



# Klima Vernetzungstag: Blickwinkel der NGOs

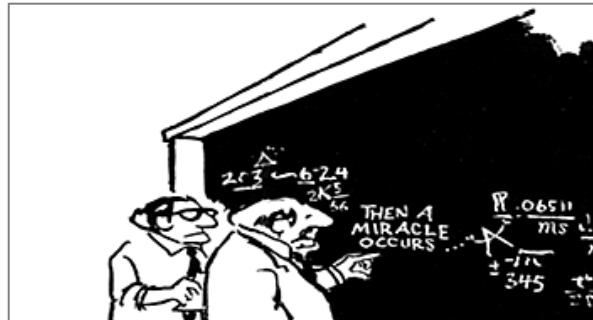
Adam Pawloff

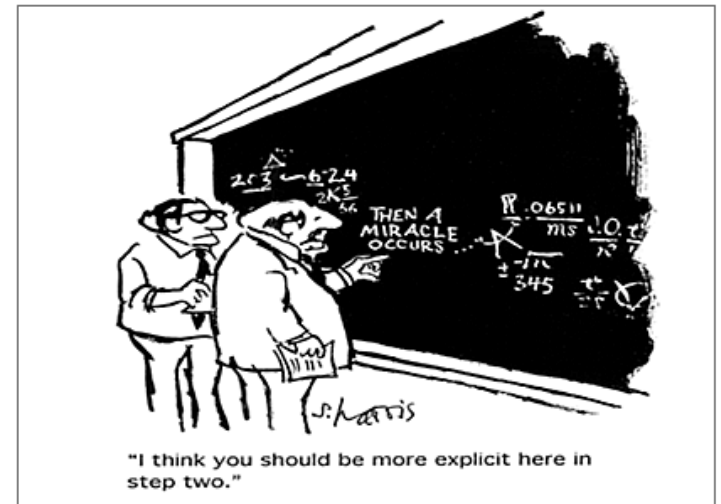
Klima- und Energiesprecher, Greenpeace CEE

1,5°C

It's the communication,  
stupid!

# Umgang für relativierende Sprache finden!

- Beispiel: Zusammenhang einzelner Extremwetterereignisse und Klimawandel
    - “linking global warming to particular events is difficult because the climate is naturally variable”
  - Entscheidend in der Prägung der öffentlichen Debatte, da Skeptiker eben keine Schranken in der Kommunikation haben
    - “global warming stopped 10 years ago”
- 
- A black and white cartoon showing two men in suits standing in front of a chalkboard. The chalkboard is covered with nonsensical mathematical equations and symbols, including
- $25\frac{2}{3}$
- ,
- $6.24$
- ,
- $2K^{\frac{5}{6}}$
- ,
- $\frac{R}{7} \cdot 0.6511$
- ,
- $\frac{ms}{ms}$
- ,
- $\frac{1}{7}$
- ,
- $\frac{1}{7}$
- ,
- $\pm 345$
- , and
- $\frac{1}{7}$
- . The text "THEN A MIRACLE OCCURS" is written on the board. One man is pointing at the board with a stick, and the other is looking at him.



# Top NASA scientist arrested (again) in White House protest

Published February 13, 2013 · Fox News



Feb. 13, 2013: Top NASA scientist James Hansen, head of NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies, speaks to the press prior to his latest arrest. (Alice Ollstein, Free Speech Radio News)

