

International Encounters Of practitioners of Mediterranean agro-silvo- pastoralism



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Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture



Les Causse et les Cévennes,
paysage culturel de l'agropastoralisme méditerranéen
inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine
mondial en 2011

Proceedings

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RIAAM Slide presentation: riaam.events

RIAAM videos: iamm.ciheam.org

LIFE+ Mil'Ouv project videos: www.lifemilouv.org

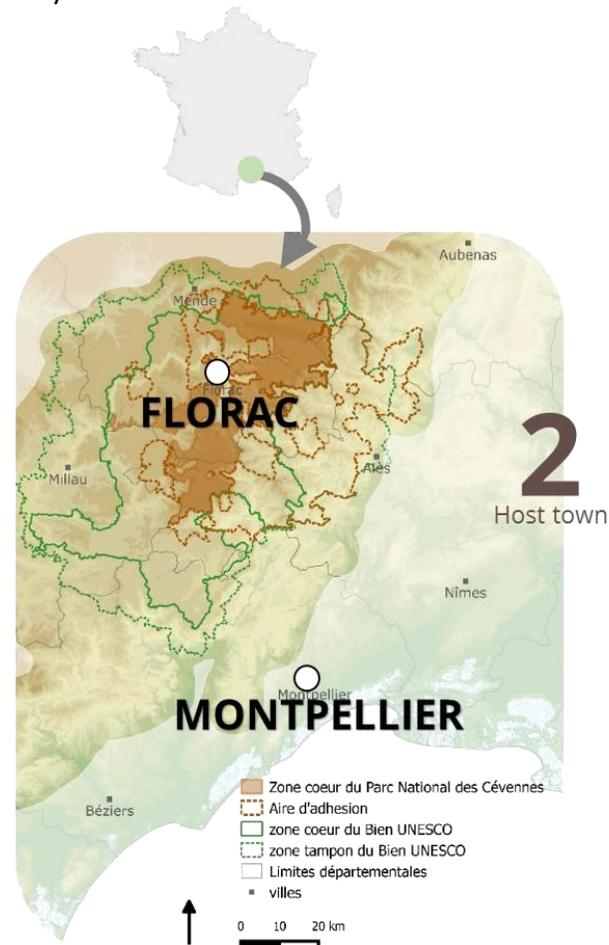
The RIAAM and the figures at a glance

The International Encounters of Practitioners of Mediterranean Agro-silvo-pastoralism (*Rencontres Internationales des Acteurs de l'Agro-silvo-pastoralisme Méditerranéen* – RIAAM) took place from Tuesday 17 October to Friday 20 October 2017 around Montpellier and Florac.

The Encounters provided an important opportunity for discussion and debate between practitioners on matters relating to pastoralism in France and the Mediterranean, combining two constructive experiences at the same event: (1) the closing seminar of the LIFE+ Mil'Ouv European programme on open pastoral environments and (2) the fifth thematic meeting of experts on the changing cultural landscapes of Mediterranean pastoral farming. A large part of the Encounters took place in the UNESCO Causses and Cévennes region.

With talks, local and international contributions and field trips to several sites in the Causses and Cévennes, the Encounters provided a unique moment for discovery, debate and exchanges on the challenges of Mediterranean agro-silvo-pastoralism and an opportunity to discuss current and future

activities to promote conservation of pastoral lands, biodiversity and the local economy.



Context, challenges and goals

Mediterranean agro-silvo-pastoralism: a global and collective challenge

Support of Mediterranean agro-silvo-pastoralism presents a challenge that is at the same time local, national, European and international. Agro-silvo-pastoralism systems are diverse but, in the agricultural “mosaic”, is an ensemble that is termed, in the European Union, as agriculture of High Natural Value (*Haute Valeur Naturelle* - HVN).

Not only do these combined forms of breeding and farming, which are often associated with forested areas, present weak negative externalities, but they also provide strong positive externalities in terms of biodiversity, landscape and management of rural areas.

Agro-silvo-pastoral systems form a part of complex environments and their development includes technical and scientific, economic, social, institutional and regulatory innovations. They are supported by regional initiatives, in particular through recognition of their heritage dimension. These systems seek to strengthen their resilience and give form to regional agro-ecological strategies.

Agro-silvo-pastoral systems owe their typicality to the local natural and human resources they

mobilise. Their development, together with regional practices and projects, are closely tied to these characteristics and to the dynamics of their stakeholders. At the same time they need to work with markets, public policies and regulatory and institutional instruments at the regional, national, European and international level.

These dual characteristics of local provision and global challenges require particular modes of encounter and coordination to be identified. The goal of the *International Encounters of Practitioners of Mediterranean Agro-silvo-pastoralism* is to bring together the stakeholders for innovation and the defence of pastoral regions in a discussion between practitioners and in order to identify future activities.

The International Encounters have therefore taken the form of a practitioners’ meeting: researchers, livestock breeders and farmers, regional administrators, environmental and economic stakeholders, outreach, support and teaching bodies. This range of potential partners creates a “community of practitioners” with interests, strategies and knowledge that are both diverse and complementary.

Open habitats: a major agro-ecological challenge for Mediterranean pastoral regions

Open habitats are an important component of agro-silvo-pastoral systems. They are major reservoirs of biodiversity and as such are the focus of European commitment to conservation, in particular through the Habitats and Birds Directives.

Known as Mil’Ouv, (for “*Milieux Ouverts*” - Open Habitats, in English), the European LIFE+ project aims to contribute to improving the state of conservation of agro-pastoral habitats in Mediterranean and sub-Mediterranean regions by supporting the implementation of eco-pastoral tools and promoting the communication of relevant information, methods and advice aimed at a range of relevant stakeholders.

It has been implemented by the Languedoc-Roussillon Conservatory of Natural Spaces (CEN L-R), the Livestock Farmers’ Institute (*Institut de l’Elevage* - Idele), the Cevennes National Park (PNC) and Montpellier SupAgro, closely linked to many local technical partners (the Occitania Regional Chamber of Agriculture, the departmental Chambers for the Aveyron, the

Lozere, the Ardeche and the Gard departments, FR CIVAM L-R, CEN Lozere, Cerpam, Copage, the Grands Causses Nature Reserve, the Institute of Research for Development) and funding partners (European Union - LIFE+, FNADT and Vinci Autoroutes).

The partners of the Mil'Ouv project have worked closely with livestock farmers for over four years on the reformulation, in an ecological and pastoral context, of a technical instrument for pastoral farms in Mediterranean



regions. RIAAM aims to act as a focus for exchanging the experiences of European and Mediterranean practitioners that resulted from the LIFE+ programme.

The living, changing cultural landscapes of Mediterranean pastoral farming: a resource for regional strategy

The Causses and Cevennes region (C&C), “a living, changing cultural landscape shaped by Mediterranean pastoral farming”, was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2011 for its “outstanding universal value” after two decades of work to prepare its case.

Although this cultural landscape holds heritage status (the result of centuries of tradition), today it is also a well-kept landscape that is preserved and shaped by breeding practices and farming systems. Tradition and heritage should not lead to this type of agriculture being turned into a museum piece when, on the contrary, it is trying to adapt to

contemporary developments and needs to respond to the challenges with which it is faced.

The Encounters have facilitated the fifth thematic meeting of Mediterranean pastoral farming experts¹ and respected the commitment of the State Party and the C&C region to further the development of knowledge of Mediterranean pastoral farming, to create a network of practitioners at regional level in order to combine heritage revival and develop the value and resilience of these systems in Mediterranean countries.

An ambitious program at the RIAAM to respond to such challenges



¹ The “thematic meetings of experts” are a recurrent method of working on the UNESCO sites. They accompany and support the process of constructing the dossiers inscribed on the Tentative Lists

proposed by the States Parties that have signed the World Heritage Convention. The previous four meetings on Mediterranean agro-pastoralism were held in Meyrueis (2007) and Tirana (2009),

followed by Montpellier (2012) and the Agro-pastoral Junction in Pindus in 2014.

The RIAAM took place from Tuesday, October 17 to Friday, October 20, 2017 between Montpellier and Florac. It have included several

sequences: plenary sessions, workshop, working group and round tables, local and

international testimonies, field visits in Garrigues, Causses and Cévennes.

Organising bodies



The RIAAM have been organized by *IAMM-CIHEAM*, the *Institut de l'élevage*, *Montpellier SupAgro*, the *Parc national des Cévennes*, the *Conservatoire d'espaces naturels du Languedoc-Roussillon* and the *Entente interdépartementale des Causses et Cévennes*. Many others technical partners also participated in the programming of this meeting.

The RIAAM were funded by the European Union under the Life + Mil'Ouv, the *FNADT*, the *Agriculture and food ministry*, *Vinci autoroutes* and the *Agence universitaire de la francophonie*.

Beforehand, an organizing committee and a scientific committee were set up to ensure quality content during the meetings.

Technical partners



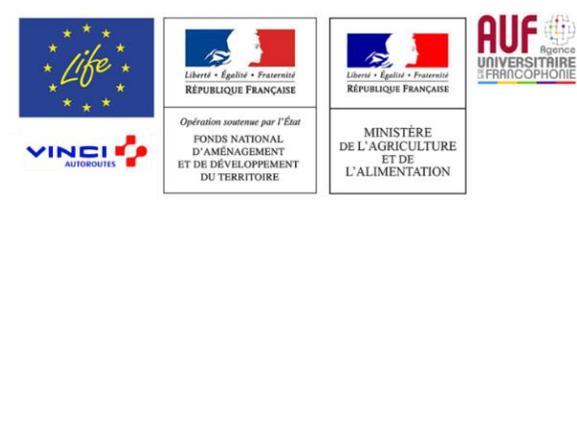
Writing: Anne Perrin (journalist), with the participation of the organizing structures and the workshop rapporteurs

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Pierre Constant: p.38

Alain Lagrave: p.16

Institut de l'Élevage: Cover bottom photo bas, p.20, p.28, p.39

CEN L-R: p.8, p.12, p.13, p.14, p.22, p.24, p.30
PNC: p.10, p.27

Tuesday 17 October – MONTPELLIER

I. OPENING SESSION

The International Encounters of Practitioners of Mediterranean Agro-silvo-pastoralism (RIAAM) opened at 2pm on 17 October 2017 in a packed amphitheatre (over 120 people) at the CIHEAM-IAMM in Montpellier. During the opening session, representatives of several bodies involved in the Encounters spoke (either on stage or by videoconference): CIHEAM-IAMM, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, the Interdepartmental Organisation for the Causses and Cevennes, the Aveyron Chamber of Agriculture, the Languedoc-Roussillon Conservatory of Natural Spaces, and the Lozere prefecture (coordinator of the UNESCO Causses and Cevennes site).

- **François Lerin,
CIHEAM-IAMM**



François Lerin, a teacher and researcher at CIHEAM-IAMM opened the Encounters and presented the two objectives:

To close the LIFE+ Mil'Ouv programme, a four-year programme financed by the European Commission instrument LIFE+. The programme has been supported by multiple partners (CEN L-R, Institut de l'Élevage, Montpellier SupAgro, the Cevennes National Park) and has enabled pastoral management tools and methods to be renewed, with a considerable ecological dimension, as François Lerin stressed.

To hold a fifth thematic meeting of experts on Mediterranean pastoral farming following on from the Encounters that began in 2007 in Meyrueis (Lozere) to promote discussion and

compare the different Mediterranean agro-pastoral systems.

François Lerin stressed the considerable Mediterranean local and regional dimension of pastoral systems, emphasising their inclusion in complex interrelationships, with national policies, increased local public choice, European standards and international conventions. He also emphasized the fragility of systems that are under considerable pressure and their importance as symbols and vectors of agriculture with "high natural value", combining environmental, landscape, and agricultural and regional dimensions.

- **Pascal Bergeret,
Director of
CIHEAM-IAMM**



The Director of CIHEAM-IAMM presented the role of the Institute, which hosts students, mostly from the Maghreb, on university courses in Montpellier. CIHEAM-IAMM also develops research activities and cooperative field programmes in the Mediterranean countries and beyond, with funding from a variety of financial donors. CIHEAM-IAMM acts as a link between work in the field, training and research. The Director of IAMM also spoke of the Institute's pride in having signed an agreement with the Interdepartmental Organisation for the Causses and Cevennes (which manages the UNESCO Causses and Cevennes site) to contribute to the organization of international agro-silvo-pastoral projects. The convention has in

particular facilitated the HNV-Link project on agriculture with high natural value, involving ten European countries. In this sense, noted Pascal Bergeret, the RIAAM, which makes connections between networks and practitioners to carry out activities, are at the heart of the work of CIHEAM-IAMM and at the same time embody its international dimension. He was pleased to welcome the representatives of the Mediterranean States.



▪ **Mechtild Rössler, director of the World heritage Centre**

Mechtild Rössler, Director of the World Heritage Centre, spoke via a video message. She noted the considerable importance that cultural landscapes hold for the World Heritage Centre. UNESCO is the first UN agency to consider cultural landscapes on a global scale. 109 are currently identified and five new landscapes were inscribed on the World Heritage list during the 41st session of the World Heritage Committee in Krakow in July 2017. Although pastoralism is one of the oldest farming practices, the UNESCO Causses and

Cevennes site is a pioneer and contributes to increasing awareness at both local and international level of this practice, which is currently under threat in every region of the world. Mechtild Rössler stressed the importance of integrating heritage value and culture in sustainable development, a condition that is indispensable to the well-being of peoples and communities. She wished the RIAAM every success.

▪ **Marie-Hélène le Hénaff, CIHEAM**

Marie-Hélène Le Hénaff spoke on behalf of the General Secretary of the Centre for Higher Education in Mediterranean Agronomics (*Centre des Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes - CIHEAM*). This international organisation was created in 1962 and includes 13 States Members, working with around 50 countries, with a threefold brief for training, research and cooperation. The Montpellier IAMM is one of its founder members. The CIHEAM Secretariat, based in Paris, is at the heart of the networks and partnerships with state stakeholders, international organisations (FAO, EEC, etc.), expert networks, etc. In September 2016, the Ministers of Agriculture of CIHEAM member countries adopted a 10-year action plan based on 4 pillars of the UN Sustainable Development Goals: protection of the planet, food security, inclusive development, and resilience in crisis. Agro-silvo-pastoralism is linked to many of the challenges on the agenda: food and nutritional security, the protection of fragile ecosystems and biodiversity, employment and economic growth *via* land development and, in some areas of the world, the contribution to social stability and peace. Marie-Hélène le Hénaff ended her introduction by confirming the desire of the CIHEAM to position itself as a full



partner in the development of agro-silvo-pastoralism.

- **Michèle Manoa, Interdepartmental Organisation for the Causse and Cevennes**



Michèle Manoa, who replaced Sophie Pantel, the Chairperson of the Interdepartmental Organisation for the Causse and Cevennes. After welcoming participants, she presented the organisation. The *Entente interdepartementale Causse and Cevennes* (Interdepartmental Organisation for the Causse and Cevennes) was created in 2012 by the 4 departments integrated in the UNESCO “Causse and Cevennes” site (Aveyron, Gard, Herault, Lozere). Composed of a team of six people based in Florac, it is the management body and also ensures maintaining agro-pastoral activities and their promotion. The Entente is an operational body, working in the field. It does not aim to replace existing organisations. RIAAM brings together people from a variety of backgrounds whose shared wish is to preserve agro-silvo-pastoralism, noted Michèle Manoa, before calling on participants to make the most of the Encounters to identify a common position that can best be defended, particularly during the coming Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) negotiations. It is necessary to demonstrate

that agro-silvo-pastoralism is a viable, virtuous system that should be assisted as it has its own place in high natural value agriculture. Michèle Manoa expressed the hope that all the participants would make interesting discoveries and benefit from rich encounters during the RIAAM.

- **François Giacobbi, elected representative of the Aveyron Chamber of Agriculture**



François Giacobbi, a livestock farmer and elected representative of the Aveyron Chamber of Agriculture began by stressing the main job of any livestock farmer: to produce, an economic function that should generate enough income to provide a good living. Yet the nature of this profession is that it relies on fragile environments. The Larzac has just experienced six months of drought, Mr. Giacobbi reminded the audience. In these conditions, expertise means knowing how to make use of these environments, to adapt to them, and farmers have this expertise. This does not stop mistakes being made, he confirmed and noted the importance and pertinence of dialogue and research, permitting better knowledge of the region so as to adapt to it better. François Giacobbi recalled that the UNESCO site classification recognises above all the work of the shepherds

and that it is a living region with habitats that are open to everyone: sheep, walkers, mountain bikers, hunters, etc. Ending his talk, the breeder emphasised the current threat to agro-silvo-pastoralism in the region: the wolf. “The wolf must learn to fear the shepherd once again [...] fear comes from using a shotgun” he said vehemently. He ended by talking of the place of the livestock farmer in making decisions: “The breeder must be at the heart of a great ‘wolf plan’”.

- **Jacques Lepart, Languedoc-Roussillon Conservatory of Nature Reserves (CEN L-R)**



The President of the Languedoc-Roussillon Conservatory of Nature Reserves (*Conservatoire d'espaces naturels du Languedoc-Roussillon – CEN L-R*), Jacques Lepart firstly recalled the history of the Conservatories of Nature Reserves, which appeared fifty years ago in each region of France at a time when agriculture was being modernised and lands were being abandoned. Since then, natural habitats have become more rare. Today the CEN manages around 150,000 hectares in France, often working together with farmers, especially livestock farmers. They are responsible for managing natural areas and maintaining their biodiversity. In Languedoc-

Roussillon, the CEN focusses on pastoralism and in 2011, together with the Institut de l'Élevage, Montpellier SupAgro and the Cevennes National Park, proposed the LIFE+ Mil'Ouv programme to the European Commission. Other partners joined the programme, which has continued for 4 years (CGET Massif central, Interdepartmental Organisation for the Causses and Cevennes, Vinci motorways, FR CIVAM L-R, the Regional Chamber of Agriculture for Occitania, the departmental Chambers of agriculture for the Gard, the Lozere and the Ardeche, the Grands Causses Nature Reserve, CERPAM, CEN Lozere, Copage). The programme has placed great importance on livestock farmers and shepherds, and has based its work on concrete experience, working with environmental and pastoral technicians. Today, the new HNV Link programme enables this cooperation to continue with other stakeholders from the Mediterranean world. Jacques Lepart ended his talk by emphasising the CEN's systemic vision, which considers that environmental and agricultural issues cannot be treated separately. It may not be easy, but it is worth making an effort to combine steady agricultural development and the protection of natural areas for "land stewardship".

- **François Bourneau**
Deputy Prefect of
Florac



Speaking on behalf of the Prefect of Lozere, François Bourneau, Deputy Prefect, noted that the Prefect has been the coordinator for management of the UNESCO Causses and Cevennes site since January 2013. The second largest UNESCO site in the world (covering an area of over 3,000 km², with multiple stakeholders), the site presents an opportunity for the region to make itself known and to protect historic techniques. François Bourneau invited participants to make the most of the RIAAM, with time planned for exchanges in the field and thematic workshops during which views could be shared, before returning on Friday for a plenary round table on public

policies. He emphasized that "one of the strengths of the RIAAM is that they combine encounters, site visits and activities with the aim of making recommendations for action and eventually to promote new inscriptions on the UNESCO World Heritage list". In conclusion, the Deputy Prefect thanked all the organisers, partners, sponsors, State services and especially the representatives of the Mediterranean and Alpine countries, Morocco, Algeria, Spain, Greece, Portugal, Albania and Switzerland.



I. REPRESENTATIONS AND DEFINITIONS OF AGRO-SILVO-PASTORALISM

- **Nathalie Bletterie, Montpellier SupAgro – Institut de Florac**



A teacher at Montpellier SupAgro, the Florac Institute, Nathalie Bletterie presented a summary of “representations” of agro-pastoralism to RIAAM participants. All those who had registered for the RIAAM had been invited to share their representations through a collaborative on-line page (etherpad.fr/p/riaam2017) by answering two questions: What do you understand by agro-silvo-pastoralism? What do you see when you hear this word?

Nathalie Bletterie presented five principal representations from the forty responses that had been received: a link between plant and animal production in a country, the enhancement of spontaneous resources with a flock, maintaining remarkable landscapes, inventing the future, poetry... She also presented the recently published educational booklet on the “Mil’Ouv method”, a teaching method for training future farmers, advisors and managers of protected natural sites to the practice of eco-pastoral diagnostics in open habitats.

- **Alain Bourbouze, associate researcher at the IAMM**



Illustrating his presentation with photographs taken in a variety of pastoral areas during his career as a researcher, Alain Bourbouze, associate researcher at IAMM, described his vision of agro-silvo-pastoralism based on the following definition: “a method of subsistence and farming transforming a biomass of mediocre quality into meat and milk”. Using maps to show the diversity of grazing areas (from cold, humid regions to mountain areas, via arid zones) and the animals concerned (reindeer, horse, sheep, goat, bovines), he spoke of the concept of “pastorality”, which can apply in varying degrees (from the Moroccan argan woodlands to the Andalusian *Dehesa*, including the symbolic “pastorality” promoted in Roquefort cheese advertising). Comparing two photos showing the same steppe region



a century apart (1917: the caravan of the Caid Ben Ganah / 2017), he considered the changes that had taken place: the disappearance of dromedaries, replaced by four-wheel drive vehicles; the transformation of the Khaima family tent into the “*guitoune*” of the salaried shepherd; the appearance of water tankers for the animals; the change to a sedentary way of life for the families of

livestock farmers, etc. Numerous photos illustrated the considerable changes that have taken place in the Mediterranean region.

