

Supplemental Workbook of the 2021 Core Assembly

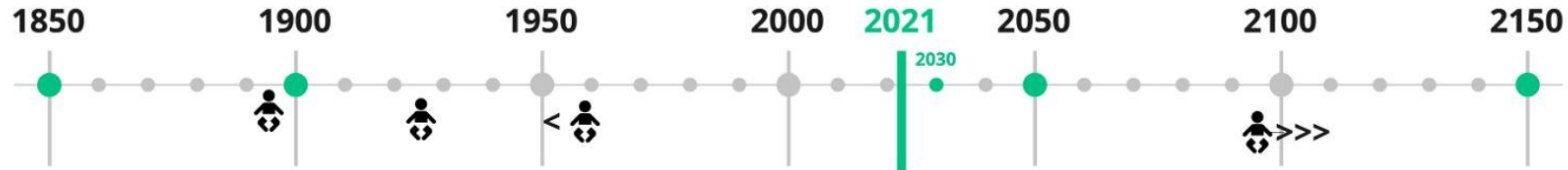
Participant's Version



Purpose of this document

- This Supplemental Workbook is part of a series of resources that were used by people taking part in the Global Assembly to inform their deliberation on the climate and ecological crisis and enhance comprehension of the [Information Booklet](#) and facilitate deliberation on future pathways.
- This Participant's Version contains English versions of all exercises (without instructions). English versions in .rtb (Miro) format can be found [here](#).
- The Practitioner's Version ([PDF](#), [Google Sheets](#)) presents the exercises with instructions for how they were implemented in the Core Assembly sessions (completed on Miro during 3 hour Zoom deliberations). See the Facilitation Guide ([PDF](#), [Google Docs](#)) for further detail on how Exercises were used to support learning & deliberation during Core Assembly sessions.
- We encourage users to adapt the Workbook to fit the needs of their processes, and experiment with how it can be used in other contexts, such as offline deliberations.