## More from Fox News



**Symantec CEO: Our Advice is for People to Not Pay Ransom**



**EU Fines Facebook Over Misleading Information**



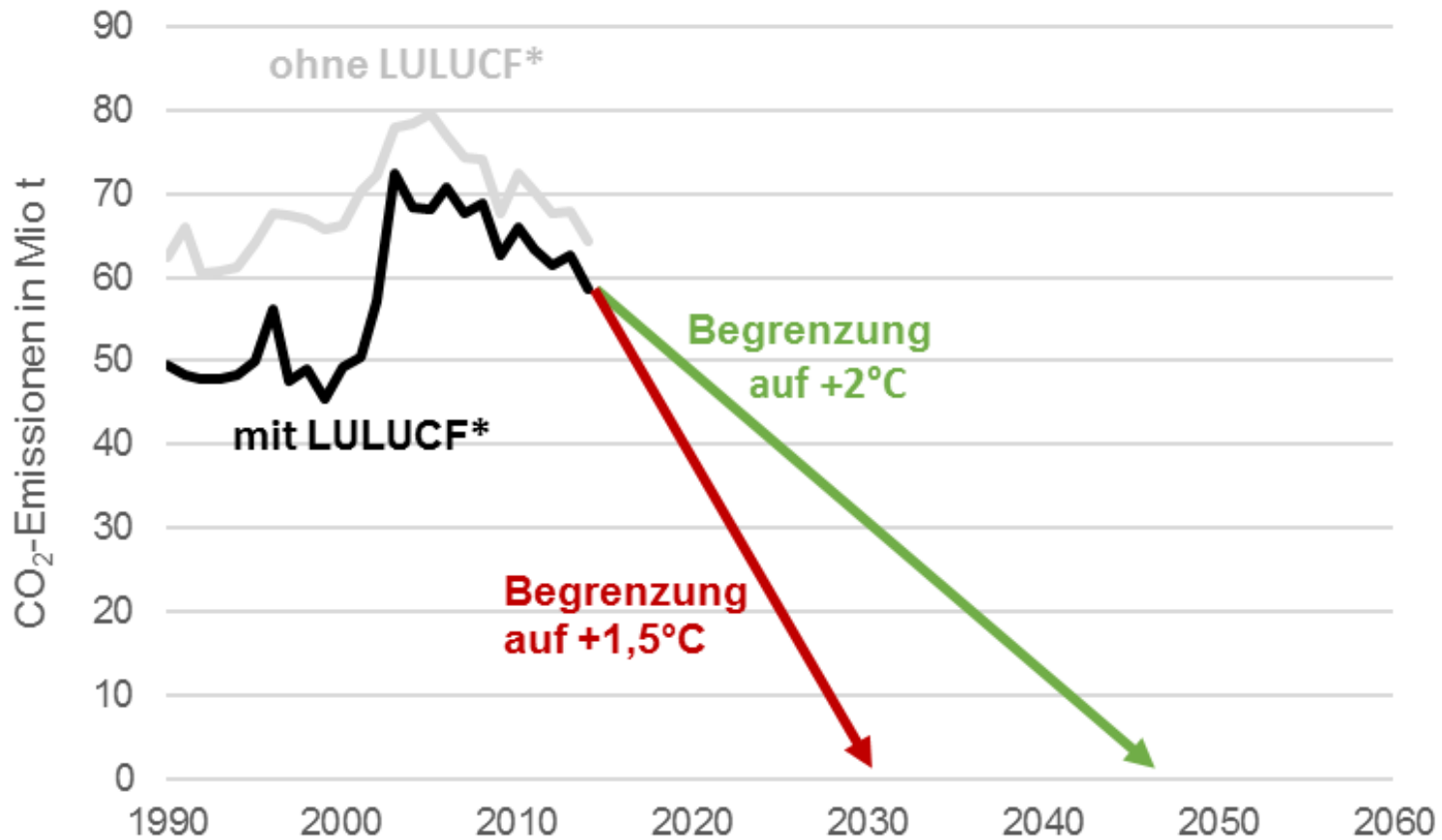
**Wardrobe whoppers: On**



**Google Sharpens Photos With**

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# Kohlenstoffbudget für Österreich



Quelle: Global2000, Greenpeace, WWF

Was muss im Boden bleiben?

