



## Learning Area “Causses et Cévennes” (France)

### INNOVATION EXPERIENCES AND NEEDS

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# Introduction and contents

This report looks at innovation that supports HNV farming in **Causses and Cevennes**, and identifies the types of innovation that are missing and needed in order to secure a sustainable future for HNV farming.

We present examples of innovation existing in this Learning Area (LA) and examples more widely in **France** that could usefully be transferred to address challenges in the LA.

Types of innovation that seem to be absent in France, and that we would like to explore in other countries of the HNV LINK network, are also summarised.

## Contents

Slide 2: Introduction and contents

Slide 3: The challenges facing HNV farming in Causses and Cevennes

Slide 4: Overview of innovation in Causses and Cevennes

Slide 5: Innovation examples in Causses and Cevennes : what are their strengths and weaknesses for HNV farming?

Slide 6: What are the main innovation needs in Causses and Cevennes, and how could they be addressed?  
Social and Institutional

Slide 7: What are the main innovation needs in Causses and Cevennes, and how could they be addressed?  
Regulatory framework innovation

Slide 8: What are the main innovation needs in Causses and Cevennes, and how could they be addressed?  
Products and markets innovation

Slide 9: What are the main innovation needs in Causses and Cevennes, and how could they be addressed?  
Farm techniques and management innovation

Slide 10: Innovation from outside the LA that could help address LA needs

Slide 11: Innovation examples for which Causses and Cevennes are looking to other Members States

Slide 12: Innovation fiches from France

Slide 13 to 17: France – Innovation Example 1: Regional procedures supported by elected representatives and local stakeholders

Slide 18 to 23: France – Innovation Example 2: Collective approaches by breeders

Slide 24: Interview list

Slide 25: Links and references

# The challenges facing HNV farming in Causses and Cevennes

## Two major risks on the C&C:

- The abandonment of land that is difficult to access and manage mechanically and which produces little.
- The intensification of land suitable for agriculture.

Substantial sheep flocks (dairy and meat sheep).

Important pastoral practices: transhumance, herding, grazing in woody pastures.

Partly abandoned built heritage.

A mosaic of landscapes ensures rich biodiversity.



## Challenges facing HNV livestock farming in Causses and Cevennes

The Causses and Cevennes region is characterised by two main risks:

- The abandonment of land that is difficult to access and manage mechanically, and which produces little;
- The intensification of land that is suitable for agriculture.

Breeding is still well represented throughout the region but the surface area of agricultural land that is utilised is rapidly decreasing (-7% between 1988 and 2010), rangelands tend to be enclosed and woodland is being extended.

Throughout the region, many ancestral pastoral practices need to be protected (transhumance, herding, grazing woody pastures) and the built heritage must be conserved (dry stone walls, chestnut drying houses, "*lavognes*" – stone-paved drinking ponds, "*clapas*" – dry stone huts). These elements, together with the breeders' practices, contribute to preserving the landscape mosaic that guarantees the extremely rich biodiversity of the region.

The farms are small in the valleys of the Cevennes and are larger in scale on the Causse. Sheep production is dominant, whether for milk (Causse) or for meat (Cevennes); sheep and cattle are also present and horses are found for use for leisure activities or for endurance.

The mountain areas are eligible for funding and specific aid that provides a major contribution to the breeders' income but which are not always sufficient to bring added value to pastoral practices as they are, or used to be, carried out.



# Overview of innovation in Causses and Cevennes

There is no overall project to support the HNV livestock system in Causses and Cevennes.

In France there are several structures that work with agriculture and each one, at its own level, may work on topics relating to support for HNV livestock farming.

A number of innovations have been adopted by structures that already exist or that have been created for and by the project in question.

The lack of funding is a problem for organising the different sectors and structures. Yet without organisation, the structures lose a core part of their activity.



In France and in the region under consideration there are a number of different innovations. These may relate to several themes, involve a greater or lesser number of farmers and receive varying levels of funding but they are often supported or put into practice by an already established body or one that is constructed for the project in question. Bodies may be approached at different strategic levels for support for an innovation: scientific research (Idele, INRA, Institut de Recherches et Développement, etc.), technical bodies (Chambers of Agriculture, management bodies, genetic selection organisations etc.), commercial structures, State institutions, breeders' collectives or veterinary groups.

The many elements of this complex organisation may be working on problems that relate to HNV farming but there is no single structure dedicated to this type of agriculture.

The most frequent problem is the reduction or loss of organisational funding which gives rise to tensions within individual roles and increasingly aggressive commercial strategies for activities that used to be freely available to breeders.

# Innovation examples in Causses and Cevennes : what are their strengths and weaknesses for HNV farming?

## ■ Examples of innovations in the Causses and Cevennes region:

- The collective management of summer pastures and the legal instruments resulting from the Pastoral Law of 3 January 1972.
- Development of new sectors and added value for co-products.
- Procedure for recognition of the quality of pastoral breeding products.
- An innovative institutional framework for management of the UNESCO Site.
- Dispensation for oak and chestnut woods to be considered as pastures for CAP direct payments.



Shepherd's hut



## Strengths:

A number of bodies are involved in pastoralism, with the farming profession well represented to relay the wishes of the profession.

Many innovations in the region at farm level as well as the structures and the breeders' groups.

There are innovations in the challenges that are encountered in the region, such as installation of young farmers, access to land and the structuring of collective instruments.