Participant name: _____



Great Grand Parents



Grand Parents



Parents



Now



Children



Grand Children

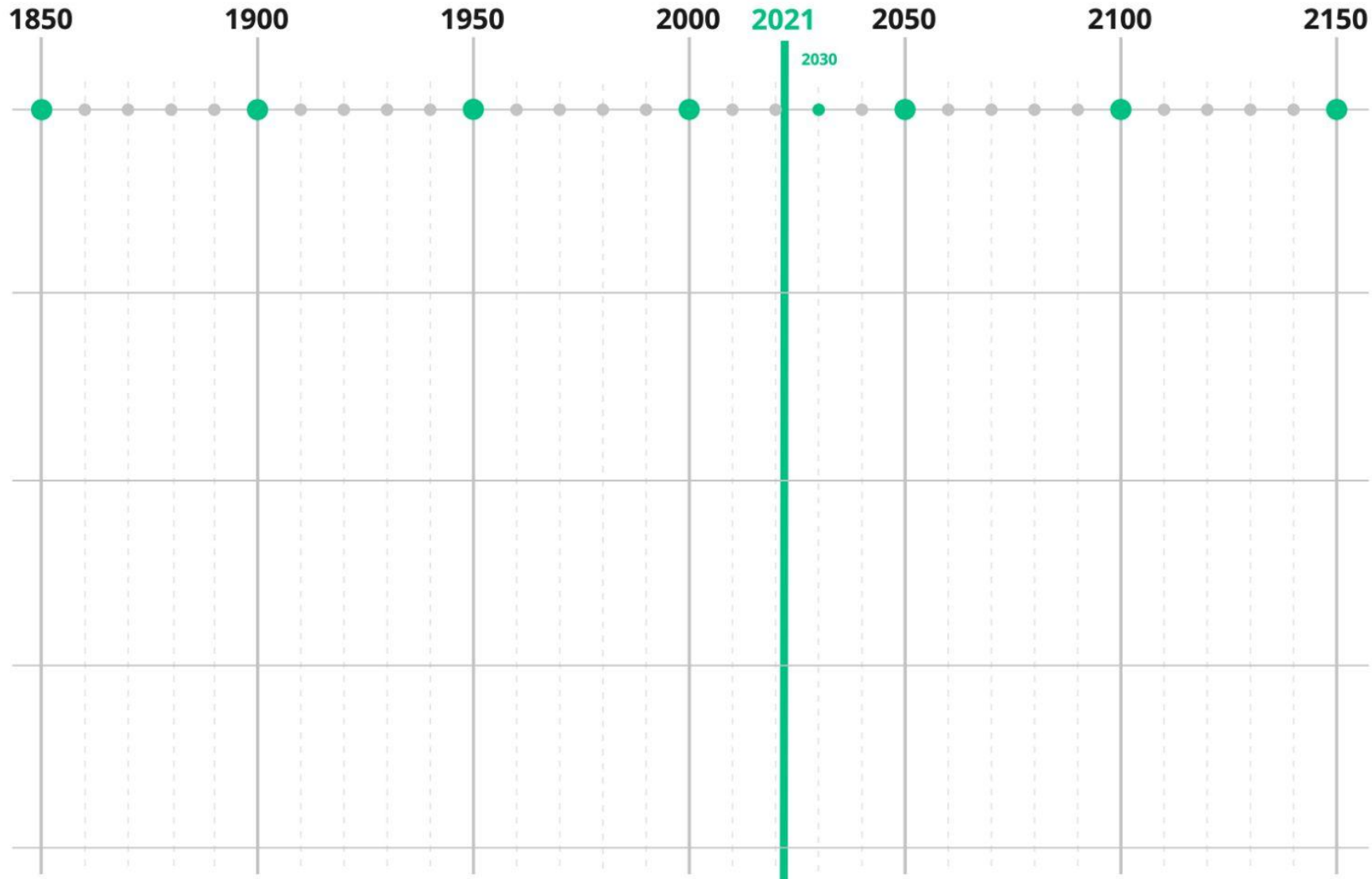


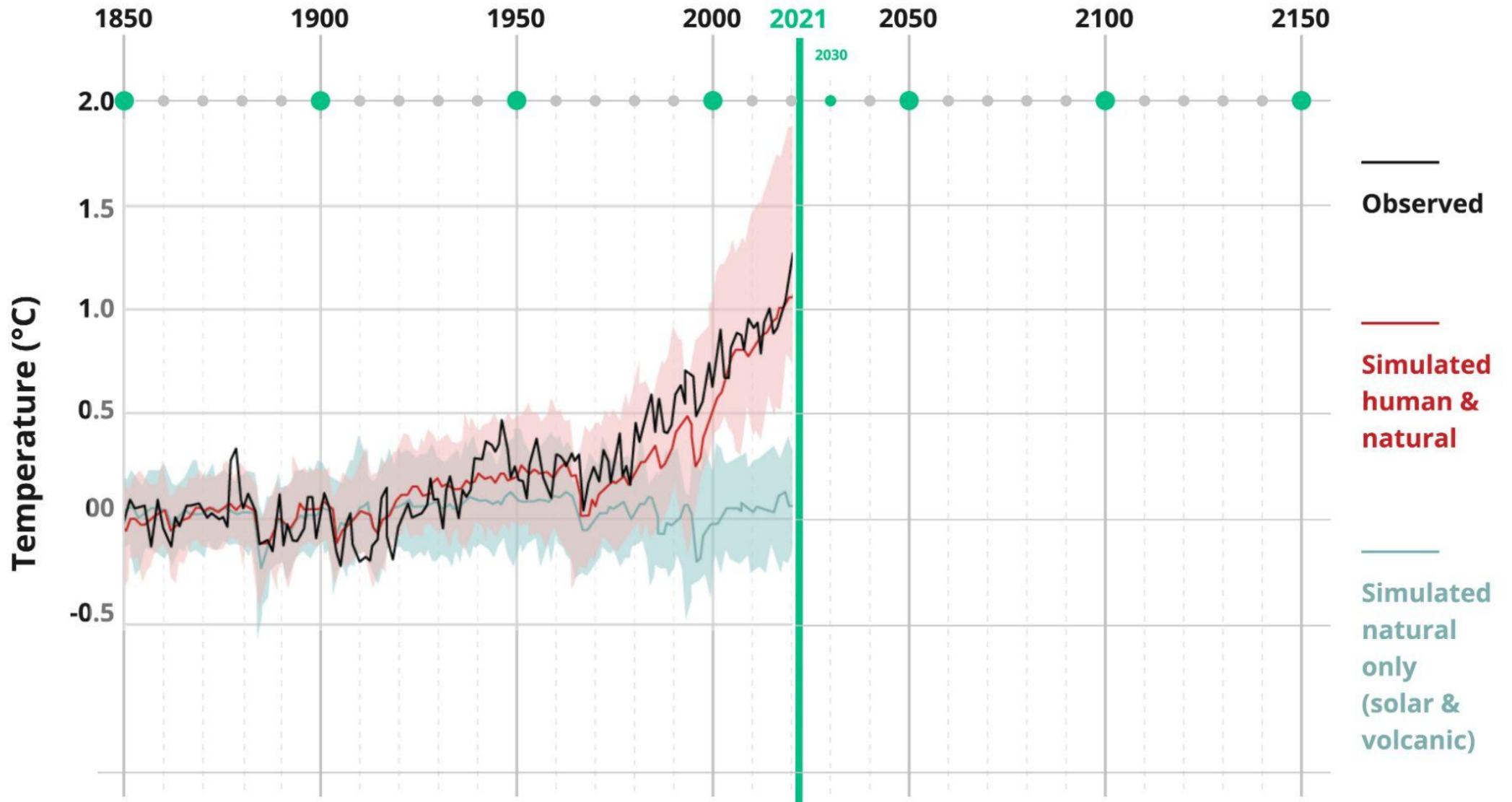
Great Grand Children

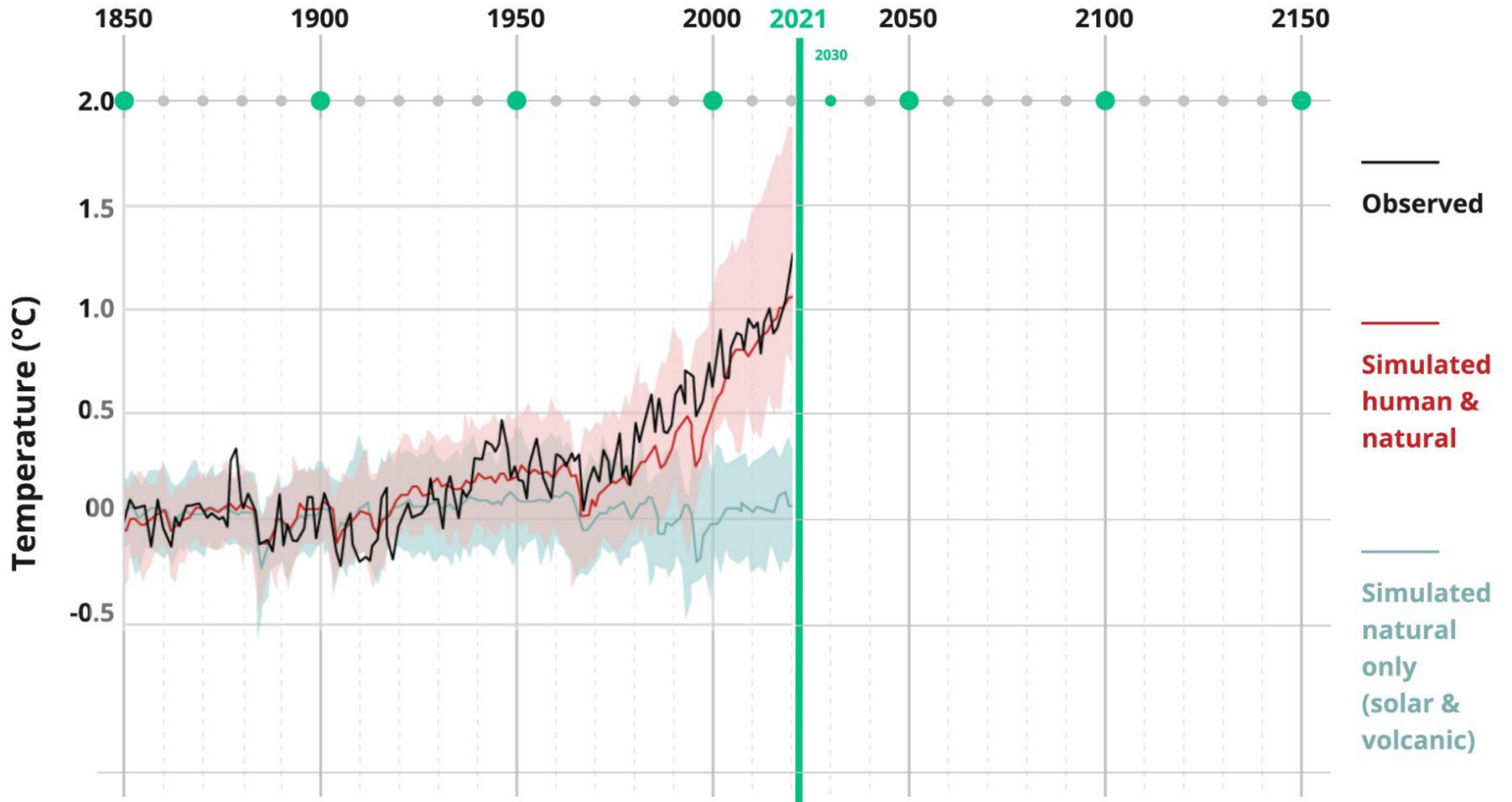
Great Grand Parents

Now

Great Grand Children



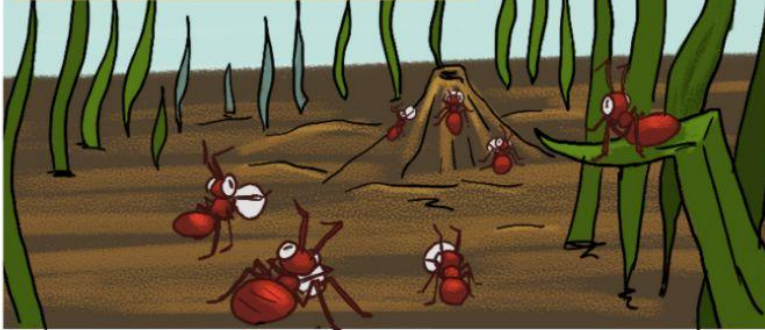




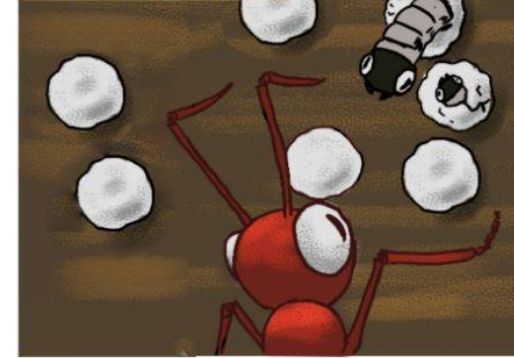
Certain butterflies always lay their eggs on a particular bush above the nest of a particular species of ant.



The ants collect the eggs and take them down into the nest.



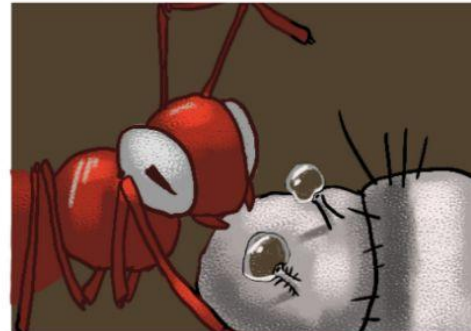
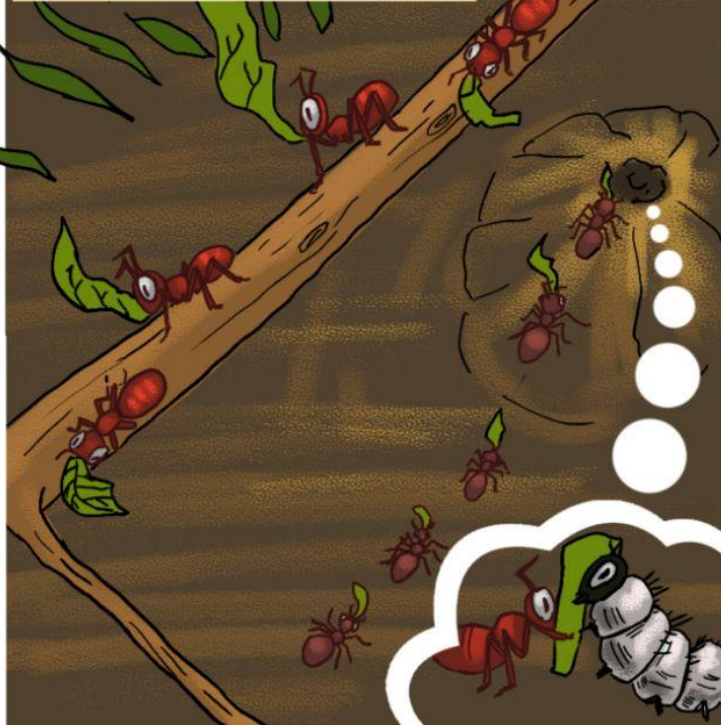
When the larvae hatch...



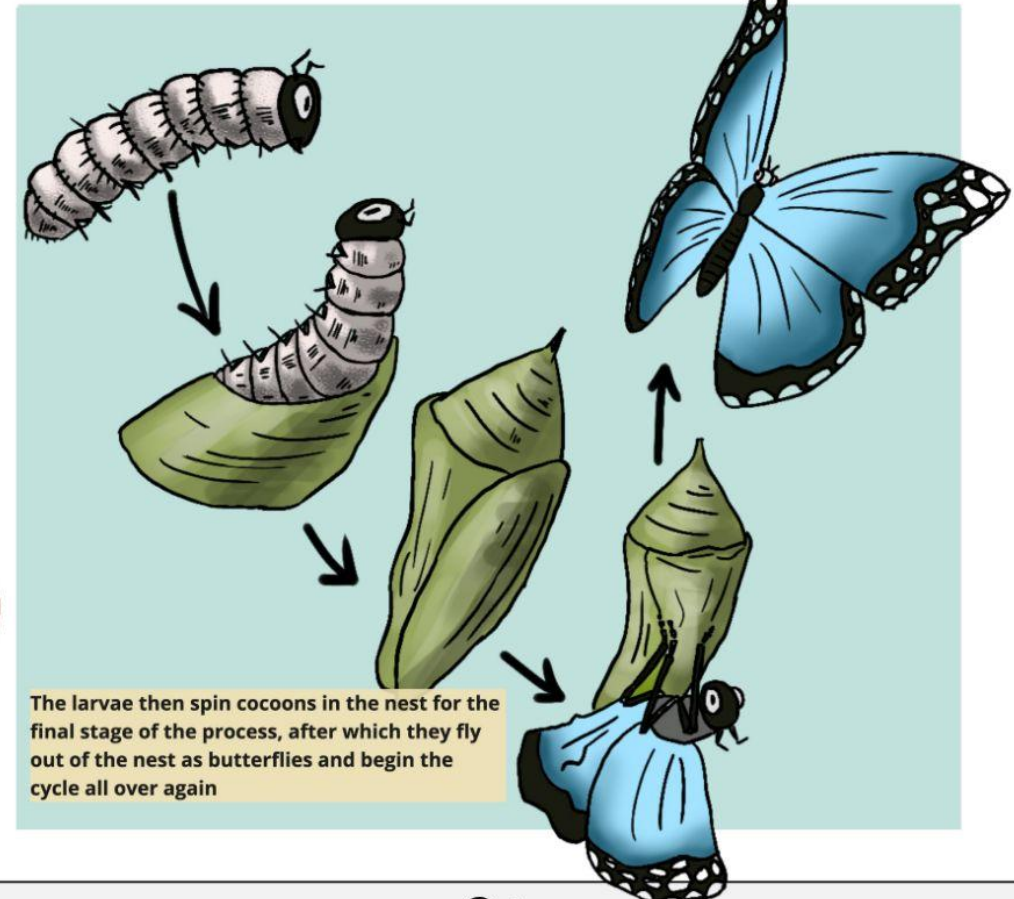
...the ants carry them up to eat the leaves of the bush at night and then carry them back down again.



