

[Sierra Robles Daniela, Piccin Luca]

[École Supérieure d'Agricultures ESA, ORIGIN FOR SUSTAINABILITY], [Switzerland]

Forum Origin, Diversity and Territory  
[Workshop n°4], [Session n°]

### **[Analysis of the value chain of Tête de Moine AOP cheese and the resilience of its socio-ecological systems using the SHARP tool]**

With the current global context of climate change, it is necessary to evaluate food production systems, in order to find weaknesses and strengths that allow the development of strategies that can make them more efficient and sustainable in the long term.

Within the production systems, it is possible to find the category of products with Denomination of Origin, which contain particular quality characteristics, linked to the territory, the people, the know-how and the history. Within this group is the cheese with Designation of Origin "Tête de Moine" produced in a small area of the Jura region in the Swiss mountains.

In the framework of the Moving (MOUNTAIN Valorisation through INterconnectedness and Green growth) project, funded by the Horizon 2020 programme, the objective is to build capacities and co-develop relevant policy frameworks across Europe for the establishment of value chains that contribute to the resilience and sustainability of mountain areas to climate change. Under this objective, the SHARP tool (Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment of climate Resilience of farmers and Pastoralists) developed by the FAO and a series of additional studies were used in the Jura region, finding some results.

In a global analysis, reviewing the resilience at the territorial level and at the farm level, it was found that it is a production with great growth and economic potential, it has great recognition and protection thanks to its Denomination of Origin, however, the main resource (the mountain grass) is being affected by climate change conditions and its availability is becoming more difficult. In the same way, although it is a well-organized value chain, very varied types of production and different approaches (some more resilient than others) were found and it is necessary to focus the research on proposing new strategies that can be implemented in the medium and long term. deadline to reduce the impact of climate change.

From the analysis carried out, it can be rescued in the aspect of long-term sustainability, alternatives such as conversion to organic production, adaptation of new practices in the production process, diversification of productive activities, collective work, promotion of tourist activities and short circuits, could be alternatives to improve the level of regional resilience.

#### **Bibliographic references**

- Interprofession "Tête de Moine" AOP Cheese. 2001. Cahier des Charges Appellation d'Origine. (Updated version)
- Molina, S., Barrientos, G., Bonilla, M., Garita, C., Jiménez, A., Madriz, M., Valdés, S. 2018, ¿Son las fincas agroecológicas resilientes? Algunos resultados utilizando la herramienta SHARP-FAO en Costa Rica. *Ingeniería*, 27(2), 25-39. <https://doi.org/10.15517/RI.V27I2.27859>
- Le Goff, U., Sander, A., Hernandez Lagana, M., Barjolle, D., Phillips, S., Six, J., 2022, Raising up to the climate challenge - Understanding and assessing farmers' strategies to build their resilience. A comparative analysis between Ugandan and Swiss farmers, *Journal of Rural Studies*, Vol. 89, 2022, 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2021.10.020>
- Magnan, A., 2015. Diagnostic-Agraire des Franches-Montagnes Suisses et étude sur l'impact économique des indications géographiques: Cas de la Tête de Moine en Suisse. Mémoire de stage de master.