## Weaknesses:

The structure of the agricultural world is complex (multi-layered administration).

Some innovations have not been stabilised in time (e.g. the CAP dispensation for oak and chestnut wood pastures).

The structuring of new sectors and new instruments implies the active commitment of the breeders who often lack time and communication skills in particular.

What are the main innovation needs in Causses and Cevennes, and how could they be addressed?

## Social and institutional innovation

Social and institutional - innovation needs	Possible approaches
The breeder's job lacks appeal.	Reduce constraints by improving replacement services (e.g. to allow farmers to take holidays) and employer groups for easy employment procedures), using technology, improving buildings, opening access to certain farms, increased Internet and phone provision to the areas that have no coverage.
Loss of the notion of the multifunctional nature of breeding.	Work with civil society and public policies to increase recognition.

### Social and Institutional Innovation Needs

The number of farms decreases each year, so one of the challenges in the region is to renew the generations. The profession of breeder is not always attractive to young people especially due to the considerable constraints, social conditions (no weekends or holidays, blank zones for Internet or the phone network), uncertain pay, inaccessibility of some farms or working conditions that are too hard (many jobs are done manually on farms in the Cevennes). There should be a new framework for the installation of young people, with technical and technological improvements to reduce constraints and make the work easier (GPS collars, invisible fencing, up-to-date equipment, increased mechanisation), to improve the profession's social conditions (development of employer groups, permitting easy employment procedures, and replacement services, permitting easy replacement during holidays, work stopping due to disease...) and to open up access to some of the farms (especially with improved road and telephone networks).

In addition, breeding is no longer sufficiently recognised for its externalities, but solely for its products and co-products (meat, dairy, leather, wool and manure), whilst the presence of farms in a region is a vehicle for economic activities (community services, schools), social connections, landscape maintenance, support for biodiversity, etc. Work must be done with public policies and Civil Society to permit recognition of these externalities.



# Regulatory framework innovation

Regulatory framework - innovation needs	Possible approaches
<b>Predation and legal protection of the wolf:</b> the presence of wolves is not compatible with pastoral practices	Change the status of the wolf in the Berne Convention (according to breeders) and allow flocks to be protected effectively
Development of public policies and CAP subsidies in support of pastoralism	Improved targeting and adaptation of the Agri-Environmental and Climatic Measures (MAEC). Focus on financial support for small-scale farms.

## Regulatory Framework Innovation Needs

Predation in the region calls into question the future of many of the heavy grazing systems whose function in conserving nature value of the land is extremely positive. In fact the presence of wolves is considered by farmers to be incompatible with today's pastoral practices in the region. Technical innovation could be considered but French breeders are calling for a review of the status of this predator in the Berne Convention.

The Agri-Environmental and Climatic Measures (MAEC) permitted contractual agreements to be drawn up with breeders for the benefit of natural environments. It is advisable to improve the focus of the MAEC in order to support pastoral practices that are best suited to maintaining open environments that are rich in biodiversity, and in order to support more breeders in the area.

Maintenance of the French Compensatory Indemnity for Natural Handicaps (ICHN, the Areas with Natural Constraints measure in EU terminology) and livestock payments should also be defended in the framework of the next CAP and special attention needs to be paid to very small farms in the Cevennes, which are particularly penalised by the change in the method of calculating the ICHN.

# Products and markets innovation

Products and markets - innovation needs	Possible approaches
The loss of collective facilities such as the Vigan slaughterhouse	Support from the State or local authorities preserves indispensable facilities such as mobile slaughter units, on-farm slaughter.
Develop direct distribution and sales.	Extend and publicise the Agrilocal distribution network.

## Products and Markets Innovation Needs

The region has some collective equipment available for the slaughtering and processing of products (butchery facility, dairy, cheese-making) and each of these is an essential link in the region's economic chain and brings added value to local produce. The Vigan slaughterhouse is currently closed but a breeders' collective has been formed to try to take over the facility as has been done in other regions of France. However, if the project were not successful, other initiatives might be looked at such as a mobile slaughter unit or on-farm slaughter.

Several initiatives for direct distribution or sales have been developed by local structures. Special mention must be made of the Agrilocal digital platform managed by the Departments, which brings together producers and institutional catering purchasers for the inclusion of local products in catering. Several meetings will need to be held with the various stakeholders to raise awareness of the Agrilocal network.