When the larvae grow too big to be carried out the ants venture out to collect the leaves for the larvae

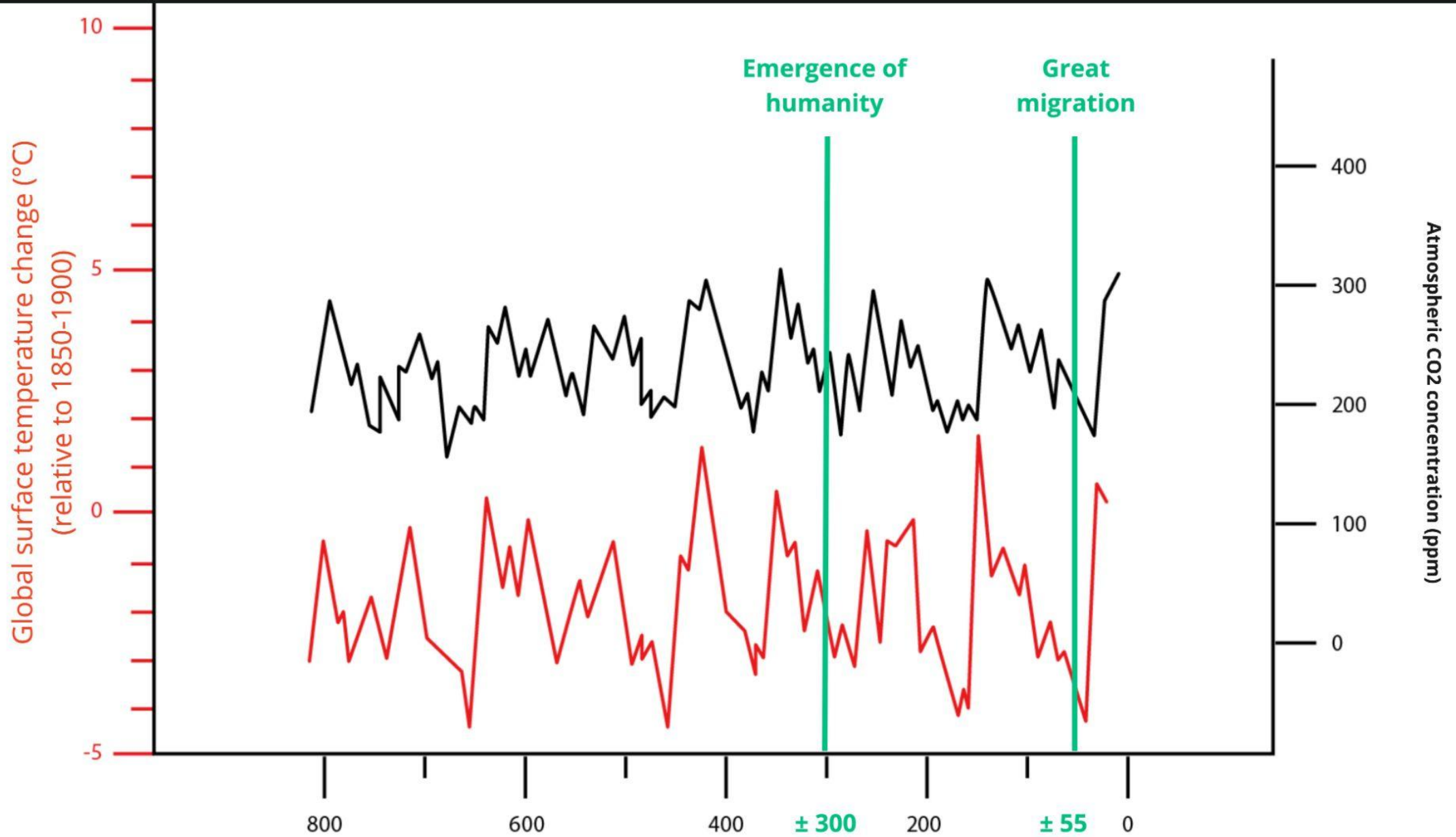


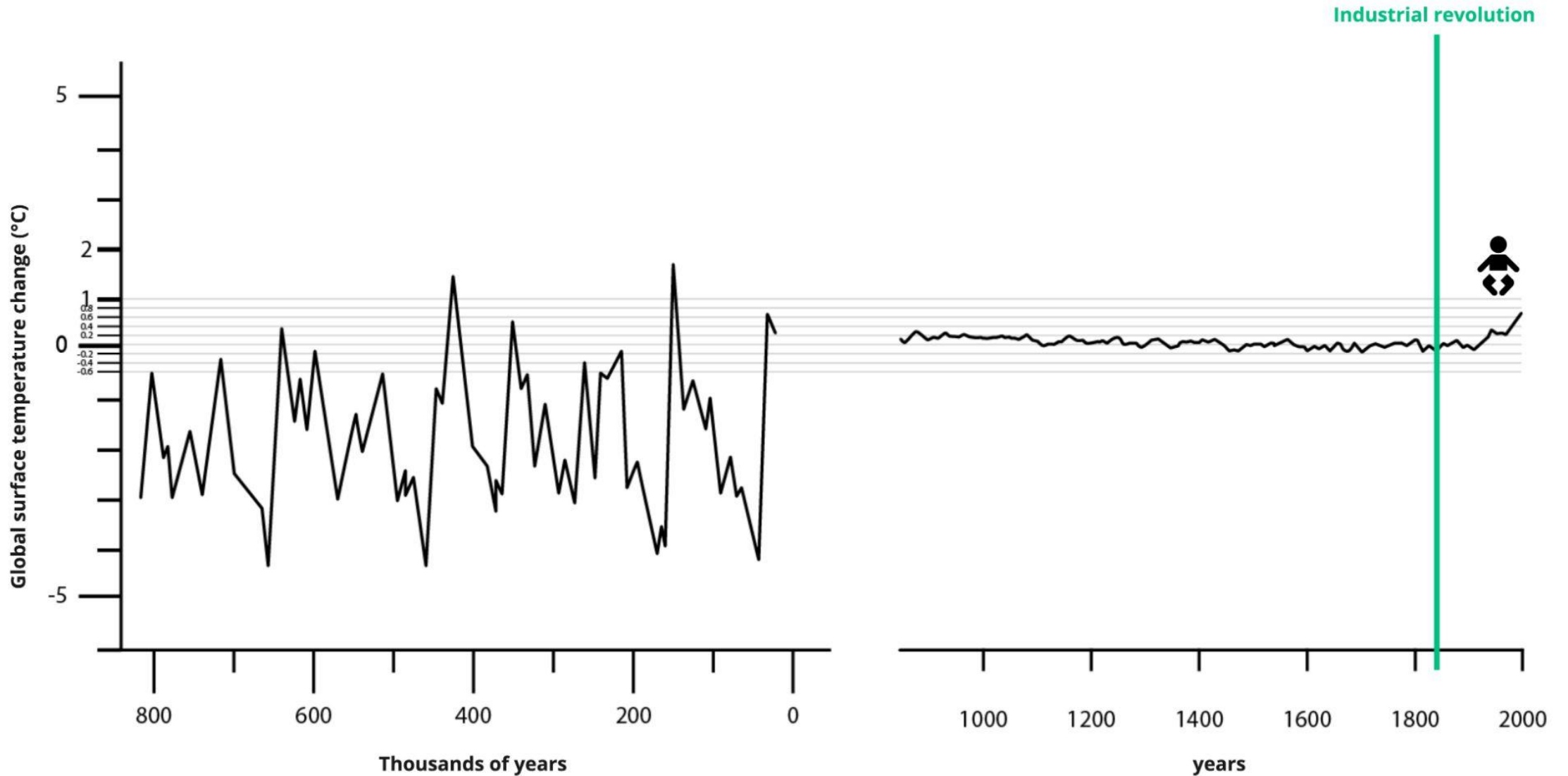
The larvae grows a jelly on their sides when they eat those particular leaves, and this is the food that the queen ant eats.



