

ORIGIN, DIVERSITY AND TERRITORIES FORUM 2022

CALL FOR PAPERS

The organisers of the Origin, Diversity and Territories Forum invite researchers, experts, students, and professionals to share their experiences, research, or the results of participatory experiences in the territories by submitting their contribution in relation to the main theme of this year's edition.

In parallel to an on-site event allowing some participants to meet physically, all the conferences, contributions and visits will be entirely broadcasted by videoconference on the Forum's website for all participants unable to reach Saignelégier physically.

The virtual and physical events will be simultaneous and available in 3 languages (French, English and Spanish).

**IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN SUBMITTING YOUR
CONTRIBUTION, PLEASE FOLLOW THE LINK BELOW**

Registration and contribution deposit please go online on

<https://origin-for-sustainability.org/en/registration-2022/>

Deadline for submission: May 27th, 2022

THEME

WHAT STRATEGIES FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY OF LOCALIZED AGRI-FOOD SYSTEMS IN THE FACE OF THE CLIMATE CRISIS?

Link to the concept note: <https://origin-for-sustainability.org/en/concept-en-2022/>

LOCATION

SAIGNELÉGIER, SWISS JURA

The Forum "Origin, Diversity and Territories" (www.origin-for-sustainability.org) is an international platform on the interactions between cultural and biological diversities and the sustainable territorial valorisation of products and services whose quality is linked to their origin.

The objective of the Forum is to facilitate the exchange of experiences and knowledge between a wide range of international actors, all committed to new ways of thinking and doing development, where identity, origin, quality and local diversities are considered as catalysts of inclusive dynamics of local and territorial development.

Provisional timetable

Wednesday 19 th October	Thursday 20 th October	Friday 21 st October
Morning		
Parallel visits by workshop	Work in parallel workshops (2 sessions x 1h30)	Synthesis in parallel workshops (1 session x 1h)
Afternoon		
Plenary conference in the context of the UN-International Year of the Sustainable Mountain Developmen	Work in parallel workshops (2 sessions x 1h30)	Closing plenary session with feedback from the workshops
Evening		
Aperitif and dinner (sponsored by the Swiss Association for PDO-PGI)	Giant <i>fondue</i> with the participants	

WORKSHOP 1

ROLES, IMPACTS AND RESPONSES OF THE DIFFERENTIATION APPROACHES IN A CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Coordinators: Jean-Louis Le Guerroué (UNB), Jacques Gautier (INAO), Laurent Mayoux (INAO), Philippe Jeanneaux (VetAgroSup), Claire Bernard (CIRAD), Emilie Vandecandelaere (FAO), Anne Mottet (FAO) and Aurélie Fernandez (FAO)

FRAMEWORK AND OBJECTIVES

While the impact of climate change on our lives is already visible, there is no longer any doubt that the frequency and intensity of exceptional climatic events will increase in the future. The territorialized food systems - supported by their actors - will have to find, like all the components of our societies, strategies, and answers to the challenges that climate change already poses to production, the characteristics and quality of products and yields, with possible consequences on the incomes of farmers and associated actors, but also on ecosystems, the expectations and needs of consumers and of society as a whole.

Faced with the need to adapt to environmental, climatic, economic, and social crises, farmers are progressively seeking to distinguish themselves by adapting their practices and the quality of their products to societal and consumer expectations, as well as to enhance their remarkable know-how, which often has a beneficial role in the conservation of natural and cultural resources. These strategies are carried out both at the individual level (farms) and collectively through producers' organizations or sectors.

