

Informed Decision Making for a Climate-Resilient Future: The Climate Knowledge Brokers Manifesto

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Webinar Presenter

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Tim Reber

Hello, everyone. My name is Tim Reber with the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. I'd like to welcome everyone to today's webinar, which is hosted by the Clean Energy Solutions Center in partnership with the Climate Knowledge Brokers Group, or CKB. Today's webinar is focused on the recently released Climate Knowledge Brokers Manifesto. One important note of mention before we begin our presentations is that the Clean Energy Solutions Center does not endorse or recommend specific products or services. Information provided in this webinar is featured in the solution center's resource library as one of many best practice resources reviewed and selected by technical experts.

Before we begin, I'll quickly go over some of the webinar features. For audio, you have two options. You may either listen through your computer or over your telephone. If you choose to listen through your computer, please select the mic and speakers option in the audio pane. Doing so will eliminate the possibility of feedback and echo.

If you choose to dial in by phone, please select the telephone option, and a box on the right side of your screen will display the telephone number and audio pin you should use to dial in. If anyone is having technical difficulties with the webinar, you may contact the Go To Webinar helpdesk at 888-259-3826 for assistance.

If you would like to ask a question, and we please encourage everyone to please do so, we ask that you use the questions pane, also on the right side of the screen. You may type in your question. If you are having difficulty viewing the material through the webinar portal, you will find .pdf copies of the presentations at <https://cleanenergysolutions.org/training>. You may follow along as our speakers present.

Also, an audio recording will be posted to the solutions center training page within a few weeks and will be added to the solutions center YouTube channel, where you will also find other informative webinars, as well as video interviews with thought leaders on clean energy policy topics.

Today's webinar agenda is centered around the presentation from our guest panelist, Mr. James Smith. Mr. Smith has been kind enough to join us to discuss the ideas, principals, and visions of the newly released CKB manifesto and to explain how climate knowledge brokers can lead the way towards more quality and demand driven information distribution. Prior to James' presentation, we'll be joined by CKB's Siggie Klepner, who will provide a brief overview of the Climate Knowledge Brokers Group.

Before our speakers bring their presentations, I'll provide a short, informative overview of the Clean Energy Solutions Center initiative. Then, following the presentations, we will have a question and answer session, where James and Siggie will address questions submitted by the audience, before finally closing with a brief survey.

This slide provides a bit of background in terms of how the solutions center came to be. The solutions center is one of 13 initiatives of the Clean Energy Ministerial that was launched in April of 2011 and is primarily led by Australia, the United States, and other Clean Energy Ministerial partners. Outcomes of this unique initiative include support of developing countries and emerging economies through enhancement of resources on policies relating to energy access, no-cost expert policy assistance, and peer-to-peer learning and training tools, such as the webinar you are attending today.

The solutions center has four primary goals. It serves as a clearinghouse of clean energy policy resources. It serves to share policy best practices, data, and analysis tools specific to clean energy policies and programs. It delivers dynamic services that enable expert assistance, learning, and peer-to-peer sharing of experiences. Finally, the center fosters dialogue on emerging policy issues and innovation around the globe.

Our primary audience is energy policymakers and analysts from governments and technical organizations in all countries, though we also strive to engage with the private sector, NGOs, and civil society. A marquee feature that the solution center provides is the no-cost expert policy assistance known as Ask An Expert. The Ask An Expert program has a broad team of over 30 experts from around the globe who are available to provide remote policy advice and analysis to all countries at no cost.

For example, in the area of climate finance and carbon markets, we are very pleased to have Jane Wilkinson, an associate director at the Climate Policy Initiative, serving as one of our experts. If you have a need for policy assistance in climate finance and carbon markets or any other clean energy field, we encourage you to use this valuable service. Again, the assistance is provided free of charge. If you have a question for our experts, please submit it through our simple online form at <https://cleanenergysolutions.org/expert>.

Or to find out how the Ask An Expert service can benefit your work, please contact Sean Esterly directly at sean.esterly@nrel.gov, or call him at 303-384-7436. We also invite you to spread the word about this service to those in your networks and organizations.