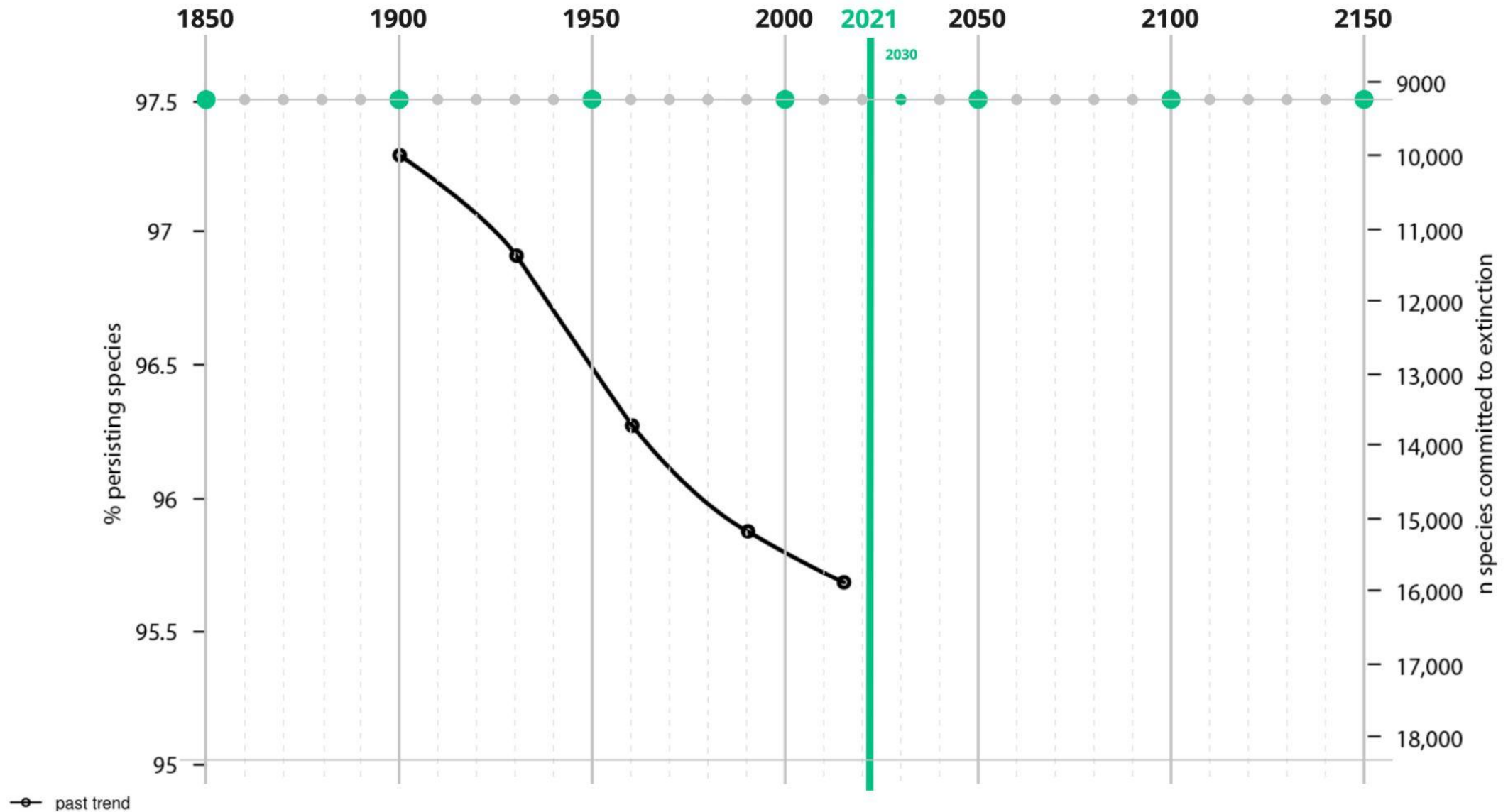
The larvae then spin cocoons in the nest for the final stage of the process, after which they fly out of the nest as butterflies and begin the cycle all over again

Global Temperature change in relation to atmospheric CO2 concentration





Plant Biodiversity Loss























Data Source: Di Marco, M., Harwood, T.D., Hoskins, A.J., Ware, C., Hill, S.L.L., Ferrier, S. (2019), Projecting impacts of global climate and land-use scenarios on plant biodiversity using compositional-turnover modelling, *Global Change Biology* 25(8), p. 2771. Description: Rate of Vascular Plant Species Decline 1900 - 2050

Supplemental Workbook

Exercise 1.3iii



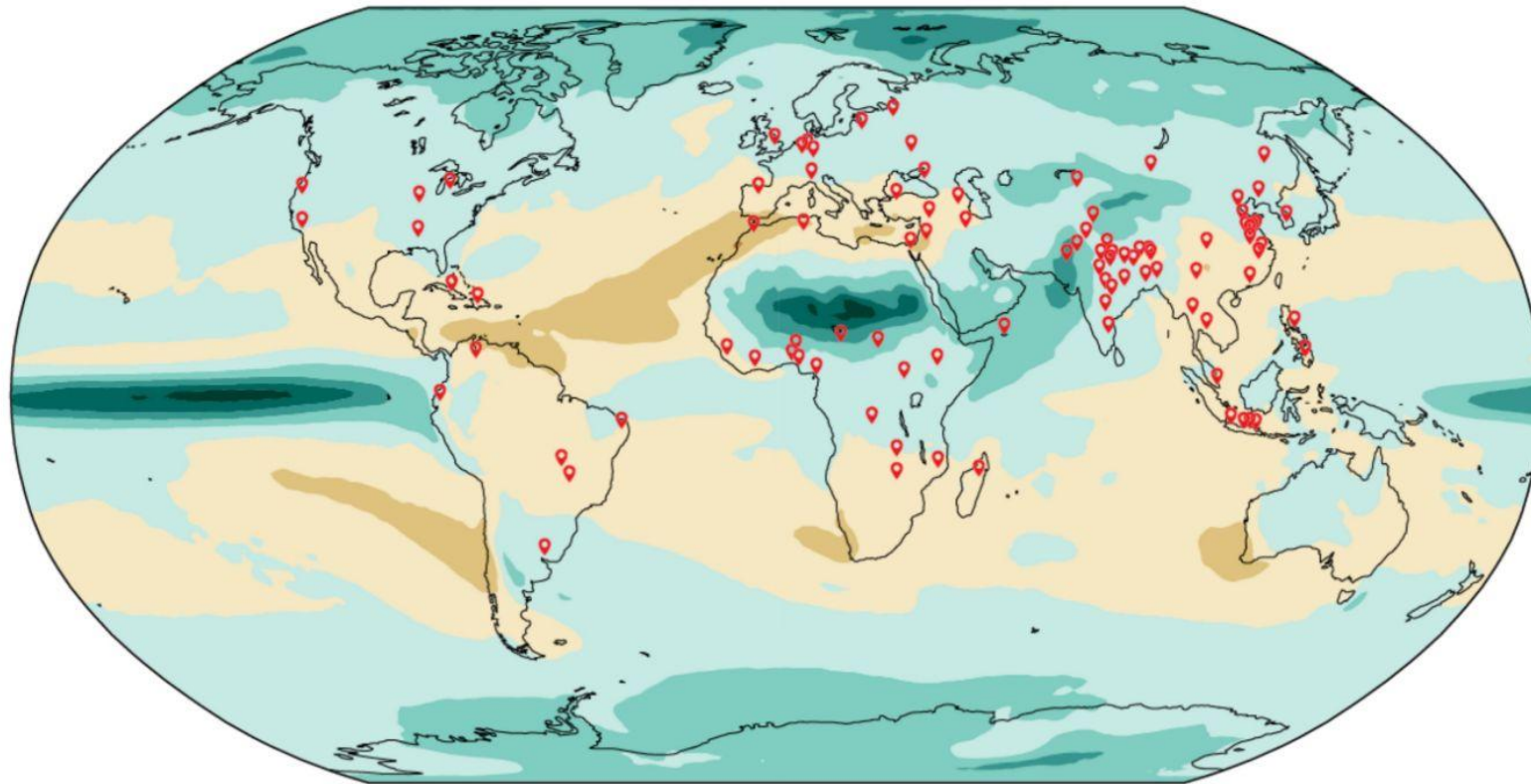
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	+1.1°C Today	+1.5°C	+2°C	+4°C
Temperature Hottest day in a decade (°C)	 +1.2°C (+1.0 - 1.4 °C)	 +1.9°C (+1.5 - 1.9 °C)	 +2.6°C (+2.0 - 2.8 °C)	 +5.1°C (+4.6 - 5.0 °C)
Drought A drought that used to occur once in a decade now happens x times more	 X2.8	 X4.1	 X5.6	 X9.4
Precipitation What used to be the wettest day in a decade now happens x times more	 X1.3	 X1.5	 X1.7	 X2.7
Snow Snow cover extent change (%)	 -1%	 -5%	 -9%	 -25%
Tropical cyclones Proportion of intense tropical cyclones (%)		 +10	 +13	 +30

Annual mean precipitation change (%) relative to 1850-1900

Precipitation is projected to increase over high latitudes, the equatorial Pacific and parts of the monsoon regions, but decrease over parts of the subtropics and in limited areas of the tropics.

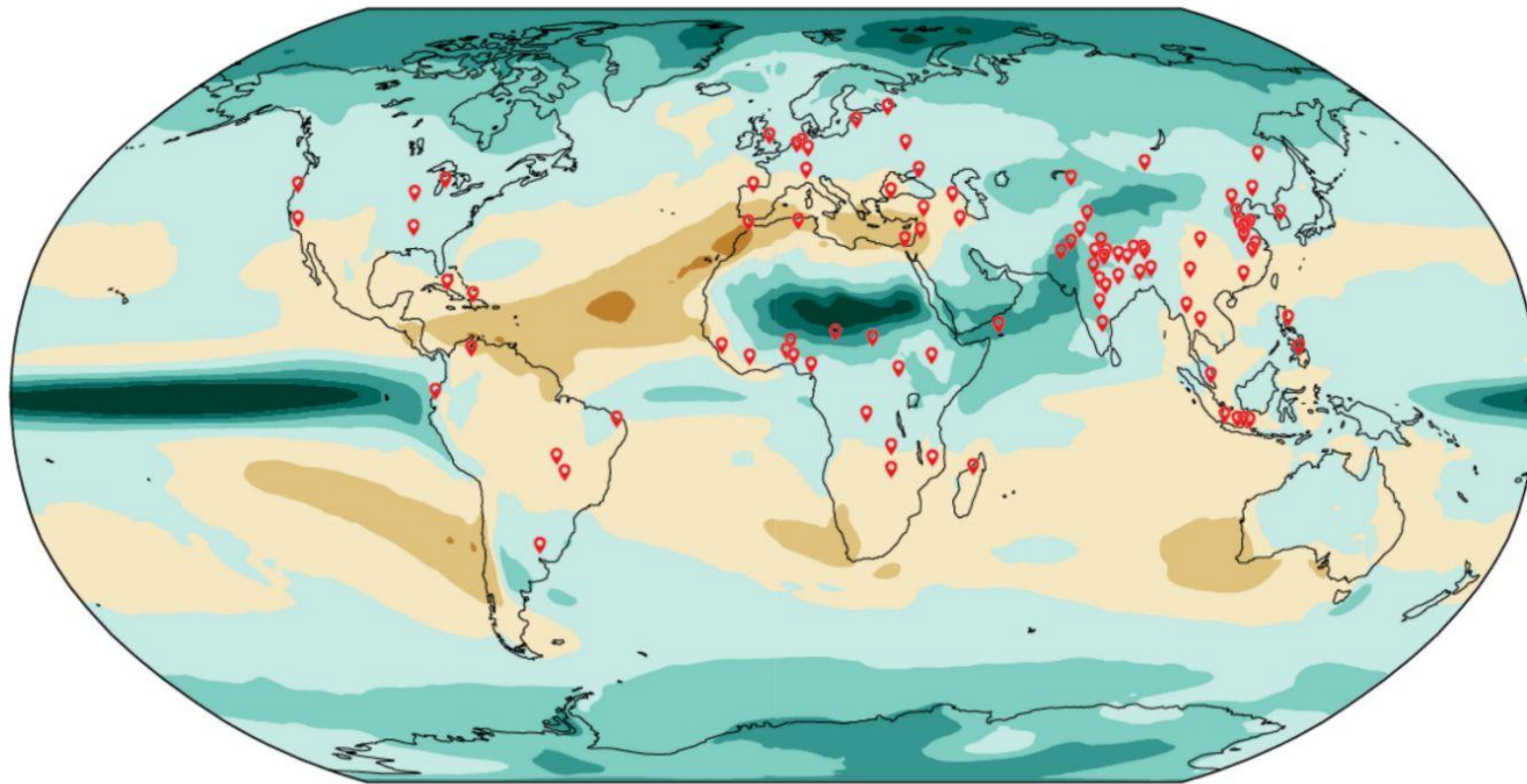
Simulated change at **1.5 °C** global warming