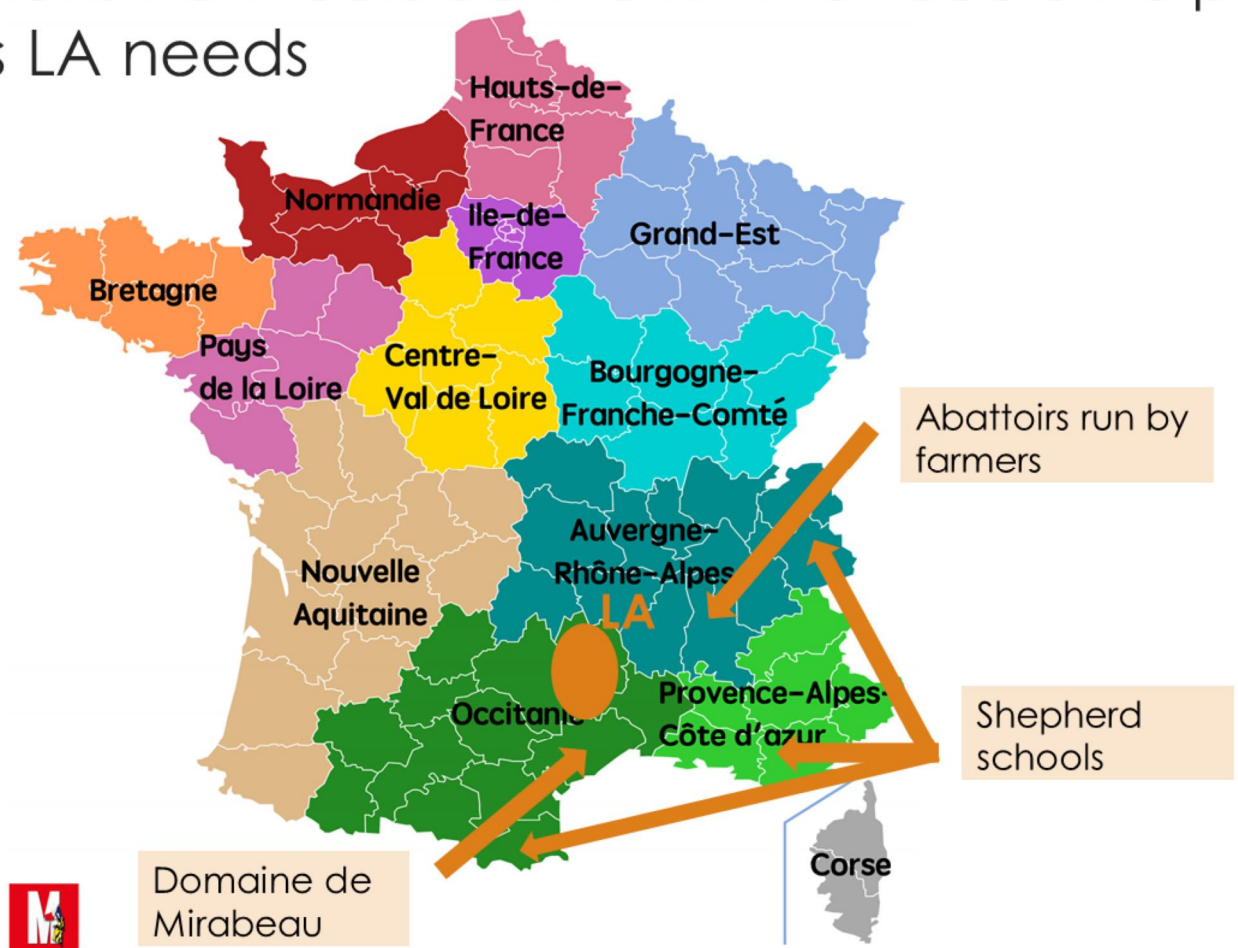
# Farm techniques and management innovation

Farm techniques and management - innovation needs	Possible approaches
Lack of research into the consequences of climate change	Research on the behaviour of semi-natural vegetation in the light of climate change, especially for rangeland and woods.

## Farm Techniques and Management Innovation Needs

Climate change has an impact on semi-natural vegetation on the region's rangelands and in woods but no scientific study focuses on the issue; the future evolution of these environments is unknown despite the fact that for many it is an essential food resource for flocks.

# Innovations from outside the LA that could help address LA needs



Some innovations have been recorded outside our study region:

The Domaine de Mirabeau hopes to become an agro-ecological and social pole of excellence. A vineyard was created in 2017 and its first three employees have just been taken on in the framework of a programme of social integration.

Abattoirs managed by breeders as in the towns of Die and Guillestre where the breeders themselves slaughter their animals in the facility.

Shepherds' schools already exist, dedicated to training students to work with grazing flocks, whether they are in a transhumance programme or not. There are several schools in France, where the training is based on theoretical classes as well as internships on farms and summer pastures.

# Innovation examples for which Causse and Cevennes is looking to other Member States

- **Greece:** GPS – Tracking for extensive livestock
- **Romania:** SMS Family farms of Romania
- **Abattoirs**
  - Portugal: Project for the development of a mobile poultry processing unit
  - Spain: Local small-scale slaughterhouse
  - Sweden: Hälsingestindan a mobile abattoir



# INNOVATION FICHES FROM FRANCE

Examples that will be presented in the fiches

- 1) Innovative regional procedures supported by elected representatives and local stakeholders
- 2) Collective approaches by breeders

# France – innovation example 1)

## Innovative regional procedures supported by elected representatives and local stakeholders:

### *Intercommunal Pastoral Agreement (Pacte Pastoral Intercommunal - PPI)*

#### **Land control and collective land management**

- **HNV system:** a project instigated by breeders; extensive grazing and rangelands, specific grazing zones, pastoral usage, development and transmission of pastoralism.
- **Region:** Causses and Cevennes region.
- **Time scale:** 3 years for the PPI, 99 years for the civil law partnership *Terres du Larzac* and the Agricultural Land Groups - GFA (long-term lease signed in 1985).
- **Keys to success:** Territorial procedures based on a bottom-up approach and jointly constructed by regional stakeholders.



#### Problems addressed by this example

Access to land is a priority issue for maintaining pastoralism in the region, in particular for setting up young farmers. The mobilisation of breeders, with the support of local elected representatives, professional agricultural bodies and researchers has led to the establishment of a regional dynamic around pastoralism.