From this point of view, differentiation approaches are attracting growing interest. Indeed, these tools enable them to gain visibility and activate, through agricultural and food products, the propensity of consumers to better remunerate the services rendered by agriculture, to revitalize the biological and cultural heritage in the territories. Geographical indications (GIs), Slow Food Presidia: there are many ways of enhancing the value of agricultural and food products available to communities today. Among them, intellectual property protection tools such as GIs, which aim to enhance the value of products through a quality approach based on the link to their origin and supported by an official guarantee and protection system for consumers and producers, are being developed throughout the world. Other approaches such as World Heritage of Humanity, Biosphere Reserves, Globally important agricultural heritage systems, Mountain Partnership, aim to recognize the remarkable biological and cultural characteristics of an agricultural system in an approach oriented towards the conservation, promotion, adaptation and transmission of the heritage associated with socio-ecosystems.

This rise in differentiation systems observed throughout the world is being questioned by the emergence of global issues such as the sustainable construction of systems and the consequences of climate change. In this context, to what extent are the systems for enhancing the value of traditional agricultural systems and their food products based on typicality, the link to the terroir,

ancestral know-how and practices and remarkable socio-ecosystems capable of responding to the challenges of sustainable development or of better resisting climate disruption and/or contributing to the mitigation of these changes (by preserving or increasing biodiversity and associated resilience, by storing carbon, etc.).

To guide our workshop discussions, we will use the Brundtland Report's definition of sustainable development: "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Two concepts are inherent in this notion: the concept of "needs", and more particularly the essential needs of the poorest, to whom the highest priority should be given, and the idea of the limitations that the state of our technology and social organization imposes on the capacity of the environment to meet present and future needs. As this definition is based on the impact of our generation on future generations, it directly implies our ability to respond to the challenges posed by climate change.

The workshop 1 of the 2022 edition of the forum will therefore be the place to share and reflect on the tools for assessing the sustainability of differentiation approaches in a context of climate change.

STRUCTURE AND METHODS

Session 1 - Sustainability assessment tools applied to differentiation approaches

Moderators: Anne Mottet (FAO), Emilie Vandecandelaere (FAO)

The first session aims to discuss the methodological frameworks of agroecology assessment tools and, by extension, the sustainability of different differentiation approaches. The discussion will provide an opportunity to question the consideration of climate change in environmental performance assessment tools.

Session 2 - What adaptations of differentiation approaches in a context of climate change?

Moderators: Jacques Gautier (INAO), Jean-Louis Le Guerroué (UNB)

The second session will open the debate on the possible adaptation of differentiation approaches to respond to the challenges and constraints linked to the impact of climate change and the imperatives of sustainability. What flexibility and room for adaptation is possible? What challenges does this imply?

Session 3 - Differentiation approaches: roles, impacts and expectations against climate change

Moderators: Aurélie Fernandez (FAO) and Claire Mongin (CIRAD)

The third session will aim to present the active role that differentiation approaches can play in mitigating and actively combating climate change. Based on concrete examples, we will question the integration of CC/biodiversity issues in the approaches, the actors involved, the scales of action and their long-term retro adaptation.

Session 4 - Successes and limitations - reality or utopia of differentiation approaches in the face of the climate emergency?

Moderators: Philippe Jeanneaux (VetAgroSup)

The workshop will conclude with an interactive session to discuss the successes and limitations of differentiation approaches as a source of impetus for adaptation or mitigation of climate change.

WORKSHOP 2

ASSETS AND VULNERABILITIES OF MOUNTAIN

REGIONS - GOVERNANCE APPROACHES, INNOVATIONS AND ADAPTATION STRATEGIES FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF TERRITORIES

Coordinators: G. Brunori (Unipi), T. Dax (BAB), M.M. Delgado-Serrano (University of Cordoba), S. Farhad (University of Cordoba), D. Goussios (University of Thessaly), F. Lerin (AIDA), C. Luminati (Polo Poschiavo), F. Pythoud (OFAG), L. Rieutort (University of Clermont-Auvergne), E. Schmitt (ZHAW), M. Trentin (Origin for Sustainability)

CONTEXT AND FRAMEWORK

Mountains are places with constraining geomorphological and climatic characteristics. Therefore, the development of human activities is always a challenge, and this is particularly true for the agricultural sector ([Schild et al.](#), 2011; [Bentivoglio](#) 2019). Thus, the difficulty to work in this landscape, the loss of connection with local resources, the change of lifestyle, and the search for better work opportunities have often led the inhabitants of mountain villages to move down to the valleys and urban centers ([Bentivoglio](#) 2019). This trend of abandonment of mountain regions transforms the activities of the affected areas and redesigns the composition of the landscapes and the functions of the ecosystems present ([Mottet](#), 2005).