Annual mean precipitation change (%) relative to 1850-1900

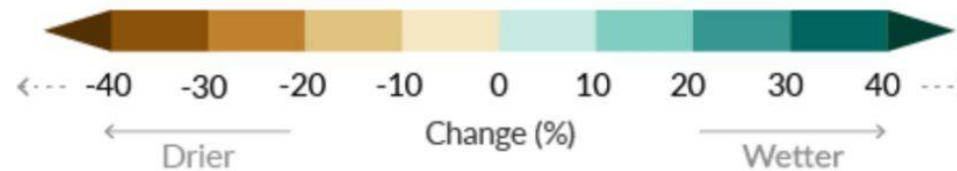
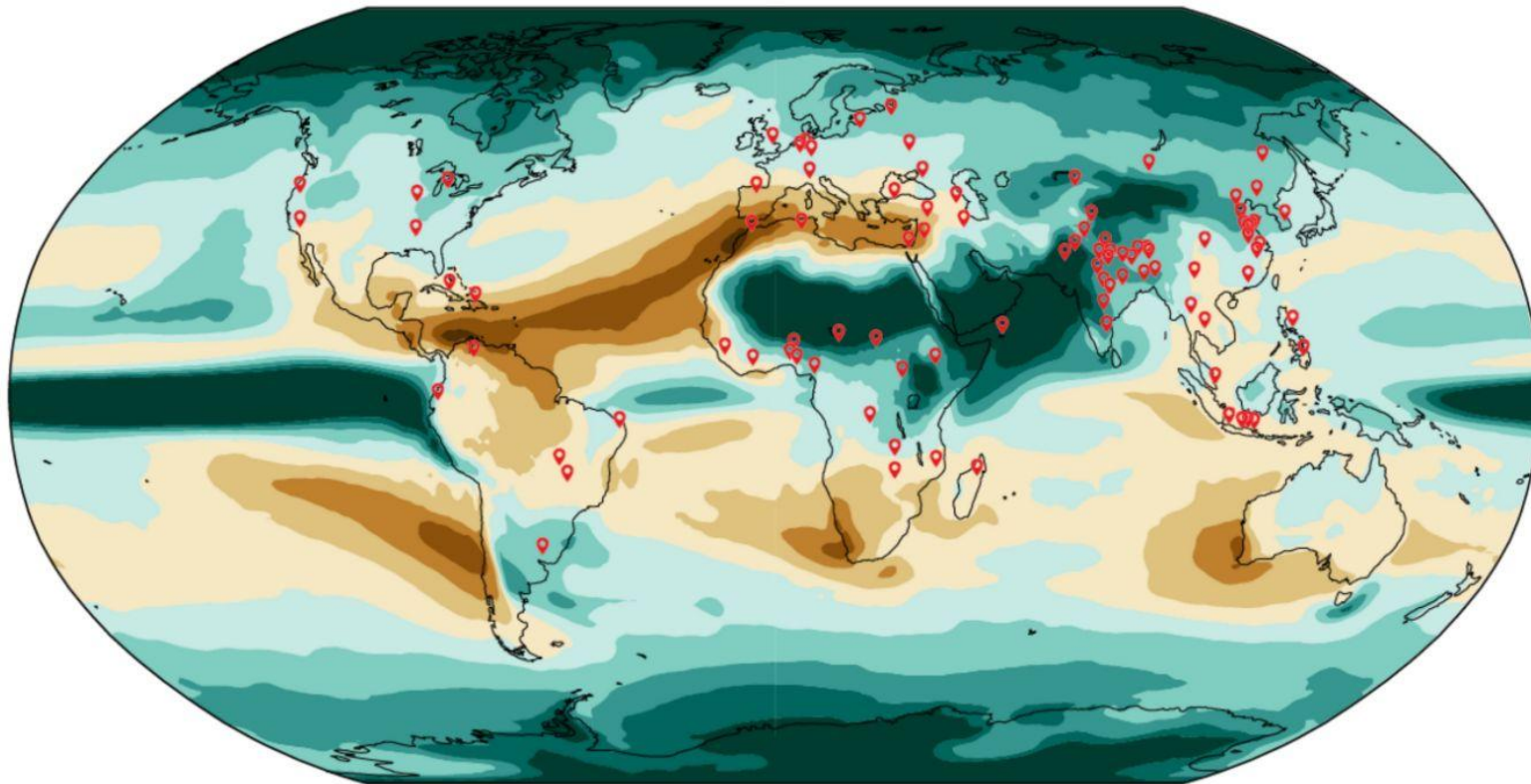
Precipitation is projected to increase over high latitudes, the equatorial Pacific and parts of the monsoon regions, but decrease over parts of the subtropics and in limited areas of the tropics.

Simulated change at 2 °C global warming



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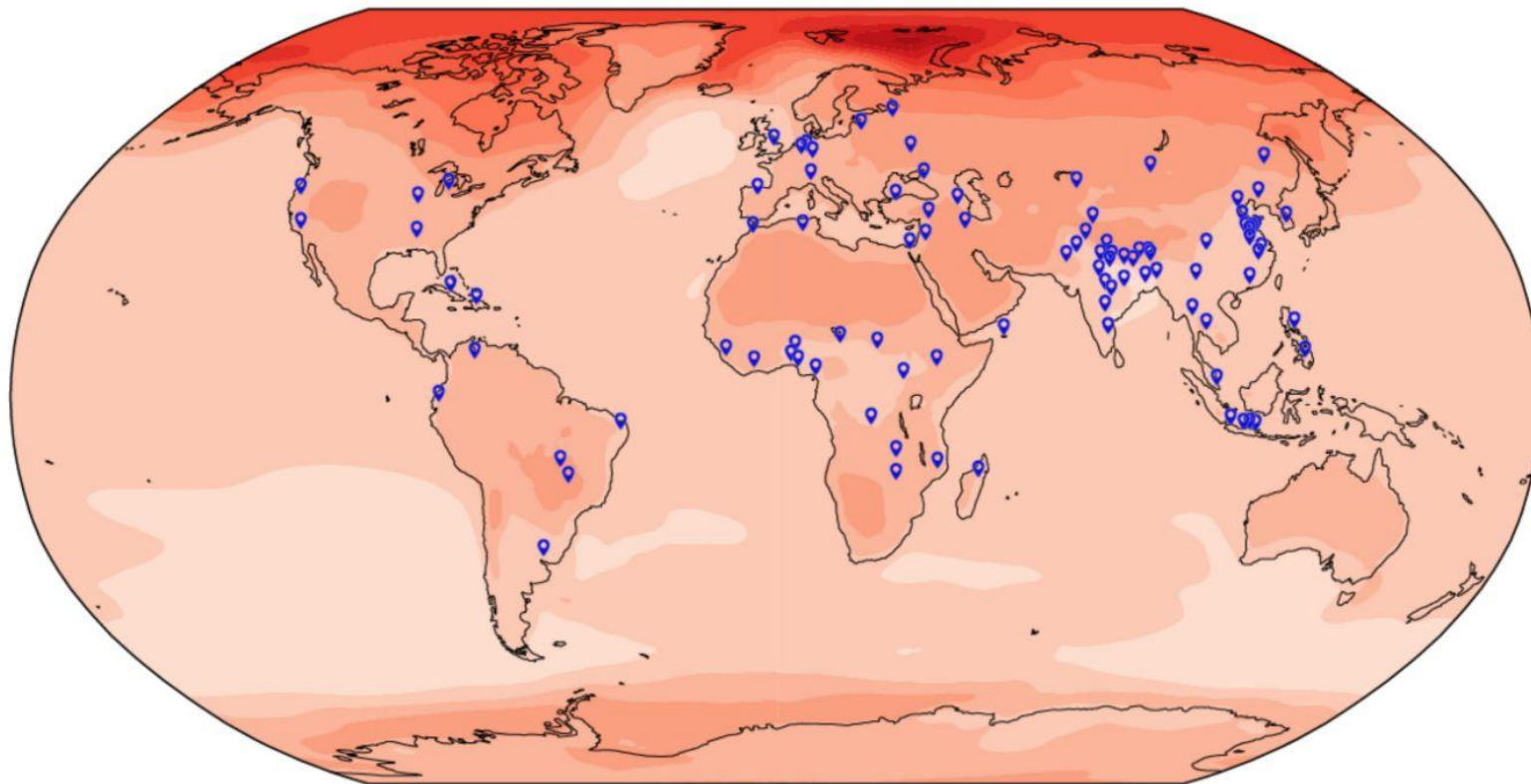
Simulated change at 4 °C global warming