#### The story in a nutshell

The Intercommunal Pastoral Agreement (PPI) is a collective regional approach and a project jointly constructed by breeders, researchers and elected representatives. It has enabled the formalisation of local commitment to maintain and develop pastoral activity in the region and was adopted by a ruling of the Community of the Communes of Causses, Aigoual, Cevennes Terres Solidaires in 2015.

Pastoralism was declared as being of public interest and the principal measures of the Agreement are true legal innovations: grazing rights on all areas suitable for pastoral usage – a pastoral priority clause in all property transfers – specific pastoral zoning in planning policy documents.

Another innovative action in regional procedure relates to collective land management by private structures such as civil law societies. In the 1970s, in opposition to the plan to extend the Larzac military camp, farmers worked together to fight against expropriation of their lands. This led to the creation of 4 Agricultural Land Groups (*Groupements Fonciers Agricoles* - GFA) by Larzac activists in order to block State acquisitions; the 4 GFA were subsequently merged and became the Civil Law Partnership for Larzac Land Management (*Société Civile Gestion Foncière Agricole du Larzac* – SC GFA Larzac). In parallel, in 1984, the civil law partnership for Larzac Land (*Société Civile des Terres du Larzac* - SCTL) was created and signed a 99-year long-term lease with the French State, permitting the State to make Larzac land available to smallholders.

# What does new territorial approaches achieve for HNV farming?

## **Intercommunal Pastoral Agreement :**

- This resulted in a feasible action plan in 2016: to make pastoral land available; to ensure the continuation and revival of pastoral activities; organisation of the Agreement. Implementation is planned for 2017-2018.



## **Land control and collective land management:**

- The SCTL manages 6,300 ha, 56 rural leases, 28 loans for usage and 11 hunting leases; creation of the Les Bois du Larzac association (The Larzac Woods association).
- The SC GFA Larzac: acquisition of over 1,400 ha for the installation of new smallholders.



The PPI resulted in March 2016 in a feasible 1-year action plan with 3 strategic priorities:

To make pastoral land available: support for local communities in drawing up their planning policy document and for maintenance and repair of the *drailles* (drove roads).

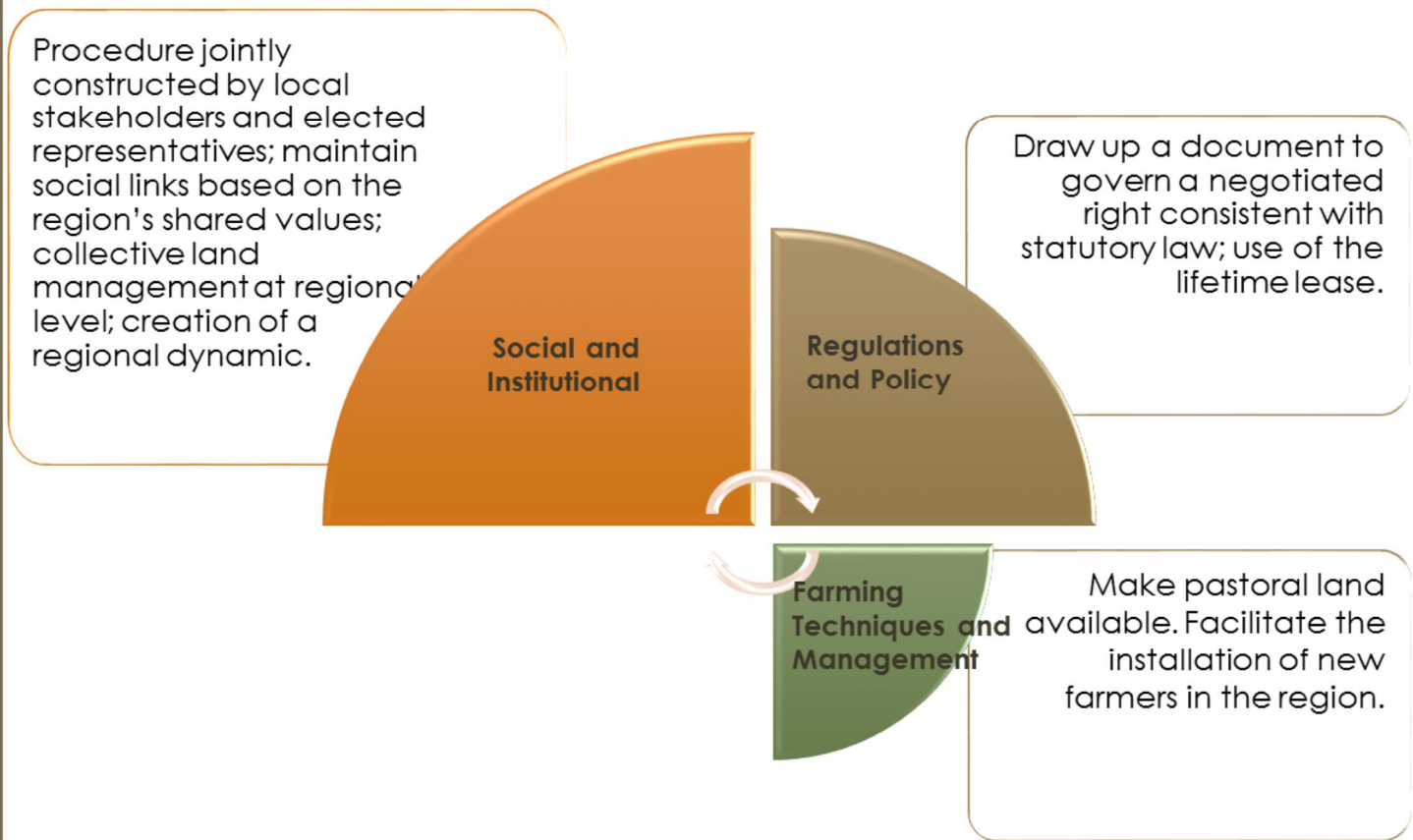
Ensure the continuation and revival of pastoral activities: support for a project for setting-up (installation) in an area of pastoral land recovery, secure the land through pastoral diagnostics, etc.