And now I'd like to provide brief introduction for today's panelist, Mr. James Smith. Mr. Smith is one of the editors of the Climate Knowledge Brokers Manifesto and a facilitator for the CKB group. He is a freelance social leadership consultant who has been working with REEEP, which hosts the CKB coordination hub since 2004. For both REEEP and CKB, he facilitates interactive workshops and seminars, develops projects, and provides strategic and organizational development advice. James has worked across many different social and environmental fields.

He is one of the pioneers of the social entrepreneurship movement in the UK in the 1990s, co-funding two of its key institutions, the School for Social Entrepreneurs and the Foundation for Social Entrepreneurs Unlimited. And with that introduction of James, I'd like to go ahead and welcome both James and Siggy to the webinar. So Siggy, when you're ready. Thank you.

Siggy Klepner

All right. Thank you, Tim, for that introduction. Welcome from our side, as well. I am working for the CKB coordination hub, hosted at REEEP, as Tim mentioned. And I wanted to introduce you to the Climate Knowledge Brokers Group. So what is it? And how did it come to exist?

And the original idea is that in 2011, a whole bunch of people came together in a—on a weekend during the climate negotiations in _____ and found that a lot of them are doing the same things. A lot of them are doing online knowledge management, knowledge brokering. A lot of them are doing—are creating web portals and websites that host some information that the organization has. But they've found that it hasn't been very linked up. It hasn't been connected.

So what they found is that there is already a very crowded information marketplace. And in the end, what happened is that they decided to work together to make sure that we work in cooperation, rather than in isolation. And to do this, also the CityKin found—founded—with REEEP and NREL was there, as well, in the beginning—the CKB coordination hub. And since that time, since the mid-2014, my job is to organize and coordinate the CKB, the group as such, and the community of practice that we have—that has established over the years.

One of these—one of the best examples that we have is that we have our workshop every year where a lot of organizations and people meet to exchange experiences to find common solutions. We also have—we have finished a few joint projects where climate knowledge brokers work together on different technology and social studies and technology—technological solutions. Some examples you might find on the CKB website, <http://www.climateknowledgebrokers.net>. And now we are here.

We just released the manifesto. James Smith and Florian Bower from REEEP co-edited this with a lot of people in the background. And I'm sure that James has a little bit about this information, as well. If you do have any questions about the CKB, feel free to let me know afterwards or write me an e-mail at info@climateknowledgebrokers.net. Thank you.

James Smith

In the mid-1990s, I met a man called Michael Young, Lord Young of Dartington. I was in my 20s. I was just starting out in my career. And he was in his 80s coming towards the end of his, although he was one of these people who still has a twinkle in their eye. And he was just about to get married. And it was a shotgun wedding.

Michael told me that he wanted to start a school for social entrepreneurs. I wasn't sure what that meant. But somehow it spoke to me. I had a sense of what a social entrepreneur might be and what a school for social entrepreneurs might do.

And I worked with Michael over the next few years to launch the School for Social Entrepreneurs. And in the process, we spoke to a great many people working in different organizations in the UK and further afield. And with most of them, the first half of every conversation was explaining what we meant. Firstly, how could an entrepreneur be social? Surely entrepreneurs are all about making money.

And secondly, how could you have a school for entrepreneurs? The prevailing view at that time was that entrepreneurs are born with natural abilities rather than they're made. Well, I think that we've seen some changes since then as many more people have become entrepreneurs. An entrepreneurial mindset has become accepted as something that is more commonly spread and is something that can be improved on, can be learned.

At the time, though, in the 1990s, no one in the UK was using the term social entrepreneur at all. Although, social entrepreneurs existed. They obviously did. They always have. There have always been people who started up social purpose organizations. Otherwise, there wouldn't be any.

Michael was one of these. He had set up three or four dozen different organizations across a wide range of social, community, and environmental purposes. The term was, however, in use in the United States. And the organization of Shoka, that a lot of you may have heard of, had already been going for about 15 years. Although, the term was nowhere near as commonly as used or as known as it is now.

It took us three years to launch the school. And along the way, we met a number of other people who were—had started to talk about social entrepreneurs and had started to set up their own projects to support social entrepreneurs in one way or another. And what that convinced us of is that we were part of a movement. We were at the start of a growing movement.

Looking back now, it's easy to see the growth of that movement. Social entrepreneurs are referred to frequently in many fields. Many people refer to themselves now as social entrepreneurs. But 20 years ago, we couldn't have foreseen what this movement would look like now or how big it would become.

