

## Your project

SHORT PROFILE	
Project Title	Climate KIC West Midlands
Contact name with email address	Ben Onyido
Summary (incl. aim, place/area, approach, outcome) max. 300 words	<p>A workshop with a group of international sustainability students looking to develop a game board reflecting adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>Scott and Carter from BCU facilitated the workshop enabling the board to be designed and populated with questions. Tasks were allocated to different tables with questions designed according to a set goal.</p> <p>The entry and end tasks were also designed at the same time as the questions by a separate table.</p> <p>After this all the questions were merged into one document and then a game was played. Time limited question verification but the end result was very positive.</p>
Website (if available)	<a href="http://www.climate-kic.org/regional-centres/west-midlands-uk/team/">http://www.climate-kic.org/regional-centres/west-midlands-uk/team/</a>
Key words	

# PARTICIPOLOGY application

## Project Profile

If you would like to provide more detailed information about your project, please fill out the following:

IN-DEPTH PROFILE	
Project Title	Sustainability and Climate change Adaption workshop
What was the aim of the project	To use the PARTICIPOLOGY approach to develop a board game resource to help understand sustainability and climate change.
Contact name with email address	ben.onyido@climate-kic.org
Website (if available)	<a href="http://www.climate-kic.org/regional-centres/west-midlands-uk/team/">http://www.climate-kic.org/regional-centres/west-midlands-uk/team/</a>
Start date (and end date if appropriate)	June 2015
Where is the location and setting of the project?	BCU Millennium Point.
How and why did the project come about?	Exchange visit and idea of using a game based approach for improving learning.
What PARTICIPOLOGY Resources did you use in the design and play of your game?	A multifunctional board was downloaded Question sheets were provided to enable questions to be adapted to the goal of the project. The essential aspects of DESIGN and PLAY were briefed to the group in time allotted sessions. Facilitators were used.
Did you have any comments on the value of the guidance in helping you design, play and evaluate the game?	The workshop was 2.5 hours duration. It was intense but the students were very motivated and generally worked very well in the DESIGN and PLAY stages. Given the time constraints and numbers of people (almost 30) it was not feasible to print out or enable web portal access. Thus the facilitators used the essential aspects in oral briefings. This is both a strength and weakness as participants did not engage with the guidance explicitly. .
How did you play the game?	The board was selected by Ben and BCU in advance of the event. Copies were printed for the session. <b>DESIGN</b> The group was split into 6 tables. Each table was allocated a number of questions to develop with specific spaces on the grid using our preselected ones (circulated in paper form) as prompts. One table identified the entrance and exit questions.  The group as a whole agreed the overall aim of the project before any question design started  As questions were designed and approved by the table they were presented to the BCU facilitators for typing into ONE list. This was translated into a handout and given to each table to enable the play  <b>PLAY</b> There was a discussion and agreement as to how the game was to be played.

