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Learning Area Causses & Cévennes "Action Plan"

for brokerage activities on High Nature Value Innovation Projects



From October 2017 to December 2018

Version V 1.0



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RESEARCH AND INNOVATION PROGRAMME UNDER GRANT AGREEMENT NO. 696391



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Prio	Obj	Actions	jan	feb	mar	apr	may	jun	jul	aug	sep	oct	nov	dec
		1) Gather local stakeholders concerned with pastoralism and promote ex-change and co-construction in the Causses & Cevennes learning area												
		1) a- Characterize the panorama of stakeholders concerned with the Causses & Cévennes territory												
		Co-build a mapping of actors (functional diagram according to AKIS approach) on the scale of the Causses & Cévennes territory												
		<i>As an option : Share and refine during a local meeting this mapping of actors, gaps and levers</i>												
		<i>As an option : Characterize a network of interactions between issues and levers identified at the territorial level</i>												
		1) b- Co-build with the players an action strategy on certain structuring issues												
		Organize up to 3 regional meetings to promote local innovations and implement new ones												
		Initiate a territorial program for the exchange of experiences on agricultural issues and the identification of innovative approaches												
		Gather stakeholders around the organization and promotion of short circuits of commercialisation and focus public supports on local transformation facilities												
		Work on new farmers' installation issues and facilitate access to already existing devices and tools, particularly on the social aspect												
		1) c- Mobilize stakeholders, references and existing means to anticipate new issues												
		Promote, on the areas newly affected by predation, the exchange of experiences with Alpine breeders and stakeholders, to start anticipating the problem												
		Identify the needs to calibrate a local monitoring of climate change effects on semi-natural vegetation (rangeland, wood...)												
		1) d- Initiate on a European scale the exchange of experiences to anticipate and structure a potential network												
		Mutualize visits of different European partners into Causses and Cevennes territory												
		Organize a study trip into one of our European partners (June-July or September)												

Actors 20

Actors 21



Priorities	Actors : direct beneficiaries	Actors : attendees	
1) Gather local stakeholders concerned with pastoralism and promote ex-change and co-construction in the Causses & Cévennes learning area			
	CEN L-R	Working groups organised by Entente interdépartementale Causses & Cévennes and gathering stakeholders	
	Entente Causses & Cévennes	Managers of natural areas: PN Cévennes, PNR Grands Causses, CPIE Causses méridionaux, Grand site Navacelles, CEN Lozère	
	CRA Occitanie	Public bodies : DREAL, DDTs, DRAAF, Préfectures, CGAAER, Commissariat de massif, regional and departemental territorial communities	
		Technical and professional partners: regional Chamber of Agriculture, other agriculture advisory services and representatives	
		Scientific institutes and education bodies: CFPPA, Montpellier Supagro - Florac office, Institut de l'élevage, INRA, CIHEAM-IAAM, IRD	
		European partners and other learning areas of HNV-Link project	
		Local development companies, Cevennes-LEADER Local Action Group	
2) Communicate on the HVN agriculture, the forms specific to the Causses and Cévennes territory and the related issues			
	CEN L-R	General public	
	Entente Causses & Cévennes	Partners mentioned above	
	CRA Occitanie	Agricultural secondary school and other educational bodies at a local scale	
		Jornalists	
3) Advocate up to the european scale the needs and proposals coming from the Causses & Cévennes territory			
	CEN L-R	Specific bodies of the Entente Causses & Cévennes (Conférence territoriale, Pôle de compétences)	
	Entente Causses & Cévennes	French Ministries	
	CRA Occitanie	European Commission, DG Agri, DG Env	
		European partners and other learning areas of HNV-Link project	
		AsCA	
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Prio	Obj	Actions	jan	feb	mar	apr	may	jun	jul	aug	sep	oct	nov	dec
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	1) a-	Characterize the panorama of stakeholders concerned with the Causses & Cévennes territory												
		Improve the knowledge of the actors involved at the scale of the Causses & Cévennes territory												
		Characterize a network of interactions between issues and levers identified at the territorial level												
	1) b-	Co-build with the players an action strategy on certain structuring issues												
		Initiate a territorial program for the exchange of experiences on agricultural issues and the identification of innovative approaches												
		Organize up a regional meeting to promote and understand local innovations' implementation												
		Gather stakeholders around the organization and promotion of short circuits of commercialisation and focus public supports on local transformation facilities												
		Work on new farmers' installation issues and facilitate access to already existing devices and tools, particularly on the social aspect												
	1) c-	Mobilize stakeholders, references and existing means to anticipate new issues												
		Promote the experience on predation prevention and management, of spanish and greek partners												
	1) d-	Initiate on a European scale the exchange of experiences to anticipate and structure a potential network												
		Mutualize visits of different European partners into Causses and Cévennes territory												
		Organize a study trip into one of our European partners (June-July or September)												

..... 24

Actors 25



Priorities	Actors : direct beneficiaries	Actors : attendees
1) Gather local stakeholders concerned with pastoralism and promote ex-change and co-construction in the Causses & Cévennes learning area		
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		Technical and professional partners: regional Chamber of Agriculture, other agriculture advisory services and representatives
		Scientific institutes and education bodies: CFPPA, Montpellier Supagro - Florac office, Institut de l'élevage, INRA, CIHEAM-IAAM, IRD
		European partners and other learning areas of HNV-Link project
		Local development companies, Cévennes-LEADER Local Action Group
2) Communicate on the HVN agriculture, the forms specific to the Causses and Cévennes territory and the related issues		
	CEN L-R	General public
	Entente Causses & Cévennes	Partners mentioned above
	CRA Occitanie	Agricultural secondary school and other educational bodies at a local scale
		Jornalists
3) Advocate up to the european scale the needs and proposals coming from the Causses & Cévennes territory		
	CEN L-R	Specific bodies of the Entente Causses & Cévennes (Conférence territoriale, Pôle de compétences)
	Entente Causses & Cévennes	French Ministries
	CRA Occitanie	European Commission, DG Agri, DG Env
		European partners and other learning areas of HNV-Link project
		AsCA
		LEADER Local Action Groups (LAGs)

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1. Starting point

This first section will be the reference point for each narrative of “HVN innovation process” at LA level. The aim is to briefly summarize the following three points:

- *The HNV Vision: challenges & actors analysis (cf. for instance the discussions and results highlighted during session 1 of NM#2)*
- *The Innovation situation @ LA level: scoring (cf. for instance the discussions and results highlighted during session 2 of NM#2)*
- *The LA strategy: Innovation needs to be addressed as priorities (cf. for instance the discussions and results highlighted at the beginning of session 3)*

This will be done using materials and conclusions from the Shaping Phase (Atlas, Compendium, Innovation Fair Workshops, etc.).