82%

Kohle

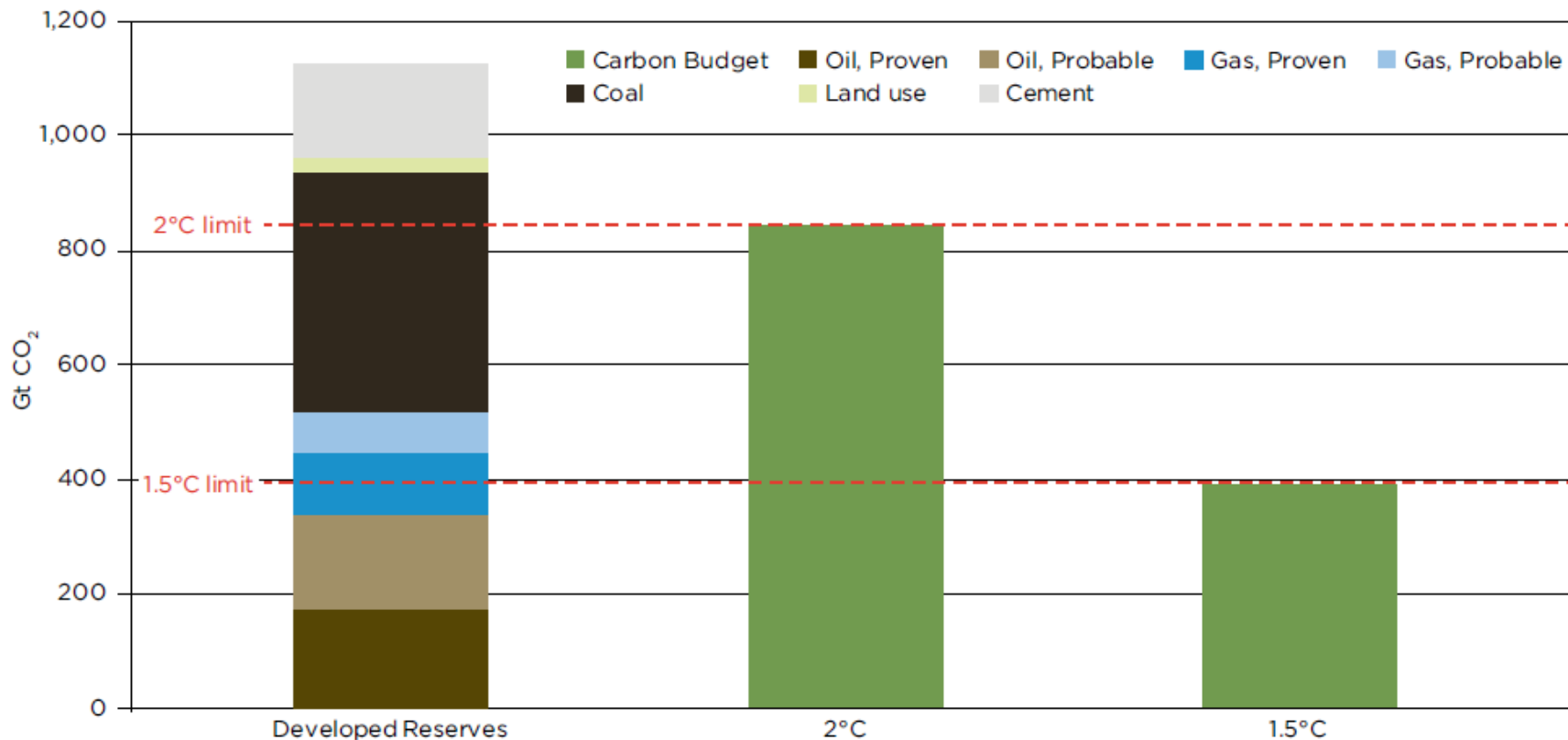
49%

Gas

33%

Öl

Figure ES-1: Emissions from Developed Fossil Fuel Reserves, Plus Projected Land Use and Cement Manufacture

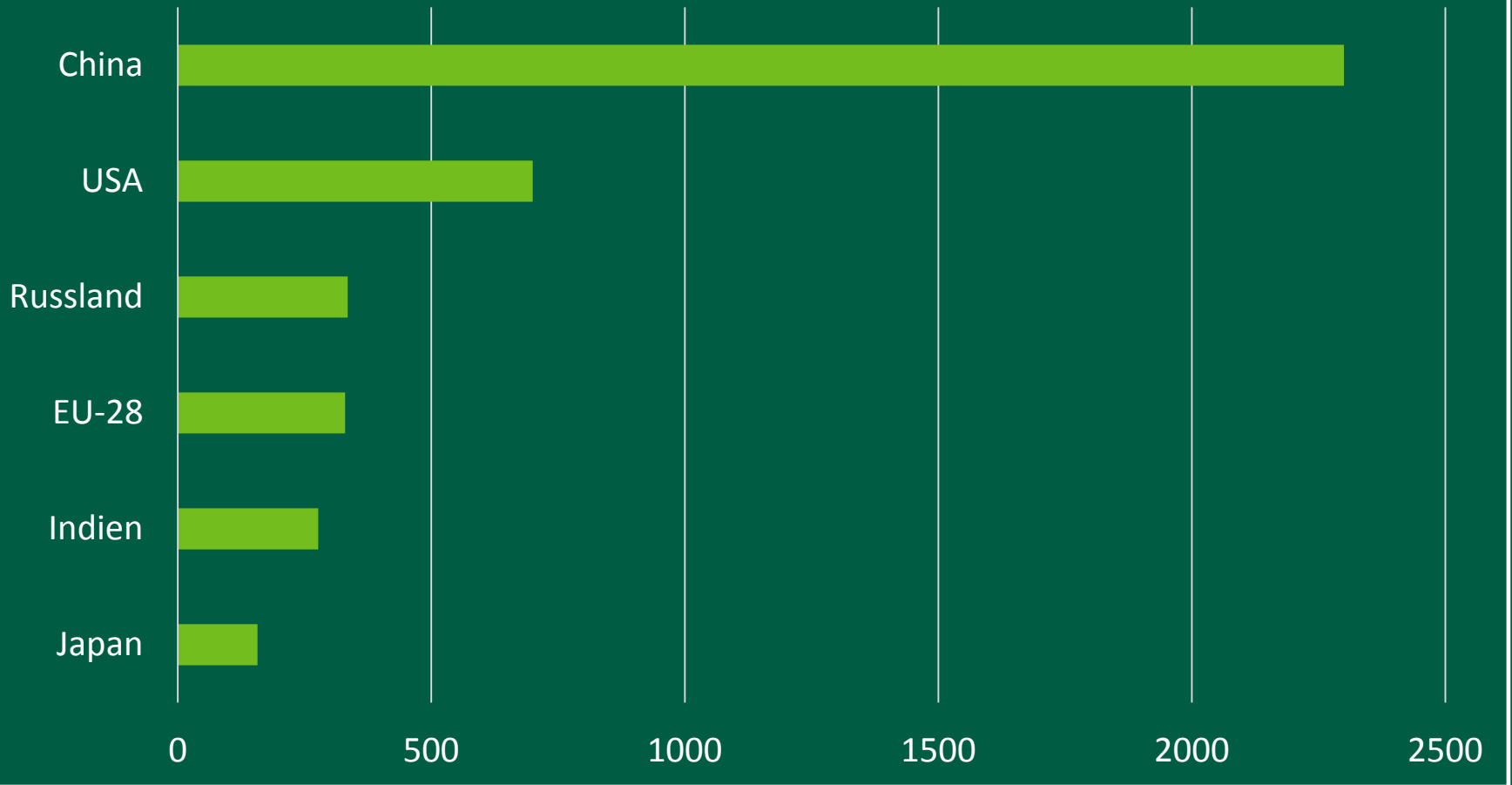


Sources: Rystad Energy, International Energy Agency (IEA), World Energy Council, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

