



FACCE-MACSUR

## Stakeholders in MACSUR

Notes from the Stakeholder Session (Oct 16, 2012; 8:30-9:30)  
at the MACSUR kickoff meeting

Katharina Helming<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Leibniz-Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research (ZALF), Eberswalder Str. 84, D-15374  
Müncheberg

\*helming@zalf.de

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### **Purpose of the session:**

- Collect plans and ideas for stakeholder involvement in all Themes and at Hub level;
- Discuss needs and items for cross-cutting activities and interactions;
- Provide feed-back to MACSUR management

### **Discussed Items:**

#### **1) Why stakeholder involvement (Collection from Work descriptions and discussion)**

##### **Science to policy/stakeholder:**

- To guarantee outcome of MACSUR modeling will be translated into policy support
- To gain a better understanding of climate risk assessment for European agriculture
- To increase awareness of uncertainties of climate change
- To assist policy makers and agri-food chain actors to identify adaptation and mitigation measures
- To improve the skills of stakeholders in the use of models and assessment tools
- To discuss policy implications of model results

##### **Policy/stakeholders to Science:**

- To define necessary model improvements from user side
- To prioritise uncertainties of climate change impacts

##### **Science Policy/stakeholder Interaction:**

- To create an EU platform of stakeholders, including researchers, for exchanging information and understanding of the climate change-related issues
- To facilitate interaction between different stakeholder groups (e.g. policy makers and farmers)

##### **Take home from discussion:**

two-directional interaction with stakeholders is encouraged: co-production of knowledge rather than unidirectional dissemination. Co-production of knowledge requires stakeholder interaction from early on in the project.

#### **2) Who are important stakeholder groups (Collection from Work descriptions and discussion)**

- Policy makers at various governance levels (EU, national, regional)
- Stakeholders from agri-food sector
- Farmers, farmers unions, farm advisory services (farm level models)
- Regional planners
- Civil society organisations; public interest groups
- Public and public representatives (e.g. journalists; schools)
- Researchers; Research organisations; research funding organisations

##### **Summary:**

Needs specification and adaptation with objectives and available resources

##### **Take home from discussion:**

Different stakeholder groups require different modes of interaction. At general level, policy makers might be the most important stakeholder group. Farmers, planners, civil society organisations should play a prominent role at case study level. Researchers and research organisations are involved through capacity building, conferences, workshops and research agenda setting

### 3) How stakeholder involvement (Collection from Work descriptions and discussion)

#### Science to policy/stakeholder:

- Web 2.0 (Information technology means)
- Training
- Dissemination means
- Press conferences
- Theater event (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OR3caDd3QZE>)<sup>1</sup>
- Science festivals

#### Policy/stakeholder to science:

- Semi-structured interviews to key stakeholders

#### Science Policy/stakeholder Interaction:

- Workshops; discussion for a
- Training
- Participatory field experiments (if available at partners' sites)

#### Take home from discussion:

- It is interesting to be innovative and try new methods. Partners from LiveM have good experiences with new unconventional methods such as theater events etc.

### 4) Conclusions and suggestions

- There should be a big, European-level stakeholder event early on in the project to make decision makers aware of MACSUR capabilities
- A cross-Theme approach to stakeholder interaction brings synergies
- Organise a MACSUR group on stakeholders with representative from all Themes
- Organise stakeholder interaction at case study level with farmers, public, policy makers and other interest groups at regional level
- Organise a session at one of the MACSUR meetings on methods for stakeholder involvements (internal capacity building)
- Write a special journal issue of methods of stakeholder involvement in the field of climate change impact on agriculture

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<sup>1</sup> The "street theatre" had a strong impact on the local community, the majority of the actors were not professionals. At the end there was the funeral of the water (very impacting....) The process of the event development lasted one year and it relied on the interaction between researchers (who clarified the kind of knowledge we wanted to highlight) and the theatre director, the scenographer, farmers and local authorities. The theatre director translated the scientific knowledge into something more meaningful, into "theatre words". Our assumption was that people learn more when emotions are involved and what best than theatre to engage with the community in order to raise emotions?

This other link is about the "song of the nitrates"

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dP8UTi2o0us&feature=relmfu>. Apart from the singer, the others were the members of commune chorus.

See also Toderi et al. (2007) Environ. Sci. Pol. 10:551-563, doi:10.1016/j.envsci.2007.02.006.