I. THE CHALLENGES OF AGRO-SILVO-PASTORAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

- **Morgane Costes-Marre, Interdepartmental Organisation for the Causses and Cevennes**



The Director of the Interdepartmental Organisation presented the Causses and Cevennes Site, an exceptionally large site extending over 4 departments, 134 communes, and subject to different regulations. With 1,411 sheep, goat and, to a lesser extent, bovine breeding farms, the site also has a built heritage with very specific characteristics: the linear structure of the landscape, transhumance paths with small walls, irrigation channels, terraces, signs of skill working with dry-stone, a culture of pastoral

farming to which men and women are extremely attached. The development of agro-pastoralism presents new challenges and farmers do not want to work in the old ways, but to combine comfort for the animals with human comfort. New options are appearing, working with wool, leather, dry-stone. Areas must be divided up for multiple uses; and related challenges must be managed: economic (with the Common Agricultural Policy) and environmental (the return of predation and climate change). In this context, the principal missions of the Interdepartmental Organisation are to help maintain agro-silvo-pastoralism, to increase knowledge on landscapes and to integrate, anticipate and accompany the many changes.

- **Pierre-Marie Tricaud, project head and expert at the Institute for Management and Urbanism in the Ile-de-France Region (IAURIF), at UNESCO and Icomos**



Pierre-Marie Tricaud presented the 1972 World Heritage Convention, the first international agreement to consider nature and culture together. He stated that the notion of “landscape” had appeared only later, in 1992. For UNESCO, the notion of “cultural landscape” includes three main categories: (i) clearly defined landscapes conceived and created by man; (ii) essentially changing landscapes: fossilised/living (such as the Causses and Cevennes); and (iii) associative landscapes (whose cultural value is linked to representations, such as Mount Fuji painted by Hokusai). Pierre-Marie Tricaud then referred to various debates on the management and conservation of cultural landscapes, particularly related to the changing character of landscapes, their integrity/authenticity, the tension between nature and culture, and funding for protection (who should be supported by producers? Users? Tourists?). He



invited participants who were interested in the conservation and management of World Heritage cultural landscapes to read [number 26 of the World Heritage Papers](#).

- **Karim Hendili, UNESCO bureau in Rabat (Morocco)**



Karim Hendili, head of the UNESCO cultural programme in Rabat welcomed the arrival of Audrey Azoulay, the new French Director of UNESCO, expected on 18th November. Recalling that UNESCO's work is based on normative instruments (conventions, recommendations and declarations), he pointed out the uniqueness of the World Heritage Convention, the only international

legal instrument devoted to natural and cultural heritage, at the same time noting that the World Heritage List is an indicator, and not an end in itself. Currently there are 832 cultural sites and 206 natural sites, assessed according to a certain number of criteria. Karim Hendili clarified that many cultural landscapes are not included, such as Petra in Jordan. Potential agro-pastoral sites exist in the Maghreb, such as the oases. It takes on average around ten years for a UNESCO World Heritage site to be listed.



II. PRESENTATION OF PROJECT LIFE+ Mil'Ouv RESULTS

- **Presentation of the work conducted by the LIFE+ Mil'Ouv programme (Sébastien Girardin, CEN L-R)**



“Mediterranean pastoral open habitats are an important resource. Let's share our knowledge to preserve their biodiversity!” is the motto of the LIFE+ Mil'Ouv programme, with a total budget of 1.7 million euros. Sébastien Girardin devoted his presentation to explaining and illustrating the motto using photos and through definitions. From the Mont Lozère, which is grazed by bovines, to the *Garrigue* scrubland of the Pic Saint-Loup via the foothills of the Canigou Mountain, the “open habitats” of the Mil'Ouv programme form a constantly changing mosaic. Sébastien Girardin expressed his admiration for these habitats, whose diversity is only equalled by the rich resources drawn from these

environments by livestock farmers who are able to cope with the difficult conditions using a variety of strategies. Sébastien Girardin also emphasised the programme's strength in terms of the exchange of expertise and knowledge between technicians, breeders and shepherds, researchers and teachers. Amongst the project's achievements, Sébastien Girardin also chose to present concrete outcomes such as the technical booklet on the Mil'Ouv method, the booklet on pastoral management on open habitats (a collection of technical notes); the Rami Pastoral (a board game for breeders), and



the “*Terres pastorales*” (Pastoral Lands) publication, a highlight of the project. He concluded with the challenges for the RIAAM and the need for medium to long-term monitoring of the project.

- **Accounts of supporting diagnostics and monitoring in the LIFE+ Mil'Ouv programme (Julien Buchert, Guillaume Constant, Blandine Jouve)**

Three participants in the project, Guillaume Constant, a shepherd, Blandine Jouve, an advisor at the Lozere Chamber of Agriculture, and Julien Buchert, head of the agro-pastoralism mission in the Cevennes National Park, gave accounts of the work and achievements of the 4-year programme.

Guillaume Constant is a shepherd employed by a group of pastoral breeders. He looks after a herd of 400 to 600 meat sheep from mid-June to the end of September on the summer pastures of the

Serre de Mijavols in the Bougès massif, in the heart of the Causses and Cevennes site. He spoke of his profession and the contribution of the LIFE+ Mil'Ouv programme to his daily life through the diagnostic method, which enabled him to describe his management units and to look objectively at management of the summer pastures. After noting his objectives as a shepherd "orienting the flock so that it eats as much as possible with, as an indicator, the speed with which their stomachs are filled, but also so that it is as easy to manage as possible", Guillaume Constant then described the work done with the Mil'Ouv programme technicians. The shepherd firstly reported the different findings on summer grazing practices: the heavily grazed areas ("scraped") alongside heather bushes that the animals would not eat; the sheep's strong liking for grass and creeping broom; and the heavy reliance on burning for grass cultivation and to maintain open habitats.



The shepherd and the technicians jointly identified goals to achieve for sustainable improvement of the management of summer grazing: create diversity in the types of resource to stimulate the sheep's appetite; encourage the sheep to eat heather; and try to allow greater intervals between burning in order to preserve as much humus in the soil as possible. The shepherd was also very interested in finding out the monitoring indicators of the impact of his night-time pens from an ecological point of view. Possible solutions were worked out with the programme technicians and were proposed to the group of pastoral breeders that employs the shepherd. Some proposals were accepted, others not (for example, the livestock farmers turned down the idea of taking the animals out in winter to graze on the heather, but agreed to identify no-burning areas in order to increase soil fertility). Guillaume Constant openly described his feelings at the end of the project, for example saying that "Sometimes I go outside the Mil'Ouv framework, but we manage to talk about it", and he confirms that he is "very happy to be able to work with the technicians. I was encouraged to carry on and share my practices, with respect for my personal convictions, with the aim of conserving, not damaging the habitat. A shepherd is often alone and doesn't always have the right answers, which makes it important to have a view from the outside". "I'm delighted to have

been able to take part in the LIFE programme", he concluded.

- **The results of farm surveys and diagnostics (Marceline Peglion)**



Marceline Peglion, from the Institut de l'Élevage, gave a detailed presentation on the method and results of surveys and eco-pastoral diagnostics conducted on farms using the "Mil'Ouv method". The method has three main components: (i) comprehensive understanding of the farm (diagnostics were conducted on 130 farms), (ii) characterization of the breeding and farming system (77 livestock farmers) and the eco-pastoral diagnostic (70 livestock farmers). The database analyses were mainly descriptive and the many factors taken into account for the grazing systems required too great a sample to obtain significant statistical analysis.

After studying the breeders' perception and use of open habitats, a typology of farms was established among the sample. 5 feeding strategies were observed, based in particular on grazing rates, the quantity of feed and concentrates distributed and food autonomy, thus supplying new keys to understanding pastoral livestock farming systems.

It was not possible, though, to demonstrate links between pastoral management methods

and the state of the vegetation, due to the great diversity of practices and habitats. The database did, on the other hand, enable to identify some farms that might be interesting to use as a “support” for technical days or training courses. An article presenting these results will shortly be published in the Pastum magazine.

- **Discussion with the audience and conclusion of the session with the LIFE+ Mil’Ouv programme partners**

➔ **Nathalie Bletterie, Montpellier SupAgro**

Nathalie Bletterie explained the impact of the project on Montpellier SupAgro and the agricultural training course, welcoming the fact that the LIFE+ Mil’Ouv project had strengthened a combined ecological-agronomic approach both for initial training (professional degree) and for continuing vocational training (teachers and managers of natural areas). She also noted that the project had contributed to formalising open habitat management practices, with very practical outcomes (the MOH2 Grassy Open Habitats programme - *Milieux Ouverts Herbacés*, support for 5 farms, the publication of an educational booklet, and a real impact on agricultural training in France). She stressed that, in addition to this, the programme had contributed to a shared culture for the enhancement of open habitats, enabling

traditional divisions to be overcome between ecologists and nature conservation, and farmers and nature management.

➔ **Marie-Hélène Gravier, PNC**

Marie-Hélène Gravier highlighted the originality of the programme which, due to the resources available, permitted time to be invested on the farms with the assistance of grazing technicians, ecologists and breeders, each bringing their own expertise to bear. She noted how rare this situation is. “We have not reconsidered communication on the programme”, emphasized M-H Gravier, “but mention should be made of the programme’s significant contribution to enhancing pastoralism”.

➔ **Fabienne Launay, Institut de l’élevage**

Fabienne Launay presented the Institut de l’Élevage, a research and development institute and co-organiser of the RIAAM. She spoke of the interest of combining partnerships. The perception surveys conducted with livestock farmers and shepherds as part of the Mil’Ouv programme particularly highlighted expectations in terms of “ideal advisement”: the wish to combine peer exchanges and tailored advice. She said that the programme had permitted the

two aspects to be combined through workshops, training courses and customized diagnostics. She also emphasized the positive feedback from livestock farmers during the assessment of the Encounter days.

➔ **Jacques Lepart, CEN L-R**

The CEN is encouraged in its opinion that it should work with the range of the region’s stakeholders following the project, said Jacques Lepart, emphasizing the rich value of the approach. For example, during the CEN seminar in Clermont-Ferrand, 150 orders were taken for the publication “*Terres pastorales*”. “An increasing number of people are convinced of the interest of the approach. An interesting and important dynamic is under way” Jacques Lepart concluded.



Wednesday 18 October – FIELD TRIPS

Wednesday, the second day of the RIAAM, was devoted to field trips, with three itineraries to choose from: the Garrigue scrubland, the Causses and the Cevennes (see descriptions at <http://riaam.events/documents-et-presentations/visites-terrains/>). Several buses were used for the visits, which took place in the rain! Whilst waiting for the buses, one participant joked that: “We used to do rain dances, now it takes international conferences... It hasn’t rained for the last 5 months”. It was extremely welcome and poured down on the Cevennes almost without interruption on 18th October.

▪ A focus on the “Cevennes” itinerary

The first objective of RIAMM itinerary n° 1 was to introduce participants “to the landscapes of the Cevennes in the Gard and Lozere regions around Mont Aigoual”. It was also spoilt by rain, but this did not prevent participants from enjoying a pleasant journey to the first stop, the goat-breeding farm where cheese was made, run by H  l  ne Calvet and Thierry Bredoire in Salagosse, above Le Vigan. Julien Buchert, head of the agro-pastoral mission in the Cevennes National Park, was the commentator and guide the following day for a rich and varied programme.

Visit to a goat-breeding farm for Pelardon cheese production (Br  au-et-Salagosse)

H  l  ne Calvet and Thierry Bredoire hosted the group in their barn, which was built in 2007. H  l  ne Calvet had prepared photos of the site, since the farm was hidden under thick fog and driving rain. The breeder presented her farm, which has been marked by the reclamation of

land for grazing the flock of 75 Alpine Chamois goats and the fight to stop broom and ferns from invading the steep terrain. The farm also has a part-time employee who was also present. He is responsible for a range of tasks but a large part of his time is devoted to clearing the land.

Protected from the rain, the group, together with representatives of the Interdepartmental Organisation for the Causses and Cevennes, the Cevennes National Park, Chambers of Agriculture for the Gard and Occitania, talked for over an hour. The following main topics were addressed:

The farm. 59 hectares, 75 Alpine Chamois goats that graze for most of the time (rangeland, woody material, chestnut, meadow, etc.), cared for by H  l  ne Calvet. The purchase of forage is needed as a supplement. Dairy goats produced 91,000 litres of milk in 2016, processed as Pelardon cheese (AOP or Pelardon type), 70 % sold through direct sale on local markets. The farm is preparing to move over to organic production for 2018.

The LIFE+ Mil’Ouv eco-pastoral diagnostic.

Conducted by Laurette Valleix (Cevennes National Park) and Emmanuelle Genevet (the Occitania Regional Chamber of Agriculture), the eco-pastoral diagnostic permitted: (i) the establishment of the flock’s “grazing profile”, making it possible to visualise the contribution of different resources – wood, heathland, grassland, etc – to the flock’s fodder; (ii) to rethink and optimize pasture, eliminating purgative broom and improving the flock’s access to parts of the land that were inaccessible up to now; (iii) increase the surface area eligible for CAP funding by identifying grazing areas. The importance of open habitats was restated and meadows on the site were compared to oases.

During the visit a number of other topics were brought up for discussion, in particular:

- The interest and effect of burning, an ancient practice in the Cevennes;
- Future cohabitation with the wolf and the effect on the goats’ behaviour in the pastures;

- CAP subsidies and recognition of the specificities of Mediterranean pastoralism and the diversity of grazing areas;
- The specifications for Pelardon AOP cheese, which stipulate the minimum number of days that animals should be put out to pasture and the pasture stocking rate;
- The possible enhanced value of goat's meat, and the problems caused by the closure of the abattoir of Le Vigan.

Visit to a farm produce shop in the Cevennes National Park (Mont Aigoual)

The bus then made its way to the “*Terres d'Aigoual*” farm produce shop at the Col de la Serreyrède in the commune of Valleraugue, in the heart of the Cevennes National Park. The shop adjoins the Maison de l'Aigoual, which houses an outpost of the Tourist Office. Participants enjoyed a picnic made up of local produce, especially the delicious Pelardon cheeses. They met some of the producers who are present in the shop year-round, as well as Audrey Hecquet, an employee of the Terre d'Aigoual association and who works in the shop, which was undergoing refurbishment work at the time of the visit. The producers described their pride and satisfaction in the sustainability of this collective sales point, gathering a dozen producers under the banner of “fair trade”: bee-keepers, wine producers, producers of ewe and goat's cheese, beef,

lamb, a variety of vegetables, the sweet onion from the Cevennes, etc. A brand has been developed by the national parks: “*Esprit Parc National*” (the National Park Spirit) which vouches for the local character of a product and for the production ethics that are appreciated by the shop's many faithful customers.

Presentation of the Intercommunal Pastoral Agreement signed by the Causse-Aigoual-Cevennes Community of Communes and Terres Solidaires, a regional and social contract focused on pastoral activities

Rémi Leenhardt, a breeder of Raïole sheep (a breed that originated in the Cevennes) and Noémie Cabannes (coordinator of the Pastoral Agreement), presented the Agreement, which covers a huge area representing 16 communes and aims to support the passing of herds to maintain agro-pastoral landscapes. The Agreement was described as being the result of a long process (working groups, public meetings and encounters) initiated by livestock farmers after contacting their elected representatives. They were supported by Olivier Barrière, a legal expert and researcher at the IRD, and the CIVAMs, the CEN L-R, the chamber of agriculture, the SAFER, etc. Its starting point was the fact that pastoralism does not only concern shepherds and livestock farmers, but also tourism, social links, hunting, regional conservation, etc. The Agreement was

adopted at a Community Council meeting in May 2015, as the text is a “negotiated right”, it may become a rule but is not restrictive. It is coordinated by an employee whose job is to ensure that it is promoted as widely as possible. The main objectives of the Agreement are: to protect pastoral land; to maintain and renew pastoral activity; to facilitate and share innovation.

The account of an approach for enhancing the value of sheep's wool

Rémi Leenhardt joined Catherine Binot, the President of the Union of breeders of Raïole sheep to present a project for enhancing the value of wool from the rustic breeds in the Cevennes (Raïolaine). They stated that the subject had been under consideration since 2014, and had the support of the Cevennes National Park. “We have always chosen our animals for their wool, for its feel and colour, so why not work with our wool?” the breeders explained. This very local approach was in line with a broader trend, with the European Union's consideration of wool as a co-product of breeding. Many encounters took place during the project, with artisans who work the wool as well as experts responsible for assessing the specific value of Raïole wool. Today the wool is sent to the Haute-Loire to be cleaned (the only place in France where this expertise remains), and is then marketed through different networks. It is transformed

into several products, especially duvets, sold via internet. The Cevennes National Park had ordered products to sell in its shops and fifteen makers were invited to create a shepherd's waistcoat for the Wool Day held in August 2016.

Visit to a shepherd's hut with Daniel Meynadier (breeder and the Mayor of Rousses) and Bernard Grellier (Chair of the Gard/Lozere Federation of Pastoral Groups)

The field day continued with a visit to a shepherd's hut built by the Cevennes National Park at Massevaques, in the commune of Rousses (48).

Julien Buchert presented the initiative to construct 5 pastoral huts in the Cevennes National Park with the aim of supporting transhumance. Each of the huts, each built on the same model, is located on a particular site with specific conditions (particularly land-related). The hut at Massevaques cost 100,000 euros, with 30 % financed by the PNC, 40 % by Europe, and the rest by the Region. The Mayor of the commune helped the PNC to acquire the land that it partly owned.

Bernard Grellier was then invited to present the project. The shepherd, who was quite emotional about being in the hut, presented the project and recalled the historic role of sheep and transhumance. The initial role of sheep was not to provide wool or meat, he said

by way of introduction, it was to produce manure. On the Massevaques summer pastures a field is referred to as a "40 nighter", corresponding to the grazing period needed to manure the field. Cereals were rare in the Cevennes, hence the importance of fertilising the rare fields that exist (mainly rye). The shepherds followed the sheep with mobile pens, moving around so that organic matter would be better concentrated and spread. Nowadays, the nights of manuring no longer exist but the sheep are in fixed pens and the shepherd collects the manure each day, even if the sale of manure (a bag of "migou" – sheep manure in the lower Cevennes - per sheep/pasture, is sold for 6 euros) is not the main source of income for the shepherd...

With these changes, the idea came about of building a permanent hut for the shepherds. "I've spent my summers in a caravan. It will change my life to have a proper place that's dry and warm" said Bernard Grellier. Apart from personal comfort, it will mean that it's possible to take on trainees, and be more relaxed with other people. With respect to the building cost, which some people think is too high, the shepherd said "Go and look at

what the smallest roundabout costs; public money isn't being misused".

The three Park architects created the structure from stone, based on traditional shepherds' huts, "burons", into which the new "hut", made from local wood, is inserted. The 5 huts in the park are built to the same design (with some variations: 3 are made from shale, 2 from granite), enabling the artisans to produce some elements as a series. The hut is made up of a central living room, 2 bedrooms, a toilet, shower and a store room (for nets, dog food,



etc.). There is no running water or electricity, but solar panels provide minimum lighting and a water pump. The hut is made available to the pastoral group by the Park for an average cost of 500 euros for the season.

Making the most of a break in the rain, the shepherd, a charismatic character, proposed that he should show participants the landscape.

▪ A glimpse of the “Causses” itinerary

Organized and coordinated by H el ene Regourd (the Aveyron Chamber of Agriculture, J er ome Bussiere (the Grands Causses Regional Nature Reserve), Fabienne Launay (the Institut de l’Elevage) and Guilhem Dessailly (CEN L-R), this itinerary enabled participants to discover the agriculture, heritage and agro-pastoral landscapes of the Causses in the Aveyron.

During the first visit, Nicolas Fabre, a breeder on the Larzac plateau, presented his farm which specialises in ewe’s milk and whose output is delivered for Roquefort cheese-making. His farming strategy focuses on milk production, whilst remaining independent. Involved in the local farmers’ group “*Economies et de terroirs*” (economic and locally

produced), he has chosen not to distribute any nitrogen supplement (cattle-cake) and as far as possible to place the emphasis on local resources and rangelands. For him, the latter are essential to ensure food for his herd, aiming for food self-sufficiency. Grazing areas also provide flexibility in the event of the vagaries in the climate that have become increasingly frequent in recent years.

Fabien Daumas and Laure Jacob from the Grands Causses Regional Nature Reserve then introduced the nature and landscape of the area by explaining the major geomorphological components of the Park and the biodiversity issues that exist.

The second part of the itinerary was devoted to visiting the farm of Bastien Giacobbi who had taken it over from his father (Fran ois Giacobbi). He had converted the sheep flock from dairy to suckler ewes, with the production of lambs for direct sale. For Bastien, this conversion was justified particularly by the



desire to optimize use of the rangelands and improve food self-sufficiency. The livestock farmer is being followed as part of the LIFE+ Mil’Ouv programme and he presented the work carried out on his land following the eco-pastoral diagnostic conducted on his farm. Fencing of several pens and reorganization of the grazing calendar have allowed him to increase and improve the quality of resources and above all restrict the growth of brushwood and eliminate mechanical intervention for land maintenance².

