

# MountMed & Origin, Diversity and Territories Forum

## Territorial dynamics of resilience in rural areas, particularly in mountains

21-22-23 November 2023

Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania (MAICh) - Crete, Greece

# ***AGENDA 2023***

*The Origin, Diversity and Territories Forum is an international platform for exchanging experience and knowledge on new ways of thinking about the development of rural territories, the interactions between cultural and biological diversity and products whose quality is linked to their origin.*

*The aim of the Forum is to act as a link 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 catalysts for inclusive local development dynamics.*

### Workshops

1	Supporting local initiatives: the place and weight of public action?
2	Local food systems, between autonomy and specialisation
3	Rural and mountain areas in transition
4	The agro-ecological potential of livestock farming systems, particularly in the context of territorial qualifications

Time table				Tuesday 21st November		Room
8:30 - 9:00		Welcome and registration			Welcome desk	
9:00 - 12:45		Introductory conference & Round tables - <a href="#">Link to the program</a>			ARISTOTE	
12:45 - 14:30		Lunch			Restaurant	
14:30 - 16:00	A1	Session 1	Multilevel governance: design and capacity to mobilise public action		EPICURUS	
	A2		Territorial approaches to food systems from a global health and food safety perspective		HERACLITUS	
	A3		Diversity of rural areas and transition trajectories		ARCHIMEDES	
	A4		General considerations on the contribution of livestock production to the transition to EI		THALES	
16:00 - 16:30		Coffee break			Restaurant	
16:30 - 18:00	A1	Session 2	Cross-sectoral cooperation and exchanges: fostering synergies between policies		EPICURUS	
	A2		Strategies for environmental transition and resilience in food systems		HERACLITUS	
	A3		Social innovations and transformations in territorial trajectories		ARCHIMEDES	
	A4		Exploring the different paths and contexts of the transition to AE with animal production		THALES	
Timetable				Wednesday 22nd November		Room
8:30 - 13:00		Field visit in Group				
13:00 - 14:30		Lunch			Restaurant	
14:30 - 16:00	A1	Session 3	Inter-actor and inter-territory networks: what tools can be used?		EPICURUS	
	A2		Strategies for environmental transition and resilience in food systems - island focus		HERACLITUS	
	A3		Collective intelligence and territorial transitions		ARCHIMEDES	
	A4		Reflection on the interaction between livestock farming and sustainability, and territorial approaches when assessing sustainability and the agro-ecological transition.		THALES	
16:00 - 16:30		Coffee break			Restaurant	
16:30 - 18:00	A1	Session 4	Skills and support tools for developing initiatives		EPICURUS	
	A2		Diversity in food systems		HERACLITUS	
	A3		The Mediterranean mountains: an exemplary form of transition		ARCHIMEDES	
	A4		Impact of origin-linked quality products on the agro-ecological transition using the FAO's TAPE approach (case study of the AniTerrAE project)		THALES	

Timetable	Thursday 23 November	Room
9:00 - 10:30	<i>MountMed conference on the book: "Du développement aux transitions en montagne: converger vers des démarches opérationnelles territoriales d'apprentissage".</i>	ARISTOTE
10:30 - 11:00	<b>Coffee break</b>	Restaurant
11:00 - 12:00	<i>Conference on AniterrAE project</i>	ARISTOTE
12:00 - 13:00	<b>Lunch</b>	Restaurant
13:00 - 15:30	<i>Summary of the ODT 2023 Forum</i>	ARISTOTE

