



CLARIS | LPB

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A Europe-South America Network for Climate Change Assessment
And Impact studies in La Plata Basin
www.claris-eu.org
Deliverables



Instrument: **SP1 Cooperation**

Thematic Priority: **Priority Area 1.1.6.3 "Global Change and Ecosystems"**

FP7 Collaborative Project – Grant Agreement 212492

CLARIS LPB
A Europe-South America Network for Climate Change Assessment and Impact Studies in La Plata Basin

DELIVERABLES

D2.1: Dissemination road map designed with WP Leaders

Due date of deliverable: Month 3

Start date of project: **01/10/2008**

Duration: **4 years**

Organisation name of lead contractor for this deliverable: P1-IRD

Deliverable No	Deliverable title	WP	Lead beneficiary	Estimated indicative person-months (permanent staff)	Nature	Dissemination level	Delivery date
D2.1	Dissemination road map designed with the WP leaders	WP 2	P1-IRD	5,00	R	PU	M3

Introduction

CLARIS LPB is an international network, multidisciplinary and transectorial with the following objectives:

- To study climate change in La Plata Basin
- To analyze its impacts in society (agricultural sector, hydrological system)
- To elaborate adaptation strategies based on the different kind of social actors and their activities (working closely with policy makers).

In order to do so, the 152 integrants registered in the CLARIS LPB web site at month 3 (researchers, college teachers, students, external collaborators, etc) have organized their objectives and activities into four interrelated subprojects, whose objectives are in charge of nine “work packages” (WP): WP1 and WP2 are part of the subproject for management and coordination of the activities and communication of CLARIS LPB; WP3, WP4, WP5 and WP6 collaborate in the subproject that studies past and future climate in all its variables and dimensions; WP7 develops the subproject of the web server interface and dataset organization of CLARIS LPB; WP8 and WP9 conform the subproject that studies climate change impact in the two privileged sectors of CLARIS LPB: agricultural and hydrological. Each one of the nine groups is coordinated by two leaders and is integrated by 10 persons as a minimum and 41 as a maximum (data from February 2009).

The consortium began operating on October 1st and will work in coordination for four years, until September 30th 2012. The nine groups that compose it are mostly, multidisciplinary and have as a *leitmotiv* to produce expert knowledge “in relation” to the needs expressed by the social actors involved. The commas expressed on the previous phrase obey to the fact that not all the work packages express in the same way the *leitmotiv* of the network.

Considering the consortium’s scientific, sociologic and geographic characteristics, it is particularly necessary to implement a *communication strategy* that ensures that our activities are *coordinated in time*, inside each WP (intra), within WPs (inter) and between WPs and the social actors involved in the Project (transectorial).

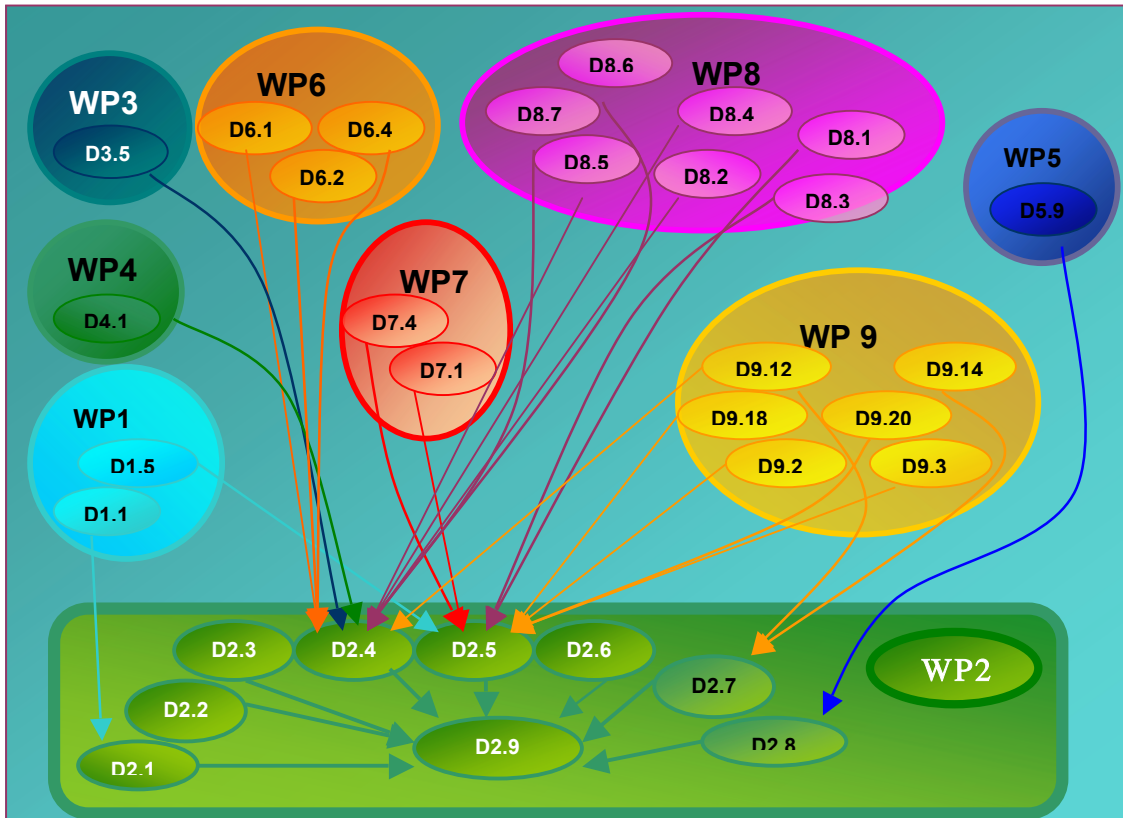
These three dimensions (intraWP, interWPs, trans-sectorial) structure the following *dissemination road map* that we have built. Moreover, it implies a regular update that will reflect the evolution of the CLARIS LPB project during the four years.