I'm now very lucky. I feel very privileged to be in—quite near the start of a new movement of climate knowledge brokers. And we've had some of the same difficulties I experienced with social entrepreneurship when we use the term. People aren't sure what we mean. Not many people have the job title climate knowledge broker.

So even some climate knowledge brokers might not know that that's what they are, which is the reason why we thought we needed to put together a manifesto. So let's start with the reason why climate knowledge brokers are so important.

Some time ago, when I first start—got involved with REEEP, for instance, in 2004, climate change was still not a really big, broadly accepted thing. People were working in this field, but they were scientists. They were climate and environmental policymakers. And they were activists.

But nowadays, we're realizing that climate change is going to affect all of us. It's going to have a huge impact on people's daily lives, on their jobs. And there's going to be an enormous growth in the need for all sorts of different people to take climate change and to take climate information into account in their day-to-day decision-making. Farmers, urban planners, transport planners, business where they have a need for natural resources or access to large amounts of water need to think about how a changing climate will impact on their ability to do their jobs.

And many people now are talking about a climate resilient future and climate smart development. So we need to think about all of these users. Where do they get their knowledge from? Who are they, and what information do they need? How can we best present it to them? And some other questions that are of concern to CKB that I'll touch on later.

Now, Siggy's already said something about CKB. What we would like to see, what our vision is a world in which people make climate sensitive decisions fully informed by the best available climate knowledge. So we set about developing the manifesto. As Siggy said, there were a lot of people behind this; it wasn't just Florian and myself writing this.

And by the way, Florian sends his apologies that he was unable to talk to you all today. I hope I'm an acceptable stand-in. A number of people were

involved in this, including Vicky Healy as one of the contributors who's—works with the Clean Energy Solutions Center. I'm sure a lot of you know her.

We had 17 people in all who were involved in the CKB group who—from a range of different organizations around the world—who carried out interviews with knowledge users and climate information users in order to make sure that we were properly understanding and focusing on the needs of those users. We then came together in an editorial conference, which started with a flexible framework and not really sure where it would end up. But two days later, we came out with a framework for the manifesto, which then went through several rounds of [Interruption in audio, 0:16:21] broader CKB group before it was finally approved by the steering committee and launched a couple of weeks ago in London.

The main thing that we would like to emphasize that came out of this whole process of interviews and the discussions with the contributors and other knowledge brokers was the importance of starting with the user needs. And therefore understanding the user needs because there are so many different types of people who are going to need to use climate information. We need to present information in different ways. We need to reach them in different ways. And we need to present them with different kinds of information.

And we had had many discussions in—about this topic in the Climate Knowledge Brokers annual workshops that Siggy referred to early. But the tendency was for climate knowledge brokers to segment the users by job function. "My target audience is policymakers," for instance. And I think that what we really heard from the interviews is that not all users within a particular job function have the same needs or the same barriers to information.

So we started to think in terms of what are the problems that users have in addressing—in accessing the appropriate climate information? And you can see on this slide that we've got a range of different user needs, starting from people who have no awareness of the issue. They're not yet aware that they need to take the climate into account in their decision-making. Through some others including a lack of quality information available for—to meet a particular user's needs, hidden information—in other words, it exists, but it's not accessible because it's behind a pay wall or it's in a format that they can't access, it's in the wrong language, it's only available to people who work for a particular government or a particular business.

And then towards the other end of this scale, if we think of this as a spectrum, there are people who have access to far too much information, and it hasn't been specifically tailored for their use. And they are time poor. They're information rich and time poor, and what they need is help in finding the right information. The way this tends to work at the moment, I guess, is that people have a certain amount of time in which to find information on which to base their decision, and they go with whatever is the best information they can find within that time, which is not necessarily the best information that's actually out there and available to them.

Climate knowledge brokers need to respond to those needs, those specific needs of the different users. So for a—users who aren't aware of the issue, they carry out outreach functions. Where there is a lack of quality information in a particular area, they can act as a conduit for information flowing both ways, not just from producers of information to users of information, but also back the other way from the user information about what it is that they need, which can then be used to take decisions about what research needs to be carried out or what information needs to be produced.

Where information is hidden, then we need to open up access. And open data is one of the key goals of my organization, REEEP. We have worked with NREL for some time on linked, open data to make clean energy information more easily available and readily accessible. And where there's too much information, knowledge brokers need to act as filters in order to make sure that the users get the right information.

