

Climaps by EMAPS in 2 pages (a summary for policy makers and busy people)

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Climaps.eu

Climaps.eu is an **online atlas** providing data, visualizations and commentaries **about climate adaptation debate**. It contains **33 issue-maps**. Each of the maps focuses on one issue in the adaptation debate and provides:

- an interactive visualization;
- a discussion of the map and the findings that it discloses;
- a description of the protocol through which the map has been created;
- the raw and the cleaned data on which the map is based and the code employed to treat them.

Climaps.eu also contains **5 issue-stories** guiding the users in the combined reading of several maps.

The atlas is **addressed to climate experts** (negotiators, NGOs and companies concerned by global warming, journalists...) **and to citizens willing to engage** with the issues of climate adaptation.

It employs advanced **digital methods to deploy the complexity** of the issues related to climate adaptation and **information design to make this complexity legible**.

Controversy mapping and the 'sprint' workshops

Climaps.eu has been produced by **the EU-funded project EMAPS** (www.emapsproject.com) as largest experiment attempted so far with the method of '**controversy mapping**'.

Controversy mapping is a research technique developed in the field of the Sciences and Technology Studies (STS) to deal with the growing intricacy of socio-technical debates. Instead of mourning such complexity, it aims to **equip engaged citizens with tools to navigate through expert disagreement**. Instead of lamenting the fragmentation of society, it aims to **facilitate the emergence of more heterogeneous discussion forums** (cfr: <http://climaps.eu/#/controversy-mapping>).

Such objectives are pursued

- by collaborating with experts from different camps in the debate,
- by exploiting digital data and computation to follow the weaving of techno-scientific discourses,
- and by using design to make such complexity readable for a larger public.

Because of the necessity to organize a **trans-disciplinary collaboration** between controversy mappers, issue-experts, data scientists and designers, EMAPS invented a **new format research format: the 'sprint'**.

Inspired by open-source hackathons and digital humanities barcamps, sprints are **hybrid forums where 30-40 people** with different backgrounds **gather to work intensively for a full week to map** a given socio-technical issue. Unlike its antecedents, **sprints are extensively prepared in advanced** (by defining the research questions, collecting and cleaning the data, forming the groups) so that the workshops can succeed in **delivering usable results** in one-week time (cfr: <http://climaps.eu/#/sprints>).

Findings and issue-stories

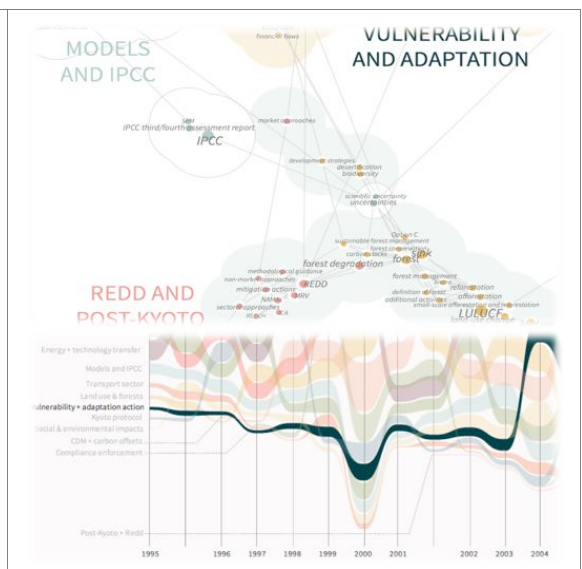
Adaptation and mitigation in the UNFCCC

Analyzing the Earth Negotiation Bulletin, we identified the main discussion in the UN Convention on Climate Change, traced their visibility over time and the countries engaged with them.

Adaptation and mitigation have different places in the UNFCCC. Mitigation constitutes the main object of the convention, is present everywhere in its conversation and structures the articulation of the debate. Adaptation, on the contrary, appears as a group of specific discussions and has a limited though central place in the negotiations.

Although, adaptation is present from the beginning in UN conferences (in particular the question of its funding), an 'adaptation turn' is visible from 2004 with the rise of the questions of vulnerability and of climate change impacts.

cfr: <http://climaps.eu/#!/narrative/mitigation-and-adaptation-in-the-unfccc-debates>