Participants were taken to a former sheepfold typical of the Causses’ heritage. During the

² To find out more: see Bastien Giacobbi’s account of pastoral improvements on his farm: <https://vimeo.com/212075063>

meal they tasted the lamb produced by Bastien Giacobbi, as well as the ewe's cheese from the local cooperative "Shepherds of the Larzac". The Director, André Parenti, told the story of the creation of the cooperative, which was fairly uncommon in a sector dominated by the Roquefort-making industry. Today the cooperative consists of around thirty producers from the Aveyron. It collects and processes over 3 million litres of milk per year and employs around thirty people to collect and process the milk and market the products.

▪ **A glimpse of the "Garrigues" itinerary**

An introduction to the landscapes of the Mediterranean "*garrigue*" scrubland was offered, with a visit to two livestock farms: one breeding transhumant sheep for meat production and the other breeding goats for



cheese production, both of them grazing in a mosaic of woods, scrubland and vines. The breeders, who took part in the LIFE+ Mil'Ouv Project, presented their farms and answered participants' questions. During the first stop participants were hosted by Patrick Mayet and Mathilde Schaefflin and their mixed flock of ewes (mainly the Raïole breed) and goats (mostly du Rove). They produce lambs and "broutards" partly for direct sale. They described the advantages of their exclusively pastoral system and the problems they encounter especially in terms of the security of the land they can use.

In the afternoon, Michel Carrié welcomed the participants in driving rain and introduced them to his pastoral livestock farm breeding Rove goats in the middle of the *garrigue*. He and his wife Sandra produce cheese at the farm for direct sale. The breeder showed participants his livestock barn, explained the considerable difficulty he has in making a living from his farm, and his great concern about his dependency to public subsidies, due to their fragile nature and the uncertainty they cause.

The visit was organised by Sandra and Michel Carrié (breeders of goats for



cheese-making), Patrick Mayet (breeders of sheep for suckling and wool), Thierry Alignan (the Community of Communes of the Grand Pic Saint Wolf), Sylvain Micola (the Occitania Regional Chamber of Agriculture), and Sébastien Girardin (CEN L-R).



The day ended with dinner shared in the Florac community centre. After dinner, impressions of the field visits were shared, with representatives from each group showing a few photos taken during the visit and briefly commenting on what had most impressed them. These improvised presentations were greatly appreciated by participants.

Thursday 19 October – FLORAC

I. INTRODUCTION TO THEMATICS WORKSHOPS

Patrick Aumasson, a member of the General Council for Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas (CGAAER), Chair of the Scientific Council of the Interdepartmental Organisation for the Causses and Cevennes, presided this session and explained that the objective of the workshops was to come up with recommendations with a functional focus and proposals that could be put into operation.

- **The scope of Workshop n°1: To support agro-silvo-pastoral dynamics: a challenge for the countries**

Laurent Lelli – AgroParisTech/ENGREF Clermont-Ferrand, in charge of the executive unit for Regional planning and sustainable development, based his talk on the need for regional dynamics and tools for use in rural areas. He presented the challenges of such dynamics, their various interpretations and an experience of support to a country in the Lot department.

The concept of country is coming back into favour, noted Laurent Lelli in the context of deliberations on the future of societies. In France, such deliberations are integrated in different forms of organisation, known as a “regional mille-feuille”, with reorganisation that finds expression by the merging of regions,

cooperation between municipalities, etc. Referring to the definition of the Swiss historian André Corboz “a country is not a fixed piece of data, it is a construction, and above all a project”, Laurent Lelli noted that reflecting on the countries is also a reflection on projects. Quoting in turn the anthropologist Jean-Pierre Boutinet and the architect and urbanist Alberto Magnaghi (the author of “Awareness of Place”, a publication on regional shared assets), the researcher emphasized the evolutionary dimension of countries and the interactions between social groups and their regional project. During the last part of his talk he presented the initiative taken by the Causses du Quercy Regional Nature Reserve for constructing a regional charter for the Park. Based on the “trestle landscape” approach discussed in the European Landscape Convention, which consisted of setting up flexible, movable equipment that enables

people to follow and participate in discussion. Eight experimental “trestles” were set up in 2008-2009, prior to being inscribed in the Park charter. The trestles have facilitated discussion of a great many topics linked to management



of the region (land, pastoralism, farming, etc.) and can be used by all those who wish to (elected representatives, associations, etc.). They are a valuable tool for sharing knowledge. However, concluded the researcher, any approach requires being able to call on professionals with a multidisciplinary perspective, combining knowledge of agronomy and regional mediation.

- **The scope of Workshop n°2: The transmission of expertise and practices, teaching in a different way, teaching complexity**

Paul Lapeyronie, an education inspector in the fields of agriculture, sciences and techniques for the management of natural areas, and professor of zootechnics at Montpellier SupAgro, introduced pastoralism as a way of life, a culture, and a language. In his talk he demonstrated the complexity of teaching pastoralism beyond being a simple farming system. He pointed out that nowadays there are schools, such as the Merle school for



transhumant shepherds, but for a long time transmission of knowledge was only empirical, with young people learning technical expertise and traditions on the job as the seasons changed. The two formal and informal methods of transmission persist since much of the knowledge required for the profession of shepherd are neither theoretical nor rationalised. The teacher spoke of '*bias*', or direction, as an indicator of the complexity of the work and the value of a shepherd's skills (which must combine knowledge of the herd, the mountain, resources, weather conditions). The shepherd indicates the general direction for the flock to move in by how he or she positions himself on the land: "That one hasn't got the '*bias*'. Yes, he's got the '*bias*'. The

shepherd gives the herd the '*bias*'. You say that a difficult mountain doesn't have a '*bias*'".

Recent developments have affected the shepherd's profession, sometimes positively (technical progress, the mobile phone) sometimes adversely (the return of predators).

Paul Lapeyronie ended his talk by noting that training must also take into consideration the breeder setting up his/her farm, specifying that it is still possible nowadays and is even fairly simple to the extent that the use of unproductive land remains inexpensive.

- **The scope of Workshop n° 3: The organisation of production sectors and agro-silvo- pastoralism**

Marie-Odile Nozières-Petit, a research engineer at INRA (UMR SELMET – Mediterranean and Tropical Breeding Systems)/ UMT Pasto (pastoral breeding farms in the Mediterranean regions) presented the third workshop, on production sectors. She began by presenting the great diversity of products that result from agro-pastoralism around the Mediterranean basin and of the animal products that result from livestock farming (milk, meat and processed products, which might be food or other products – wool, leather, etc.) Marie-Odile Nozières-Petit then defined what she means by a "production sector": a system constructed of agents and

operations that work together to produce, process and distribute a product. Noting the internationalisation of exchanges, M.-O. Nozières-Petit stated that it was complicated for producers from the South to gain entry to extremely standardized sectors such as those in Northern Europe. All the more so because markets in the North and the South are very dissymmetrical with mature markets in the North where demand is stagnating and strong demand in the South due to demographic growth. A point that is common to both North and South is the transformation of sectors with the concentration of operators, markets that are more or less regulated, and increasing focus on innovation and product quality.

Ms. Nozières-Petit observed that several strategies have appeared that operators frequently combine: (i) Going to global

markets, but that is risky due to the volatility of prices; (ii) Gaining access to local urban markets, with direct sales; (iii) Gaining access to the internal market through standards, investing in labels indicating the superior quality of products (such as the *Label rouge* - Red Label quality mark).

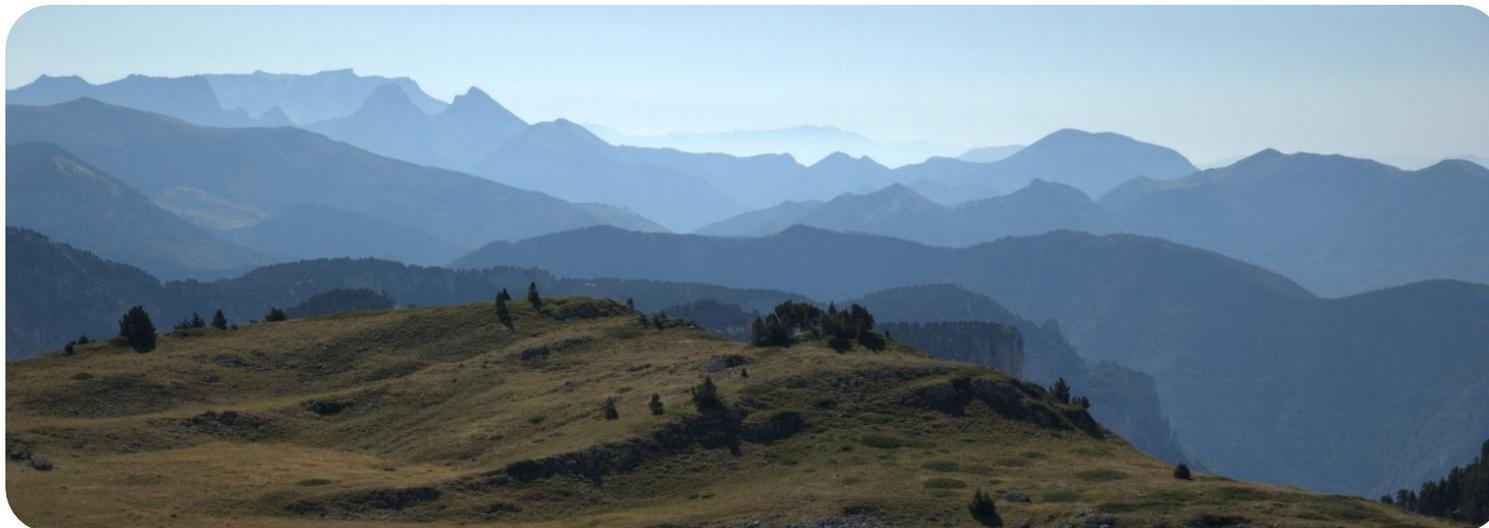
The AOP (*Appellation d'Origine Protégée* label indicating origin) and IGP (*Indication Géographique Protégée* label indicating protected geographic origin) marks are highly used all over the Mediterranean basin, but pastoral logic does not always correspond to market logic, said Ms. Nozières-Petit. Talk of “labels” includes “specifications” and standardisation and so the exclusion of some products. Markets also want operators that are regular in terms of time, which is not

compatible with the seasonal nature of pastoral products.

- **The scope of Workshop n°4: Climate change and pastoralism in the Mediterranean and beyond**

Michele Nori, an agronomist and sociologist from the European University in Florence, and the Mediterranean Transhumance – Migration Policy Centre, has in particular worked in Africa and in Asia. He has worked on Mediterranean pastoralism, studying the role of immigrant shepherds in Spain, Italy, Greece and France. In the Italian region of Abruzzo alone, 90 % of salaried shepherds come from Romania and Macedonia. Michele Nori began outlining the scope of Workshop 4, defining the concepts of

“pastoralism, climate change and Mediterranean”. Climate change is (i) an increase in temperatures and changes in rainfall, with increasing extremes of climate, major changes in the availability of critical resources such as water, biodiversity, etc.; (ii) increasing variability and unpredictability of the climate and (iii) socio-political inequality



between those responsible for change and the victims of change. The Mediterranean is known for its biodiversity. It has one of the highest demographic growths (in the Maghreb the population doubles every 25 years / European demography is decreasing) and extremes of climate change, with extremely fragile regions and galloping urbanisation. Michele Nori then explained that pastoralism could help societies to adapt to climate change and mitigate its impact. Pastoralism provides several services: the maintenance of living and productive lands, diversification of the rural economy, ecosystem-related services, conservation of breeds, employment and also carbon stocking, etc. The livestock farming system also facilitates good adaptation in the context of increasing demand for animal products but the reduced availability of farmland. However livestock farmers must be given the means of adapting to climate change. To end his talk, Michele Nori spoke of four principles that for him are key: (i) awareness that climate change has changed in scale and rhythm; (ii) living with changeability and uncertainty; (iii) acceptance that the exception is becoming the rule: in 20 years' time, 1 in every 2 years will be a year of drought; and (iv) find ways to adapt.

- **The scope of Workshop n°5: The conflict between pastoralism and wolves. History; examples from several countries; perspectives**

Nicolas Lescureux is a researcher at the CEFE (*Centre d'écologie fonctionnelle et évolutive*, CNRS), a member of the COADAPHT network of researchers into the co-adaptation between predators and humans in their countries. He began by stating the need for a sense of perspective on the very sensitive topics that were the subject of the afternoon Workshop on predation. He outlined a history of predation and the relationship between humans and wolves. Conflict between breeders and wolves has existed since pastoralism first appeared 11,500 years ago. Various methods had been used to protect herds: hunting, dogs, trapping, etc. Co-existence had also lasted due to the low density of human population. But at the end of the 19th century wolves had disappeared from France due to eradication campaigns. The predator reappeared at the beginning of the 20th century at the same time as environmental concerns emerged that were tinged with a romantic attraction to wild nature and a disillusion with industrialisation.

Improved understanding of the relations between species emerged, together with a radical change of view about nature and a dichotomy between protection for domesticated nature and the control of wild nature. In the 1940s and 1960s, research into the subject was conducted in areas with low human impact, resulting in a set of half-truths. A new mythology arose around the wolf as a

symbol of wild nature, entering into children's literature, with an image of the wolf as a sweet, sentimental, even vegetarian animal! In the United States in 1973 a wolf-protection group was created. From the 1970s, wolves have recolonised the whole of Europe. Today the return of predators to areas used for multiple activities, in the context of a rural exodus and with laws for the protection of nature, has intensified the conflict. Nicolas Lescureux listed and analysed many historical examples of methods for managing the relationship between humans and wolves. In Kyrgyzstan, this history is integrated in the geopolitical history of countries where the fall of the Soviet Union has affected hunting practices, making wolves uncontrollable after decades of cohabitation that had functioned well (at the time the wolf was considered as a respectable enemy that must be controlled). In the Rocky Mountains, on the other hand, breeders and shepherds are trained in controlling packs and so-called problem wolves, through "legal culling".

These different examples, concluded Nicolas Lescureux, show that coexistence has a long history and is possible under certain conditions. It implies maintaining a form of reciprocity and adjustment between the impact and the control of predation. He also stated that it involved the use of lethal means in order to eliminate the most daring wolves and strengthening the effectiveness of non-

lethal methods. Their management remains complex, highly dynamic and requires co-adaptation, he concluded.

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This session was followed by a press conference led by Sylvain Maire (C4D), with Julien Buchert (Cevennes National Park); Thierry Dupeuble (Montpellier SupAgro, Florac Institute); Morgane Costes-Marre (Entente Causses et Cevennes); Sébastien Girardin (CEN L-R); Fabienne Launay (Institut de l'Élevage); François Lerin (CIHEAM-IAMM); Patrick Mayet (breeder).

Journalists attended from the newspapers *Midi libre*, the *Lozere nouvelle*, the *Réveil lozérien* and from the *France bleu Gard Lozere* radio station.



II. FEEDBACK FROM THEMATIC WORKSHOPS

The thematic workshop held in the afternoon consisted in presentation of various feedback followed by an exchange time for which a facilitator and a rapporteur had been appointed. Following syntheses are therefore the result of this work of restitution delegated to the partners mobilized for the occasion on each of these workshops.

Workshop n°1: Regional dynamics - How can interaction between stakeholders and regional bodies be facilitated to reinforce agro-silvo-pastoralism?

*Leader: **Mustapha Khanoussi** – Director of Research at the National Heritage Institute (Tunisia)*

*Rapporteur: **Richard Scherrer** – Regional Delegate, Cevennes National Park.*

3 presentations :

- **Elvira Sales Baptista** – ICAAM, Evora University (Portugal): Landscape ecology and regional governance: the challenge of sustainability in the Portuguese *dehesa*.
- **Ferran Pauné** – An expert on agro-silvo-pastoralism and associate with the BETA Research Group, Vic University (Spain): Comparative analysis of agro-silvo-pastoral experiences in Spain on the provision of environmental services: management and regional governance.
- **Vincent Dumeunier** – Departmental Council of the Aude and **Romain Bouteloup** – a CEN L-

R technician: Pastoralism and the management of natural areas as the focus of an approach to stewardship of land in the Corbières area of the Aude department.

In the first example, the case of the Portuguese *dehesa* (or *montado*) highlighted the interest of an ancient, but living agro-silvo-pastoral practice. In this hilly region in the south of Portugal, the system in place combines sparse oak forests with cork production, grazing with sheep, bovines and pigs. Farmed areas are also integrated in the silvo-pastoral system.

The system extends over nearly a million hectares in Portugal and Spain. It combines secondary production to agricultural production or to cork

production, such as the production of plant-based charcoal, hunting, fishing, bee-keeping and tourism. The *dehesa* is considered to be an agricultural system with high natural value and a typical example of a system of sustainable development. The main challenge lies in maintaining the ecological, agricultural and social components that are the principle features of this environment.



The second presentation, given by Ferran Pauné, provided an opportunity for better understanding the interest of combining several issues in the specific region, a mountainous area of Spanish Catalonia. Faced with repeated, devastating fires, the Catalan region has rallied to consider how to prevent fires by integrating a pastoral approach.

Faced with rural decline, which has left huge areas vulnerable to fire, resources were mobilised with the support of European funding (LIFE), enabling uncultivated land to be reworked and maintained through pastoralism. Thanks to strong political commitment, this initiative brought all the stakeholders together for discussions: elected representatives, farmers, foresters, inhabitants and the fire brigades.

The final presentation at this Workshop was the project supported by the Council for the Aude department, represented by Vincent Dumeunier and Romain Bouteloup. In the Corbières region of the Aude, the departmental Council adopted a dual ecological and pastoral approach to structure its policy for Sensitive Natural Areas (*Espaces naturels sensibles* - ENS).

Using funding allocated to ENS, the department entrusted a proactive mission to the Conservatory of Natural Areas. The work that has been carried out by this body for many years to

support the department has consisted of canvassing elected representatives, proposing to conduct environmental diagnostics on the commune's land and to reopen the Garrigue brushwood habitats, offering the areas for management by livestock farmers who are looking for land to graze.

Nearly a thousand hectares are already subject to this approach, enabling almost a dozen farms to consolidate their fodder supply.

To summarise:

- Strengths: considerable political willingness; the combination of several issues (economic, ecological, etc.)
- Weaknesses: the need to motivate local elected representatives to become involved in the approach; available engineering; financial levers; top-down policies versus a bottom-up project.



- Expectations: discussion of practices; the maintenance of traditional systems
- Possible solutions: the use of the ENS instrument in France, a crucial lever and political willingness; combining the issues of fire and pastoralism in Spain.

Workshop n°2: The transmission of practices and knowledge

- The transmission of knowledge and practices: what is the place of pastoralism in educational approaches, discussion between peers and the council?

*Leader: **Nathalie Bletterie** – Montpellier SupAgro, the Florac Institute*

*Rapporteur: **Sophie Chauvat** – Institut de l'Élevage/IDELE, the department for social approaches and work on livestock farms (Approches Sociales et Travail en élevage)*

3 presentations:

- **Lola Ros Piqueras** – A livestock farmer from the Extremadura region (Spain): The experience of a network of livestock farmers and shepherdesses in Spain: "*Ganaderas en red*"
- **Nathalie Bletterie and Marie-Claire Chardès** – Teachers at Montpellier SupAgro; **Anne Gérin** – Teacher of agronomy at the Aubenas college: The transmission of knowledge in school, MIL'OUV support at 4 agricultural schools

- **Didier Gomes** – CIVAM Empreinte; a **livestock farmer** from CIVAM Empreinte: Collective support for livestock farming, the example of CIVAM Empreinte

Discussions identified strengths and areas to be strengthened and areas for further work in the future.

Strengths:

Rebuilding links between stakeholders

Livestock farming groups are rich in their **diversity** and bring together men, women, breeders who have recently set up, others who are close to retirement, farm owners, employees, etc. who all evolve in a variety of contexts, providing the network with complementary points of view and promoting the exchange of knowledge, working out problems and finding solutions. Experts have their place in these collectives when livestock farmers do not come up with answers spontaneously.

In teaching, experiments that have been carried out suggest **breaking down the barriers** between disciplines (agronomy, zootechnics and ecology, for example), vocational streams (BTS ACSE - Analysis, conduct and strategy in an agricultural enterprise, and BTS GPN – Nature Management and Protection) and professions (agricultural advisors, management centres, naturalists, etc.). In this way teaching practices are renewed through the reactivation of alliances between disciplines, firmer anchoring

in the realities of the field, more proactive teaching that promotes training students for real-life professional situations, and placing the trainee at the centre of the construction of apprenticeships.

The topic of pastoralism, which integrates considerable tacit expertise, lends itself particularly well to the exercise.

Collective strengths

The networks formed in teaching and the sphere of development contribute to ending isolation and opening horizons. They encourage a questioning attitude, mutual assimilation of a different culture, the strengthening of fields of competence and emulation of teams. They affirm confidence in one's self and in other people. They inspire an atmosphere of goodwill that is indispensable to shared apprenticeship for relationships or the horizontal nature of exchanges between peers (between teachers, breeders or students) that takes precedence over prescribed knowledge and standard advice. Sometimes a solution for one person is worked on together before being tried out; in other cases collective bodies are



created. Sharing is underpinned by meetings, encounters and working groups. In the women's network "*Ganaderas en red*", which brings together employees and farm owners in extensive systems, sharing, mutual aid and solidarity are required for making their work more visible. "There is a different perspective in women's networks, another way of establishing a relationship. Personal problems are shared. There is an emotional side that is not found, for example, in the extensive breeding platform, which is a mixed platform of men and women. It is a place of trust and support" explained Lola Ros Piqueras.