However, throughout the course of the Using Phase, some priorities can be re-assessed; the Vision can be improved and included new elements. Do not hesitate to keep a written record of all the events and information that contributed to the consolidation of the HNV Vision.

1.1 HNV Vision of Causses & Cévennes

Date	Your text – notes – pictures/tables, etc.
(31/01/2018)	<p>Slogan Mobilize the strengths and the multifunctionality of pastoralism to promote it and make it attractive.</p> <p>Short Description of the Vision The aim of this action plan is to make the Causses & Cévennes territory progress towards maintaining or even developing agro-pastoral activities, by improving economic viability while strongly integrating environmental and social issues related to this form of High Nature Value farming. The first part of the HNV-Link project enabled to establish an inventory of High Nature Value agriculture in the Causses and Cévennes territory, divided into three sub-territorial units: Causses and Gorges; High Cévennes; Cévennes crests and valleys. Table 1 summarizes this diagnosis by presenting the strengths and weaknesses, the opportunities and the threats concerning this multiple territory. Several challenges are therefore to be noted in the light of current trends and according to the 3 sub-territorial units considered. In particular, we note the fight against the intensification of agricultural practices; the limitation of the abandonment of particular plots which are harder to work or less productive spaces... leading in a not too far future to the closing of open habitats (Figure 1, 2, 3 and 4); the recognition of the multifunctionality of pastoralism, the amenities</p>



provided and the close link with the conservation of natural habitats; or the improvement of the attractiveness of this activity.

As summarized in the diagram below (Figure 5), the Causses and Cévennes territory shows a tendency towards the intensification of practices and the abandonment of plots. This Action Plan aims to improve the conservation of habitats and vegetation closely linked to pastoralism (open spaces, undergrowth vegetations, etc.), and to move in parallel towards a maintenance or even development of pastoral activity to a consistent level. This Action Plan focus more on fostering reflection and calibrating actions involving stakeholders on these topics, than directly implementing them.

Visual

Table 1: Analysis of assets and weaknesses, opportunities and threats regarding the maintenance or development of pastoral activities in the 3 sub-territorial units considered.

SWOT analysis of the 3 territorial sub-units		
Sub-units	Strengths and opportunities	Weaknesses and threats
Causses and Gorges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of cattle farm and horse farm - Extensive production - Many sheep breeders (therefore leverage in negotiations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensification and extension of farmland - Conversion of rangelands into sowed grassland - Reduced use of rangeland - Threat represented by wolves - Threat of enclose of the environment and the progression of woodlands - Is there a future for dairy industry? - Issue of maintaining subsidies (agri-environmental measures)
High Cévennes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintenance of transhumant herds thanks to pastoral group (collective association for summer pastures) and the Cévennes National Park (French acronym PNC) - Arrangements for shepherds and herds (PNC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in cattle farms without transhumance - Agricultural intensification - Issue of maintaining subsidies (agri-environmental measures) - Threat represented by wolves - Threat of enclose of the environment and the progression of woodlands - Issue of maintenance of transhumance trails - Issue of pastoral practices (fire, fences, skidding) - Issue damp environments - Issue of biodiversity and pastoral activities (wolves, Tetrao urogallus)
Cévenol crests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many goat farms and sheep farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grassland at the bottom of valleys is reduced and endangered by



and valleys

- Maintenance of extensive agropastoralism
- Varied farming activities (mild onion, tourism, fruits)
- Maintenance of heritage landscape thanks to growing onion
- Possibility for the onion industry to become organic production
- Future of the wood industry
- Good opportunities for the dairy goat industry

urbanism

- Damage caused by big game
- Intensification with onion growing
- Issue with lands availability and access
- Threat represented by wolves
- How profitable is the mutton sheep sector?
- Issue of maintaining subsidies (agri-environmental measures)

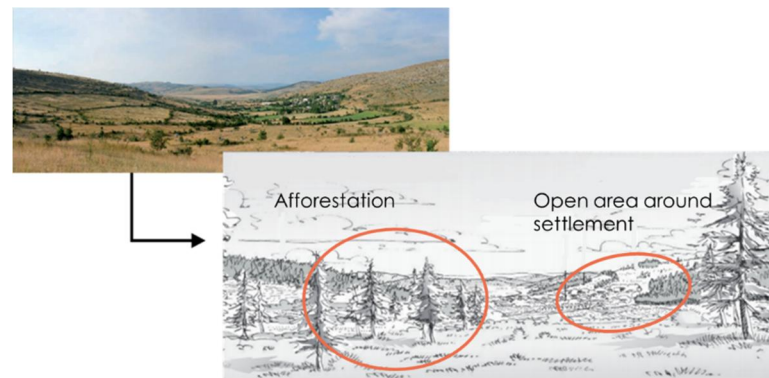
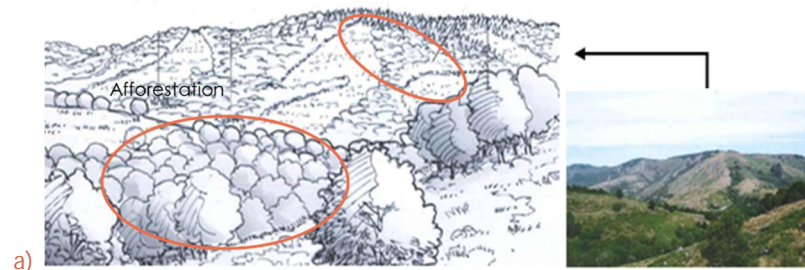


Figure 1 : Landscape development concerning Causses ans Gorges : the photography represents the landscape today, in 2017 ; the drawing represents a possibility of landscape under a 'business-as-usual' scenario (Atlas du paysage, PnC 2007)



a)

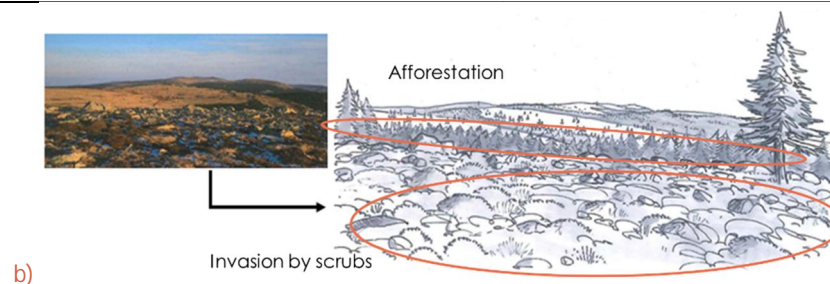


Figure 22 : Landscape development concerning High Cevennes : a) Mount Aigoual ; b) Mount Lozere. The photographs represent the landscape today, in 2017 ; the drawings represent possible landscapes under 'business-as-usual' scenarios (Atlas du paysage, PnC 2007)