Moreover, many mountain territories are newly weakened by the effects of climate change. Extreme climatic phenomena jeopardise the delicate balance between human activities and the environment. However, the biophysical characteristics and biodiversity typical of these territories make mountains extremely rich in resources and a cradle of historical technical and social traditions ([Roque et al.](#), 2006; [Cayre et al.](#), 2018; [Bovolenta et al.](#), 2008). The agriculture practiced in these areas is also imbued with unique knowledge specific to this environment and contributes strongly to the sustainability of these territories ([McMorran et al.](#), 2015; [Santini et al.](#), 2013). Where the food value chains resulting from this mountain agriculture have been able to remain alive, traditional agricultural and gastronomic knowledge is being revalued, and the local economy and tourism is being strengthened while guaranteeing the proper management of landscapes, the preservation of biodiversity and the production of ecosystem services ([D'Ottavio et al.](#), 2018; [Revoredo-Giah et al.](#), 2010). Some mountain territories seize the constraints to resist better and innovate to guarantee the sustainability of local value chains ([Bazin and Roux](#), 1996).

The workshop proposes investigating the perspectives of different geographical areas covering traditional and innovative mountain territories (Northern Europe, Mediterranean basin and other continents) and opening up arenas for discussion on the importance of technological tools and governance instruments to revitalise these unique territories.

The aim is to provide answers to the central question proposed: in the context of the climate crisis, what technological tools and governance approaches should be implemented to promote the development of new localised economies and make mountain regions resilient and attractive.

The workshop expects presentations on the knowledge and initiatives related to such issues. In addition, stories of ongoing projects as well as proposals for future development and operational recommendations are welcome.

STRUCTURE OF THE WORKSHOP

Session 1: Impacts and adaptation measures to the climate crisis

Moderators: E. Schmitt (ZHAW), S. Farhad (University of Cordoba), F. Pythoud (OFAG)

In this session we tackle the challenge of a changing climate in mountain regions, on the one side exploring what are the perceived or measured impacts, negative or positive, and their consequences; and on the second side discussing adaptation measures to these impacts. The following questions are a guidance for the session: What are observed or concrete impacts of climate change in mountain regions so far and in the future? How do these impacts influence food value chains, tourism and the actors of mountain regions? What contributions or lessons can mountains give us for new sustainability trajectories on a global scale? What tools are given to local administrations to respond to the climate crisis? How have social practices evolved in the mountain regions to respond to the climate change crisis? What types of governance approaches and policy environments are needed to manage the climate crisis in mountain regions?

Session 2: Abandonment and recovery in the territories: consequences and perspectives

Moderators: F. Lerin (AIDA), D. Goussios (University of Thessaloniki)

What changes for agroecosystems. What impacts on natural heritage and agrobiodiversity? Mountain territories management issues between formal and informal local relations; how to set up governance? How do we manage abandoned and regained land?

Session 3: Living environment and new technologies effect on the attractiveness of territories

Moderators: L. Rieutort (University of Clermont-Auvergne), C. Luminati (Polo Poschiavo)

Do new technologies facilitate issues related to height and isolation? What tools are available to mountain municipalities to promote the attractiveness of their territory? How can new technologies facilitate access to services and employment in the mountains? SMART villages and new tech are seen as a political strategy; is it having a real effect on mountain areas? How to prevent the digital divide in mountain areas?