 Participant Location

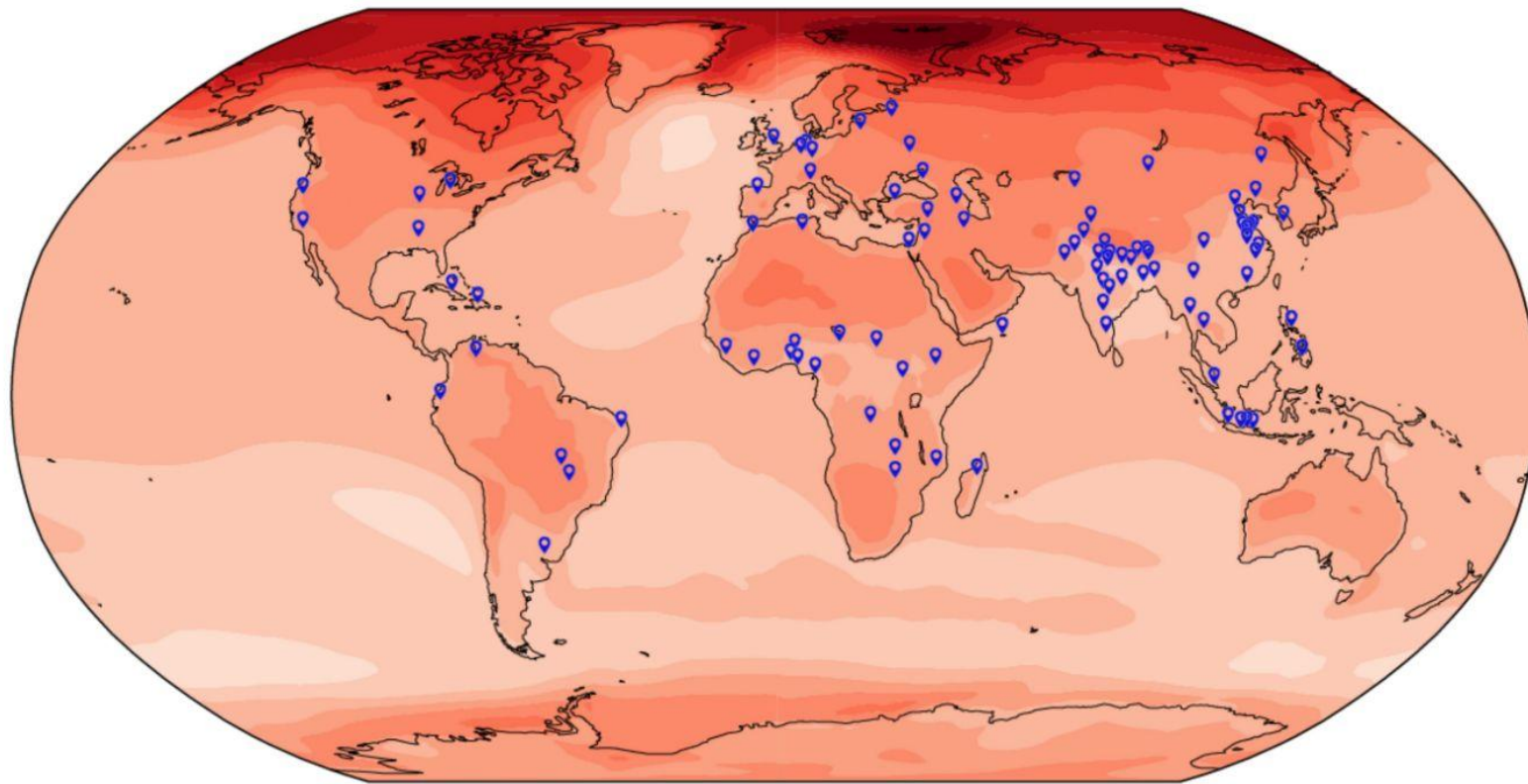
Across warming levels, land areas warm more than oceans, and the Arctic and Antarctica warm more than the tropics.

Simulated change at **1.5 °C** global warming



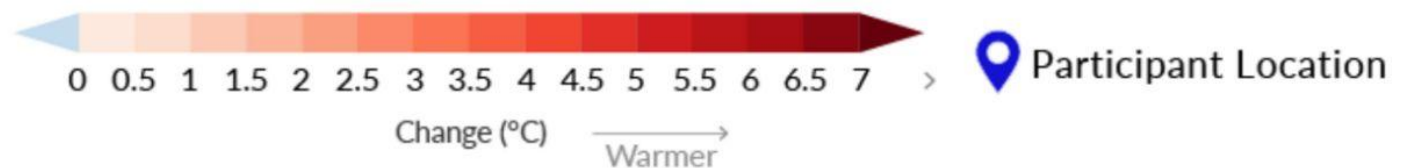
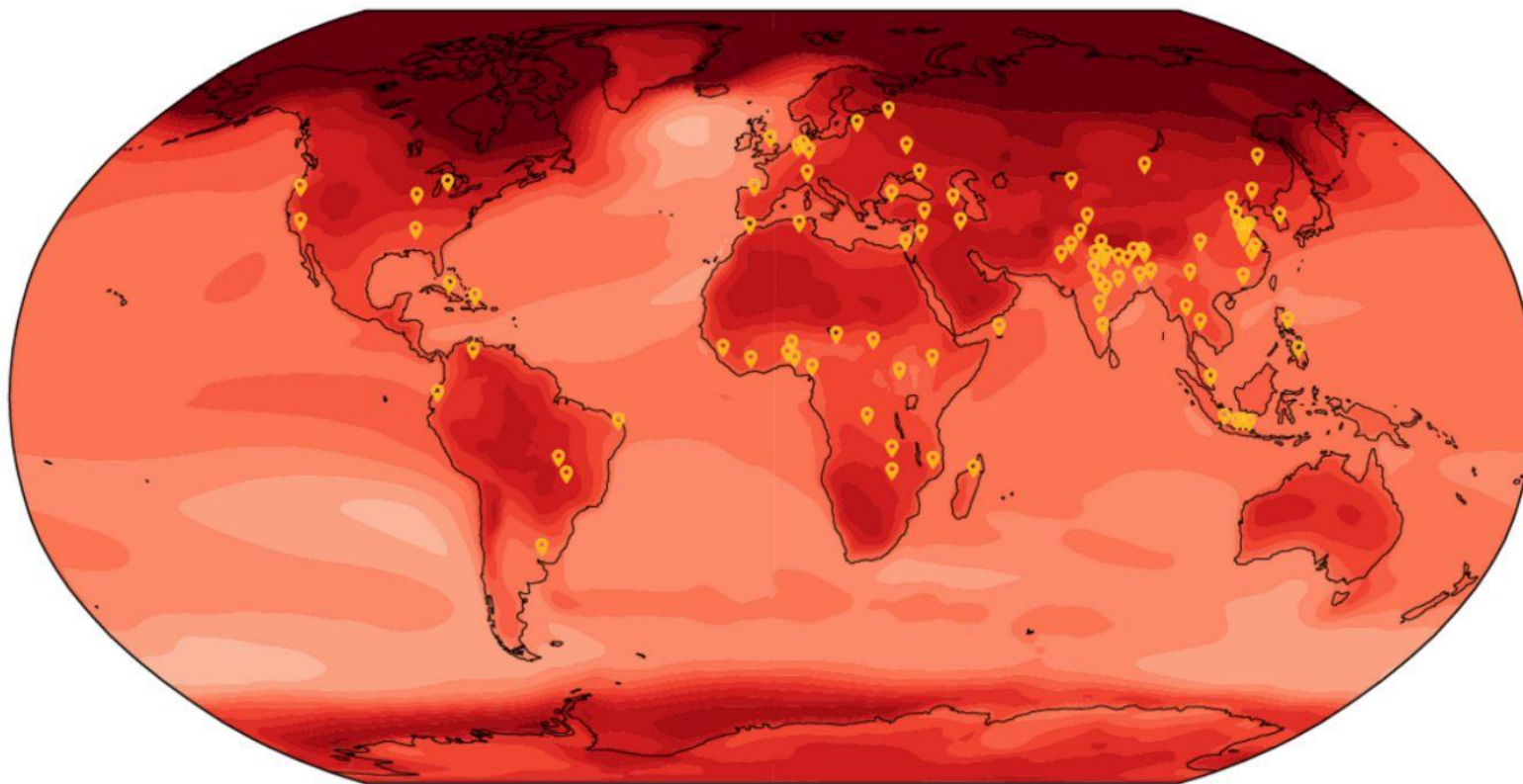
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Simulated change at 2 °C global warming



