



What are the limits for agricultural collectives under Geographical Indications to take action in transitions?











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Cheese geographical indications in France





- Definition of Geographical Indication (GI)
 - Product originating from a specific place
 - Whose quality or characteristics are essentially due to the geographical environment
 - Whose at least one (PGI) or all (PDO) stages of production take(s) place in the geographical area
- Each GI has its Cheese Protection Consortium (PrC)
 - Organized around a Board of Administrators
 - Representing the various actors in the chain



GI sectors face growing challenges, including climate change

(Charlotte Oudart)



Foundations of PDOs and PGIs

A strong link to the land

A collective organization

Collectives need to adapt



A set of specifications

Optimized use of the region's

"terroir"

natural resources

Feed criteria: type of feed, self-sufficiency





Requests for **temporary changes** to specifications

(26 requests for exemption during the drought in 2022)

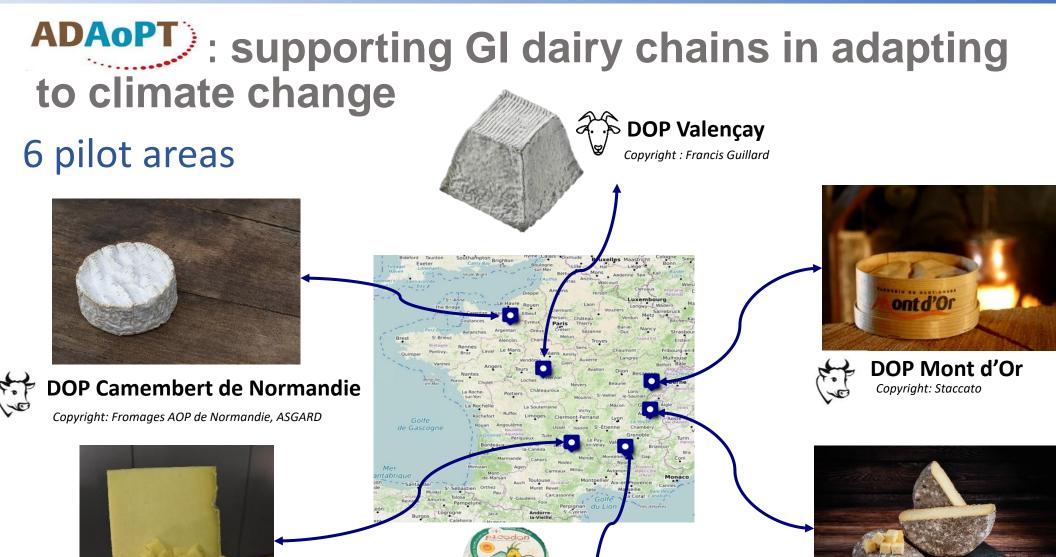




Support six dairy PDO and PGI sectors in drawing up and monitoring their climate change adaptation strategies.













DOP Picodon

Copyright: Francis Guillard

PGI Tomme de Savoie

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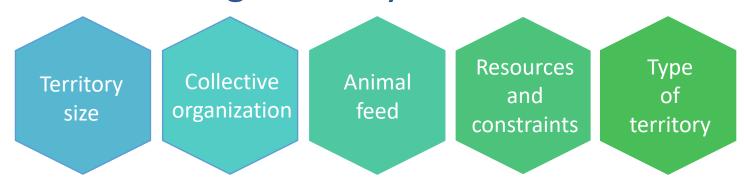


ADAOPT : supporting GI dairy chains in adapting to climate change

6 pilot areas...



... illustrating diversity:



Their objective: develop a **forecast approach** to :

- Gain a **better understanding of the medium- to long-term** consequences of CC for their sector.
- Determine their strategy for adapting to climate change.



Sector-wide reflection





A wide range of methodologies deployed to meet pilot areas needs and characteristics

Spatial

Large-scale approach covering the entire GI territory



PDO Laquiole

PDO Picodon



Thematic

Focus on technical and economic issues



PDO Valençay

PDO Mont d'Or

PGI Tomme de Savoie

PDO Camembert

de Normandie



Systemic

Global approach to the sector

Organizational

Small, dedicated local working group



A cross-cutting difficulty in the case studies: mobilizing groups, some of which are inherent to GIs specificities.

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Geographical scope of GIs hinders collective decisions

Gls sometimes cover large territories

Heterogeneity of production systems and climatic conditions

Unequal distribution of resources

Difficulty making collective decisions



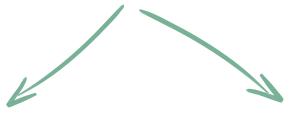
Solutions for some may not be relevant for others

Camembert de Normandie

Wide area

Diverse soil and climate conditions

→ Choice of a very dry area



Mont d'Or

Relatively small area

Homogeneous production conditions

Solutions suitable to all





Lack of clear governance limits the scope of decisions taken

- Generally top-down organization within the PDO organizations
 - Delegation of technical subjects to working groups
 - In charge of investigating problems: producing results and possible solutions
 - Mont d'Or, Valençay, Camembert de Normandie
 - Reflection process directly led by PDO decision-making bodies
 - Tomme de Savoie, Picodon, Laquiole

Lack of clarity on the mandate of these groups

- Decision-making or consultative power?
- Possible demotivation of Working Groups
- Actions generally carried out at the level of participants in the various Working Groups







Action often limited to the production link

- Difficulty of holding debates that encompass the entire industry chain (dairies, wholesalers)
 - Downstream players underestimate, or even ignore, the stakes involved in the transition and in adapting the entire chain.
- Risk-bearing by producers
 - Slows down lever adoption
- Dependence on transformers
 - Restriction of possible choices for the sector
 - E.g.: scenarios of lower milk production often not considered (*Tomme de Savoie, Valençay, Camembert de Normandie*)





The multi-stakeholder approach, yes but...



A real interest in maximizing mobilization

- More presence on the field to widen the mobilisation force and to foster participation in training groups
- **Expanded skills** (technical, social, environmental, economical) to tackle the numerous challenges PrC have to face with

But a risk of over-soliciting operators

- Risk of overlap
- •Lack of coordination: similar subjects, but with different objectives for different projects



Factor of fragmentation and loss of meaning





Conclusion: innovating to better support Gl collectives

Systemic approach: the key to a global sector strategy

- Understanding of Climate Change while **taking into account other major Gl issues** (biodiversity, economy, health, renewal of the workforce, etc.).
- Need to rethink tools and methods to facilitate understanding (serious games, innovative animation, etc.).

Multi-partner action, a lever for involving and training groups

- Involve commercial and technical structures (cooperatives, technical working groups, processor networks, farm advisory services, etc.) to facilitate awareness-raising, training and the implementation of adaptation levers.
- Need to imagine risk management at the chain level
- **Support of research** to facilitate the awareness and systemic approach required for a sustainable transition.





Thank you for your attention!







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