Session 4: New mountain economies

Moderators: T. Dax (BAB), María del Mar Delgado-Serrano (University of Cordoba), G. Brunori (Unipi)

What criteria should be considered when assessing the value created by mountain value chains? What policy strategies or innovations should be implemented to stimulate horizontal (agriculture-tourism-gastronomy) and vertical (landscape, natural heritage) links in favour of a territorial economy? Mountain value chains: How can we keep more value within the territory? How do new economies link to ecology and resilience? What types of governance approaches and policy environments are needed to upscale mountain value chains to contribute to the resilience and sustainability of the mountain regions?

WORKSHOP 3

TOWARDS A TERRITORIAL APPROACH OF THE ONEHEALTH VISION: ISSUES AND PERSPECTIVES?

Coordinators: M.-J. Amiot-Carlin (INRAE), G. Calvo (Diversity and Development), M. Champredonde (INTA), C. Déprés (VetAgroSup), M. Duru (INRAE), M. Figue (CIRAD), M. Gisclard (INRAE), I. Maglietti Smith (Origin for Sustainability)

CONTEXTE AND FRAMEWORK

The "OneHealth" approach was introduced some twenty years ago ("[One Health Basics | 2021](#)") and opens the perspective toward a global and systemic approach to human, animal and environmental health, usually considered in isolation. This holistic view places human Health within the Health of the ecosystem. It revolutionizes the understanding of human/non-human interactions and questions human activities and their ecological sustainability.

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic revealed the excesses of a globalized, fragile and not very resilient production system and the impacts on ecosystem health. The degradation of agroecosystems plays a role in the increased prevalence of pandemics and the loss of biological richness in the environment.

The urgency of the pandemic and the ecological crisis invite territorial governments to take a stand and think about new sustainable development trajectories for territories' health. First of all, they will have to be efficient in natural resource management and the regulation of production practices.

OneHealth brings a radically different ecological vision that shapes how we act and live in the ecosystem. Everything we do to our environments; we do to ourselves. It is a revolution in thinking, research objects, and the way disciplines work. By linking very different entities (soils, plants, ecosystems, bacteria and humans), the concept of OneHealth makes it possible to think differently about the joint changes to be made in agriculture, agribusiness and food ([Duru, 2022](#)).

In this context, we ask the following questions:

How are sustainable development issues addressed at the scale of territories and through the prism of a OneHealth approach?

What is the importance of territorial specificities (local resources, practices, landscape elements, wild biodiversity, biodiversity of domesticated species, consumption habits, etc.) concerning ecosystem health? What links do they have?

In this workshop, we will address these questions based on 4 thematic axes. The first concerns public policies at the territorial level and their role in communities' health. The following sessions will address the "OneHealth" vision from different angles: wild and domestic fauna, human physiology and food practices, ecosystems and inter-species relations.

STRUCTURE OF THE WORKSHOP

Session 1 - The OneHealth vision within territorial approaches: from original products to public health policies

Moderator: M. Gisclard (INRAE)

In this first session, we will examine how to territorialise the OneHealth vision, on the one hand by considering the relations between the actors (public and private) of local food systems and public health; on the other hand by starting from the principle that health must be the object of a collective action and calls for a transformation of public policies on the territory.

Session 2 - Animal health through the lens of OneHealth vision

Moderator: I. Maglietti Smith (Origin for Sustainability)

In the second session, we will discuss the wildlife - domestic wildlife - human continuum. Here again, the territory is a place of interaction between deforestation, hunting and livestock activities, market regulation, etc. Here, a number of factors come into play that can help cross the barriers between species. OneHealth leads us to shape this continuum by also including the role of wildlife in zoonoses in the analysis.

Session 3 - Human health in the context of the OneHealth vision: from microbiota to palate

Moderator: M. Champredonde (INTA)

The third session will explore the relationship between food and human health. Today, it is known, for example, that fermentation is not only a means of preserving food, but also a lever for preserving or improving the diversity and functionality of the gut microbiota. Humans need it to feed themselves (supply of vitamins), to ensure the proper functioning of many organs (secretion of anti-inflammatory molecules), but also to protect themselves from pathogens, notably by strengthening the immune system.