Implementing the Agreement: employment of an organiser to implement and monitor the programme during 2017-2018.

The SCTL decided to allow all its farming members to benefit from working-lifetime leases, long-term rural leases that guarantee farmers the right to remain on their farm until they reach retirement age, enabling them to invest more heavily than they would with a classic lease (for pens, fencing, drinking troughs, etc.). This led to 56 rural leases being drawn up. Additionally, loans for usage with buildings available for use by non-farmers were signed, as were hunting leases with communal hunting associations.



# How do new territorial approaches respond to the HNV LINK innovation themes?



## Social and institutional:

The PPI is a procedure that has been jointly constructed by breeders, researchers and elected representatives, also involving departmental, regional and national institutions. Working groups, public meetings and other encounters permitted the validation of the various successive versions of the Agreement which was finally adopted by a ruling of the combined communes in May 2015. Collective management of the land by the two land associations (SCTL and SC GFA Larzac) has permitted the creation of a genuine regional dynamic that fosters many other collective instruments in the Larzac: economic interest groups (GIE), farmers' markets, the *Marché Paysan* (smallholders' market) in Millau, the Larzac shepherds' cooperative (*Bergers du Larzac*). Outside the region another structure, the "*Association Terre de Liens*", also makes use of working-lifetime leases to support small farmers.

## Legal and statutory:

The Agreement is not binding for third parties; it is an appendix to the planning document that is taken into consideration in public policies by the Gard Department, the Region and the State. The design of the Agreement is experimental and innovative and constitutes a "negotiated right" agreed by all the region's participating stakeholders. The SCTL has put in place lifetime leases for farmers. These are linked to the working life of the lessee for a minimum of 25 years, ending at the end of the growing year during which the lessee reaches retirement age. Land security for the lessee is guaranteed.

## At the technical level:

The two tenure structures on the Larzac are dynamic instruments for land acquisition for setting up new smallholders and have enabled 20 more farmers to set up in the region.

The process that made it happen and critical factors for  
SUCCESS

### ***Intercommunal Pastoral Agreement***

Procedure jointly constructed with regional stakeholders around a shared heritage.

Procedure adopted by local elected representatives and supported by the researchers.

Document taken into account in public policies by the Gard Department, the Region and the State.

### **Control and collective management of land**

Mobilisation of smallholders in the Larzac has mobilized activists nationally.

Instruments that are suited to the specific context and to the region: land management structures, career leases.

# Lessons learnt from this innovation example, and its potential replication

## ***Intercommunal Pastoral Agreement***

Create a methodology guide for the procedure and replicate it in other intercommunal regions. Form a small working group to raise the awareness of other intercommunal bodies.

## **Land control and collective land management**

Collective land management is possible through a civil law partnership or an association such as *Terre de Liens* or a local community and can be replicated in other regions as a response to the problem of access to land and the installation of young farmers.

The goal is to create a methodology guide for the procedure and replicate it in other regions. The process of joint construction of the procedure with the support of researchers and elected representatives permits the project to be better taken on board and accepted by the local stakeholders who have been associated with it throughout working meetings and at public meetings.

A small working group will be set up to raise the awareness of other intercommunal bodies in the Causses and Cevennes region concerning the methodology for this innovative procedure.

Collective land management can also be put into practice by a local community. This has been done by a Commune on the Causse that owns land and took the opportunity to put in place a Natura 2000 contract with the support of the Grands Causses Regional Natural Park and other partners, in order to prepare parcels of grazing land and permit the installation of a herd of cattle in satisfactory economic conditions on a site of exceptional biological diversity.



## Collective approaches by breeders

**Location:** Throughout France and in the Causses and Cevennes.

**HNV system:** All types of system. In the examples that are presented, mostly in pastoral systems.

Scale of operation: Large scale

**Timespan:** Depending on the individual projects, from several years (for studies) to several decades (SIQO, direct distribution)

**Keys to success:** Mainly the involvement of breeders and their basic willingness to take action plus, in second place, mobilisation of funding and communication about the projects



## Problems addressed by this example

Collective approaches by breeders correspond to needs that have been identified by the breeders themselves: the need for improved enhancement of their products; the desire to improve their practices; the wish to create social links and to create added value on their farms; the need for recognition of their practices. There are a variety of difficulties but the assessment is often the same: working collectively enables the delivery of projects that a breeder cannot carry out alone.