New modern, interactive tools

Some tools, such as the Mil'Ouv method, combine the challenges of agricultural development with environmental protection

and have been collectively constructed, highlighting the points of view of the different participants. It is intended for both farmers and students, teachers and advisors, each one adapting it to their own requirements.

Social networks and other collaborative on-line tools add vitality to teams, creating immediacy and increasing communication both internally and externally, as well as making it possible to work collectively on material to promote knowledge.

Components that need to be enhanced; weak points

Sustainability and funding for informal networks for passing on expertise

Although they are often sources of creativity and innovation, the lack of transparency of networks and of individual initiatives makes the search for funding difficult and can undermine sustainable implementation.

With a lack of reporting relationships, the informal networks and their wealth of individuality and energy are often difficult to operate in the long term and are dependent on

the goodwill of their members. A change of teacher or leader may compromise extending the activities that have been embarked on.

The professionalization of leadership

Listening and empathy are not obvious, nor is collective decision-making, especially where there are no moderators trained to manage groups.

The issue of maintaining participant numbers and network interconnectivity lies in the course leader's ability to avoid isolation and routine, and to promote communication.

Difficult access to remote areas

Peer discussion is difficult if participants are not able to be present, especially where there is also poor telephone and internet coverage.

Time-consuming activities

Experimenting with new forms of transmission takes time, whether for establishing a stable network, co-constructing relevant questions, finding answers and testing them, or for managing uncertainty that may be caused by the manner of support.

Working solutions for tomorrow

Develop the transmission of traditional expertise

With the focus often placed on innovation, education and the development world rarely place importance on the transmission of traditional expertise and the promotion of cultural heritage. The UNESCO inscription of



the Causses and Cevennes site highlights an exceptional example of a type of Mediterranean agro-pastoralism. Even if they are not always aware of it, this increases the status of the livestock farmers and enables them to assume their own value better.

The transmission of cultures and ways of life increases the attractiveness of jobs in animal husbandry, all the more easily if traditional festive occasions and events (the Fête de la transhumance, etc.) are included.

Renewing training standards

Training standards should be revised to include components of pastoralism in significant working situations.

Innovation in the transmission of expertise

For students and working livestock farmers, this means using skills of observation (observing of animals and their behaviour, plants, etc.) and implement sensitive approaches (the relationship with nature, animal well-being, the meaning of the job of livestock farming, etc), which are extremely important on pastoral farms that constantly try to adapt in the face of changes in ecosystems.

Creating links between stakeholders

The need to extend networks between teaching establishments, between students and farmers, between countries, enriches each of them and contributes to the expression and synergy of initiatives. Spaces might be considered where cross-questioning can occur

and complementary competencies imagined in order to move forward, especially between the two shores of the Mediterranean, one in the South where, at an early stage, practices for adapting to climate change were established, the other in the North where stakeholder networks have been organised. The educational tools created in the framework of the Mil'Ouv programme will facilitate the integration of new expertise in training programmes.

Workshop n°3: Organisation of production sectors and agro-silvo-pastoralism - What are the conditions for effectively combining markets, sectors and agro-silvo-pastoralism (new outlets, products, marketing)?

Leader: Julien Buchert – in charge of agro-pastoralism at the Cevennes National Park

Rapporteur: Mohammed Mahdi – Meknès National School of Agriculture (Morocco)

3 presentations :

- **Marie-Thérèse Chaupin** – Coordinator of the European Wool Atelier: A wool production sector in Europe: diversity, creativity and organisation.
- **Petrit Dobi** – Professor at the Albanian Agricultural University, Department of

animal production (Albania) - NGO RASP (Rural Association Support Programme): Experiment in the creation of an IG for the meat of Has goats in Albania.

- **Dimitris Goussios** – Professor at the University of Thessaly – Department of rural management (Greece): Participative certification of the products of pastoral systems in Pindus (Thessaly).

During the workshop, three experiments were presented :



i) The wool production sector: it is a very small-scale experiment that involves collecting wool, turning it into in other regions.

ii) The Hasi goat meat sector which has got a geographical indicator label and works on meat product quality valorization.



iii) The Feta cheese sector, organized in Cluster and has set up a very informative « Participatory guarantee system ».

What can we retain from the general discussion?

1. Sectors are experiencing difficulties or are in crisis (the wool example). The examples presented are cases of imagination and creativity. It shows that we can get away with good initiatives and a collective research of original solutions.

2. These sectors concern products related to terroirs and pastoral activity and this is a chance. These are products that highlight specificity, authenticity of a production and the historical depth and pastoral culture of a “country” where they are made. These

experiments are based on an approach that regionalizes the sector.

3. These sectors are a chance for small producers. But the question arises, how can they escape the dominance of the market and its conventional or generic products. How to escape the grabbing exercised by the mass retail? The mass distribution holds knowledge related to the transformation and the distribution which often are lacking to producers.

Hence the need for information and training of small producers. This is what the “Cluster” is trying to do in Greece. There is also a need to inform the general public about the processes of production and processing of livestock products (meat, cheese, milk, wool,...) through animations, fairs, etc.

4. The State and public policies have a role to play in protecting these fragile sectors. The State must resume its role as market regulator and issue legislation in favor of these niche sectors.

Workshop n°4: Pastoralism and climate change - How do agro-silvo-pastoral systems cope with climate change and changes to vegetation?

*Leader: **Emmanuelle Genevet** – Occitania Regional Chamber of Agriculture, Pastoralism Department*

*Rapporteur: **Joël Thomas** - Aveyron Chamber of Agriculture*

3 presentations:

- **Pascal Bonnet** – CIRAD: Presentation of the effects of climate change and challenges in adapting agro-pastoral livestock farming in Egypt
- **Bénédicte Beylier** – CERPAM, Pastoral Engineer: The pastoral systems of Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur and climate change
- **Mohamed Kanoun** – Research Officer and Director of the INRAA Research Station on pastoralism in Djelfa (Algeria): Levers for flexibility activated by agro-pastoralists in Djelfa to cope with climate change.

Climate change is one explanation for current changes in farming. More specifically, it might be said that climate change is accelerating the changes that are under way. Facing with changes in the climate, it has been recognized that foraging systems that are the most diversified in terms of resources are the most adaptable. An obvious solution is to be found in the mobility of flocks and people.

The presentations identified additional ways of adapting:

- Develop multiple activities to supplement income;
- Create a new form of production that is not land-related, such as poultry production;
- Intensify production systems by turning to soil-free production;
- Irrigation;
- Increase the size of pastoral units;
- Use feed supplements

Livestock farmers adapt because they have no choice: the question is **knowing how to help them with their approaches.**

Amongst the points that were debated, possible solutions were identified to work on:

- Land: solutions that are implemented cause land conflicts. It is therefore necessary to put in place ways of resolving these conflicts.
- Public policies: these should be more flexible, especially in relation to the vagaries of the weather.
- The transmission of knowledge: it is urgent to ensure that the expertise of shepherds is passed on, as a real decline in knowledge has been observed.
- Information networks: it is advisable to implement an information network to facilitate the best use of resources.

Workshop n°5 : Predation - How do agro-silvo-pastoral systems cope with increased predation?

Leader: François Lerin – Coordinator of international research, cooperation and development projects for CIHEAM-IAMM.

Rapporteur: Sylvain Maire – C4D

Summary: Catherine Rocher – Occitania Regional Chamber of Agriculture, Pastoralism department.

2 presentations :

- **Joan Alibés Biosca** – Livestock farmer and Advisor (Spain): Areas for dialogue in Spain and Galicia: "*Campo Grande*" and "*O-Xan*"
- **Georges Stoffel** – Livestock farmer (Switzerland): The wolf and Alpine pastures in Switzerland, the issue of protected natural areas

Georges Stoffel is a livestock farmer from Switzerland. He thinks firstly of his profession as an activity that is close to nature. He showed how important it is for regional stakeholders to remain in the decision-taking sphere. He highlighted that, for democracy to remain alive, pastoral farmers must remain at the forefront of discussion when the presence of wolves in their country is addressed.

The presentation by Joan Alibés Biosca, a livestock farmer who also works as a

consultant, showed how the intervention of specialists in conflict resolution has facilitated constructive dialogue in Galicia between the protagonists concerned with the presence of wolves in a region where pastoral activities are also carried out.

Several keys to success may be taken from this experience: the need to find individuals who, beyond the policy position of their organisation, agree to join a discussion group on a personal level. The group's goal must be to come up with solutions that are acceptable to each of the stakeholders, even if it means making slow progress. It seems vital to build a climate of confidence and share objective knowledge.

This account showed how some participants, those who are perhaps more used to negotiating, find it easier than others to accept this approach to finding solutions. It certainly highlighted the existence of possible and real ways to achieve conciliation. Although institutional discourse sometimes reinforces divisions, stakeholders who are directly involved may be able to find areas of agreement.

How do agro-silvo-pastoral systems manage increased predation? The response may be that they endure it unless genuinely democratic conditions are in place.

Public Evening – The publication « Terres pastorales »

On the evening of 19 October, at around 8 pm, the Genette Verte room gradually filled up (272 seats). The large audience was varied, with participants from the Encounters, but above all with citizens from the region, men and women of all ages, young and not so young. Hosted by **Sylvain Maire** (C4D) and **François Giacobbi** (a former livestock farmer in the Aveyron), five guests, from Spain, France and Albania, spoke during the evening. For one evening Florac became the “international capital of pastoralism”.

▪ **Thibaut Rodriguez, CEN L-R (France)**

Thibaut Rodriguez presented *Terres pastorales*, a collective book co-produced with CEN L-R and the publishing house *Editions du Rouergue*. He quoted a few figures and talked of the creation of this beautiful book, which advocates support for pastoralism and open habitats. It took two years to complete the publication, Thibaut Rodriguez explained. Illustrated with multiple photos, the publication compares the perspectives of a variety of practitioners, farm technicians, ecologists, legal experts, economists, etc., and escapes from a picturesque representation of livestock farmers and providing a modern and up-to-date picture.



▪ **Juan Alibes Biosca, a livestock farmer in Galicia (Spain)**

The farmer presented his extensive livestock farm in Galicia, with 250 ewes and 100 goats. He emphasised the strong presence of wolves, which was a real sword of Damocles hanging over his farm, and spoke of the way he protects himself with the help of fixed electric fences and movable nets, and with five guard dogs. There is no lack of grass in Galicia. He produces meat that carries the label “*Cordeiro e cabrito atlantico*”, sold directly and on internet. In answer to a question asked by a participant, Juan Alibes Biosca noted that in 10 years he had only been “attacked by a wolf once”, with 4 animals killed. “But I can lose four goats in ten years, I can make a pact with the wolf over damage of that kind. In Galicia, which is roughly the same size as Brittany, we have between 700 and 800 wolves, but there are no packs on my mountain, just wandering wolves and pairs”. A question was asked about cohabitation between the dogs and humans,

and he answered that there was no major problem to the extent that the dogs mostly stay inside the fence.

▪ **Kastriot Dajçi, a goat breeder in Albania**

Kastriot Dajçi was accompanied on stage by Roland Marku and Alice Garnier, who provided simultaneous interpretation of his talk. He has 300 rustic breed goats on a karst plateau in the Has (which has given its name to the breed of goat), in Northern Albania at an altitude of 1,200 metres. He is accompanied on his farm by his three brothers and their wives, 20 people in all; the goats are bred for meat; the wool is not really valued and can be used to insulate the rooves of houses. His talk was illustrated by photos of his village, his family, the flock and the Has plateau. He was asked about the status of his farm land. Kastriot Dajçi answered that as a livestock farmer he owns the land that he cultivates, but the pastures and forests are collectively owned or managed by the State. Only 20 % are private.

- **Guillaume Constant, a salaried shepherd (France)**

Guillaume Constant, a salaried shepherd who had trained at the Merle school, presented his work as a shepherd with the help of magnificent photos he had taken with his flock on various sites (Haute-Savoie, Lozere) and in different situations. He told the audience what it was like to manage a flock as closely as possible, the techniques for guarding and grazing. He covered a variety of topics, including:

- The problem of keeping the animals in the right place on the alpine pasture; training them during the first days of summer pasturing;
- The habitats that are closing in Haute-Savoie, where he has been asked to restore grasslands; with the dangers inherent in work close to rocky overhangs, with ravines that represent a danger to humans and animals;
- Keeping a watch at a distance once trust has been established between the flock and the shepherd;
- Night pens on restricted areas in Lozere for manuring, where, two years later, herbaceous plants reappear.

The shepherd accompanied his account with his personal thoughts about his experience and his passion for his profession. After talking about the many problems in his job, he

confided that it gave him a great deal of pleasure. Amongst the questions he was asked was why he remained an employee shepherd and what is the monthly salary of a shepherd? G. Constant answered that he enjoyed the freedom of being a shepherd, without the administrative constraints that a livestock breeder has. He also said that a shepherd's salary varied from the minimum wage (SMIC) to between 2,500-3,000 euros a month), recalling that it is a job that requires the shepherd to be constantly present (7 days a



week, 24 hours a day).

- **Lola Ros Piqueras in Extremadura (Spain), member of the *Ganaderas en red* network**

Lola Ros Piqueras, a young breeder who had just set up her business in the Extremadura, in South West Spain, spoke of the difficulties of setting up, especially finding land, with very real administrative and bureaucratic

obligations. She had just “come up for air on the summer pastures”, in the Pyrénées-Atlantiques, enjoying the freedom and her close relationship with the flock.

She spoke of the range of problems she encountered when she was setting up with her companion and a problem that they don't share: “being a woman”. “When someone visits my farm, they ask to speak to my companion. I'm not recognized as being able to speak for myself”. This observation led her to co-create the network “*Ganaderas en red*”, (Network of women breeders) whose motto speaks for itself: “Alone we are invisible, together we are invincible”. She showed a film that the network had produced in July 2017, a short video on YouTube that was a rework of “*Despacito*”, the hit song of summer 2017. The song, turned into “*Despacito, Mujeres al viento*” (Women in the wind), defends the breeders with strength and humour, demonstrating the vitality and commitment of the network.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cx_QA1jHsNA.

The film was given an enthusiastic reception and it was on this note that the public evening ended, followed by a toast to friendship in the hall of the Genette Verte, where the Florac bookshop was selling publications on Mediterranean pastoral farming, including *Terres pastorales*.

Friday 20 October – MONTPELLIER

I. ROUND TABLE ON PUBLIC POLICY

The aim of this session was to “discuss existing public policies and their capacity to manage specific Mediterranean agro-silvo-pastoral issues in given regions” and to put existing policies into perspective with regard to the topics considered during the Encounters, as well as to identify alliances for consolidation between regions and stakeholders on the European level and in the Mediterranean basin.

The round table was led by Aurélie Trouvé, a lecturer at AgroParisTech, member of the France Strategy working group to “rethink the CAP”, and a former advisor to Dacian Ciolos, the Commissioner for agriculture and rural development.

▪ Grégoire Gautier, DRAAF Occitanie

Grégoire Gautier presented the results of work conducted for the DRAAF Occitanie and the *Entente interdépartementale des Causses and Cevennes* on the influence of the Common Agricultural Policy on pastoral practices in the Causses and Cevennes. The French version of the 2014-2020 CAP provided funding split between unproductive land and livestock farming.

The Entente Causses and Cevennes had specific questions and expectations: a fairer CAP, supportive of agro-pastoral livestock farming, conservation of the UNESCO C&C Site and employment in the farming sector, Grégoire Gautier explained. Have these goals been met in the region? This was one of the questions that was considered in the study. Grégoire Gautier presented the trends resulting from the detailed quantitative analyses carried out in the 4,000 km² region, with 1,411 farms and

around 2,000 jobs. He put them into perspective with regard to the situation in France and in Europe, noting the disparities in the region and beyond. His analyses lead to the belief that the “new CAP” has “slightly improved” the distribution of aid and that livestock farming has gained from the reform. However Grégoire Gautier qualified his statement by saying that the CAP – with the proration of eligible pastoral areas associated to performance obligations, motivating management of the areas from a physiognomic

perspective – has not benefitted pastoral practices. G. Gautier nevertheless concluded that no other European country has managed to take pastoralism into account as successfully as France; and he invited this approach to be defended and promoted with the others EU members.

The full report, a 4-page summary and a slide presentation are available on the DRAAF internet site:

<http://draaf.occitanie.agriculture.gouv.fr/Etude-de-l-influence-de-la>



▪ **Rik Vandererven, Ministry of Agriculture and Food**

Rik Vandererven, speaking for the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, considered that results were “fairly positive”, with over 1 billion euros mobilized at national level for the ICHN compensatory allowance scheme for areas with natural handicaps (the CAP represents 11 M euros per year) – representing historic “huge support” for agro-pastoralism in France, he said. He then spoke of the problems encountered due to the European Commission’s restrictive interpretation of areas eligible for CAP aid, at the same time stating that the situation had been saved. He stated that a change in Community regulations was under way, (supported by France), for improved consideration of wooded areas such as chestnut or oak woods. R. Vandererven then announced that changes to the CAP are being considered and that the European Commissioner for Agriculture was due to announce a road map for the second quarter of 2018 in November 2017.

Finally, R. Vandererven stressed the importance of regional authorities as major stakeholders at a time when new, larger regions are appearing (he noted that Occitania has the same GDP as Austria), where they may negotiate in the same way as the States Members at the European Commission. During the discussions following the round table, the Ministry representative stated that since

France is no longer a net beneficiary of CAP subsidies, it is in a good position to fight for a strong policy in support of stakeholders.

▪ **Georges Zinsstag, a representative of the farming profession, Occitania Regional Chamber of Agriculture**

“All types of farming need public policies for management and support” said Georges Zinsstag, stating that even if this often seemed to be a constraint for farmers, it was a fact. He then spoke of the agonies and upsets caused by certain policies that were sometimes hard for farmers to live with. He then referred to the dilemma facing pastoral livestock farmers who manage to produce in areas where no alternative production is possible, maintaining unique landscapes and biodiversity; and who, at the same time, are suspected of not being good farmers because they try to add on extra land to take greater advantage of public subsidies. He recalled how difficult it was in 2012-2014 to accept that the specific features of Mediterranean pastoral farming (the importance of non-herbaceous resources) were not recognised. “You have to see ewes eating chestnuts to believe it”, he noted. The French government had held its position, regardless, and rescued the situation with proration, a highly complicated system, which enables the level of subsidies to be maintained (except for the smallest livestock farmers), but the farmer confirmed that it all remains fragile.

He appealed for continued involvement in these issues, at a time when the trend is for gains in this area to be called into question.

▪ **Teresa Pinto Correia, University of Evora (Portugal)**

Speaking from Portugal via video-conference, Teresa Pinto Correia stressed the European dimension of pastoral difficulties. She talked of the problems relating to pastoralism in Portugal, which has been steadily declining since the 1990s. The *Montado* (equivalent to the Spanish *Dehesa*) has been losing 500 ha each year, she stated. Portuguese public policies tend to regard pastoralism as a series of overlapping systems (animal produce, forestry and nature protection systems), although the equilibrium of the system depends on a varying set of factors whose differences need to be taken into account. “In Brussels our voice will be heard more clearly on the need for integrated public policies if we speak together at European level,” she concluded.

Debate with the audience focussed on the following topics:

- The notion of conservation of the regions and the maintenance of services in the regions for the welfare of all;
- The difficulty of explaining what pastoralism is and the need to do so, including to the policy decision-makers in

- charge of CAP negotiations at the European Commission;
- The fragile equilibrium in maintaining rangelands; and the risk that they will be turned into artificial meadows ... or into protected land (in Great Britain, livestock farmers are paid subsidies for not grazing flocks on protected heath land);
 - The need not to set agriculture against ecology on the issue of predation ;

- The need to form alliances at European level in order to face common challenges;
- The urgent need to defend the CAP (beyond subsidies for pastoralism) in the context of Brexit and the migratory crisis.

- **Philippe Monard Deputy Director General of DREAL Occitanie**

Philippe Monard returned to the importance of the UNESCO site and the exceptional nature of the award. He called for the strengthening of agro-pastoral practices and emphasised the need for appropriate public policies and subsidies to do so.



II. CONCLUSION

Sonia Bertrand, Director of CEN L-R and François Lerin, IAMM

Sonia Bertrand, Director of CEN L-R, emphasised the many issues – environmental, landscape, fire, economic, agricultural policies and nature conservation – for which Mediterranean agro-silvo-pastoral systems might provide a solution. She also recalled the adaptability of these systems, their vulnerability, and the need to resist giving up lands to agricultural decline, intensification, preserving only “farming museums”. The Causses & Cevennes Site carries the flag for these issues and protection of its exceptional universal value is dependent on this. To fight this trend, Sonia Bertrand called for identification of the obstacles to agro-silvo-pastoralism, as the different RIAAM sessions had done. She also appealed for the defence of an “agro-silvo-ECO-pastoralism”, calling for a change of perspective in these habitats. The publication *Terres pastorales*, presented during the Encounters, has particular importance in helping to do this, emphasised Sonia Bertrand: it is a visiting card, a way of changing society’s view of these men, women and practices. Sonia Bertrand also invited RIAAM participants to be proactive rather than reactive, synergizing public policies to assert

the special features of Mediterranean livestock breeding practices, both at national and European level (with the major challenge presented by the CAP). Amongst the main recommendations made during the Encounters, she noted the call for a policy instrument to be integrated at European and regional levels to support agro-silvo-ECO-pastoralism.

