



Origine
Diversité
Territoires



ORIGIN, DIVERSITY AND TERRITORIES 2023 FORUM

TERRITORIAL DYNAMICS OF RESILIENCE IN RURAL AREAS, PARTICULARLY IN MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS

CALL FOR PAPERS

The organisers of the Origins, Diversity and Territories Forum are inviting researchers, experts, students and professionals to share their experiences, research or the results of participatory experiments in the territories by submitting their contributions.

In addition to an on-site event at which some of the participants will be able to meet in person, all the conferences, contributions and visits will be broadcast in full by videoconference on the Forum website for all participants who are not at the Mediterranean Agricultural Institute in Chania, Crete.

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

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

[Registration/Contributions](#)

[Website link](#)

Submission deadline: 10 of September 2023

THEME

TERRITORIAL DYNAMICS OF RESILIENCE IN RURAL AREAS, PARTICULARLY IN MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS

Link to the concept note: <https://origin-for-sustainability.org/en/page-daccueil-en/calendar-events-2023/forum-origin-diversity-and-territories-2023/>

LOCATION

CHANIA, CRETE

CIHEAM - MEDITERRANEAN AGRONOMIC INSTITUTE OF CHANIA

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

The aim of the Forum is to facilitate exchanges of experience and knowledge between a wide range of international players, all committed to new ways of thinking and doing development, where identity, origin, quality and local diversity are seen as catalysts for inclusive dynamics of local and territorial development.

Provisional schedule

Tuesday 21st November	Wednesday 22nd November	Thursday 23 November
Morning		
Parallel visits by workshop	Parallel visits by workshop	Conference and presentation of the MountMed book + Conference with local stakeholders
Afternoon		
Work in parallel workshops (2 sessions x 1h30)	Work in parallel workshops (2 sessions x 1h30)	Closing plenary with feedback from the workshops

WORKSHOP 1

SUPPORTING LOCAL INITIATIVES: THE PLACE AND WEIGHT OF PUBLIC ACTION?

Coordinators: François Casabianca (INRAE, France), Thomas Dax (BAB, Austria), Armelle Mazé (INRAE, France), Cassiano Luminati (Polo Poschiavo, Switzerland), Laurent Rieutort (Université Clermont-Auvergne, France), Emilia Schmitt (University of Cordoba, Spain), Florence Tartanac (FAO), Marco Trentin (origin for Sustainability, Switzerland)

FRAMEWORK AND OBJECTIVES

Public policies help to create a social and political order, direct society, regulate tensions, integrate groups and resolve conflicts (Lascoumes & Le Galès, 2018). Through their evolution, they express the transformations of democratic political models, but also the blocking of political regulation when faced with resistance and manipulation by economic and social actors. They are supposed to establish the conditions for the emergence of public actions led by local players.

What makes it interesting to talk about public action today is the mobilisation of an interesting prism that goes beyond a centralised model of government leading to sectoral actions. Public action takes place within a framework governed by a series of public policies and necessarily takes into account a set of interactions that act on several levels. These interactions result from a change in spatial scale, both globally and locally, but also transversally between these two levels, and also from the increased mobilisation of players, sources of expertise and discussion forums. Linking stakeholder networks and spatial scales supports a systemic approach to public action, without neglecting the specific circumstances and dynamics of each territory. For example, the capacity for action of stakeholders in a given area and the potential for change towards transition dynamics are very different depending on geographical location, ecological sensitivity, size, productive specialisation and density (urban/rural/peri-urban), etc.

Public policies are designed to provide a framework for sectors of activity or general issues, whereas initiatives will have to deal with several of these simultaneously. For example, an agri-food processing business that is set up in a locality will have to comply with standards and regulations (issued by the region, state or confederation of states) concerning environmental aspects, energy, staff training and pay, transport, product labelling and health regulations. If it continues a local agricultural activity, it will have to deal with agricultural policies to ensure its supply of raw materials, with the issues of land, agricultural orientation and pricing. What's more, an initiative of this kind will have to position itself in relation to other operators in the area (small territories that may include municipalities, districts or regions) who are already involved in this activity, in order to move beyond competitive relationships (with suppliers as well as with final products and markets) and move towards cooperation that is crucial to its success, for example to build collective certifications.

Public action will bring together private players and public funding aimed at resolving the specific problems of local operators. They are quickly confronted with the question of how to overcome the multiplicity of standards and scales of action brought about by the fragmentation of public policies and the geography of local areas.