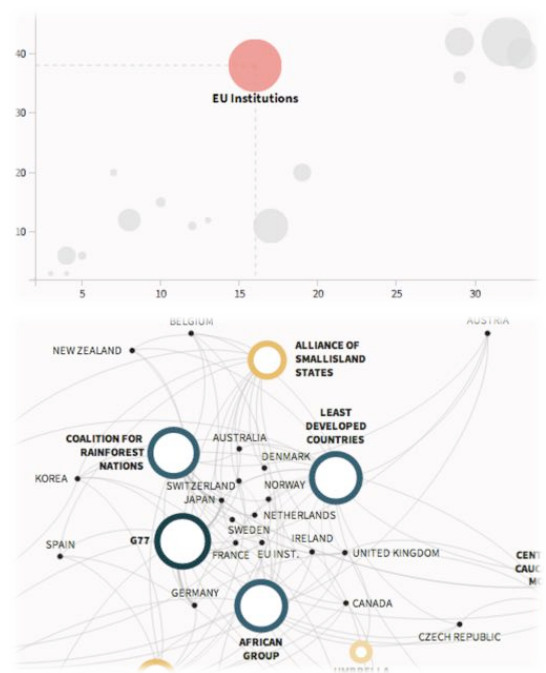
The geopolitics of adaptation expenditure

Using RioMarkers coding we extracted from the OECD Official Development Assistance the bilateral adaptation funding and visualized in a way that allows comparing how the distribution of aid varies between these countries.

We compared not only the amounts committed by donor countries, but also their preferred policy areas, the concentration of their aid, their favored recipient countries and closest UNFCCC recipient groupings, the distribution of the aid according to the development level of the recipient country.

Some donor countries appear to specialize in particular policy areas: for example, Japan is best at funding disaster reduction; France water management; Spain government and civil society; UK biodiversity and Germany agriculture. Some countries concentrate their aid more among policy areas and recipient countries (EU, Denmark) than others (Spain, Italy, Ireland), which could suggest a more planned approach to adaptation aid.

cfr. <http://climaps.eu/#!/narrative/the-geopolitics-of-adaptation-expenditure>

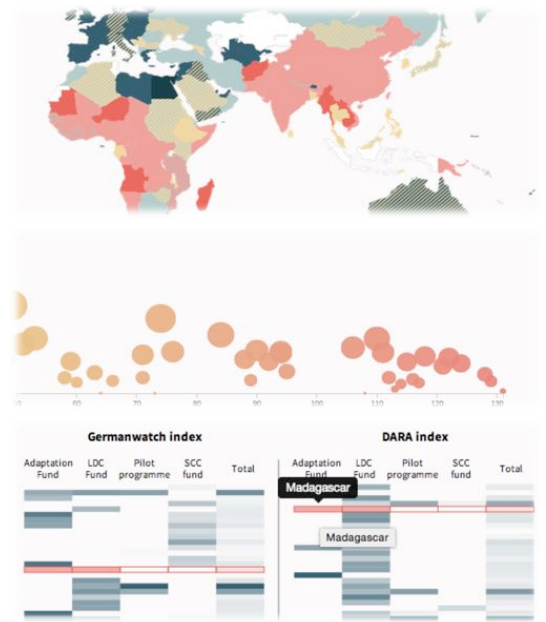


Who deserve to be funded

We have compared the priorities of bi-lateral and multi-lateral adaptation funders with different ways of assessing vulnerability. Using Germanwatch, DARA and Gain vulnerability indices, as well as the Human Development index, we explored possible correlations between the amount of money allocated to a country and the degree to which it could be said to be climate vulnerable. We found both positive and negative correlations indicating that some funds and some countries prioritize in close alignment with the ways in which some indices assess vulnerability, while others do not. In general, development oriented indices correlate more with climate adaptation funding, providing evidence that adaptation and development are closely connected questions.

We have also tried to find out, where vulnerability indices are mentioned in climate related contexts. In general we found that climate specific vulnerability indices are rarely used by actors in the UNFCCC process, but widely cited in the new media.

cfr. <http://climaps.eu/#!/narrative/who-deserves-to-be-funded>



Reading The State Of Climate Change From Digital Media

Using a variety of digital methods, we monitored the state of online discussion about climate. In particular, we investigate how users share ideas (Twitter), search for information (Google) and buy books related to climate issues (Amazon).

In Twitter adaptation is more visible than mitigation, with human and animal victims capturing user's attention and NGOs most effectively using the platform for their messages. Querying Google's for "climate change" OR "global warming" adaptation-related results are more abundant (then mitigation or skepticism) and more visible in institutional sources. NGOs websites put food, water and extreme weather events at the top of their agendas. Looking at Amazon different 'selling points' of the climate change debate are noted. New terminologies appear to brand the climate conflicts (i.e. 'cold wars' for conflicts over the melting Arctic), while skepticism appears to be overtaken, as best-selling topic.

cfr. <http://climaps.eu/#!/narrative/reading-the-state-of-climate-change-from-digital-media>