With regard to follow-up to the Mil’Ouv programme, Sonia Bertrand emphasised the collective wish to pursue the momentum of the programme. Activities are already under way in the framework of the European HNV-Link project, developed in France in the learning place of the Causses and Cevennes. She also spoke of the possibility of setting up a regional programme on herbaceous open habitats, together with the Massif Central region, in response to the challenge of pursuing the collective dynamic for accompanying livestock farmers. She regretted the absence of the Occitania Region, which had been invited to the recent Encounters workshop on the subject.

Finally, Sonia Bertrand announced that the Proceedings of the Encounters would be available on line at riaam.events, and she thanked the organisers, the technical partners

and the participants who, together, were responsible for making the Encounters a success.

François Lerin, from the IAMM, expressed his satisfaction at having been able to bring together for the Encounters an audience of public, stakeholders and experts from such a variety of origins, stressing how enjoyable, dynamic and productive it had been to work together between the fifth thematic meeting of experts and the closing of the Mil’Ouv programme. He then said that the perspectives from abroad had considerably enriched discussions and enabled very interesting levels of association.



ANNEXES

ANNEXE 1 : LIST OF REGISTERED PARTICIPANTS

Name	First name	Organization
Alibés Biosca	Joan	Beealia
Alignan	Thierry	Communauté de Communes du Grand Pic St Loup
Allouche	Lynda	Université Ferhat Abbas
Anziani	Carole	Office de l'Environnement de la Corse
Argilier	Alain	Entente Interdépartementale des Causses et des Cévennes
Arguel	Adrien	Porteur de projet agricole
Aubron	Claire	Montpellier SupAgro
Augier	Pascal	DRAAF
Aumasson	Patrick	CGAAER / Entente Interdépartementale des Causses et des Cévennes (CS)
Aussibal	Guilhem	Entente Interdépartementale des Causses et des Cévennes (CS)
Avignon	Virginie	CIHEAM-IAMM
Azzouz	Houssam Mustapha	Université de Djelfa
Azzouz	Mohamed	Université de Djelfa
Bardhi	Roland	Mountain Areas Development Agency
Baret	André	Mairie Hures-la-Parade
Bascoul	Caroline	Collectif des Garrigues
Baty	Stéphane	Parc national des Cévennes
Baudat-Franceschi	Julien	Parc Naturel Régional du Luberon
Bergeret	Pascal	CIHEAM-IAMM
Bernard	Claire	CIHEAM IAMM
Bertrand	Sonia	Conservatoire d'espaces naturels du Languedoc-Roussillon
Beylier	Bénédicte	CERPAM
Bletterie	Nathalie	Montpellier SupAgro
Bonnet	Pascal	CIRAD
Bourbouze	Alain	CIHEAM - IAMM
Bourneau	François	Sous-préfet de Florac
Bouteloup	Romain	Conservatoire d'espaces naturels du Languedoc-Roussillon

Name	First name	Organization
Brisebarre	Anne-Marie	CNRS / Entente Interdépartementale des Causses et des Cévennes (CS)
Brossé	Christophe	CARI
Bruguerolle	Antoine	Architecte / Parc national des Cévennes (CS)
Brun	Olivier	Parc national des Cévennes
Buchert	Julien	Parc national des Cévennes
Bumb	Iris	Montpellier SupAgro
Bussière	Jérôme	Parc naturel régional des Grands Causses
Cabannes	Noémie	Communauté de Communes Causses Aigoual Cévennes - Terres solidaires
Calvet Brédoire	Hélène	GAEC Calvet-Breidoire
Candy	Fabien	ADEM
Catteau	David	EPL de Sartène
Cesaro	Jean-Daniel	CIRAD
Chardès	Marie Claire	Montpellier SupAgro
Chassany	Jean-Paul	Entente Interdépartementale des Causses et des Cévennes (CS) / Parc national des Cévennes (CS)
Chaupin	Marie-Thérèse	Atelier laines d'Europe
Chauvat	Sophie	Institut de l'Elevage
Chauvel	Jean Luc	FEDATEST / CORAM
Chennaoui	Youcef	École Polytechnique d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme d'Alger
Choupin	Mélina	Communauté de Communes Vallée de l'Hérault
Cléménçon	Rébecca	Gîte d'étape de Cap de Coste
Combernoux	Bernard	Communauté de Communes Causses Aigoual Cévennes - Terres solidaires.
Constant	Guillaume	Berger
Costes-Marre	Morgane	Entente Interdépartementale des Causses et des Cévennes
Cramm	Anais	
Crépin	Daniel	Conservatoire d'espaces naturels du Languedoc-Roussillon
Dajçi	Kastriot	Hasi Goat Breed Association
Daunas	Fabien	Parc naturel régional des Grands Causses

Name	First name	Organization
De Montaigne	Viviane	Parc national des Cévennes
Debord	Romain	Berger
Dechaux	Jacques	Radio-Eaux-Vives Lozère
Derkimba	Adeline	Association CARI
Dessailly	Guilhem	Conservatoire d'espaces naturels du Languedoc-Roussillon
Dieny	Frank	FNO / Institut de l'Elevage / MRE Paca / CERPAM
Dobi	Petrit	Rural Association Support Programme
Drochon	Lauréline	Service Elevage de la Confédération de Roquefort
Dufils	Arnaud	INRA PACA
Dumeunier	Vincent	Département de l'Aude
Dussap	Benedicte	GAL Cévennes
Dutilly	Céline	CIRAD-MOISA
Elouarti	Ayoub	LMI Mediter
Escudié	Marion	Bergère
Fabre	Nicolas	Eleveur
Ferrand	Sandrine	LEGTA Olivier de Serres
Fourcade	Christophe	Parc national des Cévennes
Garnier	Alice	CIHEAM-IAMM
Gautier	Grégoire	DRAAF Occitanie
Genevet	Emmanuelle	Chambre Régionale d'Agriculture Occitanie
Gérin	Anne	LEGTA Olivier de Serres
Giacobbi	Bastien	Eleveur
Giacobbi	François	Chambre d'Agriculture de l'Aveyron
Girardin	Sébastien	Conservatoire d'espaces naturels du Languedoc-Roussillon
Gomes	Didier	FRCIVAM L-R / Empreinte
Goussios	Dimitris	Université de Tessalie
Gravier	Marie-Hélène	Parc national des Cévennes
Grellier	Bernard	Fédération des GP du Gard et de la Lozère
Gressier	Estelle	AVEM
Grisot	Pierre-Guillaume	Institut de l'Elevage
Guérin	Gérard	Conservatoire d'espaces naturels du Languedoc-Roussillon (CS)
Hendili	Karim	Bureau de l'UNESCO à Rabat
Hermant	Didier	Parc naturel régional des Grands Causses
Herrera	Pedro	Fondation Entretentos
Herrgott	Claire	Montpellier SupAgro

Name	First name	Organization
Houda	Mazhoud	CIHEAM-IAMM
Houssard	Claudie	Conservatoire d'espaces naturels du Languedoc-Roussillon
Huguenin	Johann	CIRAD / UMR SELMET
Huguet	Christian	Mairie Florac Trois Rivières
Jacob	Laure	Parc naturel régional des Grands Causses
Jobard	Etienne	
Jouve	Blandine	Chambre Agriculture Lozère
Jouve	Philippe	CIRAD CNEARC
Jouven	Magali	Montpellier SupAgro
Kafas	Samir	Ministère de la Culture et de la communication
Kanoun	Mohamed	INRA Alger
Khanoussi	Mustapha	Institut National du Patrimoine
Kleszczewski	Mario	Conservatoire d'espaces naturels du Languedoc-Roussillon
Kosmala	Lise	Montpellier SupAgro
Kuntz	Hélène	Com4Dev
Lagarde	Francis	UNOTEC
Lagrange	Alain	Conservatoire d'espaces naturels de Lozère
Lapeyronie	Paul	DGER Inspection de l'enseignement agricole
Lapeze	Isabelle	Département du Lot
Launay	Fabienne	Institut de l'Elevage
Lauvie	Anne	INRA UMR SELMET
Le Hénaff	Marie-Hélène	CIHEAM-SG
Leenhardt	Rémi	Raiolaine / Pacte Pastoral Intercommunal
Legard	Jean-Pierre	Entente Interdépartementale des Causses et des Cévennes (CS) / ex. CERPAM / AFP
Legile	Anne	Parc national des Cévennes
Lelli	Laurent	AgroParisTech Clermont-Ferrand
Lepart	Jacques	Conservatoire d'espaces naturels du Languedoc-Roussillon
Lerin	François	CIHEAM-IAMM
Lescureux	Nicolas	CEFE - CNRS
López-Francos	Antonio	IAMZ-CIHEAM
Lyszczarz	Dominique	Entente Interdépartementale des Causses et des Cévennes
Mahdi	Mohammed	Ecole nationale d'agriculture de Meknes
Maire	Sylvain	Com4Dev

Name	First name	Organization
Manoa	Michèle	Département de la Lozère
Marie	Julien	Porteur de projet agricole
Marjollet	Guy	Chambre d'Agriculture du Gard
Marku	Roland	CIHEAM - IAMM
Martin	Karine	TerraTerre
Marty	Gerald	Chambre d'Agriculture du Gard
Mathy	Eugénie	Com4Dev
Mayet	Patrick	Eleveur
Meffray	Denis	DDCSP de la Lozère
Micola	Sylvain	Chambre régionale d'Agriculture Occitanie
Monard	Philippe	DREAL Occitanie
Moreau	Clémence	INRA
Morel	Bérenger	Institut de l'Elevage
Morvan	Yann	Département de l'Hérault
Mulle	Alice	FR CIVAM Occitanie
Napoléone	Martine	INRA SAD - UMR Selmet
Nick	Sophie	Com4Dev
Nori	Michele	Europen university institute
Nougier	Christian	Gard Tourisme
Nozières-Petit	Marie-Odile	Inra, UMR Selmet / UMT Pasto
Ordroneau	Jean-Luc	Association " Camprieu découverte"
Osty	Pierre-Louis	Ex. INRA-SAD
Pantel	Sophie	Département de la Lozère / Entente Interdépartementale des Causses et des Cévennes
Parenti	André	Coopérative Les Bergers du Larzac
Pascal	Gaubert	
Pauné	Ferran	BETA, Université de Vic
Pedron	Tifenn	Parc national des Cévennes
Peglion	Marceline	Institut de l'Elevage
Peredes	Julie	Entente Interdépartementale des Causses et des Cévennes
Perrin	Anne	Com4Dev
Perucho	Lola	INRA
Piaton	Hervé	MAA / CGAAER
Piquet	Cécile	Département du Gard
Podeur	Cécile	Syndicat des Producteurs de Pélardon
Pons	Laurent	Syndicat mixte du Grand site de Navacelles
Potage	Charlotte	GAL Cévennes

Name	First name	Organization
Regourd	Hélène	Chambre d'Agriculture de l'Aveyron
Rocher	Catherine	Chambre régionale d'Agriculture Occitanie
Rodriguez	Thibaut	Conservatoire d'espaces naturels du Languedoc-Roussillon
Ros Piqueras	Lola	Ganaderas en Red
Sadoud	Mohamed	Université H.Benbouali de Chlef (Algérie)
Saez	Aurelie	Bergère
Saint-Sardos	Muriel	DREAL Occitanie
Sales-Baptista	Elvira	ICAAM
San Martin Los Arcos	Unai	Fundacion Hazi Fundazioa
Sayeb	Samar	Alès Myriapolis
Schaefflin	Mathilde	
Scherrer	richard	Parc national des Cévennes
Schill	Marie	DRAAF Occitanie
Schoeller	Sophie	Association Le Cercle
Seban	Alice	Entente Interdépartementale des Causses et des Cévennes
Sion	Jean-François	Berger
Stoffel	Georges	Eleveur
Tastet	Céline	Entente Interdépartementale des Causses et des Cévennes
Tatin	Laurent	Conservatoire d'espaces naturels de PACA
Teissonnière	Sylvain	Porteur de Projet agricole
Thomas	Joël	Chambre d'Agriculture Aveyron
Tibaut	Aurélié	Communauté de Communes du Grand Pic St Loup
Tournadre	Christian	CGET
Tricaud	Pierre-Marie	IAU / ICOMOS
Trouvé	Aurélié	AgroParisTech
Valleix	Laurette	Parc national des Cévennes
Vandererven	Rik	Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Alimentation
Vandermersch	Fanny	GAEC des lacs
Varese	Paolo	Parc National du Grand Paradis, Italie
Velut	Julia	DREAL Occitanie
Vergely	Michel	Communauté de Communes Saint-Affrique Roquefort 7 vallons
Yildrim	Heval	CIHEAM-IAMM
Zinsstag	Georges	Chambre d'Agriculture du Gard
+12 étudiants		Montpellier SupAgro

ANNEXE 2 : LIST OF SLIDE PRESENTATION OF SPEAKERS

Opening

LE HENAFF Marie-Hélène: The CIHEAM serving a greater stability in Mediterranean: Food security and rural sustainable development by formation, cooperation and research.

Representations and definitions of agro-silvo-pastoralism

BLETTERIE Nathalie: Summary of RIAAM participants' "representations" of agro-pastoralism.

BOURBOUZE Alain: Mediterranean agro-silvo-pastoralism: definition and common framework.

The challenges of agro-silvo-pastoral cultural landscapes

COSTES-MARRE Morgane: Presentation of the properties of « Causses et Cévennes », UNESCO World Heritage.

TRICAUD Pierre-Marie: Cultural landscapes in the World Heritage Convention. Challenges, management constraints and opportunity for countries.

HENDILI Karim: Challenge of agropastoralism cultural landscapes in Maghreb countries.

Presentation of the projet LIFE+ MIL'OUV results

GIRARDIN Sébastien: Presentation of the work conducted by the LIFE+ Mil'Ouv programme.

CONSTANT Guillaume, JOUVE Blandine, BUCHERT Julien: Testimonials about diagnoses, support and monitoring.

PEGLION Marceline: Results and analyses of surveys and farm diagnoses.

A scope of thematic workshops

LELLI Laurent: Supporting agro-silvo-pastoral dynamics: an issue for countries.

LAPEYRONIE Paul: The transmission of expertises and practices, teaching in a different way, teaching complexity.

NOZIERES Marie-Odile: Sector organization and agro-silvo-pastoralism.

NORI Michele: Climate change and pastoralism in the Mediterranean and beyond.

LESCUREUX Nicolas: Conflicts between pastoralism and wolves. History, examples from several countries and perspectives.

Workshop n°1: Regional dynamics

SALES-BAPTISTA Elvira: Ecology of the Montado landscape: the challenge of sustainability and evolution prospects.

PAUNE Ferran: Comparative analysis of agro-silvo-pastoral experiments in Spain for the provision of environmental services: management and regional governance.

DUMEUNIER Vincent, BOUTELOUP Romain: Pastoralism and natural areas management in the heart of a stewardship approach in Corbières.

Workshop n°2: Knowledge and practices transmission

ROS-PIQUERAS Lola: Ganaderas en Red: experimentation of a breeders and sheperds network in Spain.

BLETTERIE Nathalie, CHARDES Marie-Claire, GERIN Anne: Pastoral knowledge transmission in agricultural education.

GOMES Didier: Collective support in breeding, example of the *CIVAM Empreinte*.

Workshop n°3: Agro-silvo-pastoralism sector organization

CHAUPIN Marie-Thérèse: A wool sector in Europe: diversity, creativity and organization.

DOBI Petrit: Experiment of creating a geographic indicator on Has goat meat in Albania.

GOUSSIOS Dimitris: Participatory certification of products from pastoral systems in Pindus (Thessaly).

Workshop n°4: Climate change and pastoralism

BONNET Pascal: Climate change adaptation of Bedouin agro-pastoral system in Egypt, North West Coast NWCZ.

BEYLIER Bénédicte: PACA pastoral system and climate change (2 slide presentation).

KANOUN Mohamed: Levers of flexibility activated by pastoral shepherd of Djelfa to face climate change.

Workshop n°5: Predation

ALIBES BIOSCA Joan: Spaces for dialogue in Spain and Galicia: « Grupo Grande » and « O-Xan ».

STOFFEL Georges: The wolf and protected alpine pastures in Switzerland, the question of protected natural areas.

Public evening « Terres pastorales »

RODRIGUEZ Thibaut: Presentation of the collective book « Terres pastorales, Diversité et valeurs des milieux ouverts méditerranéens ».

ALIBES BIOSCA Joan (Galicia, Spain): The “Cabreta”, our extensive sheep and goat breeding.

DAJÇI Kastriot (Has, Albania): Goat breeder from the Has.

CONSTANT Guillaume (from Alps to Cévennes, France): Herd management, leading and grazing techniques.

ROS PIQUERAS Lola (Extremadura, Spain): Member of the extensive breeding women’s network« Ganaderas en Red ».

Round table

GAUTIER Grégoire: Common Agricultural Policy and pastoral practices on the Causses and Cévennes country, analysis and recommendations.

Working sessions: Coordination and Mediterranean networks

LERIN François, BERNARD Claire: Which Mediterranean coordination for agro-silvo-pastoralism ?

LOPEZ-FRANCOS Antonio: FAO-CIHEAM networks.

PAUNE Ferran: The forum for extensive breeding and pastoralism.

SALES-BAPTISTA Elvira, PINTO-CORREIA Teresa: World congress and silvo-pastoral networks.

ANNEXE 3: LIST OF POSTERS

ADEM DRÔME : State of play of pastoral dwellings in Drôme region

BERNARD C.: HNV Link, a European Network on High Nature Value farming – Learning, Innovation, Knowledge.

BRÖDER L., TATIN L., DANIELCZAK A., SEIBEL T., HOCHKIRCH A.: Intensive grazing in a protected area. A threat to a critically endangered grasshopper species ?

CHAUPIN MT.: A wool sector in Europe: diversity, crativity and organization.

DUFILS A., LECRIVAIN E., PENVERN S.: Combine sheep farming and arboriculture. Three types of orchard grazing.

GARNIER A., DOBI P.: Hasi kid goat meat.

GRISOT PG., LUCAZ M., DEMARQUET F., PEGLION M., LAUNAY F.: What vegetation dynamics according to the method of grazing rangelands on the experimental farm of Carmejane.

JOUVEN M et al.: Rangeland rummy : a game to support adaptive management of rangeland systems

ORTUBAI A.: OREKA MENDIAN Life Project.

Raïolaine: A wool promotion initiative of sheep farmers in the Cevennes & Garrigues.

VARESE P., SOUBEN C., CERRATO C., VITERBI R., BAUCKEN D., BASSANO B.: Conservation of biodiversity and sylvo-pastoral approach in Gran Paradiso national Park (Italy).

- 12/10/2017, La Lozère Nouvelle

TU AGRICOLE - NATURE

LN 48 - 12.10.17 15

FLORAC ET MONTPELLIER RIAAM du 17 au 20 octobre

Paroles d'éleveurs d'ici et d'ailleurs

Florac et Montpellier vont accueillir du 17 au 20 octobre les Rencontres Internationales des Acteurs de l'Agro-sylvo-pastoralisme Méditerranéen (RIAAM). Ce rendez-vous est un moment de discussions et d'échanges entre les acteurs de tout le bassin Méditerranéen sur la question pastorale. Treize pays seront représentés lors de cette manifestation.

Deux expériences structurantes feront l'objet de débats : le programme européen LIFE+ MIL'OUV sur les milieux ouverts pastoraux ainsi qu'une réunion sur les paysages culturels évolutifs de l'agropastoralisme Méditerranéen sur le territoire UNESCO des Causses et des Cévennes.

En réunissant une large représentation de praticiens et de gestionnaires de territoires agro-sylvo-pastoraux de plusieurs pays, les participants travailleront sur une réflexion stratégique à construire par rapport aux nouveaux enjeux économiques, sociaux, environnementaux, patrimoniaux et multiscales auxquels chaque pays doit faire face aujourd'hui.

Les participants découvriront aussi sur le terrain les paysages des Causses et des Cévennes mais aussi des Garrigues, et rencontreront à cette occasion des acteurs locaux, des éleveurs, et des gestionnaires de sites patrimoniaux. Les RIAAM sont aussi l'occasion pour toutes les personnes qui le souhaitent d'assister gratuitement à une soirée publique qui aura lieu le jeudi 19 octobre à 20h30 à la Genette Verte à Florac. Ce moment permettra d'ouvrir les débats à l'ensemble des citoyens et de croiser les perspectives locales et internationales dans une ambiance conviviale sur les métiers, les pratiques et les paysages agro-sylvo-pastoraux, au travers de témoignages d'experts et d'agriculteurs Espagnols, Albanais et Lozériens.

Afin de connaître les thématiques abordées lors des ateliers, ou bien d'avoir des informations supplémentaires sur les RIAAM N'hésitez pas à vous connecter sur le site www.riam.events

AU PROGRAMME

-> **MARDI 17 OCTOBRE** : 13h/14h : accueil des participants, à l'Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen de Montpellier (Grand amphithéâtre B). Session d'ouverture avec tous



les représentants. Synthèse des représentations des participants de l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme ; enjeux des paysages culturels agro-sylvo-pastoraux ; présentation des résultats du projet "Life+Milou" ; conclusions et vers 19h30, buffet de produits locaux.