## Annex 1: List of participants

Name	First name	Affiliation	Country	Theme	E-mail
Audsley	Eric	Cranfield University	UK	Trade M	e.audsley@cranfield.ac.uk
Bartley	David	Moredun Research Institute	UK	LiveM	Dave.Bartley@moredun.ac.uk
Bellocchi	Gianni	INRA	FR	LiveM	gianni.bellocchi@clermont.inra.fr
Bonesmo	Helge	Norway University of Life Science	NO	LiveM	helge.bonesmo@nilf.no
Dalgaard	Tommy	Aarhus University	DK	LiveM	tommy.dalgaard@agrsci.dk
Del Prado	Agustin	Basque Centre for Climate Change	ES	LiveM	agustin.delprado@bc3research.org
Doro	Luca	Università degli Studi di Sassari	IT	LiveM	ldoro@uniss.it
Faverdin	Philippe	INRA	FR	LiveM	Philippe.faverdin@rennes.inra.fr
Gengler	Nicolas	ULg - GxABT	BE	LiveM	nicolas.gengler@ulg.ac.be
Hammami	Hedi	ULg - GxABT	BE	LiveM	hedi.hammami@ulg.ac.be
Helming	Katharina	ZALF	DE	Trade M	helming@zalf.de
Hutchings	Nicholas	Aarhus University	DK	LiveM	nick.hutchings@agrsci.dk
Kurnicki	Robert	National Centre for Research and Development	PL	CropM	itepkrak@itep.edu.pl
Lacetera	Nicola	University of Tuscia	IT	LiveM	nicgio@unitus.it
Ma	Shaoxiu	INRA	FR	LiveM	shaoxiu.ma@zalf.de
Meijs	Jac	Wageningen UR Livestock Research	NL	LiveM	jac.meijs@wur.nl
Meyer-Aurich	Andreas	Leibniz-Institute for Agricultural Engineering	DE	LiveM	ameyeraurich@atb-potsdam.de
Minet	Julien	Université de Liège	BE	LiveM	julien.minet@ulg.ac.be
Misselbrook	Tom	Rothamsted Research	UK	LiveM	tom.misselbrook@rothamsted.ac.uk
Øygarden	Lillian	Norwegian Institute for Agricultural and Environmental Research	NO	CropM	Lillian.oygarden@bioforsk.no
Rolinski	Susanne	PIK Potsdam	DE	LiveM	rolinski@pik-potsdam.de
Seddaiu	Giovanna	Università degli Studi di Sassari	IT	LiveM	gseddaiu@uniss.it
van den Pol	Agnes	Wageningen UR Livestock Research	NL	CropM	Agnes.vandenpol@wur.nl
Wilson	Anthony	Institute for Animal Health	UK	Trade M	anthony.wilson@iah.ac.uk

## Annex 2: Excerpts from MACSUR proposal Hub

The integrated pilot studies will serve as one of the key output of this Knowledge Hub and will be coordinated in WP2 at the main level of FACCE MACSUR. Here the challenges of climate change to European Agriculture and the associated **uncertainties will be discussed with stakeholders like policy makers** at an early stage of MACSUR to guarantee that the

outcome of the KH will be successfully translated into policy advice, see also WP2 description under A-4.

A network of scientists, policy makers and stakeholders at European, national and regional level will ensure widespread and committed participation in definition of necessary model improvements to gain for a better understanding of an integrated climate change risk assessment for European agriculture and food security.

WP2 at main level will organize workshops on the assessment of integrated modelling, as a platform of exchange between scientists, policy-makers and other stakeholders. WP 2 will also involve stakeholders to increase the awareness of uncertainties of climate change in the integrated assessment across all three themes. This exchange with stakeholders will take place at all stages of MACSUR to explain and to compare the relevance of uncertainties in the analysis of the KH for all themes.

*WP2 Capacity building across models and themes (Martin Banse)*

Aim of the WP2 is to assist policy makers and actors in the agri-food chain in identifying effective and efficient adaptation and mitigation measures and potential consequence scenarios, e.g. impact on food yield, quality, nutritive value, disease load etc. WP 2 will also involve stakeholders to increase the awareness of uncertainties of climate change in the integrated assessment across all three themes. This exchange with stakeholders will take place at all stages of MACSUR to explain and to compare the relevance of uncertainties in the analysis of the KH for all themes.

...These hot spot areas and the relevant policies to be analysed will be selected in joint workshops of scientists and stakeholders.

*Task 2.5.: Scientific educational, training and stakeholder workshops. (Lead Martin Banse)*

Organise and run a series of workshops for the education and training of participants in integrated assessment of mitigation policies across all three themes. The range of topics will be decided at a later stage and will include crop, livestock and economic modelling, understanding and using climate models, uncertainty analysis and integrated assessments of climate change variability.

*Task 2.6.: Dissemination, in coordination with all themes, the results of the integrated pilot studies (Lead Martin Banse)*

The extent of the proposal is such that dissemination will need to operate in a tiered manner; regional, national and EU. Consequently the strategy needs to reflect the three levels of effort. The dissemination approaches will include multiple and various methods of information distribution including

- Agricultural sector/industry focussed talks/presentations and workshops.
- Podcasts and WebTV with key actors in the crop and climate change arena including scientists, and stakeholders (policy, agriculturalists and industry representatives).
- Integration with the cognate European technology platform (ETP) activities ([http://cordis.europa.eu/technology-platforms/individual\\_en.html](http://cordis.europa.eu/technology-platforms/individual_en.html)).

## **TradeM**

Future farm support programs in Europe will probably reduce direct payments and increase the resources for agri-environmental programs. At the same time global change (e.g. climate change, population growth, changing nutrition regimes) requires a major increase in productivity of agriculture. These developments will enforce the search for new technologies, specific fostering of ecologically desired activities and the development of new organizational forms. Farm level modeling is a strong tool to improve organization of farms, test the economic viability of new technologies and ensure acceptance of new agro-

environmental programs. To improve the quality of this type of models, a review of existing tools and an **investigation of the requirements of stakeholder** are needed.