Session 4 - Ecosystem health, EcoHealth vision: the health of ecosystems and their influence on our health

Moderator: G. Fonty (CNRS)

The fourth session explores the relationship between OneHealth and EcoHealth: how does the health of ecosystems contribute to global health? Biodiversity, inter-species relations, and relations between habitats and environments are all elements that can be affected by dysfunctions (anthropogenic or not). How can we ensure that the ecosystems in which human activities take place are healthy? The functioning of ecosystems leads us to transcend the division between nature and culture, with man being part of the system.

WORKSHOP 4

AUTONOMY, SOVEREIGNTY AND REDUCTION OF FOOD DEPENDENCIES

Coordinators: L. Piccin (Origin for Sustainability), F. Casabianca (INRAE), G. Bigler (URGENCEI), T. Anthopoulou (Pantheon University, Athene), F. Wallet (INRAE Toulouse), S. Loudiyi (VetAgroSup), G. Belletti (University of Florence), J. Forney (University of Neuchâtel)

CONTEXTE AND FRAMEWORK

This workshop will focus on the resilience strategies of territories based on the search for food sovereignty, with a view to food autonomy. It is a question of exchanging between researchers and other actors of food systems on the dynamics in progress in urban and rural territories around the mobilisation of the actors involved in food autonomy processes. The globalisation of trade has led to a strong specialisation of territories on the most profitable productions to the detriment of a local food function. The empowerment process goes against this dominant regime by stimulating diversification and shortening the value chains. It is important to specify which stakeholders interact (producers, civil society, researchers, actors in a territory or a commodity chain, etc.) and how (regulations, material or immaterial flows, controversies, power relations, etc.), around which objects (labour, technical systems, prices, natural resources, quality criteria, knowledge, identity, etc.) and in which situations or frameworks of interaction (a farm, a cooperative, a territory, a commodity chain, a system of innovation, a governance mechanism, etc.). The interrelationships between these multiple entities make it possible to link the problems of climate resilience with social and ecological dynamics. From individual consumption to the structuring of sectors, they involve forms of infra- and inter-territorial cooperation, which are deployed at different scales and need to be clarified.

Different trends can be identified:

- Some aim to respond to crises in terms of access to quality food for all. They seek to provide concrete responses to the problem of food insecurity, which affects a growing number of individuals, thus renewing the reflection on social food aid and its intersection with empowerment processes in a food democracy perspective.
- We can also observe mechanisms that involve public authorities alongside civil society actors (territorial food projects (PAT) in France, Food Policy Councils in America, Ernährungsrat in Germany, etc.), which reflect responses to different crises (climatic, health, geopolitical, etc.), with little-known impacts on the evolution of practices and organisations.
- Other dynamics concern the science-politics-society nexus. Indeed, we can observe partnership research mechanisms that innovate in connecting to territories with the creation of third-party food sites, living labs and other collaborative experiences that aim to accelerate these processes of change while renewing territorial food governance.

- Finally, it is also essential to consider the temporality of the approaches studied: projects that were once innovative and whose contribution to sustainability has been proven may fall by the wayside. Thus, a territorial approach needs to consider the innovations linked to path dependencies that lock in the possibilities of transformation towards sustainability. The modalities of resilience of territories cannot be limited to techno-economic responses to a shock (i.e. financial support to a sector following a supply disruption), but require a systemic reconfiguration, and question the status of entities and power relations are often asymmetric.