The aim of this workshop is to discuss the experiences and work that demonstrate the way in which territories understand and formalise public action, and also to gain a better understanding of the issues of governance in this multiplicity of experiences and approaches. To do this, we suggest approaching

this set of questions from four angles: (i) Multi-level governance (ii) Cross-sectoral cooperation and exchange (iii) Inter-actor and inter-territory networks, what tools should be used? (iv) Skills and support tools.

STRUCTURE AND METHODS

Session 1 - Multilevel governance: design and capacity to mobilise public action

Moderation: A. Mazé (INRAE, France) & F. Tartanac (FAO)

At what level of governance can public action be taken? How can the socio-economic and environmental context play a role in structuring public action? What are the conditions that stimulate and encourage the competent authorities to support local initiatives? The aim of this session is to present mobilisation projects by local authorities or other territorial political entities that have led to the emergence of local initiatives. The presentation may come from a project leader wishing to illustrate how his or her project has been supported, with what type of political support and/or as part of what support plan (local, regional or wider scale). Finally, this session aims to illustrate the relationships between different models of governance at different scales and their potential for supporting territorial development projects.

Session 2 - Cross-sectoral cooperation and exchanges: fostering synergies between policies

Moderation: F. Casabianca (INRAE, France) & L. Rieutort (Université Clermont-Auvergne, France)

How can sectoral policies be coordinated at regional level? How do stakeholders adjust public policies to suit a local context? How can we develop public action that cuts across sectors and disciplines? In this session we want to highlight work and projects that aim to build bridges between sectors and that underline the importance of a cross-sectoral approach to implementing comprehensive public action at local level. The example of value chains and their interweaving in territories is very telling. How do economic activities fit together to create a territorial economic dynamic, for example within a Regional Nature Park or a 'country'? How can local authorities support these local dynamics through the emergence of appropriate cross-sectoral public policies?

Session 3 - Inter-actor and inter-territory networks: what tools should be used?

Moderated by C. Luminati (Polo Poschiavo, Switzerland), H. Vernier (expert) & M. Trentin (Origin for Sustainability)

How do local players perceive the opportunities for change that need to be shared and supported together? What are the means of communication and association that enable territories to learn from each other? To what extent does the spectrum of action define the scale of the network and vice versa? In this session, the presentations will highlight the potential of intra- and inter-territorial projects for creating learning networks between the initiatives of actors and/or territories. For example, how can combining initiatives from mountain and lowland areas, or rural and urban areas, lead to the beneficial emergence of inter-territorial dynamics of resilience? What are the international examples of the establishment of 'learning corridors' between regions and between countries?

Session 4 - Skills and support tools for developing initiatives

Moderator: E. Schmitt (University of Cordoba, Spain) & T. Dax (BAB, Austria)

What skills do local players need to acquire in order to support initiative leaders? How can local players be helped and supported to deal with the various policies and constraints involved in designing and

implementing an effective initiative? What talents and skills are needed for a sustainable and equitable transition in peripheral regions such as mountain areas, in a multi-level governance framework and a specific context? How can we train and/or attract talent to key positions and keep them in the regions? How can we use IT and digital tools to support and facilitate rather than act as a barrier or standardising factor? What are the resilient support tools for dealing with crises and changes of direction (political, health, etc.)? Translation" exercise - how to build "bridges" and modes of mediation between different levels.

WORKSHOP 2

TERRITORIAL FOOD SYSTEMS, BETWEEN AUTONOMY AND SPECIALISATION

Coordinators: Guillen Calvo (Diversité et Développement, France), Marcelo Champredonde (INTA, Argentina), Frederic Wallet (INRAE, France), Claire Cerdan (CIRAD, France), Claire Bernard-Mongin (CIRAD, France), Isabella Maglietti Smith (Origin for Sustainability)

FRAMEWORK AND OBJECTIVES

Local food systems face a number of challenges, particularly in island and mountain regions. And in some areas, the demands imposed by the tourism sector exacerbate the problems of food self-sufficiency and environmental sustainability for the local population, due to seasons and food cultures that do not correspond to the specific characteristics of the area.

Producing quality food for the local population while meeting the food demands and preferences of tourists can create both tensions and innovations, new opportunities as well as a range of social, environmental and cultural risks.