Quelle: Oil Change International

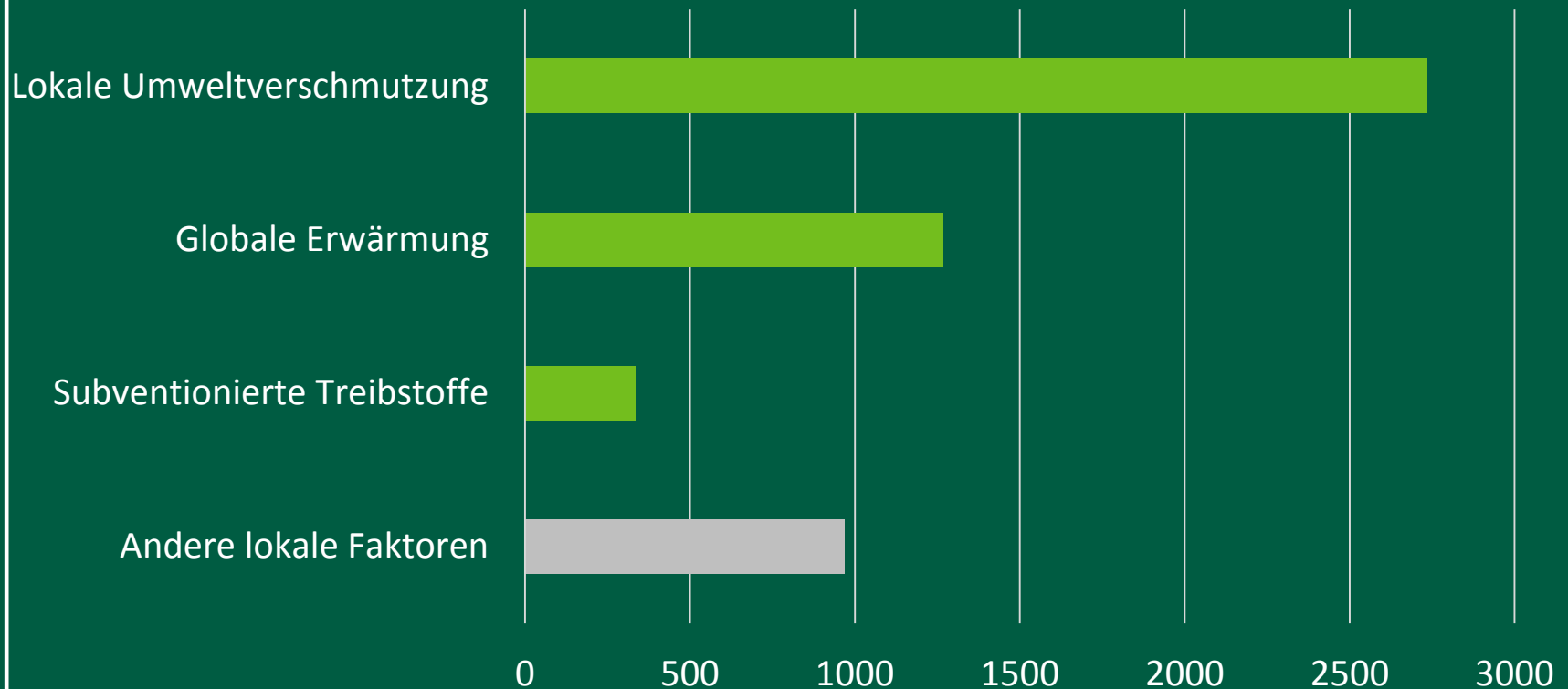


## Subventionen für Fossile Energieträger, US\$ Mrd./Jahr



Quelle: The Guardian / IWF

## Subventionen für Fossile Energieträger, US\$ Mrd./Jahr



Quelle: The Guardian / IWF

# Nations Unies Conférence sur les Changements Climatiques

COP21/CMP11

## Paris, France



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# Planetary Boundaries

after Johan Rockström, Stockholm Resilience Centre et al. 2009

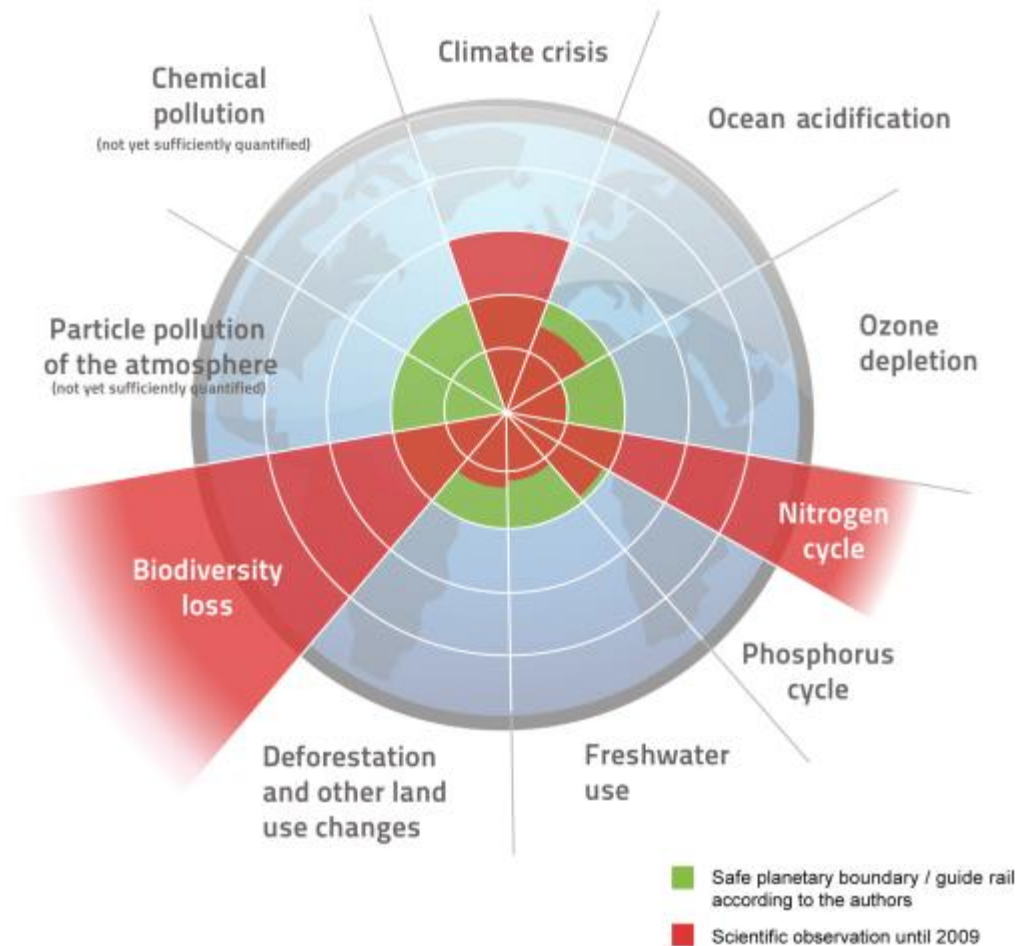


Illustration: Felix Müller ([www.zukunft-sebermachen.de/](http://www.zukunft-sebermachen.de/)) License: CC-BY-SA 4.0





# Ryedale Flood Research Group

## Poster 3: Flood Research Groups - what we are trying to do in Ryedale and beyond?

### How do you engage with local people?

Asking this question has been at the core of our motivation for trying out 'Flood Research Groups'. There are four types of engagement we can think about here:

#### 1. Public Understanding of Science (knowledge transfer)

Science is done by scientists (e.g. consultants). The public live with the consequences of that science (e.g. whether or not a flood risk scheme is undertaken). The public need to be educated so that they understand the science they live with.

#### 2. Public Consultation & Science (knowledge exchange)

Type 1 above, Public Understanding of Science, has a problem. Most decisions are not just 'scientific' as they involve other factors like cost and economics, social justice etc. So, the public should be consulted about them so as to honour democratic traditions. Likewise, decisions may be better if they are informed by the different 'knowledges' held by publics.

#### 3. Public Participation and Science

The last two decades have revealed a growing distrust of science amongst publics, something confirmed by research. Examples of this distrust have been noted in relation to GM crops, BSE, global warming, nuclear power, MMR etc. Both Type 1 and Type 2 above keep the practice of science as something that is only done by scientists. One way of increasing trust in science might entail getting those who have to live with its implications involved in doing it. This implies public participation in science.