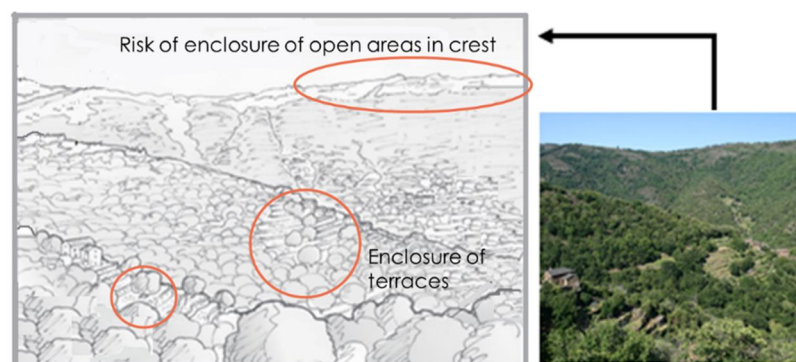


Figure 3 : Landscape development concerning Cevennes crests and valleys : the photograph represents the landscape today, in 2017 ; the drawing represents a possibility of landscape under a 'business-as-usual' scenario (Atlas du paysage, PnC 2007)

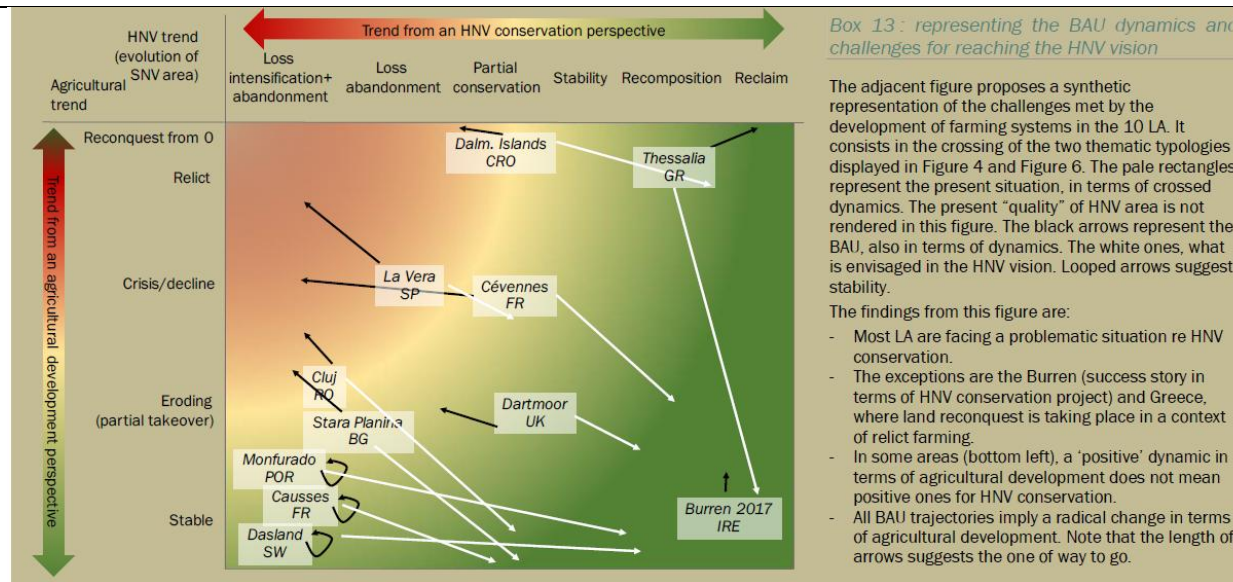


Figure 4 : BAU dynamics and challenges for reaching HNV Vision, HNV-Link Atlas , p. 70

Actors' typology

Starting from the AKIS diagram of the actors defined at the national level (Figure 5 below), a functional cartography of local stakeholders at the Causses and Cévennes territory scale will be built soon.

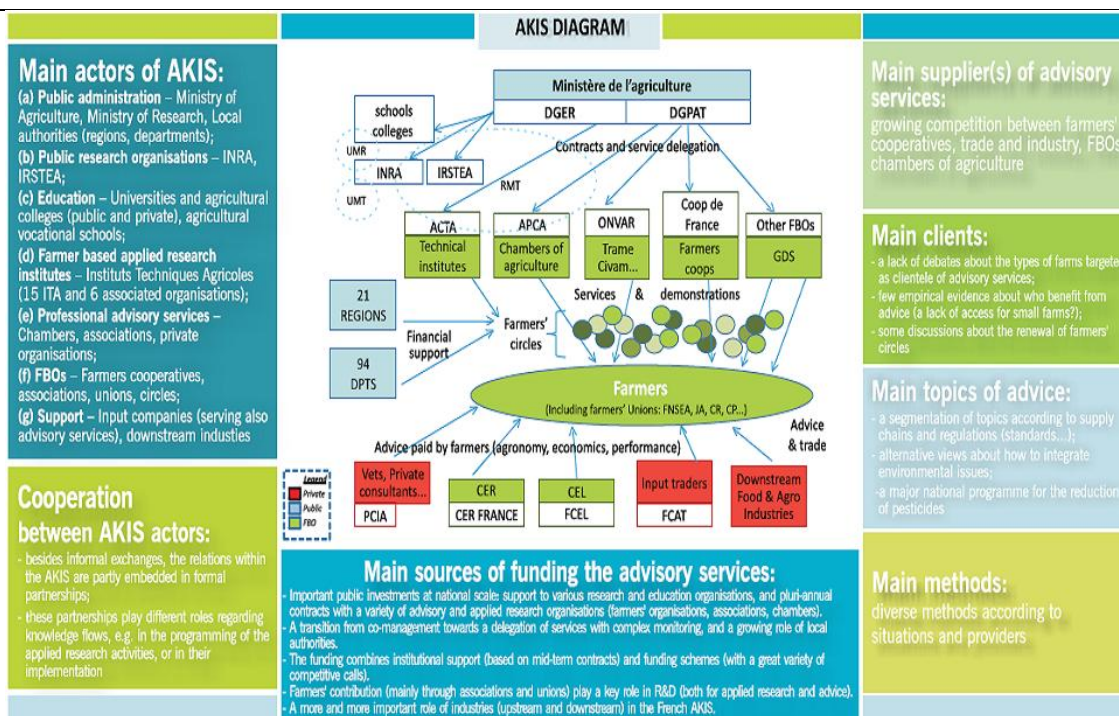


Figure 5: AKIS Diagram for France.