## Story in a nutshell

The breeders' collective approaches combine several categories of example which have become fairly current in France over a number of years:

- Product quality: Official labels identifying quality and origin (*Signes Officiels de Qualité et de l'Origine* - SIQO) and brands;
- Product enhancement: direct distribution, farm shops, Agrilocal distribution network;
- Organisation of the sector: local slaughterhouses, achieving dispensation for oak and chestnut woods in CAP areas;
- Improved agricultural practices: the Robustagno Operational Group, an Economic and Environmental Interest Group (*Groupeement d'Intérêt Economique et Environnemental* - GIEE).

# What do collective approaches by breeders achieve for HNV farming?

- Collective approaches by breeders have existed in the region for a very long time, almost 100 years for the Roquefort AOP (*Appellation d'Origine Protégée* label indicating origin) but some are very recent (for example, the GIEEs)
- 2 IGP (*Indication Géographique Protégée* label indicating protected geographic origin) – 2 AOP – 1 Label Rouge (Red Label quality mark) – 2 brands
- **Collective direct distribution:** *Boutiques Paysannes* (Farm shops), *Bienvenue à la Ferme* (Welcome to the Farm), *Agrilocal*
- **Collective approaches for sector organisation:** slaughterhouses have been taken over by breeders in the towns of Die and Guillestre (Outside the LA)
- **Approaches linked to practices:** the Robustagno operational group (GO), GIEE (22 in the 4 regional Departments)



Boutique paysanne in Ganges

## Achievements

The SIOO quality labels have been remarkably successful throughout France for the commercial recognition they convey. Consumers perceive them as a guarantee of quality. Direct distribution is increasingly popular with consumers who prefer a direct link with producers.

The slaughterhouses that have been taken over by breeders outside the LA are still in operation and one has even increased its tonnages.

The GIEEs and the GO enable breeders to reconsider their practices and there is a significant pool of breeders who are motivated to work within these groups.

## Economics of HNV farming

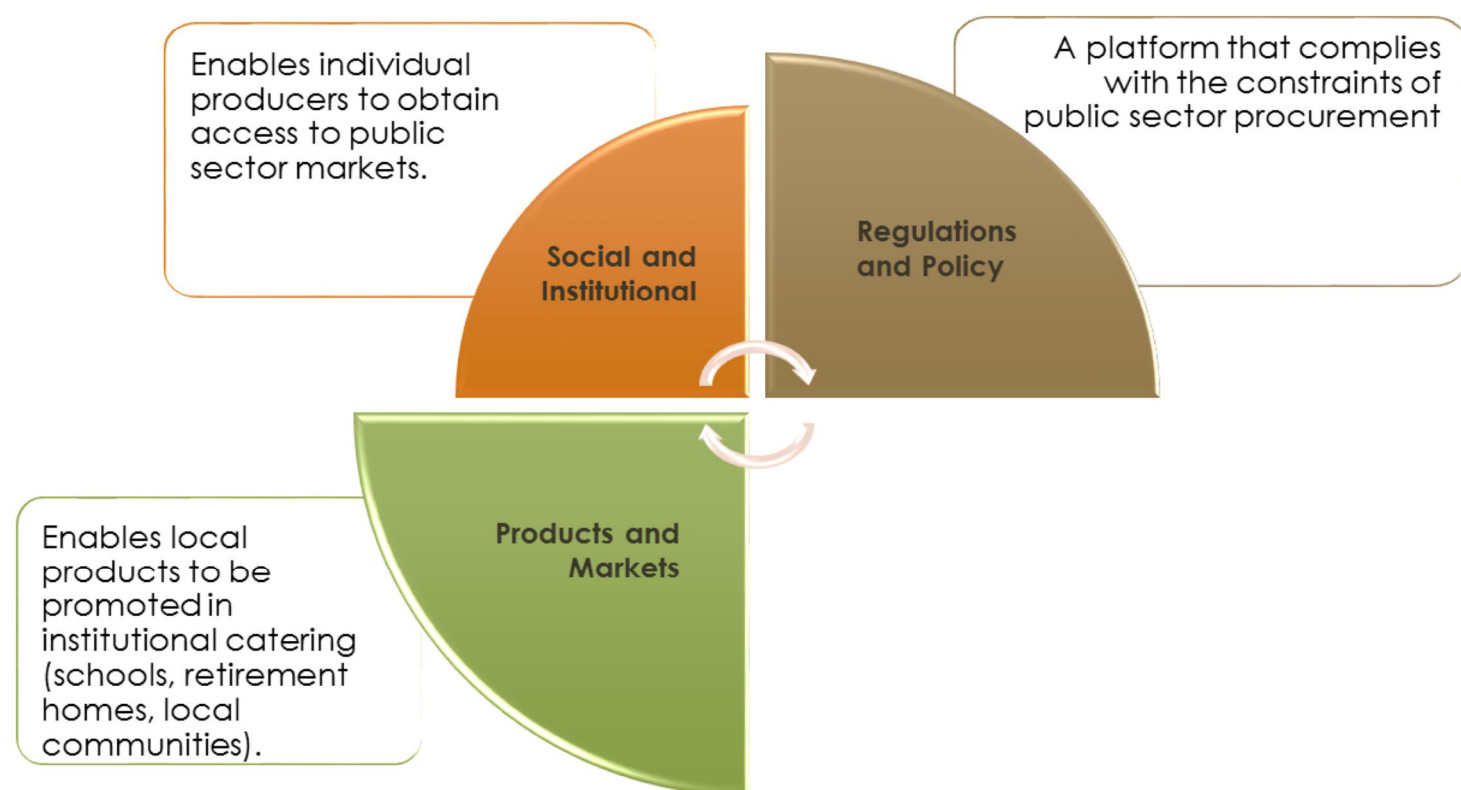
The principal and secondary objectives of most of the collective approaches of the breeders are to improve the added value of farm products and so improve profitability on the farm (but we have no exact figures for this).