STRUCTURE OF THE WORKSHOP

Sessions 1 - Actors and initiatives claiming autonomy or sovereignty

Moderators: S. Loudiyi (VetAgroSup), G. Bigler (URGENCEI)

For several years now, alternative food organisations have been identified as important actors in the transformation and transition of food systems towards sustainability. Caught up in the processes of relocalisation of agriculture and reterritorialisation of food, these organisations are now evolving in "hybrid collectives", such as "lebensmittel punkte", "Food Boards" or other Food Policy Councils. They are also actively involved in the numerous consultations launched with the aim of establishing multi-stakeholder and multi-level strategies to improve the sustainability and inclusiveness of food systems. In the same way, several actors involved in these initiatives are now questioning their change of scale, whether it is in terms of disseminating initiatives that are part of the models they defend, disseminating locally co-constructed values and norms, or institutionalising these same initiatives, thereby contributing to a change in the socio-technical regimes in place. These dynamics are based on a series of narratives that must be understood in terms of their content and implications for action. It will be necessary to examine the convergences and tensions in the reorganisation of relations between these actors involved in the reterritorialisation and territorialisation of food systems. What are their narrative bases? What are their representations of the notions or concepts of sovereignty, autonomy or resilience? What are, consequently, the logics and strategies deployed by these different actors, the models of cooperation or coexistence and what are the sources of tension and blockages?

Session 2 - Peripheral (landlocked, island) territories: prime areas for food autonomy?

Moderators: F. Casabianca (INRAE Corte), T. Anthopoulou (Pantheon University, Athene)

This session addresses the territorial anchoring of food autonomy dynamics. Certain peripheral spaces, such as islands or landlocked valleys, seem particularly suitable for observing these phenomena, even if they are not necessarily better suited to their implementation. In these spaces with well identified borders, food activities can be analysed as part of a socio-economic whole whose concrete space is postulated ex ante (a geographical region). However, we believe that a series of questions need to be addressed regarding the dynamics of empowerment in such territories. Do the difficulties of access to peripheral territories protect them from the effects of globalisation, which would be less marked there than in other territories? Does their isolation increase the need to turn to local resources to feed the population? As these peripheral territories are often very attractive for tourist activities (generally more remunerative than those directed towards the inhabitants), do patterns of competition appear in the local productive orientations?

The objective of this session is to account for the territorial anchoring of empowerment processes: to what extent is this anchoring linked to local actions of coordination between activities? The evolutionary trajectories of peripheral territories will be analysed with particular attention to i) the role that reference to traditions can play, ii) the brakes and obstacles that hinder empowerment processes and iii) the issues related to organisation and public action, specific to this territorial scale. The focus will be on the collective, local and singular dimension of the physical, cognitive, historical, interpersonal and institutional links between the activities that take shape in these localised agri-food systems.

Session 3 - The role of food consumption in empowerment processes

Moderators: G. Belletti (University of Florence), J. Forney (University of Neuchâtel)

Beyond the caricatured opposition between withdrawal and dependence, food empowerment involves a reconfiguration of varied and variable relationships between eaters and other actors in food systems. Which non-agricultural actors are involved in reterritorialisation projects? In the name of what values and objectives are they mobilising (reduction or elimination of animal proteins, 'locavorism', resilience, etc.) and with what consequences for local production activities? On the other hand, we can ask ourselves how emerging trends - the growing importance of digital tools, the spread of environmental concerns, the appearance of collaborative forms - really influence food practices, between stated intentions and concrete actions. Do the promotion of new standards, the rise or renewal of infrastructures (AMAP/CSA/ACP, farmers' markets, farm sales) or their relative democratization (farmers' drive, online platforms) generate new supply routines? And in which social categories?

Session 4 - The question of scales and their interactions

Moderators: F. Wallet (INRAE Toulouse), L. Piccin (Origin for Sustainability)

The search for greater sovereignty raises questions about the articulation of scales, both horizontal (construction of inter-territorialities, exchanges between urban and rural areas, etc.) and vertical (interlocking scales of action, multi-level governance). It can concern the circulation of models of action and interaction within territories and between close and distant territories. New assemblies of knowledge and practices (role of new technologies, cross-border cooperation, etc.) between distant spaces, the construction of networks of actors at several spatial scales, participate in the construction of sustainability at the global scale. It can also be a question of temporal scale, because the multiple crises require us to think of rapid and fair transitions.