The table below (Table 2) presents the different stakeholders concerned by the Causses and Cevennes territory according to two entries: geographical anchoring (local or larger scale) and nature of missions (private or collective interest).

Table 2 : example of an actor typology (extracted from the HNV-Link Atlas, p. 57)

		Geographical scale	
Nature of missions	Collective	Internal	External
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local administrations : DDTs, local Prefectures, municipal authorities and municipality communities - Natural areas managers : Entente Causses & Cévennes (interdepartmental alliance), Cévennes National Park, Regional Nature Park Grands Causses, CPIE Causses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional or national NGO : CEN L-R, AsCA - Public bodies, European, State and local administration : European Commission, DG Agri, DG Env, French Ministries, CGAAER, Commissariat de massif, DREAL, DRAAF, regional and departemental territorial communities



HNV-Link: A network on High Nature Value farming

Learning Innovation and Knowledge

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> méridionnaux, Grand site Navacelles - Local development companies, LEADER Local Action Groups (LAGs) - Environmental NGO : CEN Lozère - Agricultural secondary school and other educational bodies at a local scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scientific institutes and education bodies : CFPPA, Montpellier Supagro - Florac office, Institut de l'élevage (French institute about breeding), INRA, CIHEAM-IAAM, IRD, AsCA - European partners and other learning areas of HNV-Link project
		Private	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local population and local associations - HNV and non HNV farmers, Farming representative bodies, landowners - Furniture and food businesses and other economic players - Technical and professional partners : COPAGE, departmental Chamber of Agriculture, farmers associations, other local professional representatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourists, general public, consumers, - Technical and professional partners : regional Chamber of Agriculture, other agriculture advisory services - Other representative of civil society and of economic players : environmental NGO, professional representatives, agri-food sector
(dd/mm/year)	<i>Updates</i>			
(dd/mm/year)	<i>Updates</i>			



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1.2 The Innovation Situation in Causses & Cévennes

Date	Your text – notes – pictures/table				
(31/01/2018)	<p>Innovation scoring</p> <p><i>As part of the European HNV-Link project, and based on several bilateral meetings with stakeholders within the learning area, a regional seminar on innovations was organized in July 2017 at Le Caylar (34) and brought together some 20 stakeholders concerned by agropastoralism to talk about issues and innovations to the Causses and Cévennes territory. This meeting brought to light some innovations for the maintenance and development of agro-pastoralism and issues related to pastoral practices. Participants cited the innovative approach of the pastoral pact on land management or the European Life+ Mil'Ouv program for the construction of eco-pastoral referentials, but also the many collective approaches of farmers to enhance the promotion of their work. Strengths and weaknesses have also been identified (Table 3).</i></p> <p>Table 3: Strengths and weaknesses for HNV farming in the learning area.</p> <table> <tr> <th>Strengths</th><th>Weaknesses</th></tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. </td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. </td></tr> </table> <p><i>Here is the exhaustive list of innovations observed in the local context of Causses & Cévennes, and around. At the Causses & Cévennes territory scale:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The collective management of summer pastures and the legal instruments resulting from the Pastoral Law of 3 January 1972</i> • <i>Intercommunal Pastoral Agreement</i> • <i>Career leasing</i> • <i>An innovative institutional framework for management of the UNESCO Site</i> 	Strengths	Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
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- *Agri-environmental measures*
 - *Dispensation for oak and chestnut woods to be considered as pastures for CAP direct payments*
 - *Assistance and technical advice for breeders (Life+ Mil'Ouv)*
 - *SALSA project: Method for reflecting on the agricultural system as a whole*
 - *Procedure for recognition of the quality of pastoral breeding products*
 - *Flower meadow competition to encourage good practices on grasslands*
 - *Development of new sectors and added value for co-products*
 - *AGRILOCAL distribution platform in the Department of Lozère concerning short marketing circuit of local products*
- Outside the LA :*
- *Maintenance and transfer of the expertise of shepherds and breeders*
 - *Domaine de Mirabeau - Agro-ecological and social pole of excellence*
 - *Slaughterhouse managed by breeders*

Innovation priorities

At the same time, major obstacles to the development of pastoral activities appear on different topics: predation, access to land, attractiveness of the job of shepherd or breeder, multifunctional nature of breeding, research into climate change, collective facilities (slaughterhouses). The figure below (Figure 6) summarizes the needs for innovations. A lack of innovation and greater needs appear on social and institutional, legal and legislative issues.



	<div data-bbox="443 212 1451 786"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and Institutional (2/5): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeders' job lack appeal - Loss of the notion of the multifunctional nature of breeding Regulations and Policy (3/5): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Predation: the presence of wolves is not compatible with pastoral practices - Development of public policies and CAP subsidies in support of pastoralism Farming Techniques and Management (4/5): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of research into the consequences of climate change Products and Markets (4/5): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The loss of collective facilities such as the Vigan slaughterhouse - Develop direct distribution and sales <p>Figure 6: LA innovations scoring and needs in the Causses and Cévennes territory</p> </div>
(dd/mm/year)	Updates
(dd/mm/year)	Updates

1.3 The Causses & Cévennes strategy as HNV Learning Area: making choices

Within the time frame of HNV-Link project, there is a need to narrow the innovation needs and priorities raised up in the “innovation situation analysis”, in order to realistically target activities and means that can make the difference for HNV challenges. Making explicit such strategic choices is a pragmatic posture, which is building both on a strategic understanding of the situation and the wise use of windows opportunities, favorable circumstances, and sometimes unexpected events, etc. It is expected that this section may evolve during the course of the Using Phase.