## Maintaining or improving HNV values

The approaches are linked to extensive systems using local resources and so support for this type of farming permits the continuation of forms of HNV farming in the region. However, certain initiatives, such as the SALSA project, have a clear agro-ecological objective.

# How does collective approaches by breeders respond to the HNV LINK innovation themes?

## Example : Agrilocal distribution platform



Agrilocal is a platform that brings together suppliers of local products (farmers, food professionals, local shops) and institutional catering purchasers (schools, retirement homes, etc.) in a simple, direct and instant relationship that ensures respect for the public procurement code (*Code des Marchés Publics*). The concept was developed in 2011 by the Puy de Dome and Drome departments and was then extended to the Lozere and Herault departments in particular.

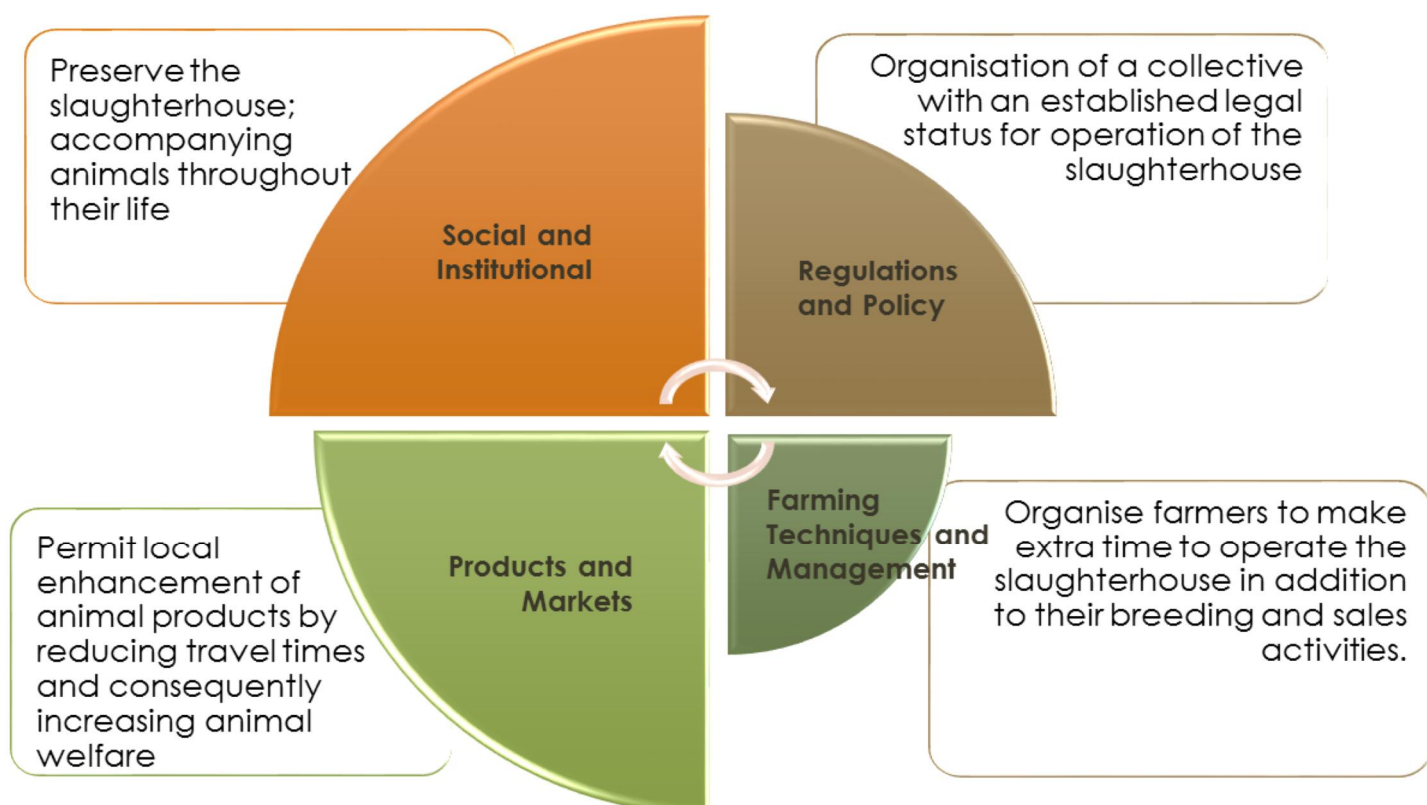
This approach permits promotion of agricultural produce via direct distribution, providing added value to the products and additional income for farmers, as well as developing the principles of “eating well” and “eating local food” within institutional catering.

The approach is particularly innovative regarding produce and markets and the regulatory framework but also, to a lesser extent, with respect to social and institutional aspects. On the other hand, for the time being it does not involve changes in farming practices (other than with respect to the requirements for organically farmed produce).