WORKSHOP 5

CLIMATE POLICIES AT THE TERRITORIAL SCALE

Coordinators: D. Barjolle (ETHZ & UNIL), S. Boillat (HAFL), S. Féret (IAMM), P. Luu (4 per 1000 Initiative), P. Mink (OFAG, One Planet Network SFS Programme), P. Mongondry (ESA - Erasmus Mondus Master Food Identity), M. Redman (Highclere Consulting), F. Tartanac (FAO)

FRAMEWORK AND OBJECTIVES

Agriculture and food account for about a third of global carbon emissions. Global food systems have been shown to play an important role in reaching global limits. Moreover, current geopolitical tensions, and in particular Russia's attack on Ukraine, have immediate consequences for the paths countries choose for their agricultural and food models.

With regard to climate pressures, the current observation is that the local response of territories is still limited. Most local institutions are consultation and implementation bodies, but have few decision-making and coordination powers.

The complexity of public climate policy gives it an inherent transversality, as it is strongly linked to other sectoral policies (agriculture, energy, mobility, rurality, economy, health and trade, etc.). Moreover, it is difficult to find measures that are both effective at the local level and at the wider systemic level, and that contribute to decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation.

The main problems posed by climate change in rural territories are related to policies designed at higher jurisdictional levels. These policies are remote from the territories, often poorly adapted to the local context, and thus hamper the possibilities of reducing emissions or providing incentives for adaptation. There is therefore a tension between public policies that aim for efficiency and equity and the complex reality on the ground.

To find solutions, it would seem virtuous to facilitate the implementation of new forms of governance, to strengthen mechanisms for citizen participation and multi-level consultations, and to work on public policies that address complexity holistically in terms of systems and support for innovative local initiatives (see for example the recent report on multi-stakeholder mechanisms by the SFS programme of One Planet Network).

The ODT forum is taking place in Switzerland, where a popular initiative proposing stricter measures at national level to reduce CO₂ emissions was recently rejected in a popular vote. Within the voting population, there was a marked division, with strong opposition to the initiative particularly in rural areas and among disadvantaged urban social groups. The analysis of the reasons for the rejection of this initiative will be an opportunity to discover and reflect together on examples of virtuous policies defined and implemented at the scale of a territory, but sometimes defined or framed and promoted by global initiatives such as the "4 for 1000" initiative, whose mission is to promote carbon storage in agricultural and forest soils.

Workshop 5 aims to mobilise knowledge and experiences at local, national, regional and global levels, which can serve as examples and inspire actors at territorial level.

The workshop invites contributors to share and analyse examples of innovative forms of participatory and multi-stakeholder governance, drawing on global initiatives such as the One Planet Network's sustainable food systems programme, the 4 for 1000 initiative or the Mountain Partnership.

STRUCTURE AND METHODS

Session 1: Climate issues in the political sphere and intervention methods: the challenges of a "just transition", in particular those of social justice in climate policies

Moderators: S. Boillat (HAFL), M. Redman (Highclere Consulting)

We intend to draw on the experience of Switzerland, where a recent vote on climate policy change revealed a gap between policy makers and the public. We want to discuss how to reconcile public awareness of climate change with the policy-making process, especially from the perspective of local agriculture and food systems. In this session, contributions could consider, for example, the role of different lobbies and their interactions with the policy-making process. Similarly, contributions can discuss how to integrate the climate perspective into sectoral policies (transport, energy, agriculture, etc.), and present examples where national or even broader levels enable local levels to have an integrated climate vision.