Date	Your text – notes – comments - pictures/table
(31/01/2018)	<p>Overall Objectives</p> <p><i>The general ambitions targeted by this Action Plan are as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Fight against the intensification of agricultural practices,</i> • <i>Limit the abandonment of certain more difficult or less productive spaces leading in the more or less long term to the enclosure of open areas,</i> • <i>Promote the recognition of the multifunctionality of pastoralism, the amenities provided and the close link with the conservation of natural habitats,</i> • <i>Act to improve the attractiveness of pastoralism,</i> • <i>Being a player in public policies evolution and CAP aid, for the benefit of pastoralism,</i> • <i>Anticipate the consequences of predation and climate change.</i> <p><i>Obviously, it will not be possible to achieve such global goals in the short term through the implementation of this Action Plan, but our intention is more to define, calibrate and set the framework for actions to be undertaken towards these ambitions. Actions planned by the end of the HNV-Link project are as follows (see table 4 below).</i></p> <p>Priorities & specific objectives</p> <p>1) <i>Gather local stakeholders concerned with pastoralism and promote ex-change and co-construction in the Causses & Cévennes learning area</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . 1) a- <i>Characterize the panorama of stakeholders concerned with the Causses & Cévennes territory</i> . 1) b- <i>Co-build with the players an action strategy on certain structuring issues</i> . 1) c- <i>Mobilize stakeholders, references and existing means to anticipate new issues</i> . 1) d- <i>Initiate on a European scale the exchange of experiences to anticipate and structure a potential network</i>



- | | |
|--|---|
| | <p>2) <i>Communicate on the HVN agriculture, the forms specific to the Causses and Cevennes territory and the related issues</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">. 2) a- <i>Inform, popularize and sensitize local stakeholders to the forms of HVN agriculture, practices and related innovations</i>. 2) b- <i>Promote on a larger scale the actions undertaken and the wealth and specificities of the Causses & Cévennes territory concerning HVN farming</i> <p>3) <i>Advocate up to the European scale the needs and proposals coming from the Causses & Cevennes territory</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">. 3) a- <i>Relay to regional, national and European stakeholders the needs and proposals identified regarding public policies concerning pastoralism (anticipate in particular the construction of the future CAP)</i> |
|--|---|

Main Actions & Timeline



Prio	Obj	Actions	jan	feb	mar	apr	may	jun	jul	aug	sep	oct	nov	dec
		1) Gather local stakeholders concerned with pastoralism and promote ex-change and co-construction in the Causses & Cévennes learning area												
		1) a- Characterize the panorama of stakeholders concerned with the Causses & Cévennes territory												
		Co-build a mapping of actors (functional diagram according to AKIS approach) on the scale of the Causses & Cévennes territory												
		<i>As an option : Share and refine during a local meeting this mapping of actors, gaps and levers</i>												
		<i>As an option : Characterize a network of interactions between issues and levers identified at the territorial level</i>												
		1) b- Co-build with the players an action strategy on certain structuring issues												
		Organize up to 3 regional meetings to promote local innovations and implement new ones												
		Initiate a territorial program for the exchange of experiences on agricultural issues and the identification of innovative approaches												
		Gather stakeholders around the organization and promotion of short circuits of commercialisation and focus public supports on local transformation facilities												
		Work on new farmers' installation issues and facilitate access to already existing devices and tools, particularly on the social aspect												
		1) c- Mobilize stakeholders, references and existing means to anticipate new issues												
		Promote, on the areas newly affected by predation, the exchange of experiences with Alpine breeders and stakeholders, to start anticipating the problem												
		Identify the needs to calibrate a local monitoring of climate change effects on semi-natural vegetation (rangeland, wood...)												
		1) d- Initiate on a European scale the exchange of experiences to anticipate and structure a potential network												
		Mutualize visits of different European partners into Causses and Cévennes territory												
		Organize a study trip into one of our European partners (June-July or September)												



2) Communicate on the HVN agriculture, the forms specific to the Causses and Cévennes territory and the related issues												
2) a- Inform, popularize and sensitize local stakeholders to the forms of HVN agriculture, practices and related innovations												
	Disseminate the HNV-Link French project brochure											
	Inform stakeholders of existing innovations in other countries											
	Organize and / or participate to technical networks on HVN practices gathering technicians and breeders (Pnc network, PNR GC ...)											
	Communicate with high schools and agricultural training centers and produce supports for teachers to highlight the forms of HVN farming											
	<i>As an option : Build a communication medium to clarify and compare the definitions: HVN farming, agroecology, organic farming, etc.</i>											
2) b- Promote on a larger scale the actions undertaken and the wealth and specificities of the Causses & Cévennes territory on the HVN plan												
	Disseminate the Baseline Assessment to stakeholders and partners' websites (Entente Causses & Cévennes, CRA, CEN)											
	Disseminate the Innovations Report to the participants of the Seminar Innovation Seminar of July 2017 to share the needs for new effective actions											
	Provide press releases and / or organize press conferences on local meetings, cross-visits and other actions											
	Feed the communication media of the HNV-Link project											
	<i>As an option : Build a communication medium to present the actors diagram, the innovations and the needs</i>											
3) Advocate up to the european scale the needs and proposals coming from the Causses & Cévennes territory												
3) a- Relay to regional, national and European stakeholders the needs and proposals identified regarding public policies concerning pastoralism (in particular concerning the future CAP)												
	Participate in the European Working Group on Public Policies aiming at producing a short proposal note											
	Mobilize the specific bodies of the Entente Causses & Cévennes to prepare proposals and relay local expectations in terms of the evolution of public policies on a European scale											
	<i>As an option : Study the possibility of obtaining additional support with European Innovation Partnerships EIP : Consider a pastoral Operational Group for the Causses & Cévennes territory?</i>											

Actors

Present the different actors that you are going to engage in the realization of each priority. Please make the difference between the direct beneficiaries (specifying what is their direct benefit) of the action and the attendees (people you have to engage, but who are not directly benefiting from the action)



Priorities	Actors : direct beneficiaries	Actors : attendees
1) Gather local stakeholders concerned with pastoralism and promote ex-change and co-construction in the Causses & Cévennes learning area		
	CEN L-R	Working groups organised by Entente interdépartementale Causses & Cévennes and gathering stakeholders
	Entente Causses & Cévennes	Managers of natural areas: PN Cévennes, PNR Grands Causses, CPIE Causses méridionaux, Grand site Navacelles, CEN Lozère
	CRA Occitanie	Public bodies : DREAL, DDTs, DRAAF, Préfectures, CGAAER, Commissariat de massif, regional and departemental territorial communities
		Technical and professional partners: regional Chamber of Agriculture, other agriculture advisory services and representatives
		Scientific institutes and education bodies: CFPPA, Montpellier Supagro - Florac office, Institut de l'élevage, INRA, CIHEAM-IAAM, IRD
		European partners and other learning areas of HNV-Link project
		Local development companies, Cévennes-LEADER Local Action Group
2) Communicate on the HNV agriculture, the forms specific to the Causses and Cévennes territory and the related issues		
	CEN L-R	General public
	Entente Causses & Cévennes	Partners mentioned above
	CRA Occitanie	Agricultural secondary school and other educational bodies at a local scale
		Jornalists
3) Advocate up to the european scale the needs and proposals coming from the Causses & Cévennes territory		
	CEN L-R	Specific bodies of the Entente Causses & Cévennes (Conférence territoriale, Pôle de compétences)
	Entente Causses & Cévennes	French Ministries
	CRA Occitanie	European Commission, DG Agri, DG Env
		European partners and other learning areas of HNV-Link project
		AsCA
		LEADER Local Action Groups (LAGs)
<p>Risks Identify and describe the potential risks of the LA Action Plan strategy's implementation, the analysis of their possible consequences on the expected achievements, and make a list of proposed risk mitigations measures (actors interest, means, etc.)</p> <p>Best Practices Describe what already works in your LA strategy that may be transferred to other LA strategies</p>		
(20/12/2018)	<p>Overall Objectives The general ambitions targeted by this Action Plan are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fight against the intensification of agricultural practices, • Limit the abandonment of certain more difficult or less productive spaces leading in the more or less long term to the enclosure of open areas, 	