# How does collective approaches by breeders respond to the HNV LINK innovation themes?

## Example : Slaughterhouses managed by breeders (outside the LA)



The breeders form a collective in order to take over a slaughterhouse that has been closed or that is threatened with closure and they organise themselves to be able to operate it and participate in the work of slaughtering. Several small local slaughterhouses have been saved in this way by breeders in France. A collective was created and a project mounted to take over the slaughterhouse which closed down in 2017 in Vigan, in the research region.

Such local slaughterhouses are small but they are essential for breeders in isolated mountain areas, particularly for direct distribution sales that not only bring improved value to products but also create social links with consumers.

This is a social and institutional innovation since the breeders' collective permits preservation of the slaughterhouse and the associated economic activities (direct sales from the farm, selling at markets, festival barbecues, tasting sessions, etc.). The creation of a collective and its operation requires a great deal of commitment and goodwill on the part of the breeders. It is also an innovation for their products to be sold through direct distribution. It additionally needs a legal structure that satisfies certain requirements to make the takeover operation possible. For breeders to be available to operate the slaughterhouse means they must organise themselves individually on their farms in order to generate spare time for the work.

# The process that made it happen and critical factors for success

The main keys to success:

- The **motivation and mobilisation of the breeders** who make up the collective;
- **Support of the collective** from suitable, competent structures and people;
- **Public policy and funding** support.

Breeders in the Raiolaine collective –  
Source [www.raiolaine.org](http://www.raiolaine.org)



Breeders in the collective Aubrac farm meat – source [www.boeuffermieraubrac.fr](http://www.boeuffermieraubrac.fr)



The innovations described here are based on the breeders' willingness to form a collective in response to a difficult situation. Their approach is supported by technicians, project managers, organisers, funding bodies, etc. It is frequently necessary to form a legally established structure with a Chairperson to make decisions with the support of a supervisory board. In France the agricultural world is highly structured and it is unusual for a farmer not to belong to at least one collective or other structure.

For the Pelardon AOP, a core group of breeders formed the *Association de Défense du Pélardon*, an association for the protection of Pelardon goat's cheese through the attribution of an AOP label guaranteeing the origin of the cheese. Following the award of the AOP label in 2001, the Association became the *Syndicat des Producteurs de Pélardon*, (Union of Pelardon Producers) and acts as the body that controls the cheese-making specifications. Through the *Syndicat des Producteurs de Pélardon* the collective is able to employ a technician to investigate funding, partnerships, ensure communication about the product and provide technical support to the breeders. Training the collective enables the acquisition of resources and permits action to be taken that would normally be completely beyond the scope of a single farmer. Collectives are a strength.

Funding can be European, national, regional, local and/or private depending on the situation.

The principal risks for collectives are misunderstandings within the collective that could lead to its dissolution or to the exclusion of specific people from the collective as well as the lack of funding of the organisation since, if it is not organised, a collective is no longer effective.

# Lessons learnt from this innovation example, and its potential replication

## ► Collective approaches by breeders:

- Can be replicated
- Are adaptable
- Are increasingly agro-ecological

But they must continue to evolve.

Organisation as a collective is a strength and can easily be replicated elsewhere on condition that there is a legal framework that permits this to happen, in other words to be able to form an association, a union, a civil law partnership, a cooperative, etc.

Almost all the initiatives may be replicated by adapting the rules and their conditions of implementation and the AOP procedure is fairly easy to reproduce (even though preparing the application is tedious and it takes a long time to be processed), as is setting up a smallholders' shop (Boutique Paysanne) or the validation of a GIEE. Whilst the problems for breeders are evident, (they should be motivated and committed and be supported by competent people), they can achieve nearly all these projects. Nevertheless, some projects may fail because of funding, regulatory or societal obstacles. A collective must therefore work with regional bodies and communities as well as with Civil Society to mount projects.

Breeders must constantly regroup and create collectives based on new themes in order to maintain the dynamics of the region.

Collectives are increasingly created with clearly stated agro-ecological objectives (for example the GIEEs).

# People interviewed

- **AUBRON Claire** – Supagro, teacher researcher
- **BARRIERE Olivier** – IRD, researcher
- **BOUVIER Laurence** - Reconquest farm in Montbrun, farmer
- **BUCHERT Julien** – Cevennes National Park – Agropastoralism project manager
- **BUSSIÈRE Jérôme** - Grands Causses Regional Natural Park – project manager
- **DUCROS Julie** - Raiolaine – technician
- **FIOLLET Martine** – Association of Raiolaine, Caussenarde of Garrigues, Rouge of Roussillon sheep breed and breeder
- **GRESSIER Estelle** – Association of Veterinaries and breeders in Millauvois (AVEM), technician
- **HUBY Sophie** – Coop de France, Sheep sector project manager
- **LAUNEY Fabienne** – IDELE, researcher
- **MICHEL Jean-Luc**, Town Hall of Montbrun, mayor
- **PICHEREAU Frédéric** manager and **LIQUIÈRE Bruno**, technician – Confédération Roquefort
- **PODEUR Cécile** – AOP Pélardon, technician and animator
- **RICEZ Ghislaine, ALVERGNAS Chantal, GREFFIER Damien** - Civil Society of the Larzac Region
- **VALETTE Christine** – Civil Society GFA Larzac, employee
- **VALLEIX Laurette** – Cevennes National Park – Agri-environmental technician
- **ZINGSSTAG Georges**, breeder



# Links and references

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