#### 4. Co-production of Knowledge

Type 3 broadens the range of people involved in the practice of science. However, it leaves the practice of science largely intact. In doing so, a range of other sorts of knowledges (e.g. the senses, historical accounts) may be either deemed inadmissible, or downgraded in value as compared with conventional scientific knowledge. One alternative is to be more open about what is admissible knowledge, and to move forward in developing and understanding of a problem by co-producing knowledge together. This is what our flood research groups do.

### Our way of working: some principles

Our way of working seeks to adopt Type 4, as explained in the previous panel. This has required us to develop Flood Research Groups as a new way of working. We have done this first for Ryedale, from August 2007 to July 2008, and are now trying the same way of working out in East Sussex (Uckfield), from August 2008 to July 2009.

The way of working is informed by a number of philosophers of science, notably Isabelle Stengers and Bruno Latour, as well as the experience of a Belgian agro-ecologist Pierre Stassart. It has four principles: →

1. To focus on practice – i.e. to produce knowledge about flooding by more than just talking or writing about it – by actually doing it – with all members of the Group involved in it.
2. To focus upon experiment – i.e. to produce innovation by working collectively, trying things out (e.g. where to put upstream storage in a river catchment).
3. To generate new shared, or collective, understandings of a problem through doing flood research by trying things out.
4. To make new publics rather than representing pre-existing interest groups of stakeholders.

### Who were the members of the Ryedale Flood Research Group

Susan Bryant (Sinnington), Betty Grave (Pickering), Betty Hood (Pickering), Catharina Landstrom (Oxford Univ.), Stuart Lane (Durham Univ.), Nick Odoni (Durham Univ.), Mike Potter (Pickering), David Quinn (Pickering), Neil Ward (Univ. E. Anglia), Sarah Whatmore (Oxford Univ.), Sheila Wright and Geoff Wright (Great Barugh) Facilitator: Sue Bradley, Univ. Newcastle upon Tyne Administrator: Gillian Willis, Oxford Univ.