TradeM aims at promoting the enhancement and deployment of economic models, a better integration of crop- and livestock production into them and more insights into adaptation and mitigation measures and strategies. Moreover, the structure of the work packages aims at a focused exchange of ideas, **better insights and conclusions of those involved and offering a forum for researchers, stakeholders and policymakers.**

T-T0 Among the issues that need to be defined [at the start of the project] is quality assurance and how to implement it in the on-going work in a manner to improve the benefits for the whole network and for stakeholders.

D T3.6: Discussion of political insights from simulation results (Month: 26). [Are stakeholders invited?]

### LiveM

Grassland management is primarily determined at the farm scale, whereas policy makers often focus their attention at more aggregated scales e.g. regional, national, sectoral. At these higher levels of organisation, the grassland and livestock interact with one another and with other components e.g. manure management systems at the farm scale and other land uses the regional scale. Enabling the knowledge within the scientific community to be made available to the major stakeholders requires the models of grasslands and livestock be integrated with corresponding models for these other components. In addition to models of biophysical components, the **farm and regional models need to consider the human component.** At the farm scale, this means the way in which the farmers attempts to achieve their economic and social objectives within the opportunities and constraints created by the land and physical climate, and the economic and regulatory climate. **At the regional scale, this means the interaction between and within the stakeholder community of farmers, public interest groups and regulators.**

Task L1.5 (Susanne Rolinski, PIK) Identification of uncertainties in climate change modeling ... **Stakeholders will be asked to prioritize uncertainties that cannot be quantified for LiveM.**

WP L4 (Tommy Dalgaard, P189) Contribution to cross-cutting activities with integrated studies at regional level

**Regional-scale policy measures are implemented via the responses of a range of stakeholders, such as farmers, public interest groups, regulators and politicians. The outcome of applying policy measures depends on the extent to which these stakeholders are consulted prior to implementation, the relative power of different stakeholders and the way in which the different stakeholders choose to respond. This WP in particular will be important with respect to defining methods of engagement with stakeholders and policy makers. Thus, for example, it will potentially link to the work of the FARMIS modelling partnership which provides a common modelling framework that allows analyses of the impact of policy and technological change on grassland agriculture in Europe. When modelling then outcome of the implementation of policy measures, it is often assumed that stakeholders respond as economically rational entities. However, social and cultural factors are also known to play a role and modelling methods that permit these factors to be taken into account will also be discussed.**

Task L4.2:

Title: Methods for stakeholder involvement in climate-related policy measures applied at the regional scale, Task leader: Giovanna Seddaiu (partner 62)

This task will consider the range of the methods than can be used to support stakeholder involvement in shaping regional climate policies, to facilitate dialogue among stakeholders and to disseminate climate-related information in order to raise awareness and increase public participation and capability for adapting to climate change. This will include a review of the methods commonly used when involving stakeholders in climate-related decision making processes (e.g. Ison et al., 2011. Water Resources Management, vol. 25 (15), 3977-3992). The research approach will also aim to explore the role of the scientific knowledge in facing the challenges associated to the adaptation to climate change and to create an EU platform of stakeholders, including researchers, for exchanging information and enhancing the understanding of the climate change-related issues. The role of information technology in creating a platform to encourage stakeholder involvement will be considered.)

D L4.2: Report on stakeholder involvement methodologies (month 32)

M L4.2: Workshop on stakeholder involvement methodologies (month 24)

### Task L4.3

Task: Multidisciplinary approach to the assessment of climate change in the dairy sector.

Task leader: Egon Noe (partner 189)

In line with L4.2, Stakeholder involvement is one of the key measures to obtain a coherent body of policy measures targeting the regional context. The activities of this work packages will consist of a shared workshop on developing a general concept and guideline for regional stakeholder involvement.

D L4.3: Stakeholder workshops on multidisciplinary approaches for the assessment of climate change effects, and potentials for adaption and mitigation in the dairy sector (month 30)

### CropM

Task C6.3: Develop strategies for engagement on adaptation and mitigation with national and EU policy makers. Task leader: P. P. Roggero (P62)

... Options for mitigation and adaptation will emerge from the modelling exercises (e.g. Farina et al., 2011) and the systemic analyses of pilot studies, through interactions with LiveM and TradeM and the involvement of policy makers and stakeholders at different levels.

Task C6.5: Dissemination, in coordination with other themes, the results of the crop modelling theme. Task Leader: D. Stewart (P150)/ J. Verhagen (P195)

Agricultural sector/industry focused talks/presentations and workshops.

Podcasts and WebTV with key actors in the crop and climate change arena including scientists, and stakeholders (policy, agriculturalists and industry representatives).

M C6.2: Engagement meetings with national and EU policy actors (Months 6, 12, 18, 24, 36)

M C6.3: Engagement meetings with national and EU policy actors (Months 6, 12, 18, 24, 36)