Intra-WP dimension

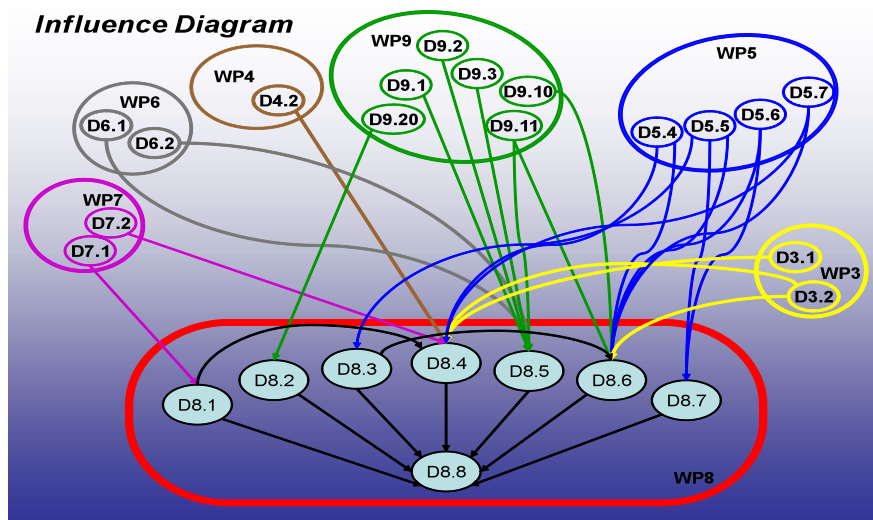
In order to favour the synergy between the different groups composing each WP, we put a strong focus on task objectives (gathering various studies). In particular, we identified before and during the Kick-off meetings the responsables for each task and for each deliverable of the project. Therefore, we would ensure all the groups to work with common objectives in a coordinated way. In parallel, we installed a Project Management Web Tool, that the partners can use as a platform to exchange documents, ideas, messages and to control the progress of each task and deliverable.

Inter-WP dimension

In order to favour the synergy between the different WPs, we asked each WP to analyze the interactions between its deliverables and the ones from other WPs. We present below an example of this interaction between WP2 deliverables and all other WPs, and between WP8 and all other WPs.



WP2 Influence Diagram



WP8 Influence Diagram

In particular, the WP2 Influence Diagram allows us to appreciate the large amount of feedback existing between WP2 and the rest of the network. This WP is in charge of establishing the “bridges” and communication channels “inside” the consortium, stimulating the exchange and collaboration between colleagues and the implicated scientific institutions. There are two main obstacles to maintaining a strong interaction between all the partners:

- the geographical and institutional diversity of the network.
- the disciplinary diversity within the network.