## What have we done in Ryedale - some examples:

### Brought objects to meetings that 'tell stories' about flooding in Ryedale

Reconstructed the history of flooding in Ryedale



### Tough warnings over flooding

Forecasted rain could bring heavy rain to the area

The Ryedale Flood Research Group has been set up to help the community prepare for the possibility of flooding.

The group will be holding a series of meetings to discuss the risks of flooding and how the community can prepare for it.

The first meeting will be held on the 15th of October at 7.30pm at the Ryedale Community Centre.

For more information, please contact Sue Bradley on 01653 666666 or email sue.bradley@ncl.ac.uk

The Ryedale Flood Research Group is a partnership between the University of Newcastle upon Tyne and the Ryedale community.

The group's aim is to produce knowledge about flooding by more than just talking or writing about it – by actually doing it – with all members of the Group involved in it.

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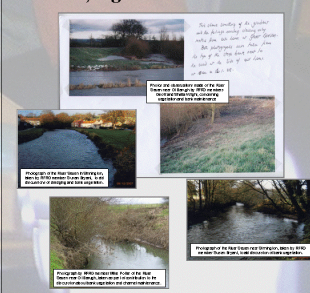
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### Looked at videos and photographs regarding river maintenance

Collected key data on water levels, vegetation in channels



### Developed the exhibition

Used our materials to write a report *Making Space for People in Flood Risk Management*

Backdrop: quick tea break during the second meeting of the Ryedale Flood Research Group, November 2007; photograph by Sue Bradley





## Science

May 18, 2017. ☰ 14:21:53

### Antarctica's high elevation is slowing rate of warming, says study

Temperatures in the Arctic are increasing around three times as fast as the global average, yet the pace...

ANTARCTIC | ROBERT MCSWEENEY



### POPULAR IN SCIENCE



UK launches 'world first' research programme into negative emissions

TECHNOLOGY | 21.04.17

The 1981 TV documentary that warned about global warming

Features | 02.05.17



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# Complicated, witty and concise

- Performance of empirical potentials (AMBER, CFF95, CVFF, CHARMM, OPLS, POLTEV), semiempirical quantum chemical methods (AM1, MNDO/M, PM3), and ab initio Hartree-Fock method for interaction of DNA bases: Comparison with nonempirical beyond Hartree-Fock results
- Carbon monoxide: to boldly go where NO has gone before
- Mapping the carbon footprint of EU regions

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## Papers with shorter titles get more citations

Intriguing correlation mined from 140,000 papers.

**Boer Deng**

26 August 2015

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To William Shakespeare, brevity was the soul of wit. For scientists, it may be even more valuable, as conciseness seems to correlate with how frequently a research paper is cited.

Adrian Letchford and his colleagues at the University of Warwick in Coventry, UK, analysed the titles of 140,000 of the most highly cited peer-reviewed papers published between 2007 and 2013 as listed on [Scopus](#), a research-paper database. They compared the lengths of the papers' titles with the number of times each paper was cited by other peer-reviewed papers— a statistic sometimes used

### Timber technology



**The wooden skyscrapers that could help to cool the planet**

Large timber buildings are getting safer, stronger and taller. They may also offer a way to slow down global warming.