Session 2: Global initiatives proposing networked intervention frameworks to rural territories

Moderators: P. Luu (4 per 1000 Initiative), F. Tartanac (FAO)

In recent years, innovative initiatives have emerged at several levels. These global initiatives open up new perspectives at national and even local level. They show how to motivate local actors to fight climate change, for example by increasing carbon sequestration in forest and agricultural soils (4per1000 initiative). This session invites contributors to present and discuss existing global initiatives, and to discuss their objectives, implementation and impacts. The objective of this session is in particular, to identify and reflect on the interrelationships between global initiatives and national and regional policy changes, looking for contributions that show examples at the local level, which support public and political awareness around the principles underlying global initiatives/solutions.

Session 3: Exchange of experiences on innovative forms of inclusive multi-stakeholders' governance, including on approaches linking food systems and climate policies in a systemic view.

Moderators: S. Féret (IAMM), P. Mink (OFAG)

Reflecting on the first implementation of the framework for food system transformation based on the main pillars of more sustainable food systems policies, the session will share experiences and consolidate feedback on good experiences of a systemic approach in this field. In this session, we expect in particular examples and analyses of multi-stakeholder approaches that address climate change (e.g. local COP) at the local level, empowering local actors. Contributions could address and explain how these initiatives are integrated into a broader framework, and if this has happened, how a bottom-up approach to developing greater political support for inclusive local multi-stakeholder initiatives has taken place, giving local initiatives potential for scaling up.

Session 4: Analysis and discussion on the basis of examples or cross-cutting synthesis work on innovative local initiatives providing solutions for mitigating and adapting to climate change.

Moderators: D. Barjolle (ETHZ & UNIL), P. Mongondry (ESA - Erasmus Mondus Master Food Identity)

This session should highlight specific exemplary initiatives at the territorial level that open up new opportunities for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The objective of the session is to discover how local actors have responded to new challenges and pressures, and have been able to implement new technologies and business models, or collective social governance, that allow them to scale up and sustain their solutions.

IN SUMMARY

ORGANISERS

- Origin for Sustainability: www.origin-for-sustainability.org
- Fondation Rurale Interjurassienne (Suisse)

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Theodosia Anthopoulou (Université Panteion), Dominique Barjolle (UNIL & ETHZ), Claire Bernard-Mongin (CIRAD), Olivier Beucherie (Olivier Beucherie Conseil), François Casabianca (INRAE), Claire Cerdan (CIRAD), Marcelo Champredonde (INTA, Argentine), Dimitris Goussios (Université de Thessalie), Jean-Louis Guerroué (Université de Brasilia), C. Luminati (Polo Poschaivo), Philippe Mongondry (École supérieure d'Agricultures d'Angers et MSc Food IDentity), Luca Piccin (Origin for Sustainability), François Pythoud (OFAG), Florence Tartanac (FAO)

SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT FOR THE 2022 WORKSHOPS

M-J. Amiot-Carlin (INRAE), G. Belletti (University of Florence), G. Bigler (URGENCI), S. Boillat (HAFL), G. Brunori (Unipi), G. Calvo (Diversity and Development), T. Dax (BAB), M.M. Delgado-Serrano (University of Cordoba), C. Déprés (VetAgroSup), M. Duru (INRAE), S. Farhad (University of Cordoba), S. Féret (IAMM), M. Figuié (CIRAD), J. Forney (University of Neuchâtel), J. Gautier (INAO), M. Gisclard (INRAE), P. Jeanneaux (VetAgroSup), L. Mayoux (INAO), P. Mink (OFAG), A. Mottet (FAO), F. Lerin (AIDA), S. Loudiyi (VetAgroSup), C. Luminati (Polo Poschiavo), P. Luu (4 per 1000 Initiative), M. Redman (Highclere Consulting), L. Rieutort (University of Clermont-Auvergne), E. Schmitt (ZHAW), E. Vandecandelaere (FAO), F. Wallet (INRAE Toulouse)

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Fondation rurale interjurassienne: Olivier Boillat (FRI)