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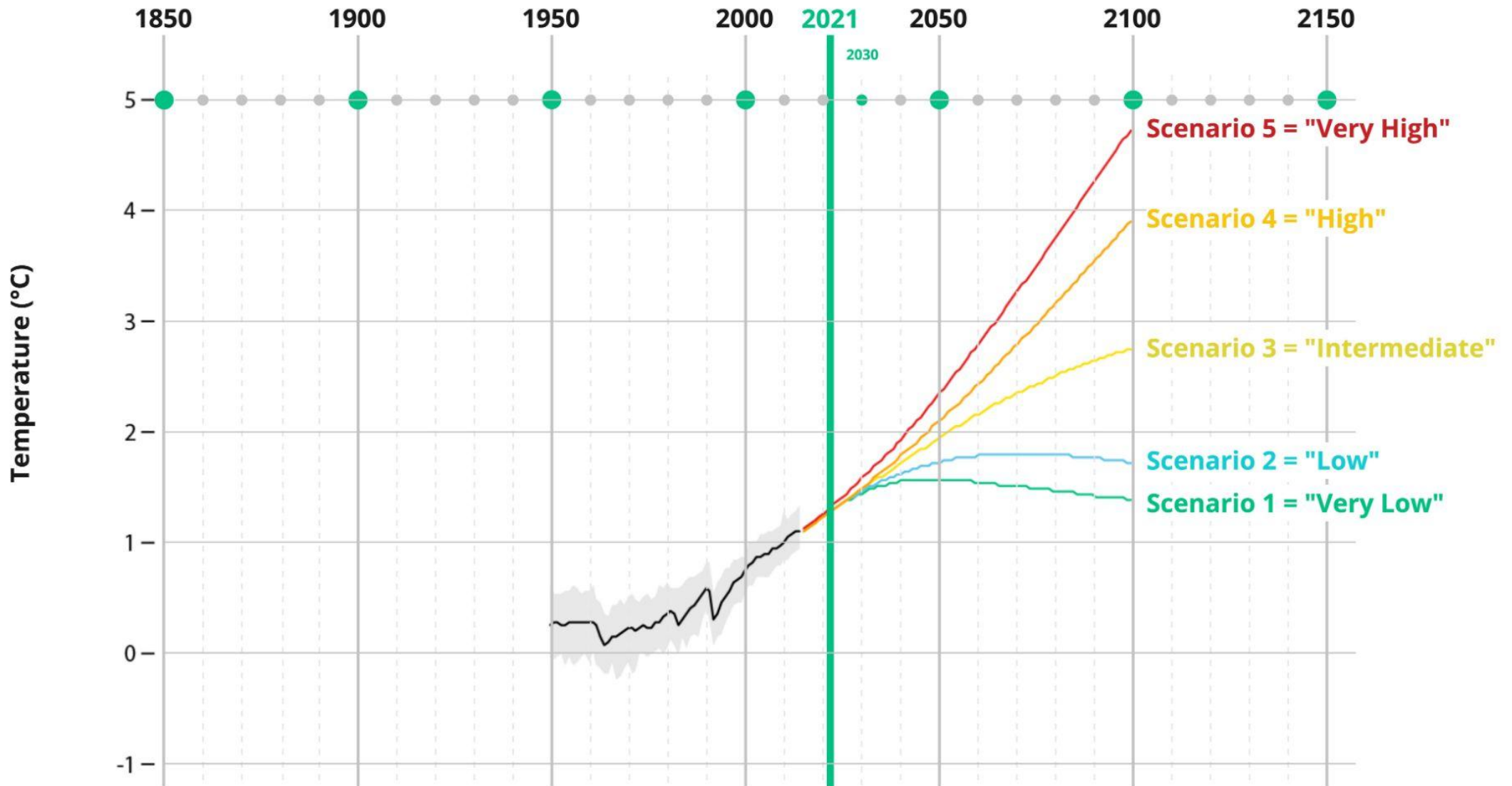
Simulated change at 4 °C global warming



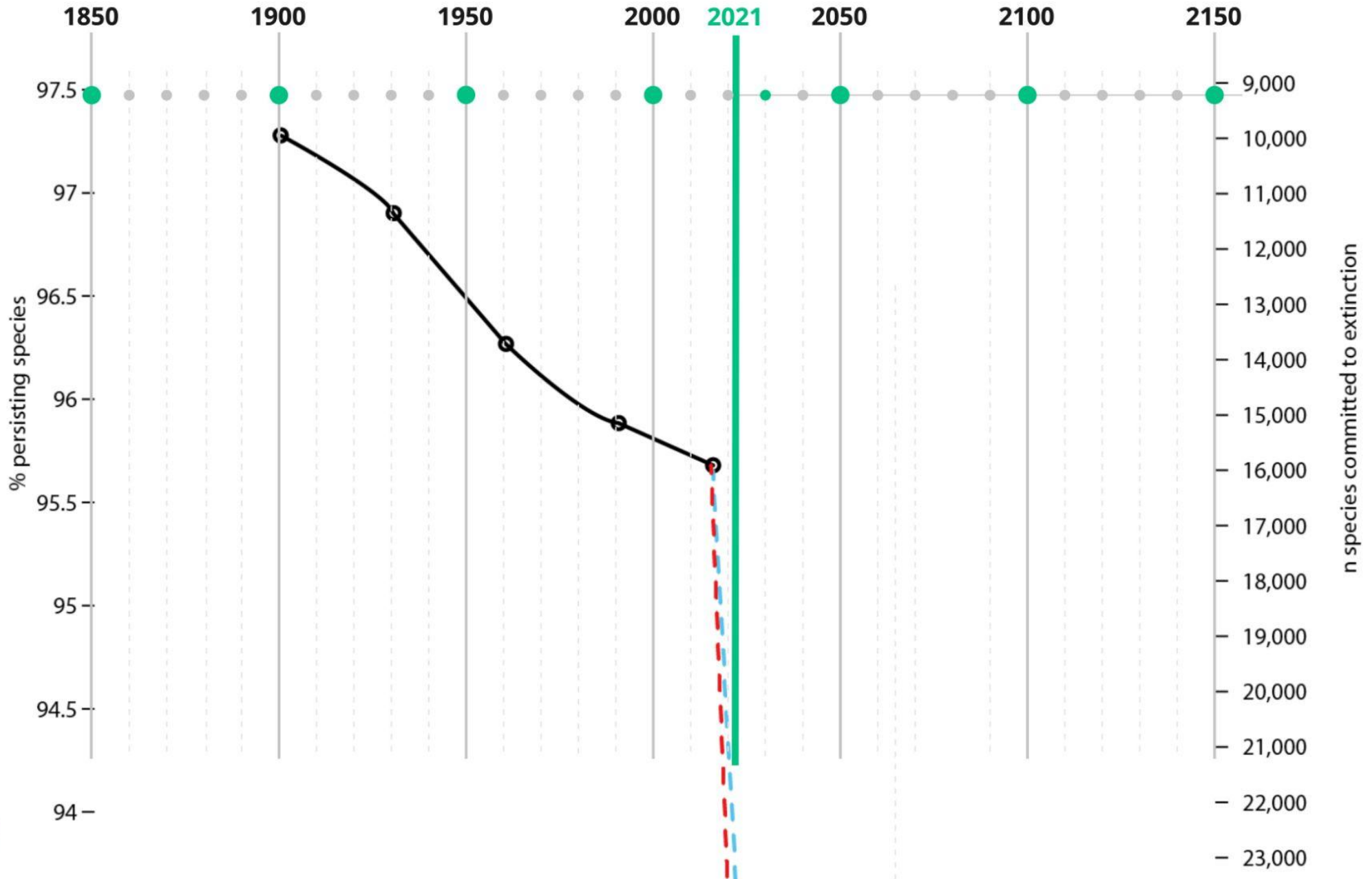


Shared Socioeconomic and Environmental Pathways (a)

(global surface temperatures relative to 1850-1900)



Vascular Plant Biodiversity (a)



Data Source: Di Marco, M., Harwood, T.D., Hoskins, A.J., Ware, C., Hill, S.L.L., Ferrier, S. (2019), Projecting impacts of global climate and land-use scenarios on plant biodiversity using compositional-turnover modelling, *Global Change Biology* 25(8), p. 2773.

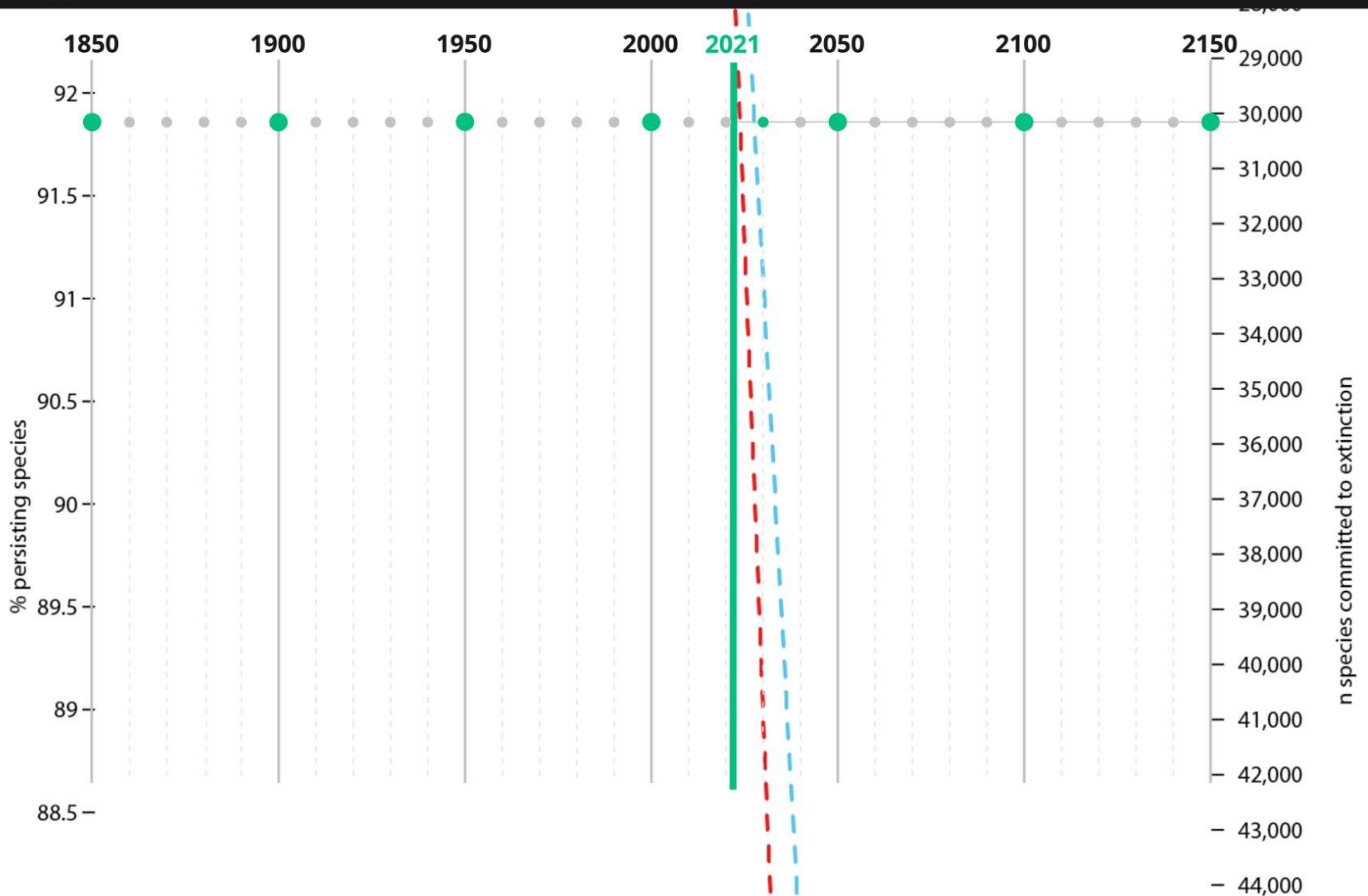
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Exercise 2.1ii