In order to overpass these difficulties, we suggested the following strategies:

- During the first 18 months of the project, in order to stimulate the exchange between related WPs, we will organize semi-plenary sessions according to the WPs objectives during the four years (for instance, a common WP8-WP9 meeting is planned in Brazil in 2009, and other meeting of WP5 in Sweden). We will also make an information bulletin, in which we will present the news of each WP, the events relative to CLARIS LPB themes, etc. Finally, we will convey all the WPs to collaborate on the editing of a general CLARIS LPB presentation brochure (WP8 members are also working on the creation of particular brochures with which they will interact during field work to study the impacts on the agricultural and hydrological sector).
- In order to strengthen a meaning of belonging to a common network, which objectives go beyond individual contributions, but can be reached only through the collaborations of all, we decided to create a social communication field between all the members of CLARIS LPB, by turning the consortium into the object of study of an anthropological research. As it has been observed on previous fieldworks, one of the secondary effects of the anthropological device of investigation is to create a reflexion space about the object of study on the actors themselves of the social field that is being analyzed. Thus, by taking CLARIS LPB consortium as an ethnographic object, secondarily it creates an internal reflexivity dynamics that stimulates the inter-WPs communication and facilitates the identification of each member as part of a WP, being itself at the same time, part of a complex whole, that is to say, the international, multidisciplinary and transectorial network. Therefore, during the four years of the project, an ethnographic research of the consortium will be carried out. This will allow, on the first place, to build a *social communication field inside* the network; secondly, it will allow us to develop a *metareflexive dimension* about the epistemological implications of the knowledge production in the frame of a "network of scientific-productive collaboration" around the climate change problematic and its social impacts. From April 2009, we will start this research action, which will be in charge of an anthropology student, Laura Rey, directed by V. Hernández.

Trans-sectorial Dimension

The second central activity of WP2 is to promote the multidisciplinary consortium articulation with the needs and expectations of the social actors selected by the CLARIS network: the agricultural sector, the hydrological system and the policy makers.

The transectorial dimension is central to achieve, in particular, two of the CLARIS LPB objectives: on one side, the analysis of climate change impacts in specific sectors of society (agricultural and hydrological sectors); on the other side, the design of adaptation strategies that respond in a realistic way to the needs of the social actors.

According to the hypothesis that guides the steps to follow in order to build a transectorial dialogue, through which we can formulate the climate change issue as complex and multidisciplinary, it is necessary:

- To integrate from the beginning of the project the relationships with social actors so that the climate change experts can take into account their needs at the moment of generating scientific knowledge;
- To favour the interaction between the scientists and the societal actors, looking forward to developing efficient adaptation tools to the climate conditions that productive sectors will face in the future.

The interaction with stakeholders will be managed, firstly, through the WP8 and WP9 members.

In Argentina, three *agrocities* were selected: Balcarce, Junin and San Justo; and in Brazil, two sites were selected: Cotrijal (cooperative of large farmers) and Anchieta (small farmers). In these sites, the

WP8 teams will work locally with the agricultural actors, with political authorities. For the first year of CLARIS LPB, a meeting with the stakeholders of each country has been planned: on the K-Off meeting occasion with the Argentineans and in the occasion of WP8 and WP9 meeting, in Brazil, with the stakeholders of this country.

To promote the interaction between scientists and stakeholders we will use the “participatory workshops” technique, to be performed both on the socio-anthropologic fields (local workshops) as in regional workshops that will gather scientists of different disciplines and stakeholders in which we will foster intersectorial dialogue. Each year we will do between one and two (one local and other regional), whose agenda will be established in common agreement with stakeholders.

On the other side, we will develop workshops for users and stakeholders. Through these workshops we will try to generate a space in which both social actors and researchers in formation can exchange Tools and knowledge produced by CLARIS LPB. This space has also as an objective to get a deeper understanding of climate change perception and to contribute in the decision making process of stakeholders and in the adoption of efficient adaptation strategies by the public policy makers.

Project Time Schedule

The stages of transectorial work were presented in the Task 1 table, we can summarize them as follows:

- 1st Stage, Survey of social actors in their respective activity field (agricultural, hydrological and public policy): year 2008-9
- 2nd Stage, confrontation with the expert knowledge of climate change: year 2010
- 3rd Stage, Joint reflexion of CLARIS LPB network and stakeholders about the adaptation strategies: years 2011 and 2012

Regarding the first stage, we have established the first contacts with the actors and institutions concretely involved in the CLARIS LPB network, according to the selected sites to perform the field study and assessment of climate change impact and the elaboration of adaptation strategies.

Since the participation process occur through a continuous dynamic process of learning and motivation, the meetings – as an interaction strategy – will be promoted to generate “social contracts”. These informal contracts are originated using group dynamics to stimulate motivation and compromise. This action is being carried out through a *in situ* field work using ethnographic tools (in charge of Florencia Fossa Riglos and Valeria Hernández).

Moreover, to achieve a common comprehension of climate change problematic between stakeholders and CLARIS LPB researchers, we will also turn to the application of maps systems and influence diagrams of the critical aspects that affect the region of La Plata Basin (Climate change, global warming, land use, water managing). These tools should be useful to investigate the perception of the different actors in interaction.