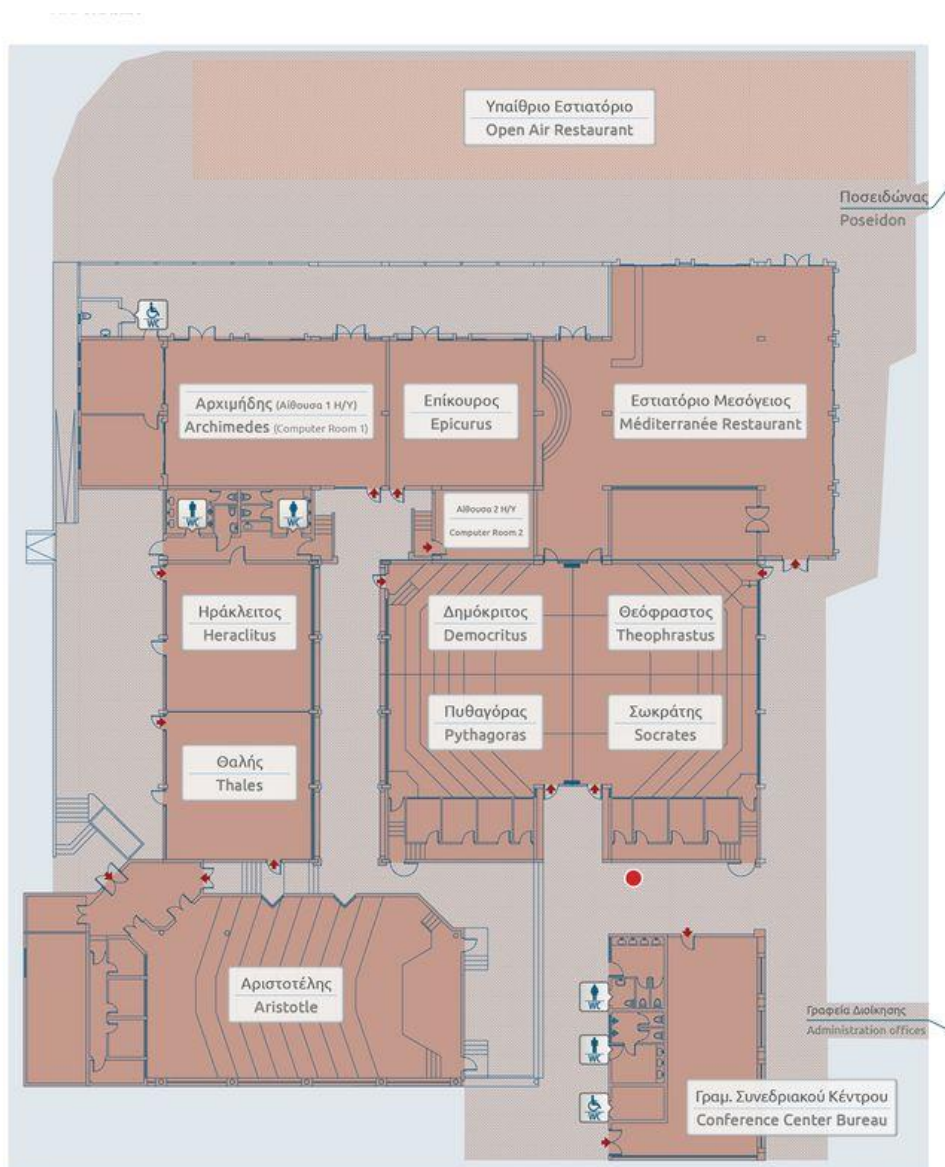


Figure 1 Map of rooms at MAiCh

## Workshop 1

### ***Supporting local initiatives: the place and weight of public action?***

*Co-organisers: François Casabianca (INRAE, France), Thomas Dax (BAB, Austria), 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).*

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.

Session	Title / Moderation	Contributions
1 14 :30 - 16 :00	<b>Multilevel governance: design and capacity to mobilise public action</b>  Armelle Mazé (INRAE, France) & Florence Tartanac (FAO)	Implementing sustainable food procurement initiatives at local level: the experience of the Manabi region in Ecuador - L. Swensson & F. Tartanac (FAO), Italy - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		Territorial governance models in cocoa designations of origin in Latin America - L. E. Martinez Salvador & M. V. Flores Pacheco (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México), Mexico - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		"Territorial plots": an experiment in multi-level public policy articulation and rural women's empowerment in southern Mendoza, Argentina - P. Diez (INTA), G. Rios & S. Paulides (instituto de Enseñanza Superior 9-011 "De Atuel"), Argentina - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
2 16 :30 - 18 :00	<b>Cross-sectoral cooperation and exchanges: fostering synergies between policies</b>  F. Casabianca (INRAE, France) & L. Rieutort (Université Clermont-Auvergne, France)	Commission, Forum and Law of Social and Solidarity Economy of the Province of Salta - A. Chavez (INTA), Argentina - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		Tahitian urban agriculture: collective gardens, third places between social and societal benefits - A. Tchekemian & P. Leleu (University of French Polynesia), Tahiti - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		Wooded pastures: a natural mosaic at the interface of the Jura value chains - Marco Trentin (Origin for Sustainability), Switzerland
3 14 :30 - 16.00	<b>Inter-actor and inter-territory networks: what tools can be used?</b>  C. Luminati (Polo Poschiavo, Switzerland) & M. Trentin (Origin for Sustainability)	Agricultural eco-efficiency and the climate: elements for a policy to combat climate change within a multi-level governance framework - M. Hernandez Cayetano, M. Pensado Leglise (Instituto Politécnico Nacional), Mexico, C. Rosano Pena (University of Brasilia), Brazil - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		Analysis of the partnerships and collaborations of an NGO (AVSF: Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières) with local authorities in Senegal - H. Vernier, territorial development expert based in Drôme, France - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		TETRAA programme: a network and tools for territories in transition - L. Galipaud (AgroParisTech & Daniel and Nina Carasso Foundation), France - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		TBA - D. Gaki (University of Thessaly), Greece
4 16 :30 - 18 :00	<b>Skills and support tools for developing initiatives</b>  E. Schmitt (University of Cordoba, Spain) & T. Dax (BAB, Austria)	A territorial approach to the urban food system: Supporting public action through innovative educational tools - S. Nikolaoudou & T. Anthopolou (Panteion University), Greece - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		The DTRaIN project, high-quality professional skills to revitalise the agri-food sector - C. Piteris (Region of Crete), Greece - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		Unveiling the potential of territorial markets to encourage the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices: the case of Lebanon - A. Puhac, F. Tartanac, M. Vicovaro (FAO), Italy - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		Skills for the future of mountain regions in Europe - E. Schmitt (University of Cordoba), Spain