- *Promote the recognition of the multifunctionality of pastoralism, the amenities provided and the close link with the conservation of natural habitats,*
- *Act to improve the attractiveness of pastoralism,*
- *Being a player in public policies evolution and CAP aid, for the benefit of pastoralism,*
- *Anticipate the consequences of predation and climate change.*

Obviously, it will not be possible to achieve such global goals in the short term through the implementation of this Action Plan, but our intention is more to define, calibrate and set the framework for actions to be undertaken towards these ambitions. Actions planned by the end of the HVN-Link project are as follows (see table 4 below).

Priorities & specific objectives

- 1) *Gather local stakeholders concerned with pastoralism and promote exchange and co-construction in the Causses & Cévennes learning area*
 - . 1) a- *Characterize the panorama of stakeholders concerned with the Causses & Cévennes territory*
 - . 1) b- *Co-build with the players an action strategy on certain structuring issues*
 - . 1) c- *Mobilize stakeholders, references and existing means to anticipate new issues*
 - . 1) d- *Initiate on a European scale the exchange of experiences to anticipate and structure a potential network*
- 2) *Communicate on the HVN agriculture, the forms specific to the Causses and Cévennes territory and the related issues*
 - . 2) a- *Inform, popularize and sensitize local stakeholders to the forms of HVN agriculture, practices and related innovations*
 - . 2) b- *Promote on a larger scale the actions undertaken and the wealth and specificities of the Causses & Cévennes territory concerning HVN farming*
- 3) *Advocate up to the European scale the needs and proposals coming from the Causses & Cévennes territory*
 - . 3) a- *Relay to regional, national and European stakeholders the needs and proposals identified regarding public policies concerning pastoralism (anticipate in particular the construction of the future CAP)*

Main Actions & Timeline



HNV-Link: A network on High Nature Value farming

Learning Innovation and Knowledge

Prio	Obj	Actions	jan	feb	mar	apr	may	jun	jul	aug	sep	oct	nov	dec
		1) Gather local stakeholders concerned with pastoralism and promote ex-change and co-construction in the Causses & Cévennes learning area												
		1) a- Characterize the panorama of stakeholders concerned with the Causses & Cévennes territory												
		Improve the knowledge of the actors involved at the scale of the Causses & Cévennes territory												
		Characterize a network of interactions between issues and levers identified at the territorial level												
		1) b- Co-build with the players an action strategy on certain structuring issues												
		Initiate a territorial program for the exchange of experiences on agricultural issues and the identification of innovative approaches												
		Organize up a regional meeting to promote and understand local innovations' implementation												
		Gather stakeholders around the organization and promotion of short circuits of commercialisation and focus public supports on local transformation facilities												
		Work on new farmers' installation issues and facilitate access to already existing devices and tools, particularly on the social aspect												
		1) c- Mobilize stakeholders, references and existing means to anticipate new issues												
		Promote the experience on predation prevention and management, of spanish and greek partners												
		1) d- Initiate on a European scale the exchange of experiences to anticipate and structure a potential network												
		Mutualize visits of different European partners into Causses and Cévennes territory												
		Organize a study trip into one of our European partners (June-July or September)												



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HNV-Link: A network on High Nature Value farming

Learning Innovation and Knowledge

2) Communicate on the HVN agriculture, the forms specific to the Causses and Cévennes territory and the related issues												
2) a- Inform, popularize and sensitize local stakeholders to the forms of HVN agriculture, practices and related innovations												
	Disseminate the HNV-Link French project brochure											
	Inform stakeholders of existing innovations in other countries											
	Participate to technical networks on HVN practices gathering technicians and breeders											
	Transfer of information to high schools and agricultural training centers on HVN farming											
2) b- Promote on a larger scale the actions undertaken and the wealth and specificities of the Causses & Cévennes territory on the HVN plan												
	Disseminate the Baseline Assessment to stakeholders and partners' websites (Entente Causses & Cévennes, CRA, CEN)											
	Disseminate the Innovations Report to the participants of the Seminar Innovation Seminar of July 2017 to share the needs for new effective actions											
	Provide press releases and / or organize press conferences on local meetings, cross-visits and other actions											
	Feed the communication media of the HNV-Link project											
3) Advocate up to the european scale the needs and proposals coming from the Causses & Cévennes territory												
3) a- Relay to regional, national and European stakeholders the needs and proposals identified regarding public policies concerning pastoralism (in particular concerning the future CAP)												
	Participate in the European Working Group on Public Policies aiming at producing a short proposal note											
	Mobilize the specific bodies of the Entente Causses & Cévennes to prepare proposals and relay local expectations in terms of the evolution of public policies on a European scale											
	Study the possibility of obtaining additional support with European Innovation Partnerships EIP											
Actors <i>Present the different actors that you are going to engage in the realization of each priority. Please make the difference between the direct beneficiaries (specifying what is their direct benefit) of the action and the attendees (people you have to engage, but who are not directly benefiting from the action)</i>												