Another strategy to be implemented is the use of the construction of a typology of farmers to be elaborated by WP8 in order to guide the work with different groups identified in the selected territories inside LPB. The initial strategies will be useful to define how different categories of stakeholders will interact with the Project, how we will carry out the work in the selected territories and how to deal with the lack of information.

The stakeholders that have already been contacted were selected according to the extension of the working area, geographic location, and their interest to be involved on the Project proposal. In the case of Argentina, stakeholders belong to three different productive regions but that depend on agricultural production.

As a result, we can say that, the stakeholders that are associated actively to CLARIS LPB network are:
FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR:

In Argentina

AACREA: Argentine Association of Regional Consortiums for Agricultural Experimentation is a civil association that, through its work-groups named CREA, develops and implements training projects, experimentation and technological transference. It has more than 18000 members and more than 200 technical assessors organized in 200 groups distributed in 18 regions all along the country. This association works currently more than 3.900.000 hectares in agricultural production and the CREA Movement contributes, depending on the activities, with between 6 and 20 % of National Production.

ACA: Argentineans Cooperatives Association is one of the main grain operators in the country and in the commercialization of cereals and oilseeds for the external and internal market, and at the same time it is an important supplier for the agricultural sector both on its development and its commercialization. Besides, it provides logistics and storage services. It has a total of 1050 permanent employees and 450 eventual employees.

INTA: Experimental Stations of San Justo, Junin and Balcarce. The National Institute of Agricultural Technology depends of the Agricultural, Cattle, Fishing and Food Ministry ([SAGPyA](#)), with operative and financial self-sufficiency. The INTA trough its extension system produces and spreads information and technologies that lead to the development of the agricultural sector according to the needs and characteristics of each region.

Rural Society: rural societies in Argentina play a very important role as institutions that nucleate and represent agricultural producers. It is because of this that we will work together with the rural societies of each selected region (Junín, San Justo, Balcarce). These societies, generally, group big and middle size agricultural producers. San Justo Rural Society has manifested its interest to participate actively of CLARIS LPB, we still need to confirm this interest in the cases of Junín and Balcarce.

Local Agricultural Cooperatives: we will also work with the local cooperatives of the three selected regions, we can mention as an example the **San Justo Federal Agriculture-Livestock Cooperative** that nucleates big and middle size agricultural producers and to a much lesser extent livestock producers. It is one of the main providers of grain stock services, inputs, transportation and agro exportation. It also gives technical trainings and gives advisement services for its members. This cooperative has also accepted to be involved with the CLARIS LPB network researchers.

Moreover, other actors that have confirmed their collaborative interest for the Project, they are the local **commercial and industrial centres** which organize the industrial producers and traders of the selected areas, **local development agencies and small and medium producers.**

In Brazil

The first contact with some stakeholders has been made during an informal visit to three cooperatives in south Brazil before the Project implementation. A new contact with these stakeholders is necessary to confirm their motivation to participate in the project, and to strengthen the relationship with the researchers.

The stakeholders selected in this country are located in a very productive region in Brazil, which concentrates different kinds of agricultural activities. As these agricultural cooperatives are considered large ones, the inclusion of medium and small cooperatives would be important to build a more realistic scenario. Therefore, contacts with agricultural governmental institutions are under way in order to find groups of small farmers to be engaged as important stakeholders in the Project.

Agrária: Agrária agroindustry cooperative produces soybean, maize, wheat, barley, oat, and pigs. Agrária also presents malt processing, wheat milling, animal feed factory, and soybean oil and powder processing. The offices are located in Entre Rios (Santa Catarina State), Guarapuava and Pinhão (Paraná State). There are 500 associated members, 1070 employees and four industries. Agrária presents an

environmental management project that includes selective waste collecting, recycling programs and the use of equipments for dust reduction.

Coopercampos: Coopercampos cooperative is the second cooperative in Santa Catarina State and it is located in Campos Novos, a city known as an importante cereal producer. Coopercampos presents 32 units located in Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul States, distributed between stores, agricultural shoppings, swine production units, animal feed factories, fertilizer industries, supermarkets, seed benefiting units, freezing stores, and gas station. Coopercampos has 1046 associated members and 700 employees.

Cotrijal: Cotrijal cooperative is located in Não-Me-Toque (Rio Grande do Sul State). Economical activities in Cotrijal are related to the production of grains, animals, agricultural defensives, seeds, fertilizers and correctives, milk, swine production, and animal feed. Cotrijal presents 28 units with 890 collaborators, and 4607 associated members.