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# Abschließende Ideen

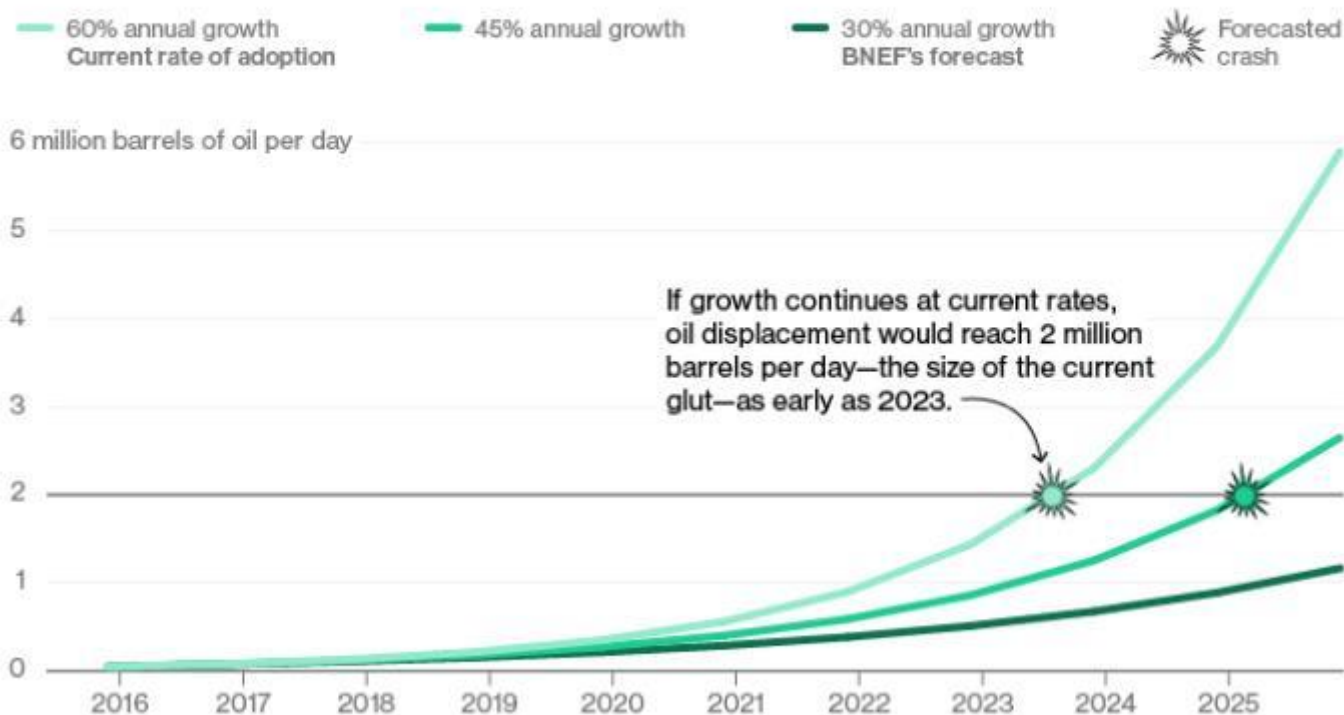
- Keep it simple
- Kommunikations- und Presseabteilungen
  - BOKU, 2.500 MitarbeiterInnen: 1 Pressesprecherin (Medienarbeit, Soziale Medien)
  - Greenpeace, 75 MitarbeiterInnen:  
3 PressesprecherInnen, 5 im Bereich online Kommunikation und soziale Medien
- Aktuelle Themen behandeln (Fact-Sheets)
  - Bsp. arktisches Meereis, November 2016

“There is no chance that the iPhone is going to get any significant market share. No chance.”

Former Microsoft CEO, Steve Ballmer, 2007

# Predicting the Big Crash

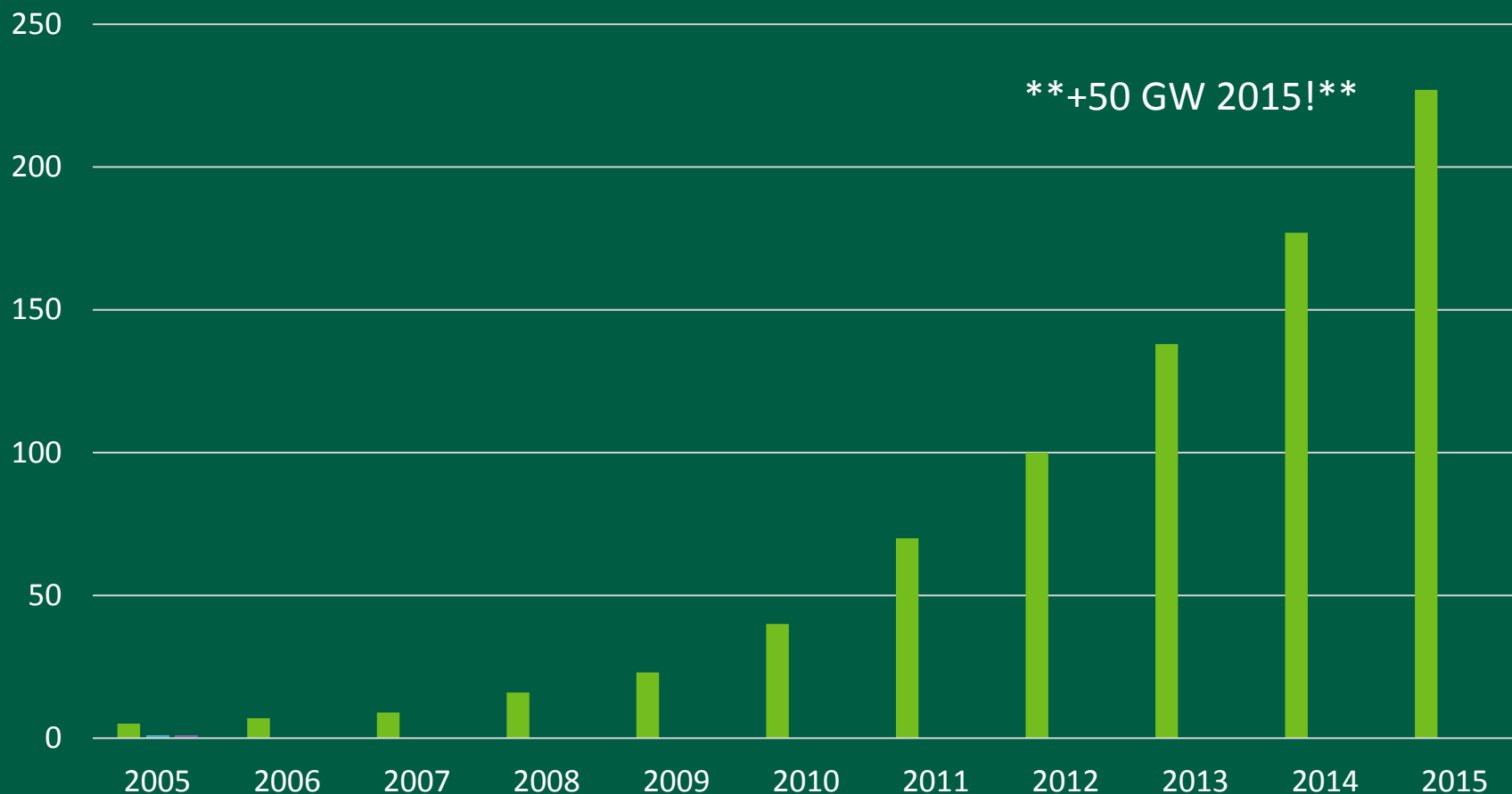
The amount of oil displaced by electric cars depends on when vehicle sales take off. Here are three scenarios for rising EV sales.