-> **MERCREDI 18 OCTOBRE** : visites de terrain.

Départ en bus à 8h30 depuis l'IAMM. Découverte des paysages cévenols du Gard et de la Lozère autour du Mont Aigoual, visite d'une ferme d'élevage caprin fromager, découverte d'un magasin de producteurs du PNC près du Mont Aigoual, témoignages de présentation d'une démarche de valorisation de la laine de Brebis et du pacte pastoral intercommunal de la Communauté de communes Causses-Aigoual-Cévennes-Terres Solidaires, contrat social et territorial centré sur les activités pastorales.

• **Circuit 1 : Les Cévennes** avec Laurette Valtèix du Parc National des Cévennes.

• **Circuit 2 : Les Causses** avec Fabienne Launay, IDELE.

• **Circuit 3 : Les Garrigues et Basses Cévennes** avec Sébastien Girardin, Cen L-R.

À partir de 19h30, apéritif et restitution des trois visites terrain par photolangage, **salle polyvalente de Florac**. Dîner et soirée conviviale.

-> **JEUDI 19 OCTOBRE**, Florac : 9h, salle de la Genette Verte.

Présentation des cadrages des ateliers thématiques par Patrick Aumasson,

CGAAR, président du Conseil scientifique de l'Entente Interdépartementale Causses et Cévennes et Paul Lapeyronie, MAAF/DGER/IEA, Inspecteur pédagogique de l'Enseignement Agricole, Sciences et techniques des aménagements de l'espace.

• **12h/13h30, salle polyvalente de Florac** : repas producteurs locaux.

Reprise des ateliers et restitutions des éléments des discussions qui ont eu lieu dans chaque atelier thématique.

• **19h** : dîner producteurs locaux à la salle polyvalente de Florac.

• **21h/22h** : soirée grand public, salle de la Genette Verte à Florac.

-> **VENDREDI 20 OCTOBRE**, Montpellier

• **9h-12h** : trajet retour en bus Florac/Montpellier

• **12h/13h30** : repas de producteurs locaux. L'après-midi : table ronde sur les "politiques publiques" existantes et de leur capacité à traiter des enjeux spécifiques à l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme méditerranéen sur les territoires donnés avec l'animatrice Aurélie Trouvé, maître de conférences à AgroParisTech.

Ensuite sessions de travail sur l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme de demain, perspectives et actions futures.

• **17h/17h30** : clôture des Rencontres Internationales.

Plus d'infos : Entente Interdépartementale des Causses et des Cévennes à Florac, tél. 04 66 48 15 13 ; <http://www.causses-et-cevennes.fr>

LE BILLET

Une culture commune

La Lozère accueille cette semaine, du 17 au 20 octobre, des acteurs de l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme pour des rencontres internationales (Riaam) où treize pays seront représentés.

par
MARIE-
PASCALE
VINCENT



l'une ou l'autre rive de la Grand bleue, l'élevage ovin, les paysages qui en sont issus représentent un héritage et une richesse que nous avons en commun.

Alors que la Méditerranée n'est pas toujours perçue comme un élément qui nous rassemble, dans une actualité plutôt sombre, ces rencontres sonnent comme un symbole propre à dépasser les frontières. Que l'on soit berger sur

Avec comme porte d'entrée le pastoralisme pour se rencontrer et se retrouver, les organisateurs ne s'y sont pas trompés en proposant autour de cette culture partagée une soirée grand public, le jeudi 19 octobre à Florac (voir article en page 4).

- 16/10/2017, Lozère

- 16/10/2017, Lozère

Les rencontres de l'agro-pastoralisme

International. Les différents enjeux.



■ Avec des acteurs de tout le bassin méditerranéen.

Florac et Montpellier accueillent du 17 au 20 octobre, les Rencontres internationales des acteurs de l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme méditerranéen (Riaam).

Ce rendez-vous est un moment important de discussion et d'échanges entre les acteurs du bassin méditerranéen sur la question pastorale. Treize pays seront représentés.

Deux expériences structurantes feront l'objet de débats soit le programme européen Life + Mil'ouv sur les milieux ouverts pastoraux ainsi qu'une réunion sur les paysages culturels évolutifs de l'agro-pastoralisme méditerranéen sur le territoire Unesco des Causses et des Cévennes.

En réunissant une large représentation de praticiens et de gestionnaires de territoires de plusieurs pays, les participants travailleront sur une stratégie à construire par rapport aux nouveaux enjeux éco-

nomiques, sociaux, environnementaux, patrimoniaux auxquels chaque pays doit faire face.

Les participants découvriront aussi sur le terrain les paysages des causses et des Cévennes mais aussi des garrigues. Ils rencontreront à cette occasion des acteurs locaux, des éleveurs, et des gestionnaires de sites patrimoniaux. Les Riaam sont aussi l'occasion pour tous ceux qui le souhaitent d'assister gratuitement à une soirée publique le jeudi 19 octobre, à 20 h 30, à la Genette verte à Florac. Ce moment permettra d'ouvrir les débats à l'ensemble des citoyens et de croiser les perspectives locales et internationales dans une ambiance conviviale sur les métiers, les pratiques et les paysages au travers de témoignages d'experts et d'agriculteurs espagnols, albanais et lozériens.

Pour toute information sur les Riaam, consulter le site www.riaam.events.

- 18/10/2017, Midi Libre Lozère

PAYS DE LOZÈRE

ML 48 - 18/10/17

midilibre.fr
mercredi 18 octobre 2017

3

L'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme méditerranéen en débat

L'invité du mercredi. Thibault Rodriguez, du Conservatoire des espaces naturels LR, participe aux Riaam.

Pouvez-vous vous présenter brièvement ?

Je suis chargé de projet au Conservatoire des espaces naturels (CEN) Languedoc-Roussillon, un des chargés de mission du programme Life + Mil'ouv, pour milieux ouverts. Et dans le cadre des Rencontres internationales des acteurs de l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme, j'ai assuré avec Sébastien Girardin la coordination d'un bel ouvrage *Terres pastorales : diversité et valeurs des milieux ouverts méditerranéens*, qui sera présenté jeudi soir à Florac.

Comment se caractérise l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme méditerranéen ?

Nous nous sommes intéressés à celui de la France. Les rencontres en cours, liées à un autre programme international, permettront d'évoquer celui d'autres pays de l'arc méditerranéen. Nous, nous sommes sur le sud français qui va de Faca à l'Occitanie en passant par le sud de Rhône-Alpes avec l'Arèche. Cet agro-sylvo-pastoralisme n'est pas uniforme ; au contraire, il est très diversifié sur des territoires eux-mêmes très différents, qui vont de la plaine de la Crau aux causses en passant par les monts, Aigoual et Lozère... Les systèmes d'élevage y sont très différents aussi. Il est donc difficile de répondre avec une définition simple.

Est-ce ce qu'évoque le livre ?

Oui, il parle des terres pasto-



■ Thibault Rodriguez du Conservatoire des espaces naturels LR, sur le terrain.

rales. Des territoires concernés, des pratiques en elles-mêmes, à la fois des hommes et des femmes qui y vivent, éleveurs ou bergers, ou dans la sphère d'accompagnement de l'agriculture, de la société civile... Et essaie de voir en quoi il y a des perspectives d'avenir, et il y en a. Plusieurs fenêtres viennent aérer le livre avec notamment des photoreportages sur des éleveurs, en prenant le temps et en captant des gestes particuliers de leur métier. En relayant leur message aussi.

Trente-neuf auteurs ont contribué de façon volontaire et sans contrepartie financière, c'est un ouvrage collectif. Avec des gens d'horizons très différents : experts écologistes et pastoralistes, des formateurs, des géographes, des

juristes, représentants professionnels... Chacun apporte son regard. Y compris les éditions du Rouergue, coéditeur.

Quelles sont les perspectives ?

Elles s'inscrivent dans la prise de conscience collective à l'échelle des territoires. Les collectivités doivent créer du droit positif à leur échelle. Les propriétaires terriens, par exemple, doivent faciliter l'accès au territoire, à la transhumance, à l'installation des bêtes sur leur terrain. La dynamique de certification également, signe de reconnaissance des pratiques, des produits et des territoires. Chacun, et pas seulement un cercle clos de spécialistes, doit prendre conscience des enjeux du pastoralisme.

Un petit mot sur le programme Mil'ouv ?

C'est un programme européen porté par le CEN LR dont ont été bénéficiaires le CEN, l'Institut de l'élevage, le Parc national des Cévennes et l'antenne de Florac de Montpellier SupAgro ; sont associés la chambre régionale d'agriculture, le bien Causses-Cévennes Unesco et bien d'autres. Il s'agissait de communiquer et de valoriser des pratiques et savoirs favorables à la conservation des milieux ouverts méditerranéens. Vendredi, un séminaire viendra voir comment, après quatre ans, maintenir cette dynamique et continuer à accompagner les éleveurs.

RECUEILLI PAR C. GAILLARD
cgillard@midilibre.com

ZOOM SUR

Les Riaam

Les Rencontres internationales de l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme méditerranéen sont quatre jours de rencontres, débats, visites de terrain, du 17 au 20 octobre, entre Montpellier et Florac. Acteurs locaux, nationaux et internationaux de l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme se réunissent pour discuter et définir des actions pour l'avenir des territoires pastoraux méditerranéens.

Mélangent techniciens, bergers, éleveurs, mais aussi élus locaux et chercheurs, tous agents de l'innovation et défenseurs des territoires pastoraux, les Riaam sont un moment unique pour la discussion entre professionnels.

Mais c'est aussi l'occasion, pour le grand public, de mieux comprendre ces territoires et les enjeux qui y sont liés, qu'ils soient économiques, politiques, ou écologiques.

Programme

Après la journée d'ouverture, ce mardi à Montpellier (lire aussi en page Région) et une journée sur le terrain, ce mercredi, les acteurs des Riaam se retrouvent ce jeudi 19 octobre à la Genette verte de Florac. Des ateliers thématiques auront lieu en journée. Une soirée grand public est proposée à partir de 20 h 30, avec la présentation de l'ouvrage *Terres pastorales*. Des éleveurs et bergers (Espagne, Albanie et Lozère) viendront partager leurs expériences et leur passion du métier d'éleveur pastoral.

Le parcours du combattant des bergers d'aujourd'hui

Séminaire. Loups et menaces sur la Pac fragilisent une activité déjà chancelante.

L'agropastoralisme joue gros. Pris en tenaille entre les prédateurs du loup et les menaces sur les aides de la Politique agricole commune (Pac) européenne, bergers et troupeaux ont bien besoin d'un coup de main. C'est l'objet d'un séminaire commencé mardi et s'achevant ce vendredi, à Montpellier et Florac. « L'idée est de faire reconnaître cette activité qui n'est pas seulement une activité agricole mais qui a bien d'autres fonctions », insiste Sébastien Girardin, du Conservatoire d'espaces naturels du Languedoc-Roussillon.

En jeu : biodiversité, paysages, lien social... « Si les bergers disparaissent, il n'y aura plus personne pour faire vivre certains territoires et pourtant ce sont eux qui les ont façonnés », explique Sébastien Girardin. Si les paysages se referment, se recouvrent de forêts, c'est un patrimoine qui se perd mais aussi un risque que l'on prend... « On craint les risques d'incendies en périphérie de Montpellier, dans les garrigues qui ne sont plus entretenues, avec des pinèdes qui se développent. »

Les bergers peuvent-ils retrouver une cote perdue ? À partir de l'après-guerre, la mutation agricole et la mécanisation avaient fait passer « l'élevage pastoral pour archaïque », résume Sébastien Girardin. « Les pentes étaient tellement pâturées qu'il n'y avait plus de végétation, avec des problèmes d'érosion en cas de crues, les forestiers ont expliqué que le pastoralisme détruisait les montagnes. »

Aujourd'hui, « le public, notamment le touriste, est



■ Les bergers contribuent à la préservation d'un patrimoine paysager ancestral. C. G.

assez sensible à cette image du berger », note François Lerin, de l'Institut agronomique méditerranéen de Montpellier. La filière Roquefort s'en sert d'ailleurs, publicitairement parlant... Même si la réalité est loin souvent de la tradition des parcours d'élevage : la filière incite les éleveurs à produire en abondance et les parcours ne sont pas le meilleur moyen d'y arriver.

« L'effort reste modeste »

L'agropastoralisme ne survivra pas sans aides... Celle de la Pac, d'abord. Les zones « Causses et Cévennes » et « Pélardon » ont obtenu une dérogation et jouissent encore des subsides européens. Rien ne dit que ce sera toujours le cas dans deux ans, pour la nouvelle Pac. Le projet européen Life + Mil'ou (visant à maintenir des milieux ouverts pastoraux) 2013-2017 s'achève à la fin de l'année sans confir-

mation qu'il sera reconduit. En France, les doutes aussi demeurent. « Il faudrait que les déclarations d'intention sur l'importance de ces paysages soient suivies d'actes », insiste François Lerin. À ses yeux, « l'effort reste modeste du côté de l'entente interdépartementale des Causses et Cévennes, gestionnaire du bien Unesco ».

La question du loup est aussi posée. « Les éleveurs disent qu'il n'a plus peur de l'homme et qu'il faut lui redonner cette peur. » Pour peu qu'il reste des hommes, en tout cas des bergers, sur ces espaces désormais souvent isolés.

ARNAUD BOUCOMONT
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■ Le Conservatoire d'espaces naturels du Languedoc-Roussillon et les éditions du Rouergue viennent de publier un livre de décryptage et de témoignages, « Terres pastorales » (25 €).

UNESCO

Entre dangers et espoirs

« Le danger, avec le retour des prédateurs, le changement climatique, les difficultés économiques des éleveurs, c'est que les paysages se ferment, s'embroussaillent, on ne verra plus les terrasses, les clapas », explique François Lerin. À terme, c'est l'inscription même au patrimoine mondial de l'Unesco, obtenue pour Causses et Cévennes en 2011 au nom de l'agropastoralisme, qui pourrait être remise en cause.

On peut le voir autrement, de façon plus positive, souffle François Lerin : « L'inscription Unesco donne des arguments de plus aux pouvoirs publics pour mener des actions en faveur de l'agropastoralisme. »

Rendez-vous

Rencontres internationales des acteurs de l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme méditerranéen

Florac et Montpellier accueillent jusqu'au 20 octobre, les rencontres internationales des acteurs de l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme méditerranéen (RIAAM). Ce rendez-vous est un moment important de discussion et d'échanges entre les acteurs de tout le bassin Méditerranéen sur la question pastorale. Treize pays seront représentés à cette manifestation. Toutes les personnes qui le souhaitent peuvent assister gratuitement à une soirée publique qui a lieu le **jeudi 19 octobre** à 20 h 30 à la Genette Verte à Florac. Ce moment permettra d'ouvrir les débats à l'ensemble des citoyens et de croiser les perspectives locales et internationales dans une ambiance conviviale sur les métiers, les pratiques et les paysages agro-sylvo-pastoraux, au travers de témoignages d'experts et d'agriculteurs espagnols, albanais et lozériens.

Renseignements sur www.riaam.events.

ML 48 20/10/2017

Climat Bêties ou banalités

« En matière de changement climatique, on dit souvent soit des banalités soit des bêtises. Du coup je vais dire des banalités pour ne pas dire de bêtises. » Et, loin d'être une banalité, « n'oublions pas que la mobilité humaine a toujours accompagné celle des animaux vers des zones plus vertes. Dans les Abruzzes 90 % des bergers sont Roumains, Albanais, Macédoniens. Sans immigrés, il n'y aurait plus de **pastoralisme** dans ces montagnes », a témoigné l'Italien, Michele Nori lors des Riaam à Florac.

Le pastoralisme enjeu de société

Événement. De la prédation au changement climatique, des questions communes à l'élevage en pays méditerranéen.

L'une des caractéristiques du pastoralisme est de faire face, par la transhumance et la variabilité et la rareté des ressources. Face au changement climatique, le pastoralisme peut apporter une réponse, expliquait Michèle Unesco, « il nous a permis essentiellement de nous interroger, sous la forme d'ateliers, sur la transhumance, la prédation, les dynamiques territoriales et le changement climatique. Si le pastoralisme s'exerce sur des territoires très différents, ces questions sont communes. » Mais au-delà des aspects agricoles, c'est un modèle de société tout entier que ces ateliers ont interrogé.

Aménagement du territoire

« Si c'est marginal, c'est parce que le pastoralisme n'exploite pas mais qu'il valorise les marges », relevait Patrick Mayet, berger à Corconne dans le Gard tandis que Laurent Lelli, introduisant l'atelier dynamique de territoire avec son regard de géographe. « Aujourd'hui, les paysages façonnés par l'agropastoralisme font l'objet de différentes utilisations. Que faire du patrimoine ? Doit-il rester figé face à des attentes qui évoluent ? Qui doit penser le développement ? L'enjeu est le vivre ensemble. En l'absence de politique claire, c'est aux territoires de penser leur développement en tenant compte des attentes "verticales" et à condition que les différents acteurs réfléchissent ensemble. Il faut accepter que cela passe par de la controverse. Le patrimoine, comme le paysage, aura du sens s'il continue de correspondre à des pratiques. Aujourd'hui également, on dispose d'outils d'animation, de

A réhabiliter

Après une journée consacrée à la définition de l'agropastoralisme, aux enjeux des paysages culturels et à la présentation des résultats du projet Life « Mil'ov » à Montpellier (lire aussi notre édition du 18 octobre) suivie ce mercredi de visites de terrain, à Florac il s'agissait de débattre d'enjeux essentiels pour le pastoralisme.



■ Les rencontres de l'agro-pastoralisme ont ouvert le débat à Florac.

M. VINCENT

formation pour accompagner les élus. »

« On perd tous les jours des terres agricoles, rappelle Michèle Nori, la variable du changement climatique peut être gérée par le pastoralisme alors que l'intensification nous fera perdre la guerre. »

Mais pour gagner la bataille, le pastoralisme doit bénéficier de

moyens et de reconnaissances.

« La question des politiques publiques est centrale, estime Mohammed Mahdi de l'école nationale d'agriculture de Meknes. Au Maroc, on constate tous les jours la capacité d'adaptation du pastoralisme. Mais les éleveurs se sentent abandonnés. Face aux difficultés, certains sont partis tra-

vailer en Espagne et envoient de l'argent aux familles qui continuent de faire vivre ce système d'élevage. À certains endroits, la surveillance du pastoralisme constitue aussi une question géo-stratégique, les bergers étant les gardiens du territoire. »

MARIE-PASCALLE VINCENT
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INTERNATIONAL Les femmes aussi ont échangé leurs expériences

« Se rendre visible dans un monde d'hommes »

Parmi les pays représentés, figurent le Maroc, l'Algérie, l'Albanie et l'Espagne. Lola Ros Piqueros, éleveuse dans la région espagnole d'Extremadoura a reçu le prix national de l'innovation au titre de la création du réseau féminin d'élevage extensif Ganaderas en Red présent sur Youtube. « On s'est fait connaître y compris à l'étranger

en interprétant un tube de Julio Iglesias ! En Espagne, où les agriculteurs sont peu organisés par rapport à la France, les femmes le sont encore moins. Aujourd'hui nous sommes 130 à adhérer à ce réseau, éleveuses, bergères salariées, etc. On s'est unies pour défendre nos droits, pour être visible dans un monde d'hommes. Cela

permet aussi de sortir de la solitude car nos villages sont souvent isolés. En Espagne, les gens ne sont pas encore assez sensibles à la notion de consommateur local. Ce réseau nous permet d'en faire la promotion comme de développer l'entraide. On y cherche des solutions collectives. Il participe à améliorer la condition des bergers. »



■ Lola Ros Piqueros, à droite.

PRÉDATION

La chasse pour co-exister

Nicolas Lescureux, chercheur au Centre d'écologie fonctionnelle et évolutive a introduit l'atelier consacré aux questions de prédation en faisant un historique des relations entre le loup et le pastoralisme depuis que l'espèce ovine a été domestiquée il y a 11 500 ans. « Il a toujours eu conflit entre le loup et l'élevage. Et les hommes ont toujours réfléchi aux moyens de protéger leur troupeau comme de faire pression sur le nombre de loups. La mise au point d'armes performantes a fait disparaître les loups au début du XX^e siècle alors qu'émergeaient des préoccupations environnementales dont le loup est devenu un symbole. » Pour ce chercheur, exemples à l'appui, la chasse est l'une des conditions de la coexistence, car elle permet de faire comprendre à l'animal que l'homme et le troupeau sont synonymes de danger tout en éliminant les animaux au comportement de « prédateurs ». « Une idée qui se répand dans les milieux naturalistes sans pour autant rejeter celle de protection des troupeaux. »

- 12/2017, Pastum

ACTUALITÉS

RIAAM L'AGROPASTORALISME MÉDITERRANÉEN EN DÉBAT

Plus de 180 personnes ont participé aux Rencontres Internationales des Acteurs de l'Agro-sylvo-pastoralisme Méditerranéen (RIAAM) qui se sont déroulées du 17 au 20 octobre : 4 jours de présentations thématiques riches et variées, de débats autour des enjeux du pastoralisme, et de visites terrains sur les Cévennes, les causses et les garrigues. Un éventail de professionnels aux métiers divers, mêlant techniciens agricoles, agents de l'environnement, bergères et bergers, éleveuses et éleveurs, mais aussi élus locaux, représentants de l'administration, chercheurs, et enseignants, se sont retrouvés à Montpellier et à Florac pour réfléchir ensemble, discuter, et définir des actions pour l'avenir des territoires pastoraux méditerranéens.