Obviously, in order to do that, they have to understand the user needs in detail. And that's our goal, that the information users are aware, and they get tailored climate knowledge, and they're able to make better decisions as a result. So in the manifesto, we have a number of—we break this down in a number of chapters for those of you who want to go into greater detail.

So on to what the knowledge brokers do in a bit more detail. They take information from a wide range of sources, which is currently untailored to specific needs. By understanding the user needs, they are able to synthesize the relevant climate information and, importantly, contextualize it with sectorial information. Climate knowledge brokers need to work across sectorial boundaries.

They need to understand that for a user who is a farmer, a farmer isn't interested in climate knowledge per se. They are interested in climate knowledge as it impacts on their crops. And you also need to it—to enrich that contextualized and synthesized climate information with local information. This differs greatly depending on where the users are, so climate knowledge brokers have to have a detailed understanding of the particular needs of users in a particular geography.

One of the other things that we discovered is that you rarely have a simple situation of a climate knowledge broker acting between two parties, with the knowledge producer on one side and the knowledge user on the other. The reality is that knowledge brokers work as part of knowledge chains. And they act as one step in a process, moving information. So this whole process of synthesizing and contextualizing isn't just done by one organization that—or one person that needs to understand all of it.

They act, as I've already said, as filters in interfaces for climate knowledge, interfacing with the next knowledge broker in the chain, filtering the information that they have access to, and passing that on to meet the user's needs. And they have to work across different disciplines, fields, and sectors. The needs that we're concerned about are how to build climate resilient cities, how to adapt to climate change, how to mitigate climate change.

That starts in sectors. It starts with clean energy. It starts with transport. It starts with agriculture. It starts with finance. Again, we look at this in a number of chapters in the manifesto.

So Siggie said something about this. What does CKB do to facilitate effective climate knowledge brokering? Well, the key is sharing and collaborating. The Internet offers us immense opportunities to share the information that we have available to us to—for knowledge brokers to work collaboratively on the back end in order to better serve the knowledge users on the front end.

So we do two things. We operate a community of practice, which enables knowledge brokers—climate knowledge brokers to meet, to share their learning, and to learn together to be more effective. And we also produce state of the art digital tools, services, and products, we—in order to make it easier for organizations to work together. I've talked already about linked, open data.

There's a number of activities that CKB is undertaking on that front. For instance, the climate tagger, <http://www.climatetagger.net>, which is a common tool used by a large number of CKB organizations to bring standards in language across unstructured content on different websites. So I think there's three main messages that I want you to take away from this webinar.

The first is the scale of the coming challenge. We are no longer talking about small numbers of professionals. We're talking about vast numbers of people having to take climate information into account in their decision-making. And we're talking about, therefore, a vast demand for climate information, which is coming.

The importance, the centrality of tailoring of information, services, and products to the specific user needs. And finally, that we believe collaboration is the only way that we can meet this demand and improve quality in use of climate knowledge. We finish the manifesto with invitations to two different groups of people, firstly to funders of climate information services.

We think it's vital that funding for knowledge brokering and knowledge information initiatives is coherent and strategic, that it encourages collaboration, that funders think about working together. We need to put an end to the thinking of the one stop shop. And we need to put an end to the duplication that is created through a lack of collaboration. And with any knowledge brokers—climate knowledge brokers who aren't yet engaged with CKB, we want to work together. We want you to engage with us to join our group to improve our effectiveness in meeting the user needs.

There's a final slide up here with some additional information. This shows where you can find the manifesto, where you can download it. You can see some other information, some of the interviews that we carried out as putting this together. And we're ask—inviting you to sign the manifesto if you agree with the principles that it sets out.

And as Siggy has said, please do get in touch with him if you are interested in engaging with CKB. Thank you very much.

Tim Reber

Thank you very much, both James and Siggy. And James, we'll be going to some questions here. We'd love to leave your contact slide here up briefly. So we do have a couple questions from the audience. And those that in attendance, we certainly encourage you to ask any and all questions you might have.

So without any further ado, we'll just launch into the couple of questions we have here to get started. First question is how do you tailor a message to reach those who deny or doubt climate change exists? If either one of you cares to provide a thought on that, it would be greatly appreciated.