## Workshop 2

### ***Territorial food systems, between autonomy and specialisation***

*Co-organisers: 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)*

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.

Session	Title / Moderation	Contributions
1 14 :30- 16 :00	<b>Territorial approaches to food systems from a global health and food security perspective</b>  G. Calvo (INSUCO) & M. Champredonde (INTA)	Water as a source of life and food in the indigenous territories of the Bolivian Amazon - S. Enriquez, CIPCA, Bolivia - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		Impacts of food and non-food coping strategies on household food insecurity in conflict zones: the case of the Timbuktu Region in Mali - A. Waigalo, K. Sissoko (University of Ségou), Mali - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		Towards a change in approach to promoting and managing the safety of raw milk cheeses in the Americas - D. Benavides (Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia-UNAD), Colombia & M. Champredonde (INTA), Argentina - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		Institutional weaknesses and hygienist traditions in the fragilisation of Nogoyá's cheese territory... and of public health - F. Victor, M. Champredonde (INTA), Argentine
2A 16 :30 - 18 :00	<b>Environmental transition and resilience strategies in food systems</b>  C. Cerdan (CIRAD) & C. Bernard-Mongin (CIRAD)	The rice terraces of Ifugao: a globally important agricultural heritage system (GIAHS) for an international voluntary certification standard by the world agricultural heritage forum (WAHF) - K. M. Bantaculo (University of Parma), Italy - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		Between autonomy and specialisation, a comparison of the resilience of two territorial food systems: the Franches Montagnes and Valposchiavo - P. Donadieu (ETHZ), Switzerland - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		There is a kingdom under water - A. J-P. Hegglin, C. F. J. Fuser & C. Simon (INTA) Argentina - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>

<p>2B</p> <p>14 :30 - 16 :00</p>	<p><b>Environmental transition and resilience strategies in food systems - Island focus</b></p> <p>C. Cerdan (CIRAD) &amp; C. Bernard-Mongin (CIRAD)</p>	<p>Food resilience: a pragmatic strategy for renegotiating dependencies for a Greenland in transition - N. Parmantier (Savoie Mont Blanc University), France - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a></p>
		<p>Prospects for food self-sufficiency on Réunion Island: which local food networks could provide an adequate diet for local consumers? - V. Russeil, C. Cerdan, F. Wallet (INRAE, UMR AGIR), France - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a></p>
		<p>Mountain viticulture: Reaching the moving target of agricultural sustainability - M. Stavrinides, V. Litskas, I. Vogiatzakis (Cyprus University of Technology), Cyprus - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a></p>
<p>4</p> <p>16 :30 - 18 :00</p>	<p><b>Diversity of food systems</b></p> <p>F. Wallet (INRAE)</p>	<p>Collective Agripreneurship: Catalyst for Localised Agri-food Systems via Distinctive Signs of Origin and Quality in Agriculture - T. Bounjem, N. Belrhazi (Université Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah), Maroc - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a></p>
		<p>Attiéké and food security in the district of Abidjan - K. Kouakou Philipps (Université Alassane Ouattara / Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques), Côte d'Ivoire - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a></p>
		<p>Innovative agro-ecological approaches to achieve resilience to climate CHANGE in Mediterranean countries - The CHANGE-UP project - M. Marchini, S. Folloni, C. Piazza, G. Visioli, L. Gazza, N. Monacelli, G. Galaverna (Az. Agraria Sperimentale Stuard, Open Fields, University of Parma, CREA), Italy - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a></p>
		<p>Farming: anchoring oneself in the land and reinventing it. Analysis based on on-farm dairy sheep production in Provence-Alpes-Côte-D'azur - M. Millet, M-O. Nozières, J-M. Sorba, F. Casabianca (University of Corsica), France - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a></p>
		<p>Ecofeminism to analyse gender in geographical indications of non-timber forest products: the case of Madd de Casamance in Senegal - M. C. Robledo Rodriguez (CIRAD, UMR Innovation), France - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a></p>



## Workshop 3

### ***Rural and mountain areas in transition***

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

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.