Ces rencontres avaient pour ambition de rassembler deux projets en un seul événement d'envergure nationale et international : la clôture du programme LIFE+ MIL'OUV (programme européen dédié à la valorisation des pratiques pastorales favorables à la conservation des milieux ouverts), et la rencontre d'experts du territoire UNESCO des Causses et des Cévennes, site de plus de 300 000 ha inscrit au patrimoine mondial Unesco au titre des paysages culturels évolutifs de l'agropastoralisme méditerranéen. Un temps important a été dédié à la discussion autour de cinq questions stratégiques et d'avenirs à partir de présentations de chercheurs, de témoignages d'acteurs et d'expériences marquantes.

- 1. Dynamique territoriale** : comment faciliter les interactions entre acteurs et institutions du territoire pour conforter l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme ?
- 2. Transmission des savoirs et des pratiques** : quelle est la place du pastoralisme dans les voies de l'enseignement, les échanges entre pairs et le conseil ?
- 3. Filières et agro-sylvo-pastoralisme** : quelles sont les conditions d'une combinaison efficace entre marchés, filières et agro-sylvo-pastoralisme ?
- 4. Changements climatiques** : comment les systèmes agro-sylvo-pastoraux gèrent-ils les changements climatiques et les modifications de la végétation ?
- 5. Et enfin, sujet omniprésent** lorsque l'avenir du pastoralisme est questionné : comment les systèmes agro-sylvo-pastoraux gèrent-ils l'augmentation de la **prédation** ?

Parmi les grands moments de ces rencontres, une soirée ouverte au grand public, avec la présentation du livre *Terres pastorales*, ainsi que des témoignages d'éleveurs espagnols, albanais et français, a permis d'ouvrir plus largement les débats à l'ensemble des citoyens et de croiser perspectives locales et internationales, dans une ambiance conviviale, sur les métiers, les pratiques et les paysages de l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme.

Retrouvez le programme complet et toutes les présentations des RIAAM sur www.riaam.events

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Repas fermier dans une ancienne bergerie sur les causses de l'Aveyron lors d'une des visites d'exploitation.



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- Sur les réseaux sociaux



<https://twitter.com/hashtag/riaam>



https://www.facebook.com/search/str/%23riaam/keywords_search




**RENCONTRES INTERNATIONALES
DES ACTEURS DE L'AGRO-SYLVO-PASTORALISME
MÉDITERRANÉEN**

COMMUNIQUÉ DE PRESSE

Montpellier, mardi 10 octobre 2017

WWW.RIAAM.EVENTS



LIFE+MIL'OUV'N
MILIEUX OUVERTS



Organisation pour le Développement Méditerranéen
Les Coteaux et les Oliviers
19093 Le Mas de la Motte - 34093 Montpellier Cedex 05
Le secteur de la culture - fondé en 2011

ANNEXE 5: PRESS RELEASE

DEMAIN, QUELS TERRITOIRES PASTORAUX MÉDITERRANÉENS ?

17-20 OCTOBRE 2017, MONTPELLIER, FLORAC

Les Rencontres internationales des acteurs de l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme méditerranéen ou « RIAAM » se dérouleront du 17 au 20 octobre 2017 entre Montpellier et Florac. Conférences, ateliers, débats, visites de terrain alterneront autour de l'avenir des territoires pastoraux méditerranéens. Techniciens, bergères et bergers, éleveuses et éleveurs, mais aussi élus locaux et chercheurs, tous agents de l'innovation et défenseurs des territoires pastoraux vont se réunir pour discuter et définir des actions pour l'avenir.

Moment unique pour la discussion entre professionnels de différents pays, les RIAAM sont aussi l'occasion, pour le grand public, de mieux comprendre ces territoires et les enjeux qui y sont liés, qu'ils soient économiques, politiques, ou écologiques.

Parmi les grands moments des rencontres :

- **Mardi 17 octobre**, Montpellier, **session d'ouverture**. Institut agronomique méditerranéen de Montpellier (IAMM, Grand amphi du bâtiment B - 3191, route de Mende - 34093 Montpellier cedex 05).
- **Mercredi 18 octobre, visites de terrain** en Cévennes, Causses et Garrigue.
- **Jeudi 19 octobre**, Florac, **soirée grand public**, avec de nombreux témoignages d'éleveurs. Salle de la Genette verte.
- **Vendredi 20 octobre**, Montpellier, **table ronde sur les politiques publiques** de l'agropastoralisme. IAMM.

PLUS D'INFORMATION ET CONTACT

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- François Lerin, co-organisation des RIAAM, Patrimoine Unesco et relations internationales : lerin@iamm.fr - 06 19 55 79 19

WWW.RIAAM.EVENTS

TERRES PASTORALES
PAROLES D'ÉLEVEURS D'ICI ET D'AILLEURS

Témoignages & débats
ENTRÉE LIBRE
+ verre de l'amitié

LOLA ROS PIQUERAS
ESPAGNE

GUILLAUME CONSTANT
LOZÈRE

JOAN ALIBÉS BIOSCA
ESPAGNE

KASTRIOT DAJCI
ALBÁNIE

GENETTE VERTE 20H30
JEUDI 19
OCTOBRE

+ Vente de livres par la Presse de Florac

RIAAM
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LIFE+ MILIEUX OUVERTS

Projet financé par le Département de la Haute-Loire et le Parc Naturel Régional des Volcans d'Auvergne

RIAAM

RENCONTRES INTERNATIONALES
DES ACTEURS DE L'AGRO-SYLVO-PASTORALISME
MÉDITERRANÉEN

17-20 OCTOBRE 2017

DOSSIER DE PRESSE



WWW.RIAAM.EVENTS



Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture
Les Causses et les Cévennes
paysage culturel de l'agropastoralisme méditerranéen inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en 2011

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2. Soirée grand public, jeudi 19 octobre, salle de la Genette verte (Florac)
3. Vient de paraître « Terres pastorales ; diversité et valeurs des milieux ouverts méditerranéens »
4. Programme détaillé
5. Présentation des organisateurs
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1. LES RENCONTRES : FOCUS SUR QUELQUES THÈMES TRAITÉS

Les RIAAM sont quatre jours de rencontres, débats, visites de terrain, du 17 au 20 octobre 2017, entre Montpellier et Florac. Acteurs locaux, nationaux et internationaux de l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme se réunissent pour discuter et définir des actions pour l'avenir des territoires pastoraux méditerranéens.

Qui sont les « acteurs de l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme méditerranéen » ? Cette expression désigne un éventail de professionnels aux métiers divers qui, chacun à sa façon, contribue à la préservation des territoires pastoraux, à l'économie locale et à la biodiversité.

Mêlant techniciens, bergères et bergers, éleveuses et éleveurs, mais aussi élus locaux et chercheurs, tous agents de l'innovation et défenseurs des territoires pastoraux, les RIAAM sont un moment unique pour la discussion entre professionnels.

Mais c'est aussi l'occasion, pour le grand public, de mieux comprendre ces territoires et les enjeux qui y sont liés, qu'ils soient économiques, politiques, ou écologiques.

Quelques-uns de ces enjeux sont présentés ci-dessous.

A. FEMMES EN RÉSEAUX

Le métier de berger et d'éleveur se féminise et attire aujourd'hui de plus en plus de jeunes femmes. Depuis une dizaine d'années, un tiers des personnes formées dans des centres de formation professionnelle et de promotion agricole sont des femmes, et en Isère par exemple 33 % des gardiens de troupeaux sont des bergères¹.

Lola Ros Piqeras, éleveuse dans l'Estrémadure (Espagne), présente le réseau « Ganaderas en red », un réseau d'éleveuses et bergères. La solidarité féminine au sein de ce métier est au cœur de cette initiative. <https://www.facebook.com/GanaderasenRed/> Le réseau a produit, en juillet 2017, une courte vidéo sur YouTube détournant le tube de l'été 2017 « Despacito » (plus de 3,8 milliards de vues). La chanson, devenant pour l'occasion « Despacito, Mujeres al viento » (« femmes au vent »), défend avec force et humour les éleveuses, démontrant la vitalité et l'engagement du réseau. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cx_QA1iHsNA

Transmission des savoirs et des pratiques, enseigner autrement, enseigner la complexité

ATELIER 2,
JEUDI 19 OCTOBRE
FLORAC

1. Source : Un berger, des bergères, nouveaux enjeux d'un métier en mutation, B. Caraguel, J. Castaniéris, A. Chenal, L. Four & G. Lebaudy, Édition Fédération des alpages de l'Isère, Maison du berger, Association des bergers de l'Isère, Cardère éditeur.

B. ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX

Des participants en provenance de différents pays européens et du Maghreb (Albanie, Algérie, Espagne, Grèce, Italie, Maroc, Portugal, Suisse, Tunisie) sont attendus aux RIAAM. L'occasion pour la presse de rencontrer des acteurs rarement présents sur le sol français.

Lors de l'inscription des Causses et des Cévennes sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, le Centre du patrimoine mondial de l'Unesco a demandé à l'État partie français d'approfondir la question du pastoralisme méditerranéen en liaison avec les pays de la région. Il s'agissait de mener des études et d'organiser des réunions thématiques d'experts afin de favoriser l'inscription d'autres sites au titre des « paysages culturels évolutifs de l'agro-pastoralisme » sur la liste de l'Unesco. Les RIAAM seront l'occasion de réunir un groupe de travail (constitué de collègues marocains, tunisiens et algériens) qui discutera des paysages culturels de l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme dans les pays du Maghreb, en vue de leur inscription potentielle sur la liste du patrimoine mondial. Une session spéciale à huis clôt sur le thème « paysages culturels et agropastoralisme au Maghreb » est ainsi organisée le 17 octobre au soir, en marge du programme officiel.

Présence d'acteurs
de différentes nationalités
tout au long des RIAAM

Parmi les acteurs étrangers invités, on trouvera notamment :

- Petrit Dobi - Professeur à l'Université agricole d'Albanie, qui présentera l'expérience de la mise en place d'un signe d'indication géographique sur une viande caprine. Un reportage de France 24 a été réalisé à ce propos <http://www.france24.com/fr/20170721-albanie-ue-agriculture-pac-aides-europennes>
- Dimitris Goussios - de l'Université de Thessalie (Grèce), qui présentera un exemple de certification participative sur les produits issus des systèmes pastoraux dans le Pinde (Thessalie) lors de l'atelier consacré aux filières et produits issus de l'activité pastorale.
- Mohamed Kanoun - Chargé de recherche et directeur de la station de recherche de l'INRAA Djelfa sur le pastoralisme (Algérie), qui présentera ses travaux de recherche sur les leviers de flexibilité activés par les agropasteurs de Djelfa pour faire face au changement climatique.
- Elvira Sales Baptista - de l'ICAAM, Université d'Evora (Portugal), qui apportera un témoignage au sein de l'atelier sur les dynamiques territoriales avec un exemple de dynamique dans la Dehesa portugaise.

C. BIODIVERSITÉ, PRÉSERVATION DES PAYSAGES ET LUTTE PRÉVENTIVE CONTRE LES INCENDIES

Ces rencontres sont l'occasion de présenter les résultats finaux du programme européen LIFE+ MIL'OUV. Ce programme a pour objectifs de contribuer à améliorer la valorisation des ressources végétales spontanées par l'élevage ainsi que l'état de conservation des habitats pastoraux en région méditerranéenne. Piloté par le Conservatoire d'espaces naturels du Languedoc-Roussillon, entouré de l'Institut de l'Élevage, du Parc national des Cévennes, de l'Institut d'éducation à l'agroenvironnement de Florac et de nombreux autres partenaires locaux (<http://www.lifemilouv.org/>), le programme financé par l'Europe depuis 2013 arrivera à son terme le 31 décembre 2017.

L'ensemble des partenaires impliqués réfléchissent aux suites à donner aux actions engagées, et aux moyens techniques et financiers nécessaires à leur bonne réalisation. L'objectif est de poursuivre et renforcer l'accompagnement individuel des fermes pastorales par les binômes naturaliste-pastoraliste, poursuivre l'animation de groupes de discussions entre éleveurs ou encore pérenniser les offres de formation destinées aux techniciens et aux enseignants.

Façonnés par le pastoralisme, les milieux ouverts méditerranéens et subméditerranéens abritent de nombreuses espèces patrimoniales de la faune et de la flore. Près d'un habitat naturel sur deux et plus de 30 % des espèces d'oiseaux recensés comme présentant un intérêt au niveau européen y sont présents. Réservoirs majeurs de biodiversité, ils font l'objet d'engagements européens de conservation. La conservation de ces milieux est intimement liée au pastoralisme. Le pastoralisme joue également un rôle majeur sur la préservation des risques incendies en réduisant la biomasse combustible sous les garrigues, forêts et autres milieux naturels pâturés par les troupeaux. Des études ont montré qu'un pâturage de troupeau permet de limiter l'embroussaillage et donc la phytomasse combustible en cas d'incendie. Les élevages pastoraux sont fréquemment associés à la création et l'entretien d'aménagements contre les incendies en forêt méditerranéenne.

Le rôle joué par l'élevage pastoral en termes de conservation des milieux et son influence sur les paysages a légitimé l'inscription du territoire Causses et Cévennes sur la liste du patrimoine mondial de l'Unesco. Le bien Unesco Causses et Cévennes est coorganisateur des RIAAM.

Plusieurs preuves de l'existence des activités pastorales depuis la préhistoire sont présentes sur les territoires méditerranéens (cf. pages 10 à 13 de l'ouvrage « Terres pastorales »), comme par exemple les vestiges d'habitats des communautés d'éleveurs-agriculteurs datant de -2200 av. J-C sur le domaine départe-

Présentation des résultats du projet LIFE+MIL'OUV

SÉANCE PLÉNIÈRE,
MARDI 17 OCTOBRE
MONTPELLIER

Le Bien Causses et Cévennes : historique et enjeux de gestion

SÉANCE PLÉNIÈRE,
MARDI 17 OCTOBRE
MONTPELLIER

Visite Garrigues

VISITE DE TERRAIN,
MERCREDI 18 OCTOBRE

mental du Mas Neuf (à 30 km au nord de Montpellier), domaine aujourd'hui encore pâturé par les brebis de Patrick Mayet, éleveur qui présentera notamment son activité lors de la visite « garrigues ».

D. TRANSMISSION DES SAVOIRS

Les RIAAM mettront en lumière ce constat majeur : le pastoralisme n'est pas une affaire du passé. Il s'agit d'un métier en perpétuelle innovation. C'est aussi une source d'emploi pour les jeunes, qui prennent dignement la relève des générations précédentes. Des formations existent désormais, avec des écoles de bergers notamment...

L'élevage pastoral étant intimement lié au territoire qu'il valorise, il implique une large part d'observation et de savoir-faire pour s'adapter au mieux à son contexte. Cet atelier sera animé notamment par des enseignantes de Montpellier Supagro – Institut de Florac qui travaillent sur la transmission des savoirs dans les formations agricoles.

Avec la participation de Lola Ros Piqueras, éleveuse dans l'Estrémadure (Espagne) (voir A).

Dans le circuit Causses : **Bastien Giacobbi**, installé récemment sur une exploitation ovin-lait, a reconverti le troupeau vers une production de viande (production d'agneaux en vente directe), tout en essayant de valoriser au maximum les milieux pastoraux et de reconquérir des milieux ouverts. Voir la vidéo : <https://vimeo.com/205878362>

Dans le circuit Garrigues : **Patrick Mayet**, éleveur « herbassier » (faisant pâturer son troupeau où l'herbe est disponible), s'est installé récemment avec un troupeau de brebis allaitantes de race rustique (Raïole, race locale) pour produire viande de mouton, d'agneau et laine.

Portrait de **Bertrand Commandré** (p. 74), jeune éleveur de vaches de 22 ans sur le Mont Lozère. Très attaché à ses racines, être éleveur n'a pas été un choix par défaut. « Perdu dans la ville, chacun dans son appartement, ça n'était pas pour moi ! » Portrait de **Mailys et Xavier Razous** (p. 140), deux jeunes éleveurs à la tête d'un troupeau de 300 brebis Lacaune produisant du lait servant à la fabrication du Roquefort, pour qui le métier d'éleveur est aussi une passion : « Il y a le côté économique et le côté affectif. Des fois on y gagne rien c'est vrai mais il ne faut pas toujours chercher l'intérêt. Ce travail, c'est aussi un plaisir ! »

E. PRÉDATION

Ovins, bovins et caprins ont été domestiqués il y a environ 11 500 ans. Dès lors s'est posé le problème de la présence de prédateurs – en tête desquels les loups dans l'hémisphère nord – susceptibles d'attaquer le bétail. Les sociétés humaines ont alors développé diverses pratiques visant à préserver leurs troupeaux, à la fois en assurant leur protection et en agissant sur les prédateurs. Les trajectoires historiques des relations entre pastoralisme et loups sont variables en fonction des lieux, des cultures, des modes d'élevage, des paysages, etc. Le développement des techniques et l'organisation centralisée de la chasse ont conduit à la disparition des loups dans plusieurs pays densément peuplés. Dans certains de ces pays, les loups reviennent, suite à la combinaison de la déprise agricole, des changements de vision de la nature et des lois de protection des animaux, générant des conflits souvent intenses. Dans le contexte actuel, quelles sont les perspectives envisageables au regard de l'histoire et des modes de relations entre humains et loups ?

Afin d'éviter un débat stérile pro-loups vs anti-loups, les RIAAM tenteront, via cet atelier, de créer un espace de partage d'expériences à travers des exemples de réseaux, coordinations, initiatives mobilisés par des pays voisins (Suisse, Espagne, Italie) face à la question du loup.

« Transmission des savoirs et des pratiques, enseigner autrement, enseigner la complexité »

ATELIER 2,
JEUDI 19 OCTOBRE,
FLORAC

Visites d'exploitations de jeunes éleveurs

VISITES DE TERRAIN,
MERCREDI 18 OCTOBRE

Portraits de jeunes éleveurs et éleveuses

OUVRAGE « TERRES PASTORALES »

Comment les systèmes agro-sylvo-pastoraux gèrent-ils l'augmentation de la prédation ?

ATELIER 5,
JEUDI 19 OCTOBRE
FLORAC

2. SOIRÉE GRAND PUBLIC

Jeudi 19 octobre (20h30-22h), Salle de la Genette verte (Florac)

La soirée grand public permettra d'ouvrir plus largement les débats à l'ensemble des citoyens et de croiser perspectives locales et internationales dans une ambiance conviviale sur les métiers, les pratiques et les paysages de l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme méditerranéen à Florac.

PROGRAMME PRÉVISIONNEL

Présentation de l'ouvrage « Terres pastorales »

Des éleveurs viendront partager leurs expériences et leur passion du métier d'éleveurs pastoraux.

Sont notamment attendus :

- Lola Ros Piqueras - éleveuse dans la région d'Estrémadure, membre du réseau féminin d'élevage extensif « Ganaderas en Red » (Espagne)
- Joan Alibés Biosca - éleveur en Galice (Espagne)
- Kastriot Dajçi - éleveur pastoral caprin de la région du Has (Albanie)
- Guillaume Constant - berger au groupement pastoral de la serre de Mijavols (Lozère), ayant exercé dans les Alpes



3. VIENT DE PARAÎTRE

Ce beau livre, avec des textes soignés et de magnifiques photos, mêle analyses, témoignages et portraits d'acteurs. Goût de la nature, amour d'un métier, des passionnés témoignent. Certains de ses auteurs et des acteurs au sommaire de cet ouvrage seront présents aux rencontres.



COMMUNIQUÉ DE PRESSE
23/08/2017

Terres pastorales

Diversité et valeurs des milieux ouverts méditerranéens

Cet ouvrage collectif piloté par le Conservatoire d'espaces naturels du Languedoc-Roussillon dans le cadre du projet européen Life+ Mil'Ouv pose les enjeux du maintien de l'activité pastorale, forme d'élevage extensif à haute valeur naturelle. Il repose sur des échanges d'expériences entre éleveurs, techniciens pastoraux et gestionnaires d'espaces naturels et vise à faire connaître auprès d'un large public l'intérêt de la gestion éco-pastorale.



Les paysages du pourtour méditerranéen français reflètent une intense et très ancienne occupation humaine. Les milieux ouverts, qui correspondent à des formations végétales spontanées allant du presque minéral au boisé (pelouses écorchées, landes, maquis, garrigues, pré-bois...), sont en grande partie l'héritage de pratiques pastorales.

Ils occupent des espaces présentant des contraintes pour certaines formes d'agriculture, mais où des activités d'élevage ont toujours trouvé leur place. Ils abritent de nombreuses espèces patrimoniales de la flore et de la faune. Aujourd'hui, le métier d'éleveur et l'activité pastorale sont au cœur d'intenses débats. Des femmes et des hommes vivent de cette activité qui façonne les paysages et les milieux grâce à l'action de leurs troupeaux et à leurs savoir-faire.

160 pages

25,00 €

Plus d'informations sur

<http://www.lerouergue.com/catalogue/terres-pastorales>

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Gencod 9782812612817

agricoles (tourisme, loisirs résidentiels, grands aménagements, chasses privées, etc.), difficulté de reconnaissance et de soutien au sein des institutions et des territoires, changement climatique...