James Smith

We have a quote in the manifesto on this very point. In fact, we start the manifesto with a quote on this very point. One of the interviewees was Bill Becker from the Presidential Climate Action Project. And he said, "What I and many other knowledge brokers in the environmental arena have learned is that how we convey information is as important as the information we convey.

There was a time when I and many of my colleagues went in search of moral victories by converting other people to our points of view. The better part of knowledge brokering, however, is to communicate ideas in the language and in the value systems of the audience." So I think the key is about understanding the users again.

What are they concerned about? And knowing how the climate impacts on the things that they're concerned about and not trying to preach to people that they need to worry about the climate, but explaining to them that they need—that the things they are already worried about might be effected in future.

Tim Reber

Great. Thank you. That's quite insightful. And I think that's an issue that many people working in the field tend to struggle with. So thanks for those thoughts. Moving on, another question here. Do you [Interruption in audio, 0:31:07] multiple languages? And how do you manage content in local languages to reach the broadest audience?

James Smith

Well, when you say, "Do we," I can only answer that as REEEP and some of our products. For instance, regal and the climate tagger are available in multiple languages. They have been translated into different languages. Different members of—if we can say that—different participants, organizations within CKB have their own different ways of working. Some of them are able to work across multiple languages and some not necessarily.

But again, I think this is about the process of the chains of knowledge brokering. If you have information that is useful but you aren't well placed in—to provide that in a local language and to add the local context that I talked about, then you need to find someone to work with who can do that job.

Tim Reber

I see. Great. Thank you very much. Just moving along with several questions here flooding in. A lot of the climate knowledge is expensive to attain. You have to pay to get it. The question is how do we find an effective way to access that information, as the fees can often be expensive?

James Smith

Okay. We address this in the manifesto. Yes, the fees can sometimes be expensive. The majority of the organizations that are involved in CKB are primarily publicly funded. And our view is that we would like to make information freely available wherever that's possible. And I—we said in the manifesto we can understand where organizations need to—commercial businesses need to charge for information because that's how they exist. They wouldn't be there to collect the information if they weren't being paid a fee for it.

So in some cases, I think it's inevitable. We're never going to do away with this entirely. But I think that the huge amount of information that is available that has been collected or is being put online and made accessible by publicly funded organizations. There's no reason for that not to be made available.

I think that where information is being collected with tax dollars, then that information really ought to be available to anyone who needs it. And I think that open data—linked, open data offers some tremendous possibilities for that to happen. Of course, it's a political issue. But with—there is an open data movement, which I think is gathering some pace, and so I think things can and will get better in the future.

Siggy Klepner

I want to add to that, too, James, that for example, the European Union in all their research projects now, they—for almost all the projects that they are giving out funds, they are requiring that you publish in open access and that you try as good as possible to also release the data in an open format so that people can reuse it.

Tim Reber

That's great. Good to know. Thank you very much. Moving on, the next question here has to do with free information coming from governmental services like the MET office, NASA, NOAA, IPCC, et cetera. Do you guys provide summary and reporting or any sort of aggregation functions for the wealth of information out there?

James Smith

Again, this will depend. CKB is an alliance, so it's—if you would—it's a network of different organizations. Some of those take that as their—as part of their role. One of the interviewees commented on the CDKN's synthesis study of IPCC for small island states, for instance. They said there's no—I don't read the whole thing. I guess not many people do read the whole IPCC report.

But yes, certainly knowledge brokers, one potential role as part of this synthesis of climate information is to produce summaries for a particular audience.

Tim Reber

Great. Thank you. So we've had quite a few questions about linking up and getting involved, questions about those who have been working on climate

knowledge for quite a while. Can they link up to your material? Is that something you encourage? And what's the best way to go about doing that?

James Smith

Siggy, can I leave that one to you?

Siggy Klepner

Yeah. I was about to say yes, absolutely. If you're open—if you want to contribute to getting our vision a reality, if you have information and knowledge that you're saying, "I'm—we're—we created this, but we don't know what to do with it," then get in contact with us or any of our organizations that are participating. And come to the workshop, share the information that you have, or share that you have information with us.

And in the workshops, for example, also allow for what we call an open format for the—for knowledge sharing. And the knowledge sharing clinics where we address these things by a peer assist to see how we can best go about sharing, how we can best go about collaboration, how we can put all this knowledge that is out there that everybody—every organization has in their—on their servers or somewhere stacked in their folders, how we can get that to those people who need it and be it through chains or through other ways of transport.

