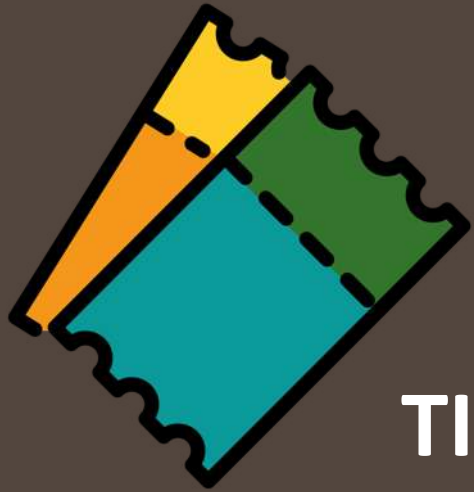
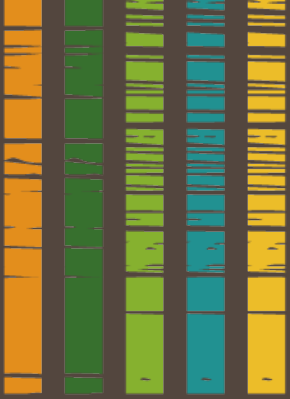


Communicating to Diverse
Audiences



Backcasting

**COMING THIS
WEDNESDAY!**



**TICKET OUT –
Chat Box**

- 1. Any comments for the training team? (C -)**

THANK YOU!!!

See you on Wednesday

SAME TIME SAME ZOOM LINK