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Bonn
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Communicating Climate Change Science

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change



Communication challenges

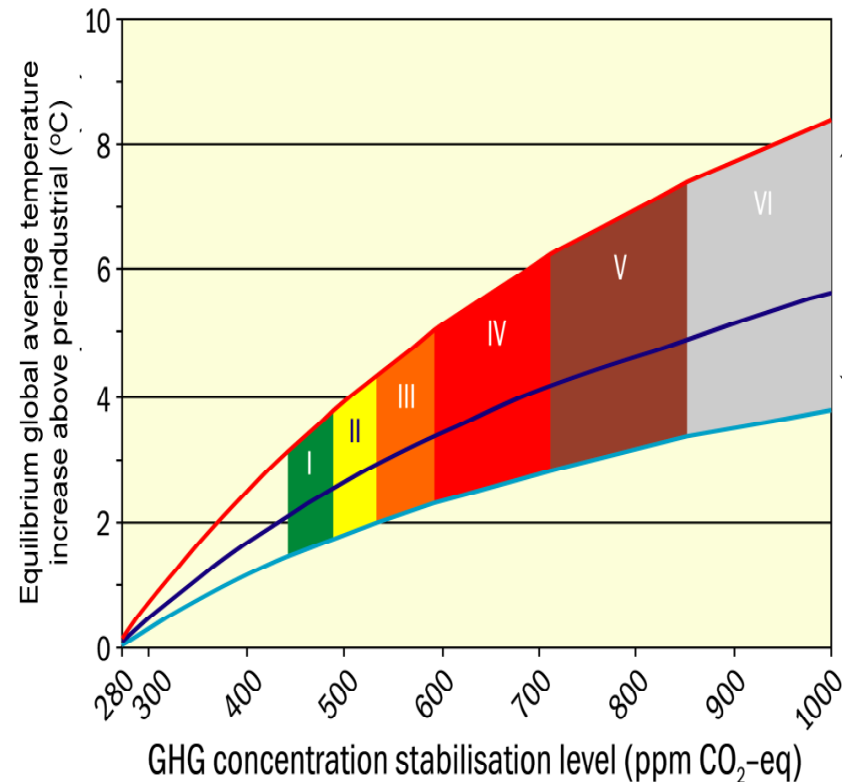
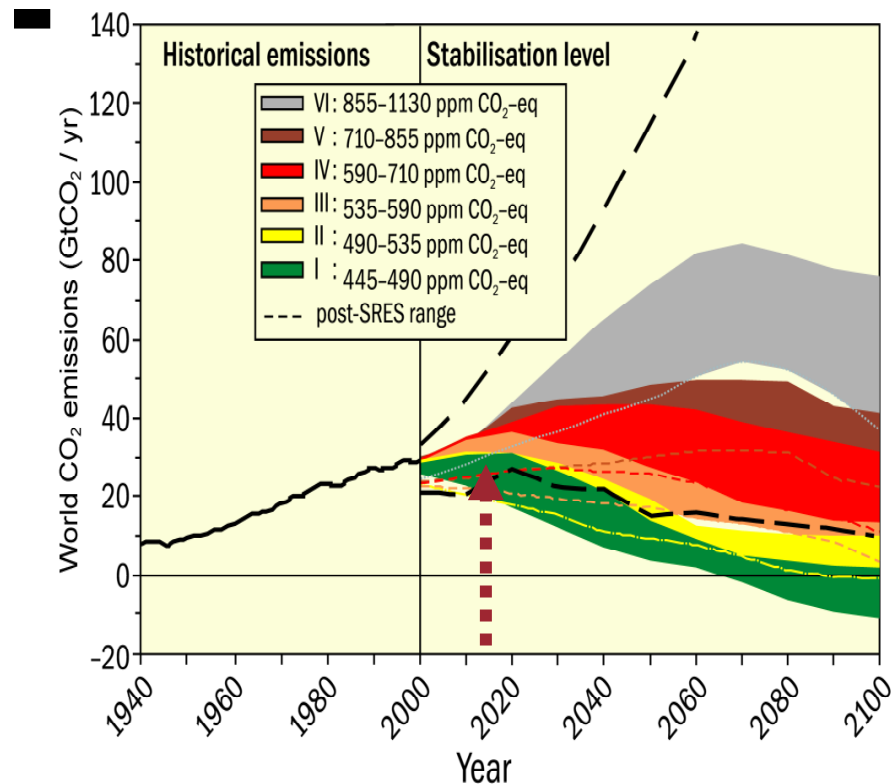
Some examples

- Fuzzy understanding of a ton of CO₂ or of carbon – relate to practical examples
- Costs – for whom, put them in context
- How are climate scenarios developed and what do they tell us
- Certain words and concepts used in science convey a different message to public e.g. positive feedback, or likelihood statements