Session	Title / Moderation	Contributions
1 14 :30 - 16 :00	<b>Diversity of rural areas and transition trajectories</b>  S. Lardon (INRAE, France) and L. Rieutort (Université Clermont-Auvergne, France)	The Corsican maquis: trajectory of a food landscape in transition - G. Michon (IRD), & J-M. Sorba (INRAE), France - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		Territorial transitions and sports clubs in the Massif Central - T. Meignan, (University of Clermont Auvergne, UMR Territoires), France - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		Redefining the place of trees in Swiss agriculture - the transition to agroforestry - U. Le Goff (ETHZ) & D. Barjolle (University of Lausanne), Switzerland - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		How should mountain areas be organised at a time when land is being used sparingly? The example of Zero Net Artificialisation - L. Rieutort (Université Clermont Auvergne, UMR Territoires), France - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		Specific skills and learning territories in Aubrac: activation through forward-looking employment and skills management (GPECT) - T. G. Pham (Le Cube Consultants), France - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
2 16 :30 - 18 :00	<b>Social innovations and transformations in territorial trajectories</b>  T. Anthopoulou (Panteion University, Greece) and P-A. Landel (Grenoble-Alpes University, France)	The transformative capacities of mountain areas - social innovation and transdisciplinarity - J-B. Grison (Labex ITTEM, UMR Pacte, Université Grenoble Alpes), France - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		Terraces, metaphors for the dynamics of Mediterranean hinterlands - P-A. Landel (Grenoble Alpes University) & B. Romagny, France - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		Local communities as actors of territorial transition: the case of Terra Thessalia (Greece)". - D. Goussios (University of Thessaly) & A. Anthopolou (Pantéion University), Greece - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		Long-term Socio-Ecological Research Platform (LTSER) in Bulgaria - an environment conducive to innovation in protected areas - D. Dimitrova (Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research), Bulgaria - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		The experience of the Slow Food Travel Biellesi Mountain Community - a project coordinated by the Valle Elvo e Serra Ecomuseum - and one of its units, the Trappa di Sordevolo - N. Lanza (Ecomuseo Valle Elvo e Serra), Italie - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
3 14 :30 - 16 :00	<b>Collective intelligence and territorial transitions</b>  S. Lardon (INRAE) and L. Rieutort (Université Clermont-Auvergne)	Participatory socio-economic and gender analysis to design community enterprises for the community of Talesh, in the Hyrcanian forest of Iran - M. Kananian (Sustainable Territorial Development Expert), Iran - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		The city-network, a form of organisation for the development of rural areas? - V. Iceri (CISCA), S. Lardon (INRAE)L. Copello (INRAE) M. Tawab Tieneb (ENSA Toulouse), France - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		Learning processes and knowledge production in three multi-stakeholder platforms in Mediterranean mountain regions - A. Vavvos (University of Crete), M. Colabianchi (University of Pisa), C. Esgalhado (University of Evora), Greece, Italy, Portugal - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		Developing ecotourism in Mediterranean protected areas - V. Madoulka (Crete Region), Greece - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
		Renewing the urban-rural dialogue in the Mediterranean. L'exemple du Schéma de développement rural en pays ajaccien - M. Chadid & L. Rieutort (Université Clermont Auvergne, UMR Territoires), France - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>

<p>4 16 :30 - 18 :00</p>	<p><b>The Mediterranean mountains: an exemplary form of transition</b></p> <p>J-C. Paoli (INRAE), D. Goussios (University of Thessaly), T.Anthopoulou (Pantéion University)</p>	<p>Tourism models, agricultural models: the two steps of mountain territories - X. Cailhol (Université de Chambéry) &amp; G. Vianey (Université de Tours), France - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a></p>
		<p>MountainHER project: Creating opportunities to increase the added value of mountain food products while strengthening women-led associations to ensure agroecological transformation in the Mediterranean basin - I. Mazzoli et al (Open Field Srl), Italy - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a></p>
		<p>Improbable downstream-upstream solidarities for water management in the Mediterranean area - F. Lorenzi (ECOLIMONT), France - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a></p>
		<p>From protecting the poorest to safeguarding collective identities - Governance of mountain commons - R. Centonze (Institut für Agrarund Ernährungswissenschaften Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg), Germany - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a></p>

## Workshop 4

### ***The agro-ecological potential of livestock farming systems, particularly in the context of local qualifications***

*Co-organisers: Dominique Barjolle (University of Lausanne, Switzerland), Philippe Jeanneaux (Vet AgroSup, France), Alexandre Ickowicz (CIRAD), Madéleine Kaufmann (OFAG), Dario Lucantoni (FAO)*

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.