The governance of the areas concerned is thus called into question, as they are called upon to navigate or steer, if they can, the tensions necessarily involved in reconciling food sovereignty and tourist activity.

A territorial approach is needed to establish individual autonomy that is consistent with the overall health of the various forms of life in an area. As the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2002) and a series of studies (IAASTD, 2009; IPBES, Rimisp, 2008) have already pointed out, the adaptation mosaic model, which combines proactive approaches to the dynamic conservation of natural resources with a high degree of sensitivity to local socio-cultural contexts, provides an effective response to a range of major issues (climate change, biodiversity, social justice, etc.) that food systems in all regions will have to deal with.

However, for truly transformative territorial approaches, at both collective and individual levels, to operate and endure, it is necessary not only to be able to bring together a set of conditions such as governance, forms of consultation, adaptation and collective action, but also to recognise their historical contingency. Consequently, territorial intelligence applied to food systems must reinvent itself and adapt constantly. These changing dynamics are very marked in 'constrained territories', particularly in mountainous or island regions.

The effects of climate change are now undeniable, and it is crucial to explore mitigation and adaptation strategies in food systems, and to do so from a perspective that is sufficiently integrated to incorporate issues linked to global health (One health). Circular practices in these systems can help mitigate the negative impacts of climate change. In addition, it is essential to think about farming practices in harmony with the ecosystem. It is therefore necessary to establish sufficient and biodiverse local food production (plant, animal and microbiological) to reduce dependence on imported products. However, this requires a balance between specialisation and autonomy, which can be achieved by mobilising ecological resources and the collective intelligence of local players. These two common assets are under serious threat in today's modern society.

Around the world, communities are showing that this is possible, that contradictions can be overcome, that an approach that combines food sovereignty, economic development and global health is possible.

This generally involves mobilising a range of skills, knowledge and practices that are in constant dialogue with the bio-cultural heritage of local areas. In organising this forum on the island of Crete, we will obviously be looking at what the Mediterranean diet has to show us about these balances, but also at all the contradictions that necessarily run through this type of lifestyle and diet.

This workshop will analyse the synergies and constraints linked to the development of tourism and its impact on the diversity (or simplification) of food systems. Local knowledge of the relationship between humans and all forms of life plays a vital role in this context. It is therefore essential to ensure that our so-called "modernity" does not erode the autonomy and adaptability of local communities.

Cultivating and protecting biodiversity at all scales, while encouraging synergies between productive activities at local level, is fundamental to the dynamic balance of food systems. This balance between autonomy and specialisation cannot be achieved without taking account of the agro-ecological paradigm and the relationship between food and health.

Finally, the search for complementarities between urban and rural areas is a key factor in promoting sustainable lifestyles, provided that the risks of social exclusion linked to new consumer demands and the distortions they entail in local prices are taken into account. Today's lifestyles are undergoing radical change, accelerated by the effects of ecological, energy and social transitions. Urban areas are putting increasing pressure on rural areas, but they can also be remarkable laboratories for citizen initiatives and innovations that can benefit food systems in their quest for sustainability.

In short, for food systems and territories in general, it all comes down to knowing how to navigate the contradictions, risks and opportunities presented by a world that is changing faster than ever.

STRUCTURE AND METHODS

The workshop will explore these issues in 4 sessions. Each session will feature three papers, based on the presentation and analysis of one or more case studies. Discussions will then be organised on the basis of cross-cutting questions from each of the workshops. The emphasis will be on exchanges with the other participants.

Questions from the workshop :

- How can we achieve and rebuild a balance between autonomy and specialisation in food systems?
- What are the main challenges in ensuring the environmental sustainability of food systems in mountainous or island regions?
- How can we preserve diversity in food systems while meeting the demands of sectors such as tourism?
- What do one-health approaches at local level have to contribute to building more resilient and diversified food systems?
- How can entrepreneurial innovations in food systems be reconciled with the autonomy of local communities and the dynamic conservation of local knowledge?
- What are the synergies between food autonomy, agro-ecological transition and preserving the diversity of local food systems?