Absolutely. Get in contact with us, as well, at my e-mail address or on the website. You can click the button, Join, and we'll follow up with you then and see that we get you invited and you come join us at the next workshop.

Tim Reber

Great. Thank you, Siggy. Building off of that, I think there's quite a few folks out there who are interested in taking advantage of some of these. One of the questions is, are there resources available to the school teachers to help them create a curriculum to teach students, particularly those in kindergarten through 12th grade? Or any students of any level, really?

James Smith

That's not something I'm aware of CKB organizations doing. I would imagine there's information out there. Siggy, do you know any—if anyone's doing that specifically?

Siggy Klepner

Off the top of my head, I don't. But it would be a really great thing to do, actually. And we were discussing internally about how we can bring the skills needed to be an effective knowledge broker and these kind of things down to a—some sort of a lecture or something. But if there is interest out there, I would be really happy to talk about this in more detail in person, as well, and see if we can get something off the ground.

Because I think that this is a really good point. If you start early enough, then the sharing is basically natural to a lot of the, let's say, leaders from tomorrow. Also to bring them together and to teach them about the methods and opportunities that are out there.

Tim Reber

Great. Thank you so much for those thoughts. And it certainly does seem like an area of opportunity and vibrant discussion. Actually, while you guys were speaking there, we had one of our attendees, Tim Wisecull—and apologies, Tim, if I mispronounced that last name—mentioned that the Cambridge

Climate Research Associates have actually been making this data available for students, teachers, and scholars for quite some time. So certainly if there's interest in collaborating there, I would hope that you might work together.

Anyway, yeah. So moving on to—we have one last question here at the moment. And anybody else who'd like to keep asking some questions, please feel free. We have a couple more minutes here. Does CKB provide training for those interested in becoming better storytellers or communicators? Maybe not specifically for teachers or students, but just for the general public who is interested in becoming more adept at communicating on a variety of climate topics?

Siggy Klepner

I would almost say we do have organizations participating in CKB and actively are working on climate knowledge that are journalistic organizations. So I'm sure that they do provide these kind of trainings. I'm not—I don't have any specifics, but I would imagine that the journalists within CKB would be happy to set something up like that.

James Smith

I think this would be possibly an example of something that could come out through the kinds of peer learning exercise that Siggy was describing earlier at CKB workshops. If people are to join and this is their interest, then they will be able to get support. As Siggy said, they—we have journalists who are part of the network. And one of the contributors to the manifesto is the coordinator for the Internews Earth Journalism Network. So we certainly have those capabilities within the network.

Tim Reber

Good. That's good to know. And again, another great opportunity there. Moving on, a question here about how to reach remote regions, sharing knowledge with those who do not have Internet access and other electronic means in order to access that information?

James Smith

Well, I think it's very easy to just think about the Internet as the only source of information. And as Siggy described, a lot of the organizations that kind of came together in the first place to form the core of CKB were those that had knowledge portals or information portals on the Internet. But we heard, certainly, through the interviews that the Internet isn't necessarily the right way to reach people, that we need to think about other methods, whether they are face-to-face activities, whether they are use of radio, use of print, use of other documents.

I think it's really—it's about that tailoring thing again. It's about understanding the users and where do they get their information from? We all get information from somewhere. Some people's opportunities to get information are far broader, and others are more limited. But people do.

And so the climate knowledge broker needs to understand those particular people that they're trying to get to reach. And the only way you can do that is to talk to them or to talk to people who know them well. And I think that all user surveys, user—understanding your users is often an under resourced part of the knowledge brokering process. And I would urge anyone who is planning information activities to put in a sizeable chunk of their—into their

plans for how they're going to go about this—sizeable chunk of resources and a sizeable chunk of time upfront to really understand who the users are.

Tim Reber

Okay. Wonderful. Well, thank you so much to both of you for the presentations. I'd like to go ahead and offer you both an opportunity before we finish up here to provide some final comments, any closing thoughts you might have before we go into our survey to wrap up the webinar. So anything you guys might have to close up, please feel free.