Session	Title / Moderation	Subtitle	Contributions
1 14 :30 - 16 :00	<b>What is the agro-ecological potential of livestock farming systems in a context of demographic, economic, social and environmental pressures?</b>	<b>Session 1</b> General considerations on the contribution of livestock production to the AE transition	Agroecology Coalition: An opportunity to transform food systems through agroecology - O. Oliveros (Agroecology Coalition), Italy - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
			The sustainability potential of livestock production systems: feedback from the FAO network on the multifunctionality of livestock systems (GASL) - A. Ickowicz (CIRAD), France - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
			Example of a sustainable dairy production system in Senegal: the Berger dairy with milk collection in a pastoral area for over 15 years (project supported by the FAO GASL network) - A. Diaw (Laiterie du Berger), Senegal
			Insights on the role of locally adapted breeds towards the agroecological transition of farming systems - C. Ligda and L. Perucho (Veterinary Research Institute, Hellenic Agricultural Organisation), Greece - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
2 16 :30 - 18 :00	P. Jeanneaux (Vet AgroSup, France), A. Mottet (FAO), A. Ickowicz (FAO)	<b>Session 2</b> Exploring the different paths and contexts of AE transition in animal production	Livestock systems: their role in transforming food systems in the context of climate change - N. Bourgeois (HAFL), Switzerland - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
			Risk perception and management by cattle farmers in grassland systems - R. Dureau (Uni-Laval), P. Jeanneaux (VetAgroSup), France - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
			Vegetation's contribution to farm resilience: A multi-scale characterization applied to agro-pastoral transhumant systems - A-L. Murro (INRAE), France - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
			Can digital agriculture facilitate the transition to agro-ecology - P. Jeanneaux (VetAgroSup), France - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
3 14 :30 - 16 :00	<b>What role do local qualifications play in the agro-ecological transition of livestock farming systems and their territories?</b>	<b>Session 3</b> Reflecting about interaction between livestock farming and sustainability, and the territorial approaches when assessing sustainability and agroecological transition.	The potential of livestock farming in territorial agroecological approaches - M. Kaufmann (OFAG), Switzerland
			Impact on the sustainability of Paipa PDO cheese, Colombia - L. F. Samper (oriGIn), E. Vandecandelaere (FAO), Switzerland and Italy - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
			Local livestock breeds adapted to insular mountainous environments are part of their ecosystem - A Greek example - A. Kominakis, I. Hadjigeorgiou (Agricultural University of Athens), Greece - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
4 16 :30 - 18 :00	D. Lucantoni (FAO), D. Barjolle (University of Lausanne, Switzerland) and M. Champredonde (INTA, Argentina)	<b>Session 4</b> Impacts of origin-linked quality products on agroecological transition with the FAO's TAPE approach (case study of the AniTerrAE project)	Measuring transition to agroecology through the TAPE Livestock approach - D. Lucantoni (FAO, Animal Production and Health), Italy
			Example of yak products in Bhutan - T. Lhamo, Origin for Sustainability & ESA, P. Jeanneaux (VetAgroSup), Buthan and France
			Example of Brazil TAPE/PDO Cheese Santa Catarina - A. Farfan (Origin for Sustainability) & ESA, J.-L. Le Guerroué (University of Brazilia) P. Jeanneaux (VetAgroSup), Peroù, Brazil, France - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>
			Example of meat production systems in the Argentine pampas - M. Champredonde, R. Tizon and N. Pezzutti (INTA), Argentina - <a href="#">Abstract PDF</a>

## Participation Fees

<i>Status</i>	<i>Price (euros)</i>
<i>Student <u>on site</u></i>	280
<i>Student <u>virtual participation</u></i>	80
<i><u>Virtual participation (not a student)</u></i>	170
<i><u>On-site workshop contributor or organiser</u></i>	390
<i><u>Virtual participation workshop contributor or organiser</u></i>	170
<i>Participant on site without contribution</i>	500

## Scientific Committee

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