Source: Data compiled by Bloomberg

Bloomberg 

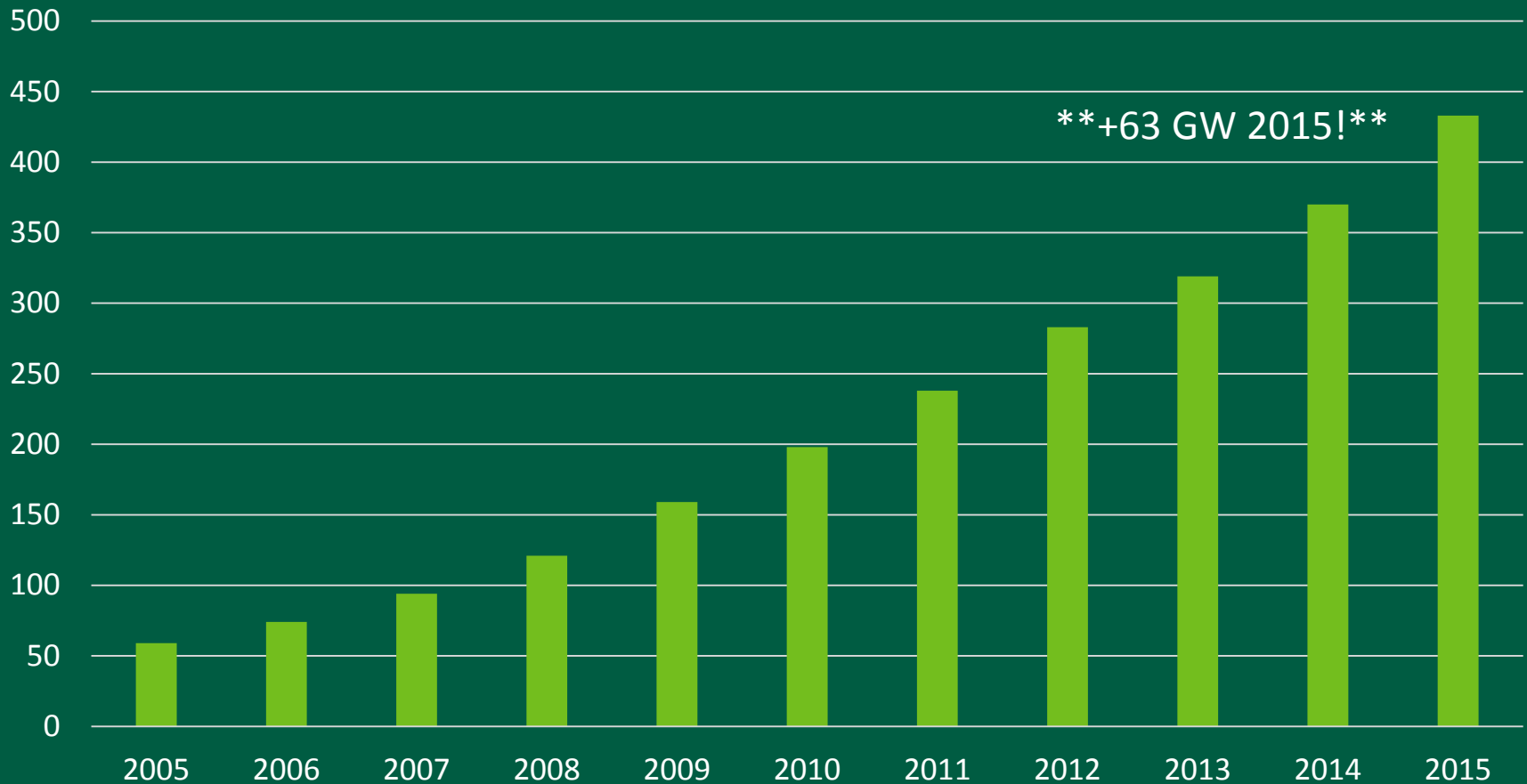
## Ausbau Photovoltaik, Gigawatt, weltweit, 2005-2015



Quelle: REN21, Global Status Report 2016



## Ausbau Windenergie, Gigawatt, weltweit, 2005-2015



Quelle: REN21, Global Status Report 2016



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Vielen Dank für Ihre  
Aufmerksamkeit!