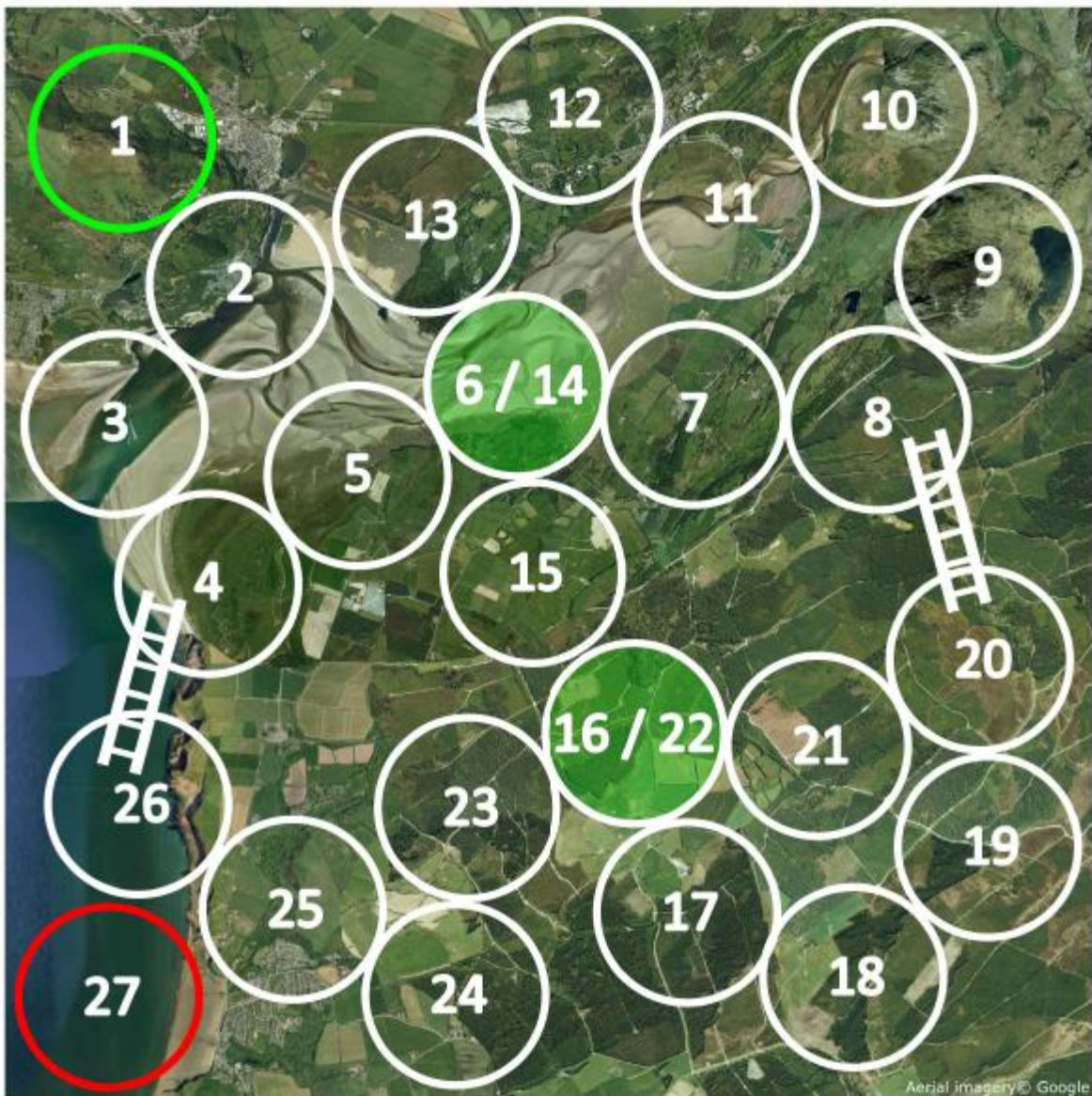
# PARTICIPOLOGY application

## Project Profile

	<p>Each table adopted a role play situation and there was a 10 minute discussion on each question before a consensus was reached or at least one was attempted. People wrote down their own views but the overall response was captured by one person.</p> <p>After 4 goes the exit question was then answered.</p> <p>All information was recorded on pieces of paper as a record.</p>
What would you say were the main strengths?	<p>Intense learning experience</p> <p>Designing the questions bought considerable ownership into the process.</p> <p>The dice threw up challenges and questions that took people outside comfort zones.</p> <p>The hypothetical area was good</p>
What would you say were the main weaknesses?	<p>Lack of time</p> <p>Lack of question verification; good questions take time to develop and test.</p> <p>Role plays perhaps needed greater development of character rather than conforming to stereotypes.</p>
What lessons did you learn from developing / using the PARTICIPOLOGY / playing the game?	<p>This was a resource that could have wider value within the Climate KIC community.</p> <p>The random nature of dice is key to maintaining interest.</p> <p>The process by which the game was developed was a fun aspect of the whole exercise but hard work.</p>
What, if anything, was the 'added value' of the game? (e.g. in terms of engagement, process or outcomes)	<p>It generated huge amounts of discussion that would not necessarily have arisen from the questions being asked in other ways.</p>
Long-term aspiration for the project / What next?	<p>This could be a resource that could be developed for visits. There is an opportunity to develop a Climate KIC resource for use across the region to help people engage with sustainability issues and dilemmas.</p>
Funding, cost	<p>No costs involved. BCU resources for maps.</p>
Key documents, Publications and further resources (Please provide weblink where available)	
Optional: photos, videos or podcasts	<p>Photographs have been used on the web site.</p>

# PARTICIPOLOGY application

Project Profile



Questions

# PARTICIPOLOGY

## application

### Project Profile

**1** The local council is planning to build a wind farm on the top of the ridge according to their sustainable agenda to create jobs. The community is worried that these wind turbines on top of the ridge will ruin the view. How would you suggest to find a compromise?

**2** We are planning to extend the harbour which will have a negative effect on the local biodiversity (especially marine life). We want to ensure job security and we want to protect biodiversity.

What kind of strategies can you use to balance both issues?

**3** The marine wildlife in the river delta is losing a healthy biodiversity. How would you improve the disposal of nitrogen by farmers and thus connect upstream and downstream river management?

**4** The protected wetland in this area is important for biodiversity and is bordered to agricultural land on the one side and the ocean on the other. Because of the waste water streaming from agricultural land eutrophication takes place.

Suggest a solution so the human agricultural activity and the protected area of the wetland both get respected?

**5** A group of environmentalists wants to re-activate the area as a natural reserve in order for endangered species to flourish again. Therefore several farming grounds have to be removed. What is your opinion and do you support this idea?

**6** The local village next to the river bed proposes to create a dam to ensure water for food production since they have been having some production shortages. Nevertheless, its construction implies nutrient losses in further areas of the river as well as possible ecological damage. Would you build the dam? Can you come up with a solution for the dilemma?