Priorities	Actors : direct beneficiaries	Actors : attendees
1) Gather local stakeholders concerned with pastoralism and promote ex-change and co-construction in the Causses & Cévennes learning area		
	CEN L-R	Working groups organised by Entente interdépartementale Causses & Cévennes and gathering stakeholders
	Entente Causses & Cévennes	Managers of natural areas: PN Cévennes, PNR Grands Causses, CPIE Causses méridionaux, Grand site Navacelles, CEN Lozère
	CRA Occitanie	Public bodies : DREAL, DDTs, DRAAF, Préfectures, CGAAER, Commissariat de massif, regional and departemental territorial communities
		Technical and professional partners: regional Chamber of Agriculture, other agriculture advisory services and representatives
		Scientific institutes and education bodies: CFPPA, Montpellier Supagro - Florac office, Institut de l'élevage, INRA, CIHEAM-IAAM, IRD
		European partners and other learning areas of HNV-Link project
		Local development companies, Cévennes-LEADER Local Action Group
2) Communicate on the HNV agriculture, the forms specific to the Causses and Cévennes territory and the related issues		
	CEN L-R	General public
	Entente Causses & Cévennes	Partners mentioned above
	CRA Occitanie	Agricultural secondary school and other educational bodies at a local scale
		Jornalists
3) Advocate up to the european scale the needs and proposals coming from the Causses & Cévennes territory		
	CEN L-R	Specific bodies of the Entente Causses & Cévennes (Conférence territoriale, Pôle de compétences)
	Entente Causses & Cévennes	French Ministries
	CRA Occitanie	European Commission, DG Agri, DG Env
		European partners and other learning areas of HNV-Link project
		AsCA
		LEADER Local Action Groups (LAGs)
<p>Risks</p> <p><i>Identify and describe the potential risks of the LA Action Plan strategy's implementation, the analysis of their possible consequences on the expected achievements, and make a list of proposed risk mitigations measures (actors interest, means, etc.)</i></p> <p><i>For the implementation of the action plan, we realized that in a territory like the Causses and Cévennes, it was difficult to consider this independently. Indeed, it is a large territory, with a significant history of action and many management structures acting on agricultural issues or development of rural territories. It was necessary to articulate the actions developed in the framework of the HNV-Link project with the actions of existing structures and projects.</i></p> <p>Best Practices</p> <p><i>Describe what already works in your LA strategy that may be transferred to other LA strategies.</i></p> <p><i>This good articulation with other projects and frameworks actions was very useful and suitable.</i></p>		
(dd/mm/year)	Update	





2. Innovation exchanges – Cross Visits

Peer learning exchanges between LA will be implemented through Cross-Visits. These cross-visits/operational study tours will involve key actor groups. They will discuss the innovations in their real agro-ecological and socio economic context, to better understand the possibilities of transfer. They will be organized according a common methodology.

This chapter of the “LA Action Plan” will take stock of the different innovation exchanges that have been organized during the Using Phase: objectives, implementation, results, through: A Visit Report (from the Visiting LA), A Host Report (if the LA is hosting some Cross Visit), Next step and follow-up activities: a follow up of the innovation transfer process.

2.1 Visit Report(s)

A more detailed Cross-Visit methodology will be issued in the first months of the Using Phase. It will specify and enrich those general guidelines. However, the following core questions should be addressed in the Visit Report(s):

- Date, Place, Innovation Cases visited and participant list
- Reasons of the choice of the cross-visit
- Expectations of the participants
- Expectations for the Learning Area
- Narrative: who, when, where, what?
- Lessons learnt: for the participants – and at the scale of the Learning Area
- To what extend those innovations / good practices contribute to the HNV Vision? What type of innovation needs or gaps are they answering to?
How do they contribute to solve the bottlenecks and challenges for HNV farming in your area (in line with the Business as Usual Scenario) (1) from the HNV conservation perspective (2) from a socio-economic perspective?
- If it was possible to do it again.... What would be the same? What would be different?

Sum-up of the cross-visit:

As part of the European HNV-Link project, a French delegation traveled to Ireland at the end of October for 4 days to learn about a programme to support pastoralism in the Burren (County of Galway, south of Connemara). In this territory, farms have been supported for almost 20 years to maintain or develop pastoral practices which are positive for the entire territory. The Causses and Cévennes delegation was made up of an Aubrac cow farmer from Mont-Lozère, agri-environment project managers from the Cévennes National Park, the Regional Conservancy of Natural Areas and the Interdepartmental Alliance of Causses and Cévennes. The delegation participated in many activities planned during a national conference on the agri-environment (organized



by Teagasc, a national authority dealing with rural development) or as part of the "Burren Winterage School" (annual event that aims to celebrate the pastoral activities, the richness of the landscape and the biodiversity that depends on it). Varied testimonies, public animations like the national prize "Farming for nature" or the winter cattle drive transhumance, and discussions with breeders and technicians encountered during field visits allowed to understand the large dynamics within the Burren territory.

Reasons of a visit of burren:

The french delegation visiting the Burren aimed to deal with different questions :

- how do the agri-environment schemes work with a results-based payment approach?
- how pastoral farms achieve nowadays an economic equilibrium? what is the place of subsidies, in comparison with the sale of products?
- is the administrative set-up of the agri-environment measures simplified to favor the involvement of the breeders?
- is the support of breeders with the agri-environment measures planned on long time steps in order to maintain their membership?
- how is the CAP apprehended by breeders? is the consideration of pastoral areas satisfactory?
- what is the value of livestock by-products (eg wool)? are there structured economic sector for this?
- how to create positive dynamics on the scale of territories beyond administrative measures?
- how to maintain dynamics of exchange on a European scale? what to do after HNV-Link project?

Synthetic program:

- Thursday, October 25, 2018

National Conference on Agri-Environment (Themes: CAP, Climate Change, Burren Program, Innovation European Projects - PEI, Water Quality).

Presentation materials: <https://www.teagasc.ie/publications/2018/national-agri-environment-conference-.php>

- Friday, October 26, 2018

Field visit for the presentation of the Burren Program and the Hen Harrier project

- Saturday, October 27, 2018

Burren Winterage School Conference (Themes: CAP, brexit, climate change, HNV-link, sociology). Presentation materials:

<https://www.burrenwinterage.com/copy-of-burren-winterage-school-2>

Awarding of the national prize "Farming for nature" in the presence of the Vice-President of the European Parliament

- Sunday, October 28, 2018

Public event around the winter cattle drive transhumance

Lessons learnt:

Despite some differences with the Causses and Cévennes (grassland resources very important on the pastures and meadows), it was found great similarities in the problems experienced by these two different territories. The challenge is to convince and help the breeders to re-graze some pastures by restoring or developing some practices. Specific measures have been set up for volunteer Burren breeders financed by the second pillar of the CAP (equivalent of the



MAEC in France). The particularity is that these aids are not linked to the means implemented but are proportional to the environmental quality achieved on the courses (Result Based Payment Scheme: RBPS). Regular technical support is provided to the breeders, so they are able to observe the evolution of the flora of their pastures. Breeders are very motivated by the improvement of their practices, allowing an increase in the subsidy affected and a true recognition of the good work implemented.

In parallel with these financial measures, a local association contributes to the appropriation by the whole population of the stakes of this territory. Inhabitants are well aware of the services provided by breeders and their pastoral practices for the whole territory. Many volunteers help raise awareness among schoolchildren and general public but also to rebuild the many walls that line the meadows and pastures.