Session 1 - Regional approaches to food systems from a global health perspective

Moderated by: G. Calvo (Diversity and Development, France) & M. Duru (expert, France)

Session 2 - Mitigation and adaptation strategies in food systems

Moderator: M. Champredonde (INTA, Argentina)

Session 3 - Diversity in food systems

Moderator: F. Wallet (INRAE, France)

Session 4 - Urban-rural dynamics in territorial food systems

Moderator: C. Cerdan (CIRAD, France)

WORKSHOP 3

RURAL AND MOUNTAIN AREAS IN TRANSITION

Coordinators: Pierre-Antoine Landel (Grenoble Alpes University, France), Dimitris Goussios (University of Thessaly, Greece) ; Laurent Rieutort (Clermont-Auvergne University, France), Sylvie Lardon (INRAE, France), Theodosia Anthopolou (Panteion University, Greece)

FRAMEWORK AND OBJECTIVES

Globalisation has set rural areas on trajectories conditioned by the nature and intensity of mobility. The countryside has become a "moving mosaic", with peripheral areas close to the centres and others further away but still under their control. Some margins remain isolated and depreciated, while others are productive and innovative. This diversity leads us to speak of rural areas subject to different logics. For a long time, their positioning was marked by a reading of their handicaps, in relation to metropolitan areas. To enable them to adapt to the consequences of the opening up of markets, these rural areas have been invited to develop endogenous approaches. The culture of the regional project has taken root in these areas, in an ongoing quest for identity, homogeneity and the enhancement of specific features.

Today, the multiplication and worsening of crises are calling these balances into question, and are confronting rural areas with the challenges of transition. Other approaches are emerging. We need to move on from a policy of compensating for handicaps to policies of transformation, in terms of ecology and energy. Instead of the "territory project", the "network project" aims to connect resources to amplify their benefits. Instead of endogenous autonomy, empowering autonomy aims to develop know-how on one's own, among others. These issues are not unique to rural areas. However, the low population densities associated with the proximity of natural resources make them, in certain situations, learning areas, "learning territories" in the face of future transitions.

The aim of the workshop is to examine the trajectories of rural areas in the face of these transitions. There is a controversy between those who believe that local authorities have the capacity to initiate and implement appropriate local policies, and those who believe that only collective, localised initiatives can innovate and ensure the conditions for a genuine transition. Our hypothesis is that the ability to transform the trajectory of local areas lies in the quality of the relationship between the people behind these innovations and local authorities. Far from the posture of local authorities taking over innovation, we need to think about the conditions for hybridisation, which involves developing networks or operators with the capacity to disseminate new values and principles of action. In this context, the Mediterranean mountains have significant experience of the complementarity of resources and their networking. It is an ideal place to study these innovative and instructive hybridisation processes.

STRUCTURE AND METHODS

The workshop will explore these hybridisations through 5 sessions. Each session will feature 3 papers, essentially based on the presentation and analysis of one or more case studies. Discussions will then be organised on the basis of cross-cutting questions from each of the workshops. The emphasis will be on exchanges with the other participants.

Expectations common to the various workshops

Papers will focus on the themes proposed in the workshops. They will be based on the observation of one or more rural or mountain areas, and may even be extended to the relationships they may develop with urban or metropolitan areas. They will seek to describe the trajectories of these areas, to understand the transitions they are facing, to identify the innovations that are being developed, the players involved and the ways in which they are organised, as well as the actions implemented to support them.

Session 1: Diversity of rural areas and transition trajectories

Moderated by: S. Lardon (INRAE, France) and L. Rieutort (Université Clermont-Auvergne, France)

The notion of territorial trajectory can be understood as a succession of passages from one state to another, constituting a transition. Given the great diversity and complexity of territorial configurations, it raises questions about factors such as crises, ruptures, bifurcations, reorientations, innovations, continuities, relaunches or reversals of dynamics. The aim of the workshop will be to characterise these trajectories of transition in rural areas. What are the crises? What breaks are possible? What changes in trajectories? How do these forks in the road fit into the long history of the region? What processes mobilise heritage? What changes in values, standards and principles of action? What changes are there in relations with other territorial scales, particularly metropolitan areas?

Session 2: Social innovations and transformations in territorial trajectories

Moderated by T. Anthopoulou (Panteion University, Greece) and P-A. Landel (Grenoble-Alpes University, France)

Rural and mountain areas are often characterised by a proliferation of social innovations to replace services and meet new needs. They affect all sectors of local life and associated services: housing, work, transport, meetings, energy production, etc. The workshop will look at the nature of and changes in the relationships between these social innovations, which are often embedded in places, and the actions of other local players, particularly the institutions that govern them. What are the conflicts? What are the mechanisms for dialogue and deliberation? What hybridisation processes are there between social innovations and local authorities? What capacity do these social innovations have to transform the trajectory of local areas?