**7** Farmers need to irrigate their fields. How can they manage the flow legally of the river during the summer and winter?

**8** Community A is currently expanding its local food scheme. For that more agricultural land is needed in the area. Patch 8 has been allocated for deforestation to gain more arable land. Imagine you are the spokesperson of the Anti-deforestation NGO. How would you argue against the community's plan?

**9** This is a hilly area and a natural place.

a) We like to protect and conserve the existing nature.

b) Although we like to earn money from tourists in this area to protect and conserve the nature.

What kind of touristic activities can you do while preserving the existing habitats and wildlife?

**10** The city council decided to canalise the estuary to lower the CO2 emission of transport. What are the trade offs between nature conservation and reduction of CO2 emission.

**11** there are 2 bridges road/rail connecting the north and south over the river estuary. These bridges are old and susceptible to erosion on the estuary edges. The community wants to invest in hazard prevention whilst having minimal impact on the estuary. However there are no funds from any level of government.

Come to a consensus on how the community can devise a plan to obtain necessary funds?

**12** There is a mining activity in zone 12. The government wants to stop this mining operation in 5 years. How will you manage the strategy for the future of mining in this zone between the mining company and the city to have a social and environmental project in 5 Years?



# PARTICIPOLOGY

## application

### Project Profile

**13** In the long-term, economic activity will increase which leads to an increase of traffic congestion on the roads. How would you solve the problem?

- a) Broaden/add road lanes
- b) Railway connection
- c) Bus lane for electric busses

**14 / 6**

**15** The village that is in the middle at the forests has been seeing several animals going through it, and found out that it is in the middle of a 'route' for animals to easily go from one forest to the other. An initiative wants to create eco-corridors for this migration, but this needs local farmers to donate part of their land which means production would diminish. How could you convince them to donate? Can you think of other options to incentivise this initiative?

**16** What system would you consider the most appropriate in the light of climate change? How would you make the transition to your preferred system?

Option A: Cohesive agriculture (forest/nature)

	Trees	Trees
		Trees

Option B: Mosaic of agriculture (forest/nature)

Trees		Trees
	Trees	
Trees		Trees

**17** An off grid farmer has agricultural land and a sustainably managed forest ecosystem. He has no connections to the electricity grid, gas supply or any waste systems. Find a solution to his connection problems.

**18** There is a little farm in zone 18. This farm is rather small and farms in an organic way; therefore the products are fairly expensive. In zone 17 there is a general big farm using a lot of pesticides and fertilisers and sells his products very cheap. How can the local government intervene?

**19** The region wants to become carbon neutral by 2030. The northern city is strong in industrial production. Up to now the only possibility to transport the products is by car/lorries over one bridge to the south. What might be a sustainable solution?

- a) Railway system next to the existing road
- b) A harbour to ship the products
- c) A local airport
- d) A tunnel system under the river for cars and trains

When you choose one of these solutions, how would you make them sustainable?

# PARTICIPOLOGY

## application

### Project Profile

**20** A group of individuals concerned with environmental issues wish to build a self-sufficient village in terms of food and consumption. They are planning to use the fields for permaculture and organic farming. They are seeking for permission, funds and skilled volunteers for this project. Do you support it?

**21** In the future, retaining and promoting biodiversity in England is an increasing trend. England and Wales strive to reintroduce the 'original and natural species'. An exemplary project is reconnecting isolated forest patches. How would a project like this relate to land property and its productivity? Which stakeholders will be involved and what are their interests?

**22** We want to be carbon neutral in 2030. How could we sustainably manage the forests in this area to offer wood and energy to the region?

**23** Farms produce 20% of CO2 emissions by burning waste directly. The Government would like to reduce these emissions changing the way of using agricultural waste. How can it do that?

**24** A global company who produces products for biomass energy wishes to increase the forest area and coppice the wood in a plan that spans the next 30 years. This will improve biodiversity and companies can invest in carbon offsetting. However, this will remove local arable land for crops and possibly affect growth of the local town in the future. As the owner of the land, do you sell up?

**25** A company is proposing to build a large shopping centre in the outskirts of town. This will create lots of new jobs and bring visitors to the city. However, it is on green belt land (a popular park) and local people believe it will damage business in the centre of town. Should the council grant permission?

**26** A consultancy group have come up with a solution to solve 3 long term problems simultaneously. A wind farm in front of the cliffs breaks the waves to solve erosion, produces energy and provides a habitats for aquatic life which stimulates biodiversity. However public resistance is increasing due to a NMBY syndrome. How can the public be involved with the project to help them understand the value of it.

**27** you see the recreation beach in the proximity to a village. The village wants to increase its profits but lacks the transport connections to the big roads. How can you improve the accessibility without disturbing or destroying the coastal and marine environment?

Extra question from Table 3

In the future, fossil fuels will become depleted. What will be pro and contra arguments of a tidal energy installation?