For the localization of the three cooperatives within LPB see Figure 1:

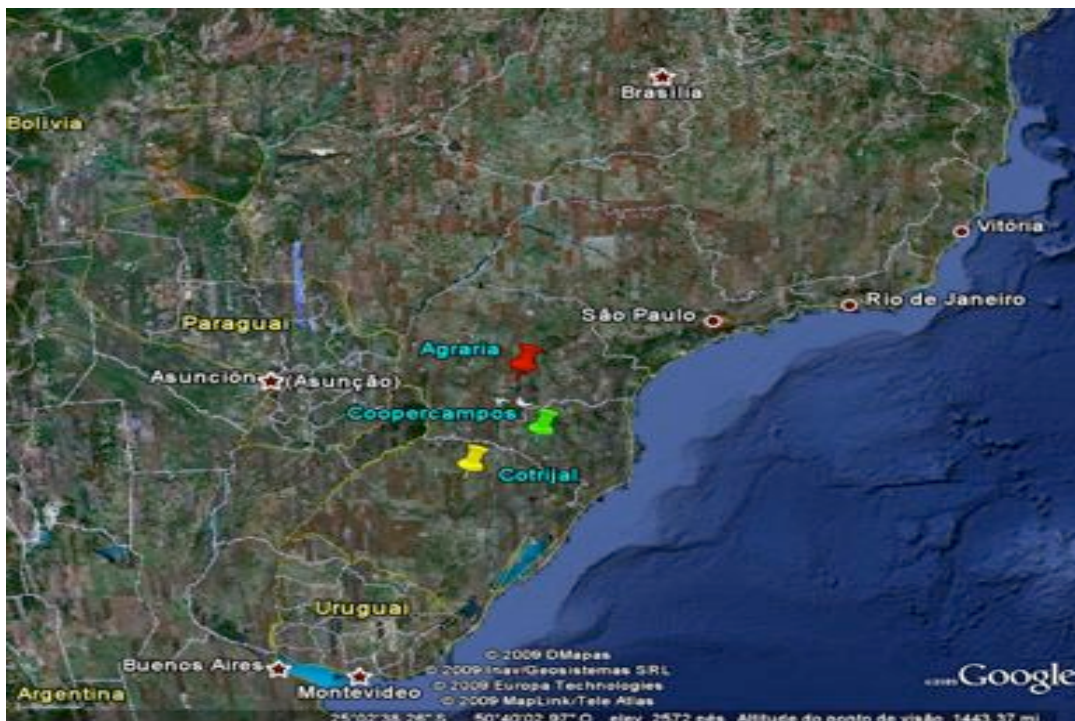


Figure 1: Localization of the cooperatives in south Brazil

FOR HYDROLOGICAL SECTOR:

Binational Entity Yacyretá: this entity is in charge of the integrated management of the Paraná River water and to compliance social and environmental programs in the region, Yacyretá is the main source of hydro electrical power that provides the **Argentinean Interconexión System**, that is to say most houses, productive activities and services of the country.

Itaipú: It is a binational Enterprise that provides hydro electrical energy to Brazil and Paraguay. The hydroelectric plant Itaipú Binational is located in the Paraná River, in the frontier between Brazil and Paraguay, 14 km to the North of the Friendship Bridge, in the municipalities of Foz do Iguazu, in Brazil, and Ciudad del Este, in Paraguay.

INA: El Instituto Nacional del Agua, es un organismo descentralizado dependiente de la Subsecretaría de Recursos Hídricos de la Nación Argentina. Este instituto realiza tareas de investigación, desarrollo tecnológico y prestación de servicios especializados para el conocimiento, aprovechamiento,

control y preservación del agua. Asimismo, es un organismo central para la implementación y desarrollo de la política hídrica nacional.

FOR THE PUBLIC POLICY SECTOR:

In Argentina:

To a **national** level we count with the participation of the *Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Hydric Resources*. To a **local** level, we have associated the *municipalities* like the one from San Justo (Santa Fe Province), and *political representatives* (senators, members, alderman, etc.). We still have to establish an associated network at a **provincial** level.

It is also necessary to advance in this aspect on the Brazilian terrain.

During the lifetime of the project, the list of all stakeholders involved in the CLARIS LPB Project will be regularly updated and found at <http://www.claris-eu.org/> (Item “Collaborators”). Moreover, its is expected from the WP8-WP9 meeting that will be held in 2009 that all the groups involved in impact studies and collaboration with stakeholders will define more clearly the stakeholders they will work with, the methodology they will implement and the time schedule towards the design of adaptation strategies for each sector.