Session 3: Collective intelligence and territorial transitions

Moderated by: S. Lardon (INRAE) and L. Rieutort (Université Clermont-Auvergne)

The crisis of the dominant models is generating profound uncertainties, within which experimentation is multiplying, often as a result of do-it-yourself processes opening up the right to trial and error. Under certain conditions, the territories are involved in the construction of new and transferable knowledge resulting from intermediation processes between different types of players and organisations. The aim of the workshop is to understand how this knowledge is built up, through a combination of local knowledge, external knowledge and the capitalisation of action. How do collective approaches emerge? What are the learning processes? What is the relationship with research? How is knowledge capitalised and disseminated?

Session 4: Forms and functions of transition networks

Moderated by D. Goussios (University of Thessaly) and P-A. Landel (Grenoble Alpes University)

Observation of transition initiatives reveals a proliferation of associated networks, both internal and external to the areas concerned. We are working on the assumption that the consolidation and

dissemination of alternative values and practices within territories depends on the weaving of links between the bearers of alternative projects and their networking (which may or may not include other local players). The workshop will provide an insight into the diversity of these networks, but also their capacity to support territorial transitions. What are the conditions for the emergence of these networks? What forms do they take? What functions do they perform? What modes of governance? How do they evolve?

Session 5: Mediterranean mountains: an exemplary form of transition

Moderated by: J-C. Paoli (INRAE), D. Goussios (University of Thessaly), T. Anthopoulou (Panteion University)

Any repositioning of the Mediterranean mountains in the process of transition is guided by their ability to capitalise on opportunities. The Mediterranean mountains are both an area of significant depopulation and a reserve of biodiversity and traditions, making visible processes of hybridisation. How can we understand the different ecological levels and spaces in the mountains? Aren't the physical contrasts, closed environments and heterogeneous nature of the mountains all opportunities to develop and network complementary uses and categories of players? Is this a new perspective for multifunctional agri-farming as part of the agro-ecological transition? In what way does the importance of the commons and of a community of origin, attached to the land heritage, encourage more collective management systems?

WORKSHOP 4

THE AGRO-ECOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF LIVESTOCK FARMING SYSTEMS, PARTICULARLY IN THE CONTEXT OF LOCAL QUALIFICATIONS

Coordinators: Dominique Barjolle (University of Lausanne, Switzerland), Philippe Jeanneaux (Vet AgroSup, France), Alexandre Ickowicz (FAO), Anne Mottet (IFAD), Dario Lucantoni (FAO), François Pythoud (expert, Switzerland), Fritz Schneider (expert, Switzerland)

FRAMEWORK AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of this workshop is to discuss the agroecological potential of livestock systems in the context of the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), whose 2030 Agenda recognises 5 essential dimensions: humanity (people), prosperity, planet, partnerships and peace. Agroecology, the framework for which has been adopted by the FAO's member states, puts in place 10 elements that contribute to several SDGs: 2 "Zero Hunger", 12 "Responsible Consumption and Production", 13 "Climate Change" and 14-15 "Aquatic and Terrestrial Life".

In the workshop, the aim is to consider the potential of agroecology for livestock systems in its broadest sense, i.e. one that includes not only agricultural practices but also a reflection on the relationship with the environment, and the systemic impact of practices and value chains on agroecosystems and the food system. Consumer issues are also part of this discussion.

The value of livestock farming in pastoral areas has been demonstrated by numerous research studies. In particular, case studies within a network run by the FAO are helping to improve understanding of the role of livestock in the local food system, and a participatory approach is being developed in several parts of the world to put changes in practices at the centre of multi-stakeholder discussions to establish guidelines for sustainable livestock farming. The role of herds in maintaining landscapes and the plant biodiversity induced by grazing, as well as the maintenance of numerous local breeds, contribute to the fragile balance of natural areas, particularly in mountainous regions. Ruminants, as long as they eat grass, add value to areas of high scenic and tourist value, helping to keep people in the area and attracting travellers interested in the heritage resources of know-how, practices and very typical products.