... and how to address them

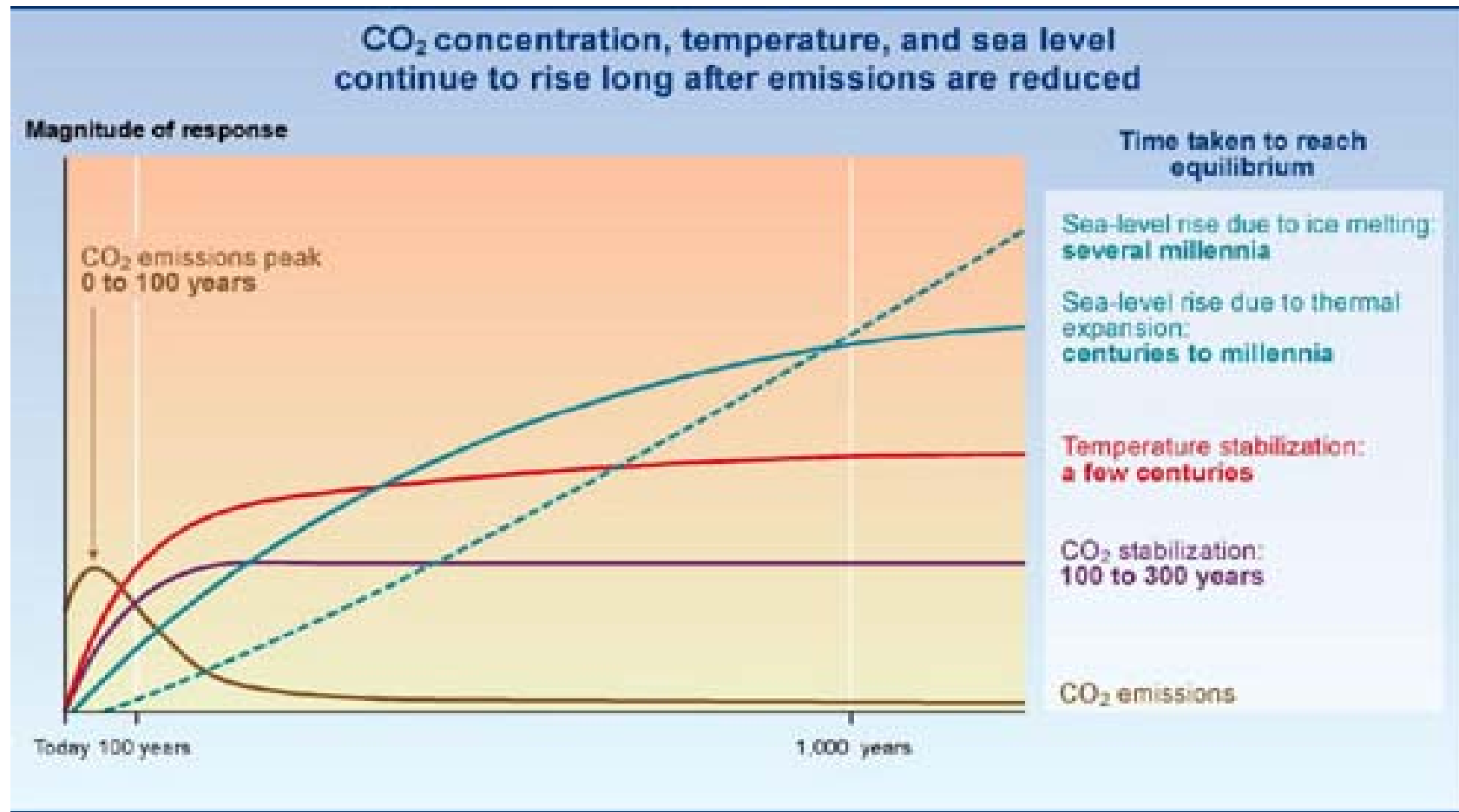
- Explain scientific information in easy to understand language
- Use examples to which user can relate, think outside the climate change box
- Use consistent metrics and explain them
- Use simple graphics

The lower the stabilisation level the earlier global emissions have to peak ...