Siggy Klepner

Well, I just want to reiterate, everybody who is interested in working with us or coming to a workshop to contact me. Also, I mentioned really shortly before that we are always looking for the bigger group to work jointly on projects so that we can reduce the efforts of duplication and put that—all those resources into being—building something bigger and better and more accessible for everybody. So if there are any ideas out there, like a lot of them that we already had today about the teaching or to increase the skills of being a better storyteller, then definitely do contact us.

And we're trying to always work our way towards collaborative projects and working together and making this whole thing a whole, one-off climate knowledge. And yeah, I also I wanted to thank about all these good questions. There are a lot of them that we didn't think about yet. And that will give us another few months of making this happen and thinking about how we can make this happen best. Thank you.

James Smith

I just would like to similarly thank everyone for taking the time to listen in. I would like to encourage you to go and read the manifesto. Or if you are one of those people who is time poor, then there is also on the website a short version which sets out the basics and the principles of the CKB group. And I'd like to reiterate, I think that this—what we are seeing here is the beginning of a movement.

There are something like 150 organizations, over 250 people who've been engaged in the CKB group to date over the last five years. But that's just a start. I think that this is going to be something that's of absolute, vital importance to human society becoming climate resilient. That can't possible happen unless people have access to the information that they need.

And I think we have the—with modern technologies for communication, we have the best tools at our disposal that humanity has ever had to communicate with one another, to pass information around, and to make sure that people get the information they need to take decisions from the best available knowledge. So I urge everyone, as Siggy said, to become part of the movement, to join with CKB, and to collaborate to make the most of these opportunities.

Tim Reber

Great. Thank you both. I know I said that those would be some closing comments, and then we'd move into the survey. We did get one more question here that I think is worth a mention. Wondering if there is any selective advice or special message for the women in general regarding climate change?

I know there's been quite a bit of research out there that women are often more adversely affected by climate change. So any thoughts on that topic?

James Smith

I think that there are a number of people involved in CKB who would be far better placed to answer the questions in terms of what is the specific information that they—that would be needed by women in different situations. So I don't think I'm going to have a—anything particularly intelligent to say about this, apart from the import—absolute importance of everyone having access—who needs it having access to the information, and therefore, how—the importance of climate knowledge brokers taking this into account in understanding their audience.

There are obviously certain situations, many situations in which the information channels used by women will be slightly different than those used by men. The access to power structures will be different. The access to information will be different. And climate knowledge brokers have to address that.

Tim Reber

All right. Thank you for those thoughtful comments. Before we wrap up here, is this the—we've had several questions about getting in touch with you for follow-up. I imagine that the information here on the screen is the best way to reach you with any follow-up questions that may not have been asked or answered so far?

Siggy Klepner

Yes.

Tim Reber

Okay.

James Smith

And if there are any [Interruption in audio, 0:50:41] please do use that e-mail if there are specific questions. Anyone who wants to get in touch with me, then Siggy can filter those to me.

Siggy Klepner

Yes. Absolutely.

Tim Reber

Great. Okay. Well, thank you both for those presentations and everybody for your questions. There's certainly a lot of misinformation out there on climate, and we're very happy to see that the group is doing such good work to ensure that reputable information is made available and shared. So I would just like to congratulate you on the manifesto. So, with that –

James Smith

Thank you very much.

Tim Reber

Yeah, absolutely. So with that, we'd like to go ahead and ask everybody in the audience to please participate in a brief survey so we can see how we're doing and find out ways to improve so we can better serve and provide more useful and impactful webinars. So if you would go ahead and please answer the question you see on your screen now, it would be appreciated.

Okay, great. Thank you. And the second question here.

Okay, great. And one final question.

Okay. Thank you so much. Again, one last thank you to both Siggy and James for joining us. And again, a thank you to everybody in the audience for attending the webinar today. We appreciate everybody's time.

We'd like to go ahead and invite everyone to check out the solution center website if you'd like to view the slides and listen to a recording of today's presentation, as well as previously held webinars. Additionally, you'll find information on upcoming webinars and other training events. We're also posting webinar recordings to the Clean Energy Solutions Center YouTube channel. And that will be posted in about one week.

Finally, we'd like to invite you to inform all of your colleagues and those in your networks about the solutions center resources and services, including our no-cost Ask An Expert policy support. With that, I'd like to go ahead and invite everybody to enjoy the rest of their day or evening, as the case may be. And we look forward to seeing everybody at future solutions center events. Thank you very much.

DRAFT