The FAO recently assessed the nutritional contribution of eating animal products: livestock products are rooted in local eating habits. Nutrients that are essential to people's health come exclusively from animal products, such as fats and the micro-organisms in raw milk, which contribute to the balance of human microbiota. Foods of animal origin are an important part of nutrition in desert or mountain environments, which are poorly suited to the cultivation of cereals and other plant products. The FAO report also warned against excessive meat consumption, and called on livestock farming to reduce the environmental impact of its activities, which include greenhouse gas emissions in the form of methane and nitrous oxide, and fertiliser inputs that can damage the biodiversity of soils and meadows and the health of aqua-fauna.

In the first two sessions of the workshop, we will discuss the implications of different livestock farming systems. For example, one of the issues to be addressed concerns land use. Land sharing favours the multifunctional use of natural resources, which is widely found in grazing and pastoral systems. However, in certain regions where more intensive livestock farming systems have been introduced,

land sparing has gradually become the norm. Another issue is that of livestock effluents, which can vary from system to system, with consequences for natural resources (air, water, soil, biodiversity).

In the second part of the workshop, the more specific entry point is that of territorial qualifications which, through their labelling mechanism, consider from the outset livestock farming systems from farm to fork, and therefore also the consumer. Territorial qualifications are processes of social co-construction and tools that establish rules between environments, practices and products that can reveal the agroecological potential of farming systems. The tools of territorial qualification cover product certification under geographical indications (PDO, PGI), but also UNESCO recognition as World Heritage, Ingenious World Agricultural Heritage Systems (IWAS), as well as a wide range of territorial brands, participatory guarantee systems and quality labels with a territorial dimension. One of the major questions is the role of these tools in relation to the implementation of the elements of agroecology of different farming systems in territories.

STRUCTURE AND METHODS

The workshop will explore the findings of practitioners, local and regional authorities, governments and UN agencies, as well as researchers, on the following themes:

Session 1 & 2 - What is the agro-ecological potential of livestock systems in a context of demographic, economic, social and environmental pressures?

Moderation: F. Pythoud (expert, Switzerland), A. Mottet (FAO), A. Ickowicz (FAO), and F. Schneider (expert, Switzerland)

What is the situation of livestock farmers in grassland and pastoral areas in the context of demographic, economic, social and environmental dynamics that are having an impact? What are the ways in which livestock farming can make the transition to greater sustainability? What are the links between the agro-ecological potential of grassland and pastoral systems and the paths to sustainability?

Session 3 & 4 - What are the roles of local qualifications in the agro-ecological transition of livestock farming systems and their territories?

Moderated by: D. Lucantoni (FAO), D. Barjolle (University of Lausanne, Switzerland), P. Jeanneaux (Vet AgroSup, France), and M. Champredonde (INTA, Argentina)

What are the virtuous interactions but also the challenges posed by the qualification of products and territories in relation to global issues (demographics, climate change, etc.)? How can qualifications support an agro-ecological transition? What role does agro-ecological potential play in the development of product and regional qualifications? What lessons can be learned from comparisons between different types of livestock farming systems?

IN SUMMARY

ORGANISERS

- Origin for Sustainability: www.origin-for-sustainability.org
- MountMed Institute: <https://mountmedinstitute.com/>

PERMANENT SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Theodosia Anthopoulos (Panteion University), Dominique Barjolle (University of Lausanne), Claire Bernard-Mongin (CIRAD), Olivier Beucherie (Olivier Beucherie Conseil), G. Calvo (INSUCO), François Casabianca (INRAE), Claire Cerdan (CIRAD), Marcelo Champredonde (INTA, Argentina), Dimitris Goussios (University of Thessaly), Jean-Louis Le Guerroué (University of Brasilia), Cassiano Luminati (Polo Poschiavo), Philippe Mongondry (École supérieure d'Agricultures d'Angers, Master Food IDentity), Luca Piccin (CIRAD), François Pythoud (OFAG), Florence Tartanac (FAO)

SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT FOR THE 2023 WORKSHOPS

T. Dax (BAB Autriche), M. Duru (expert, France), D. Gaki (University of Thessaly), A. Ickowicz (FAO), P. Jeanneaux (VetAgroSup), P-A. Landel (Université Grenoble-Alpes), Sylvie Lardon (INRAE), A. Mazé (INRAE), A. Mottet (FAO), F. Lerin (AIDA), L. Rieutort (University of Clermont-Auvergne), E. Schmitt (ZHAW), F. Schneider (expert, Suisse), F. Wallet (INRAE Toulouse)

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