IPCC, 2007

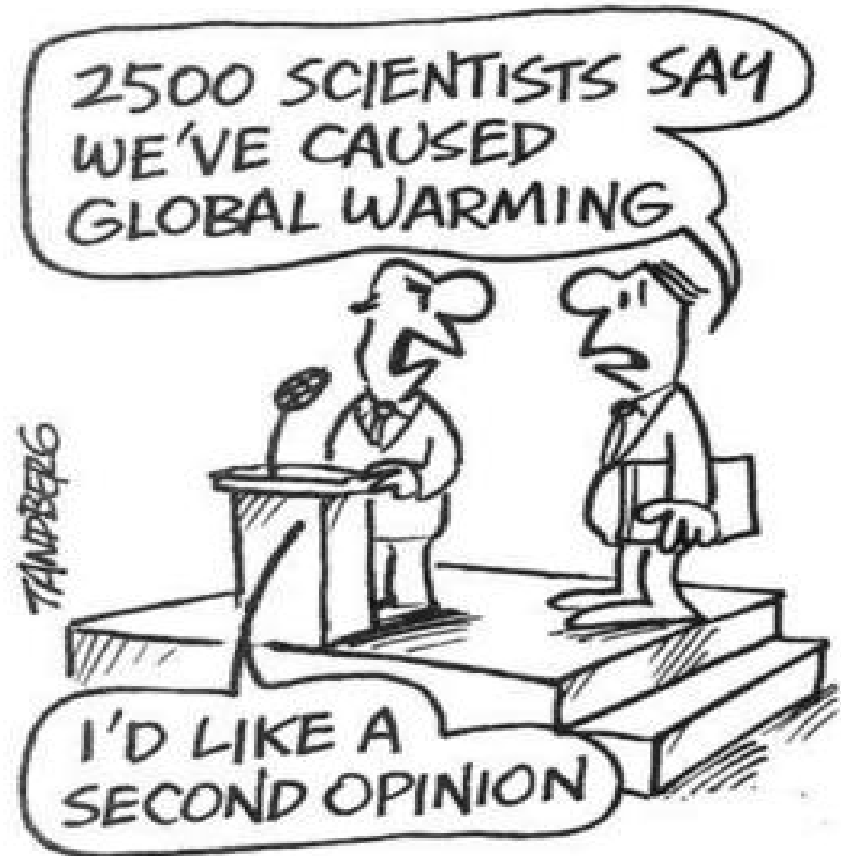
Emissions → concentrations → temperature → sea level



IPCC, 2001

IPCC role in communication

- Prepare (state of knowledge)
- Policy relevant
- Scoping process users
- Multidisciplinary all regions
- Consider differences
- Approval, government



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New features of AR5

- Outlines address not individual sectors but systems people can relate to e.g. food production and food security; settlements and infrastructure; urban and rural planning, human health, wellbeing and security
- More attention to regional matters in all WGs, e.g. climate phenomena such as monsoon, atlas
- Cross cutting themes e.g. costing and economic analysis, carbon cycle, earth system changes
- From A-M-SD to integration with other environmental and development issues
- Move from climate change box to true integration

Uncertainties and risks

Risk is function of probability and consequence

- Full range of consequences / probabilities
- Tails also important – high impact events
- If outcome conditional evaluate all causes and effects, reconcile multiple evidence
- Framing has effect on how message is perceived – reciprocal statements
- If statements too general - meaningless

Communication of uncertainties IAC recommendations

- Confidence scale should not be used to assign subjective probabilities to ill-defined outcomes
- Traceable account of how authors arrived at ratings for level of scientific understanding and likelihood
- Likelihood scale should be stated in terms of probabilities (numbers) in addition to words to improve understanding of uncertainty

Confidence in validity of a finding

expressed **qualitatively** (5 qualifiers) based on type, amount, quality and consistency of **evidence**, and degree of **agreement**

Agreement ↑	<i>High agreement Limited evidence</i>	<i>High agreement Medium evidence</i>	<i>High agreement Robust evidence</i>
	<i>Medium agreement Limited evidence</i>	<i>Medium agreement Medium evidence</i>	<i>Medium agreement Robust evidence</i>
	<i>Low agreement Limited evidence</i>	<i>Low agreement Medium evidence</i>	<i>Low agreement Robust evidence</i>
	Evidence (type, amount, quality, consistency) →		

Confidence Scale

Likelihood

Quantified measures of uncertainty

Expressed
probabilistically
based on
statistical analysis
of observations,
model results or
expert judgment

Term*	Likelihood of the Outcome
<i>Virtually certain</i>	99-100% probability
<i>Very likely</i>	90-100% probability
<i>Likely</i>	66-100% probability
<i>About as likely as not</i>	33 to 66% probability
<i>Unlikely</i>	0-33% probability
<i>Very unlikely</i>	0-10% probability
<i>Exceptionally unlikely</i>	0-1% probability

IPCC communications framework

- Objective and transparent
- Policy relevant not policy prescriptive
- Drawn from IPCC reports
- Relevance to stakeholders
- Timely and audience appropriate
- Coordinated and coherent
- Rapid and thoughtful responses

Interaction with media

- Press releases and conferences
- Briefings at occasion of IPCC meetings
- Regular interaction and monitoring
- Communicate IPCC role
- Timely response to queries
- Clear communication in case of errors
- Strategy to address new social media

Scope of IPCC communication

- Full range of IPCC expertise
 - Comprehensible without sacrificing accuracy
 - Raise awareness on new conclusions
- Communicate IPCC functions
- Capacity building for and through FPs
- E-tools, searchable, in different languages
- FAQs in addition to SPM and TS
- Media and presentation training
- Cooperation with partners to target specific users