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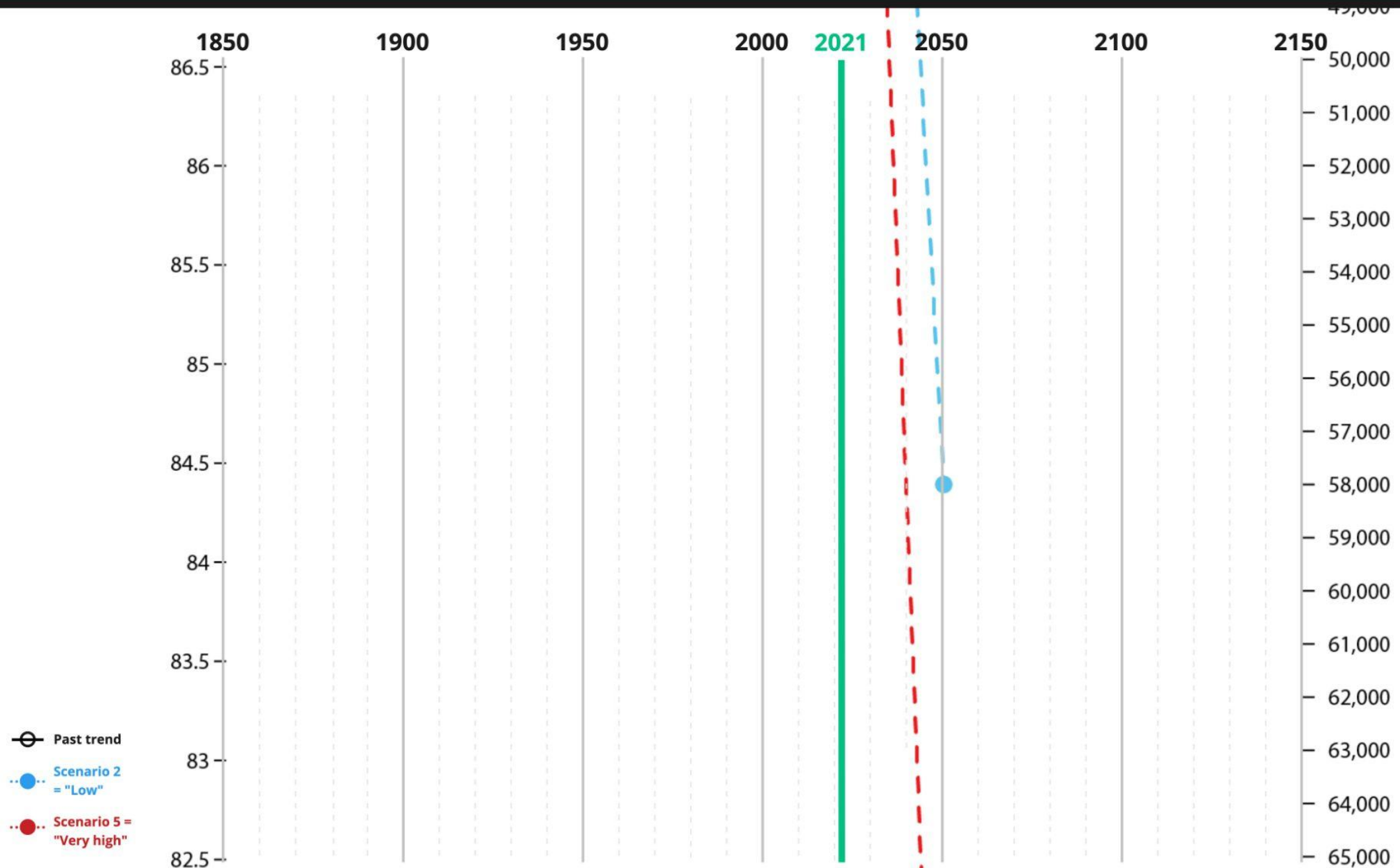
Vascular Plant Biodiversity (b)



Data Source: Di Marco, M., Harwood, T.D., Hoskins, A.J., Ware, C., Hill, S.L.L., Ferrier, S. (2019), Projecting impacts of global climate and land-use scenarios on plant biodiversity using compositional-turnover modelling, *Global Change Biology* 25(8), p. 2773.

Supplemental Workbook
Exercise 2.1ii

Vascular Plant Biodiversity (c)



Data Source: Di Marco, M., Harwood, T.D., Hoskins, A.J., Ware, C., Hill, S.L.L., Ferrier, S. (2019), Projecting impacts of global climate and land-use scenarios on plant biodiversity using compositional-turnover modelling, *Global Change Biology* 25(8), p. 2773.

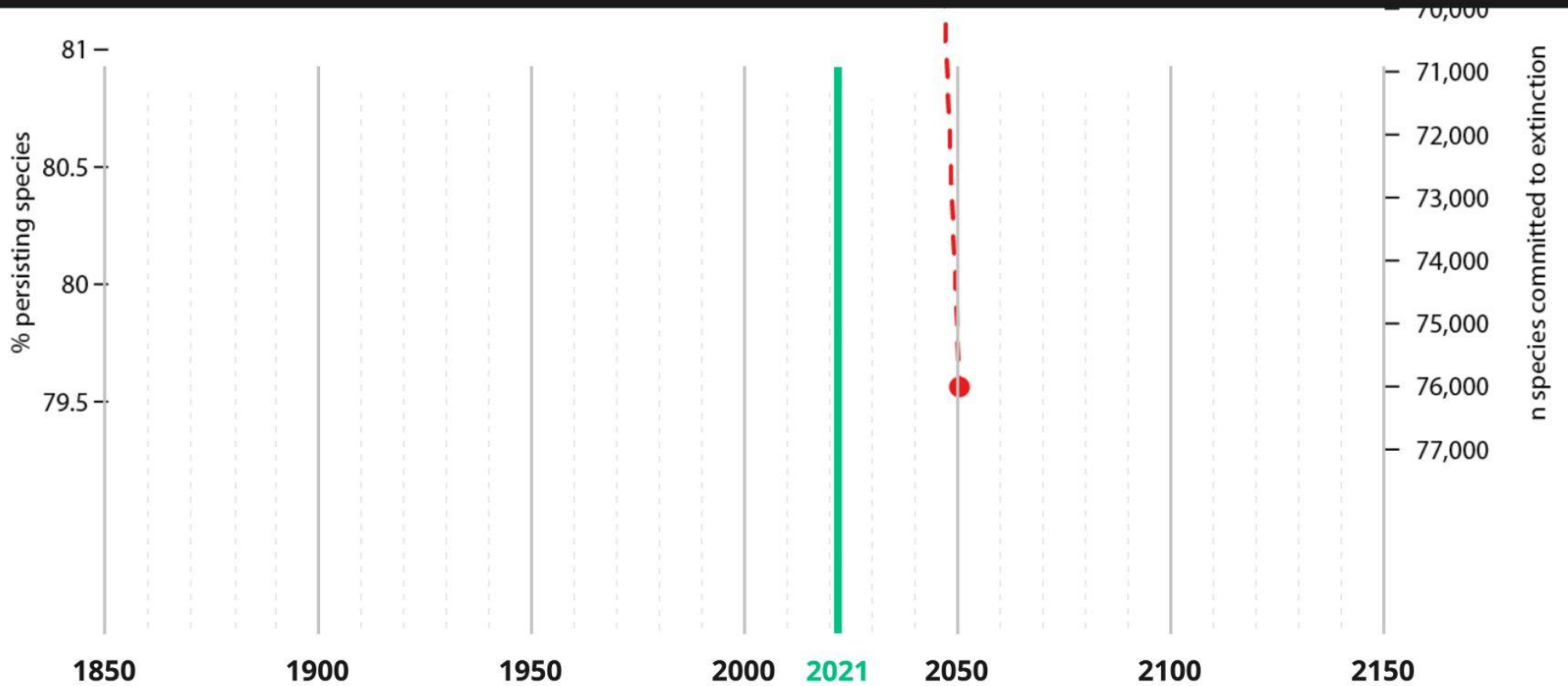
Supplemental Workbook

Exercise 2.1ii



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Vascular Plant Biodiversity (d)



- Past trend
- Scenario 2 = "Low"
- Scenario 5 = "Very high"

Data Source: Di Marco, M., Harwood, T.D., Hoskins, A.J., Ware, C., Hill, S.L.L., Ferrier, S. (2019), Projecting impacts of global climate and land-use scenarios on plant biodiversity using compositional-turnover modelling, *Global Change Biology* 25(8), p. 2773.

Supplemental Workbook
Exercise 2.1ii

Scenario	Global Cooperation	Trade	Land use
Scenario 5 (very high emissions)	International cooperation on climate action is delayed, though there is strong global coordination on economic development and living standards improve worldwide.	International trade expands, and trends towards globalization continue.	Tropical deforestation continues, although at slowly declining rates.
Scenario 3 (intermediate emissions)	The world follows a path in which social, economic, and technological trends do not shift much from historical patterns. This scenario is broadly aligned with the current Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).	Continuation of existing trading patterns, subsidies and tariffs.	Tropical deforestation continues, although at slowly declining rates.
Scenario 1 (very low emissions)	Strong global coordination and good governance, with investments in inclusive development, education, health and renewable energy. Global goals on human development and the environment (the Sustainable Development Goals) are achieved.	Abolishment of import tariffs and subsidies on agriculture. More reliance on regional markets, and less on global trade.	Strong regulation on land use, protecting biodiversity and forest cover.



Scenario	Energy use	Consumption	Diet
Scenario 5 (very high emissions)	Government policies continue to be supportive of fossil fuel use, and our economies continue to be reliant on coal and oil.	High material consumption	Meat rich diets
Scenario 3 (intermediate emissions)	Continued reliance on fossil fuels	Medium material consumption	Moderate meat consumption
Scenario 1 (very low emissions)	There is a transition towards clean energy. Fossil fuel use is reduced through restrictive public policies.	Low material consumption	Shift towards lower meat consumption, plant-based diets and lower food waste.