Les Conservatoires d'espaces naturels et le pastoralisme

Les 29 Conservatoires d'espaces naturels sont engagés dans la préservation de 3 000 espaces naturels. Certaines activités humaines traditionnelles, comme le pastoralisme ont permis de créer et d'entretenir des sites naturels particuliers comme les landes, les pelouses... Les Conservatoires par leur expertise naturaliste et leur expérience dans la gestion d'espaces naturels pastoraux sont des partenaires privilégiés des acteurs agricoles. Les Conservatoires accompagnent ainsi leurs partenaires autour du redéploiement pastoral, par exemple.

Contacts presse pour vos interviews, demande de reportages !

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02 38 24 55 08 sandrine.poirier@reseau-cen.org

4. PROGRAMME DÉTAILLÉ (AU 09/10/2017)

MARDI 17 OCTOBRE – MONTPELLIER

🕒 13h – 14h → Accueil des participants

📍 Institut agronomique méditerranéen de Montpellier (grand amphi du bâtiment B)

SESSION D'OUVERTURE

Pascal Bergeret – *Directeur de l'Institut agronomique méditerranéen de Montpellier (CIHEAM-IAMM)*

Mechtild Rössler – *Directrice du Centre du patrimoine mondial (CPM)*

Marie-Hélène Le Hénaff – *Secrétariat général du Centre international des hautes études agronomiques méditerranéennes (CIHEAM-SG)*

Sophie Pantel – *Présidente de l'Entente interdépartementale Causses et Cévennes*

François Giacobbi – *Élu de la Chambre d'agriculture de l'Aveyron, membre de la commission pastoralisme de la Chambre régionale d'agriculture Occitanie*

Jacques Lepart – *Président du Conservatoire d'espaces naturels Languedoc-Roussillon (Cen L-R)*

François Bourneau – *Sous-préfet de Florac, représentant du préfet de la Lozère, coordonnateur du Bien Unesco*

REPRÉSENTATIONS & DÉFINITIONS DE L'AGRO-SYLVO-PASTORALISME

→ Synthèse des représentations des participants : l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme selon vous ?

👤 Nathalie Bletterie – *Montpellier SupAgro – Institut de l'éducation à l'agro-environnement de Florac*

→ Agro-sylvo-pastoralisme méditerranéen, définitions

👤 Alain Bourbouze – *Chercheur associé à l'IAMM*

ENJEUX DES PAYSAGES CULTURELS AGRO-SYLVO-PASTORAUX

→ Le Bien « Causses & Cévennes » : historique et enjeux de gestion

→ Les paysages culturels dans la Convention du patrimoine mondial de l'Unesco – enjeux, contraintes de gestion et opportunité pour les territoires

👤 Pierre Marie Tricaud – *Chef de projet et expert à l'Institut d'aménagement et d'urbanisme de la région Île-de-France (Iaurif), à l'Unesco et à l'icosmos*

→ Enjeux des paysages culturels de l'agropastoralisme dans les pays du Maghreb

👤 Karim Hendili – *Bureau de l'Unesco à Rabat (Maroc)*

PRÉSENTATION DES RÉSULTATS DU PROJET LIFE+ MILOUV'

→ Présentation des actions réalisées dans le cadre du programme LIFE+ MIL'OUV

👤 Acteurs du projet : éleveur, pastoraliste, naturaliste

→ Résultats des enquêtes et des diagnostics en exploitations

👤 Marceline Peglion – *Institut de l'Élevage*

🕒 19h30 → Buffet de produits locaux

MERCREDI 18 OCTOBRE – VISITES DE TERRAIN

CIRCUIT 1 : LES CÉVENNES

👤 Référent : Julien Buchert – *Parc national des Cévennes*

- Découverte des paysages cévenols du Gard et de la Lozère autour du Mont Aigoual ;
- Visite d'une ferme d'élevage caprin fromager (production de Pélardon) ;
- Découverte d'un magasin de producteurs du Parc national des Cévennes près du Mont Aigoual ;
- Témoignage de présentation d'une démarche de valorisation de la laine de brebis ;
- Témoignage de présentation du Pacte pastoral intercommunal de la Communauté de communes Causses-Aigoual-Cévennes-Terres solidaires, contrat social et territorial centré sur les activités pastorales.

CIRCUIT 2 : LES CAUSSES

👤 Référent : Fabienne Launay – *Institut de l'Élevage*

- Découverte du patrimoine et des paysages agropastoraux des Causses aveyronnais (plateau du Larzac), de la Butte du Combalou, au pied de laquelle est implanté le village de Roquefort-sur-Soulzon où est affiné le fameux Roquefort (point de vue depuis le cirque de Tournemire) ;
- Visite de deux élevages : une exploitation spécialisée en ovin lait qui allie pastoralisme et production de lait destinée à la filière Roquefort et une exploitation en reconversion vers l'élevage d'ovins allaitants avec une production d'agneaux en vente à la ferme (ferme suivie dans le cadre du programme LIFE+ MIL'OUV) ;
- À l'occasion du repas, intervention d'un responsable d'une coopérative fromagère et dégustation des fromages.

CIRCUIT 3 : LES GARRIGUES ET BASSES CÉVENNES

👤 Référent : Sébastien Girardin – *Cen L-R*

- Découverte des paysages de la garrigue méditerranéenne ;
- Visite de 2 fermes d'élevage : caprin fromager et ovin viande transhumant, pâturant dans des mosaïques de bois, garrigues et vignes.
- Témoignage d'un éleveur des basses Cévennes

🕒 19h30 → Apéritif – Restitution des 3 visites terrain par photo-langage

📍 Salle polyvalente de Florac : Dîner et soirée conviviale

JEUDI 19 OCTOBRE – FLORAC

🕒 9h

📍 Salle de la Genette verte à Florac

CADRAGE DES ATELIERS THÉMATIQUES

👤 **Modérateur :** Patrick Aumasson – CGAAER, Président du Conseil scientifique de l'Entente interdépartementale Causses et Cévennes

→ Cadrage de l'Atelier n°1 : Dynamiques territoriales

👤 Laurent Lelli – AgroParisTech/ENGREF Clermont Ferrand, Responsable de l'Unité exécutive Ingénierie territoriale et développement durable des territoires

→ Cadrage de l'Atelier n°2 : Transmission des savoirs et des pratiques, enseigner autrement, enseigner la complexité

👤 Paul Lapeyronie – MAAF/DGER/IEA, Inspecteur pédagogique de l'Enseignement agricole, Sciences et techniques des aménagements de l'espace

→ Cadrage de l'Atelier n°3 : Quelles sont les spécificités des pratiques pastorales dans l'organisation des filières des produits pastoraux? Quels sont les enjeux de la structuration des filières pour les produits issus des systèmes pastoraux ?

👤 Marie-Odile Nozières – INRA/UMR SELMET (Systèmes d'élevage méditerranéen et tropicaux)/UMT Pasto (Élevages pastoraux en territoires méditerranéens)

→ Cadrage de l'Atelier n°4 : Comment les systèmes agro-sylvo-pastoraux gèrent-ils les changements climatiques et les modifications de la végétation ?

👤 Michele Nori – Université européenne de Florence, Mediterranean Transhumances – Migration Policy Centre

→ Cadrage de l'Atelier n°5 : Comment les systèmes agro-sylvo-pastoraux gèrent-ils l'augmentation de la prédation ?

👤 Nicolas Lescureux – CEFÉ CNRS / COADAPHT

🕒 12h – 13h30 → Repas producteurs locaux à la salle polyvalente de Florac

📍 Salle polyvalente de Florac

ATELIER N°1 : DYNAMIQUES TERRITORIALES

Comment faciliter les interactions entre acteurs et institutions du territoire pour conforter l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme ?

→ Témoignage 1 : Écologie paysagère et gouvernance territoriale : enjeux de durabilité dans la dehesa portugaise

👤 Elvira Sales Baptista – ICAAM, Université d'Evora (Portugal)

→ Témoignage 2 : Analyse comparée d'expériences agro-sylvo-pastorales en Espagne pour la prestation de services environnementaux : gestion et gouvernance territoriale

👤 Ferran Pauné – Expert de l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme et collaborateur du Groupe de recherche BETA, Université de Vic (Espagne)

→ Témoignage 3 : Le pastoralisme et la gestion des espaces naturels au cœur d'une démarche d'intendance du territoire en Corbières audoises

👤 Vincent Dumeunier – Conseil départemental de l'Aude

👤 Romain Bouteloup – Technicien du Cen L-R

👤 **Animateur :** Mustapha Khanoussi – Directeur de recherche à l'Institut national du patrimoine (Tunisie)

👤 **Rapporteur :** Richard Scherrer – Parc national des Cévennes

ATELIER N°2 : TRANSMISSION DES SAVOIRS ET DES PRATIQUES

Transmission des savoirs et des pratiques : quelle est la place du pastoralisme dans les voies de l'enseignement, les échanges entre pairs et le conseil ?

→ Témoignage 1 : Expérience d'un réseau d'éleveuses et de bergères en Espagne : « Ganaderas en red »

👤 Lola Ros Piqueras – Éleveuse dans l'Estrémadure (Espagne)

→ Témoignage 2 : La transmission des savoirs à l'école, accompagnement MIL'OUV dans 4 lycées agricoles

👤 Nathalie Bletterie et Marie-Claire Chardès – Enseignantes à Montpellier SupAgro – Institut de Florac ; Anne Gérin – Enseignante en agronomie au lycée d'Aubenas

→ Témoignage 3 : Transmission des savoirs entre pairs

👤 Didier Gomes – CIVAM Empreinte

👤 Un éleveur du CIVAM Empreinte

👤 **Animateur :** Nathalie Bletterie – Montpellier SupAgro, Institut de Florac

👤 **Rapporteur :** Sophie Chauvat – Institut de l'Élevage, service Approches sociales et Travail en élevage

ATELIER N°3 : FILIÈRES ET PRODUITS PASTORAUX

Quelles sont les conditions d'une combinaison efficace entre marchés, filières et agro-sylvo-pastoralisme (nouveaux débouchés, produits, commercialisation) ?

→ Témoignage 1 : Une filière laine en Europe : diversité, créativité et organisation

👤 Marie-Thérèse Chaupin – *Coordinatrice de l'atelier Laines d'Europe*

→ Témoignage 2 : Expérience de la création d'une IG sur la viande de cabri du Has en Albanie

👤 Petrit Dobi – *Professeur à l'Université agricole d'Albanie, département de production animale – ONG RASP (Rural Association Support Programme) (Albanie)*

→ Témoignage 3 : Certification participative sur les produits issus des systèmes pastoraux dans le Pinde (Grèce)

👤 Dimitris Goussios – *Professeur à l'Université de Thessalie, département d'aménagement rural (Grèce)*

👤 Animateur : Julien Buchert – *Parc national des Cévennes, chargé de mission agropastoralisme*

👤 Rapporteur : Mohamed Mahdi – *École nationale d'Agriculture de Meknès (Maroc)*

ATELIER N°4 : PASTORALISME ET CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES

Comment les systèmes agro-sylvo-pastoraux gèrent-ils les changements climatiques et les modifications de la végétation ?

→ Témoignage 1 : Adaptation de l'élevage agropastoral au changement climatique en Égypte

👤 Pascal Bonnet – *Cirad, département Élevage et territoires*

→ Témoignage 2 : Systèmes pastoraux de Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur et changement climatique

👤 Bénédicte Beylier – *CERPAM, ingénieure pastoraliste*

→ Témoignage 3 : Les leviers de flexibilité activés par les agropasteurs de Djelfa pour faire face au changement climatique

👤 Mohamed Kanoun *Chargé de recherche et directeur de la station de recherche de l'INRAA Djelfa sur le pastoralisme (Algérie)*

👤 Animateur : Emmanuelle Genevet – *Chambre régionale d'agriculture Occitanie, service pastoralisme*

👤 Rapporteur : Joël Thomas – *Chambre d'agriculture de l'Aveyron*

ATELIER N°5 : PRÉDATION

Comment les systèmes agro-sylvo-pastoraux gèrent-ils l'augmentation de la prédation ?

→ Témoignage 1 : Présentation de deux initiatives de médiation sociale sur la coexistence entre le loup et l'élevage extensif en Espagne : l'une à l'échelle nationale menée par la fondation Entretantos « Campo Grande », l'autre à l'échelle régionale (Galice) intitulée « O-Xan »

👤 Joan Alibés Biosca – *Beealia, ingénieur agricole et éleveur en Galice (Espagne)*

→ Témoignage 2 : Le loup et les alpages pastoraux en Suisse, la question des espaces naturels protégés

👤 Georges Stoffel – *Éleveur en Suisse*

→ Témoignage 3 : Le cas du loup en Italie

👤 Animateur : François Lerin – *Coordinateur de projets internationaux de recherche, coopération et développement CIHEAM-IAMM*

RESTITUTION DES ATELIERS EN SÉANCE PLÉNIÈRE

Les rapporteurs restitueront en plénière les éléments issus des discussions qui ont eu lieu dans chaque atelier thématique.

🕒 19h → Dîner producteurs locaux

🕒 21h – 22h30 → Soirée grand public

📍 Salle polyvalente de Florac

📍 Salle de la Genette verte à Florac

→ Témoignages d'éleveurs (expériences françaises et étrangères)

→ Présentation de l'ouvrage « Terres pastorales »

→ Échanges et discussions autour d'un verre de l'amitié

VENDREDI 20 OCTOBRE – MONTPELLIER

🕒 9h – 12h → Trajet Retour en bus Florac – Montpellier (IAMM)

🕒 12h – 13h30 → Repas de producteurs locaux

📍 IAMM

TABLE RONDE « POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES »

Cette session permettra de discuter des effets des politiques publiques existantes et de leur capacité à traiter des enjeux spécifiques à l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme méditerranéen sur des territoires donnés. Elle permettra également, à partir des conclusions établies sur les thématiques traitées les jours précédents, de mettre en perspective les politiques publiques existantes. Il s'agira d'identifier les leviers critiques sur lesquels il est nécessaire de consolider des alliances entre territoires et acteurs à l'échelle européenne et dans le bassin méditerranéen dans son ensemble.

👤 Modérateur de la table ronde : Aurélie Trouvé – *Maitre de conférence à AgroParisTech, membre du Groupe de travail France Stratégie « Repenser la PAC », ancienne conseillère du commissaire à l'Agriculture et au Développement rural, Dacian Ciolos.*

👤 Présentation par Grégoire Gautier de ses travaux réalisés pour la DRAAF Occitanie et l'Entente interdépartementale des Causses et Cévennes sur « l'Influence de la Politique agricole commune sur les pratiques pastorales des Causses et des Cévennes ».

👤 Représentants de : Sous-direction Performance environnementale et valorisation des territoires (ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Alimentation) ; ministère de la transition écologique et solidaire ; Conseil régional Occitanie.

👤 Georges Zinsstag, *représentant de la profession agricole, Chambre régionale d'agriculture Occitanie*

👤 Contre point méditerranéen : Elvira Sales Baptista *de l'Université d'Evora (Portugal)*

SESSIONS DE TRAVAIL

Construisons ensemble l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme de demain : perspectives, actions futures

Le dernier temps des RIAAM se propose, à partir d'un état des lieux et de retours d'expériences des coordinations, de définir des actions communes qui soient identifiées comme nécessaires, réalistes et bancables. L'objectif est de décloisonner les problématiques, construire des plaidoyers aussi collectifs que possible, échanger des expériences et des innovations pour les adapter... Dit en d'autres termes : comment se doter d'un référentiel sinon commun, du moins convergent et discuté ? Et comment aller plus loin !

SESSION 1 : 2017 – FIN DU PROJET LIFE+ MIL'OUV, ET APRÈS ?

Les financements européens qui ont accompagné le projet LIFE+ MIL'OUV depuis 2013 arriveront à terme le 31 décembre 2017. L'ensemble des partenaires impliqués dans ce projet réfléchissent donc désormais aux suites à donner aux actions engagées, et aux moyens techniques et financiers nécessaires à leur bonne réalisation. Au programme : poursuivre et renforcer l'accompagnement individuel des fermes pastorales par les binômes naturaliste-pastoraliste, poursuivre l'animation de groupes de discussions entre éleveurs, poursuivre les offres de formation destinées aux techniciens et aux enseignants, le tout dans un objectif de cohérence des actions éco-pastorales en cours et en projet dans la région Occitanie.

Prenons le temps de discuter ensemble pour la construction d'un plan d'actions.

SESSION 2 : COORDINATION ET RÉSEAUX MÉDITERRANÉENS

À l'échelle internationale et du bassin méditerranéen, il existe déjà un certain nombre de coordinations. Dans cette session de travail, nous voudrions, d'une part, présenter ces coordinations, leurs enjeux, méthodes de travail et perspectives, *via* les exposés de leurs représentants et, d'autre part, voir quels types d'actions communes sont envisageables.

Les principales coordinations sont : la plateforme FAO sur le pastoralisme, les réseaux techniques et scientifiques FAO/CIHEAM (présentés par Antonio López-Francos du CIHEAM-IAM Zaragoza), le Forum européen sur la protection de la nature et le pastoralisme (EFNCP), le Congrès Mondial sur le sylvo-pastoralisme (présenté par Elvira Sales Baptista).

Nous prendrons également en compte les résultats des discussions d'un groupe de travail sur les paysages culturels de l'agro-sylvo-pastoralisme dans les pays du Maghreb qui se tiendra au début des Rencontres.

🕒 17h – 17h30 → Clôture des Rencontres internationales

SESSION PARALLÈLE (HORS PROGRAMME)

Paysages culturels et pastoralisme au Maghreb

👤 Ouverture : Karim Hendili, François Lerin

- **Maroc** : Kafas Samir - Mohamed Mahdi
- **Algérie** : Youssef Chenaoui - Mohamed Kanoun
- **Tunisie** : Mustapha Khanoussi

5. PRÉSENTATION DES ORGANISATEURS



Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

Les Causse et les Cévennes, paysage culturel de l'agropastoralisme méditerranéen inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en 2011



Avec la contribution de la Chambre Régionale d'Agriculture Occitanie, les Chambres d'Agriculture du Gard, de la Lozère, de l'Aveyron, de l'Ardèche, le Copage, le Cerpam, le Parc Naturel Régional des Grands Causse, la FR CIVAM L-R, le Cen Lozère, l'UMT Pasto, le CGET et C4D.

Avec le soutien financier de :



LIFE+ MIL'OUV est un programme européen dédié à la valorisation des pratiques pastorales favorables à la conservation des milieux ouverts méditerranéens, qui rassemble un large consortium composé de partenaires agricoles, environnementaux et d'éleveurs. Les RIAAM seront le lieu du séminaire de clôture de ce programme.

Le « territoire Unesco » des Causse et des Cévennes (plus de 300 000 ha associant quatre départements et, initialement, deux Régions, un Parc National – celui des Cévennes – et un parc naturel régional – celui des Grands Causse, plusieurs « Grands sites ») – est un territoire d'innovation pour l'agro-écologie, la réflexion et l'action sur la combinaison du développement rural et agricole et la préservation de l'environnement. Les Causse et Cévennes sont inscrits au patrimoine mondial Unesco au titre de paysage culturel de l'agropastoralisme méditerranéen depuis 2011.

6. CONTACTS

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Patrimoine Unesco et relations internationales, lerin@iamm.fr - 06 19 55 79 19

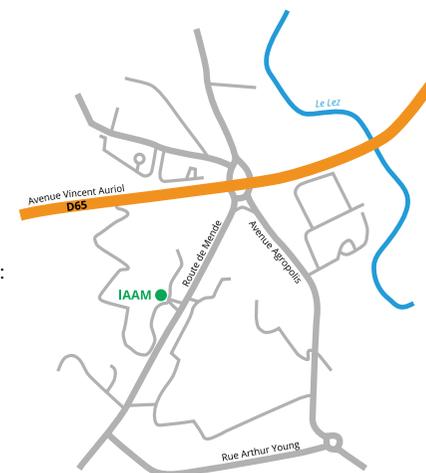


7. PLANS ET ADRESSES

CIHEAM-IAMM À MONTPELLIER

Le CIHEAM-IAMM se situe au Nord de Montpellier, à l'adresse :
3191, Route de Mende - 34093 Montpellier Cedex 05

Coordonnées GPS :
Latitude : 43.6484045 - Longitude : 3.8645697



COMPLEXE CULTUREL « LA GENETTE VERTE » À FLORAC

À Florac, les RIAAM auront lieu dans le complexe
culturel « La Genette Verte » et dans la salle polyvalente

La Genette verte - 33 Avenue Jean Monestier, 48400 Florac

Salle polyvalente - 2 Place Louis Dides, 48400 Florac

Coordonnées GPS :
Latitude : 44.3198 Longitude : 3.5990



RIAAM

17-20
OCTOBER
2017

MONTPELLIER - FLORAC

International Encounters of practitioners of Mediterranean agro-silvo-pastoralism

WWW.RIAAM.EVENTS

LIFE+
MIL'OUV
MILIEUX OUVERTS



Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture



Les Causses et les Cévennes, paysage culturel de l'agropastoralisme méditerranéen inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en 2011

ORGANISING BODIES

TECHNICAL PARTNERS

FUNDING PARTNERS