The project HNV-link also aims to federate the various sites to defend and assert proposals for pastoralism to the European political authorities for the next CAP. For instance, during this trip, the French delegation, together with the Irish representatives of the Burren, the Swedish and Romanian delegations, were able to develop tracks for new project or partnership, and to speak on this topic with the Vice-President of the European Parliament, Mairead McGuinness, present at one of the events of the Burren Festival.

Differences highlighted:

During the meetings with the Irish actors, it could be noticed that approaches based on the system scale of farms (as developed on the territory of the Causses and Cévennes and promoted in particular by the LIFE+ project Mil'Ouv) were not particularly used in Ireland where approaches are centered on the plots (meadow on the one hand, pastures on another). More generally, it seems difficult to obtain from breeders information on their operating system, under cover of a desire for confidentiality at this level.

The accompaniment of the breeders that we were able to observe was carried out by advisors coming from associative organisms and ecologists. Although more needs to be done to integrate production and conservation on farms, there seems to be a collaboration between public authorities (Teagasc for instance) and private agricultural advisors. In addition, no agricultural professional organization (OPA) could be met (functioning and structure of the profession look like very different than France).

Another important difference noted: local authorities (elected officials and technicians) were almost missing during these 4 days devoted to the conservation of pastoral areas and rural development. Territorial animation and carrying of such projects seem to be delegated to associations created for this purpose and supported by the competent State services and population.

In contrast to France, quality appellations seem not to play an essential role in the identity of territories and on agricultural practices. The signs of recognition of a certain origin or quality (AOP, label, AB, etc.) and the link between territory, breed and products was not addressed by our interlocutors in a context of a production mainly focused on export.

Finally, the issues related to the maintenance of herbaceous resources in Ireland seemed to us quite different from the Mediterranean context of the Causses and Cévennes, although the issues of drought, fire risk, climate change, encroachment by invasive woody species were mentioned.

Concerning the organization of this visit:

Participating in such a national and local event dealing with agri-environment topics was a chance. This made it possible to understand the specific context of Ireland, to meet many actors while avoiding over-soliciting our local partners. An interrogation remains on the fact that during such event are especially



valued the interesting actions and conclusive results. It may be interesting to know more difficult topics and unsuccessful actions. Finally, the proposed busy program may have also limited direct and small group discussions with some local actors.

A big thank you to various actors mobilized to welcome our delegation, in particular: Burren Programme, BurrenBeo and Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology teams.

2.2 A Host Report(s)

A more detailed Cross-Visit methodology will be issued in the first months of the Using Phase. It will specify and enrich those general guidelines. However, the following core questions should be addressed in the Visit Report(s):

- Narrative: who, when, where, what?
- Lessons learnt: what did we learnt from the visitors and their questions? Did they raise some blind spots?
- If it was possible to do it again.... What would be the same? What would be different?

Spanish and greek partners involved in the HNV-Link project came to visit the Causses & Cevennes territory between October, 3rd and 5th of 2018.

Composition of delegations:

- Delegation of actors from the Extremadura region in Spain:

Technical Organization Entretantos - partner HNV-Link, Regional Government of Extremadura, Local Development Agency, Expert in Sociology and Agroecology.

- Delegation of actors from Thessaly in Greece:

Tzoumerka National Park, Municipal Association, Goat milk farmer.

DAY 1: A day of meetings on the theme of pastoralism and fire risk management was proposed to the Spanish delegation (7 participants). Presentations and discussions took place around three pastoral farms on the Aumelas massif. This made it possible to highlight the role of each one, the partnerships in place (between Grouping of local authorities and their technical bodies, Chambers of Agriculture, etc.) and the devices allowing to maintain the open habitats to prevent the fire risks and / or preserve biodiversity in a context of climate change. The stakes then appeared numerous (accessibility of the land, cohabitation between users, natural constraints, evolution of public policies, technical and financial feasibility ...).

DAY 2: In the Cévennes, a Greek delegation (3) joined the group. A rich day made it possible to present the territory of Causses and Cévennes listed on the list of World Heritage of Humanity elaborated by Unesco thanks to its pastoral character and history. The visits and meetings led the delegations and local actors to question the possibility of maintaining production chains and collective infrastructures at a local scale, and to reaffirm the need for a collective approach (production, processing, marketing) and the role of farmers to maintain pastoral practices and activities within the territory. In parallel, the



support of local authorities, public administration and general public seems to be very important. At the end of the day, many local and quality products have been presented.

DAY 3: The last day of visit around Mount Aigoual and Florac allowed to deepen themes previously treated: collective structuring of the actors for the management of summer pastures, maintenance of natural resources (biodiversity, pastures, water ...), partnership supporting projects, apprehension of predation risk, appropriation of regulations, valuation of products and activities, etc. The question of financial aid linked to agro-pastoral farms made it possible to see differences with the other Mediterranean countries, the need not to reduce the role of pastoral farms to the maintenance of landscapes and the necessity of a recognition of its specificities at a local scale as much wider, ie at the European level.

Lessons regarding the organization of this cross-visit:

- Difficulties overcome:

Harmonize the availability and expectations of multiple actors from different countries, and facilitate their arrival logistically.

Take into account particularities and particular expectations of different groups (daily break, free time, informal exchanges ...).

Provide a simultaneous translation system and identify bilingual actors to translate into several languages.

Respond to a wide range of expectations in a time constrained, avoiding a too busy program and too many trips.

- Successes observed:

Take advantage of the presence of external partners to mobilize local actors to promote actions, benefit from external points of view and draw inspiration from other contexts.

Explain clearly the national and local context for a better appropriation of the stakes by the European partners.

Let the actors present the actions and innovations on which they are invested for better customization.

- Highlights from European partners:

The visit program and the proposed meetings have largely satisfied the Spanish and Greek partners and have met their many expectations. They were particularly marked by the dynamics and the collective organization in place, within the territories and associating multiple actors; by the scales of the exploitations and the infrastructures in comparison of their respective countries; but also by the place of the women within the projects. Different perspectives of collaboration are emerging today to follow up these exchanges and work collectively to maintain and develop Mediterranean agro-pastoralism.



2.3 Next steps and follow-up activities?

In this section, the aim is to provide a follow up of the cross-visit and keep track of the Innovation transfer process: its achievements and its limits. Indeed, transferring HNV innovation which are context-based (as highlighted in the HNV-Link Compendium) into another context is a challenge in itself.

Please describe how you will follow and support the innovation transfer? What can be transfer? How? Who will be part of the transfer? What is the time frame (short agenda)? And what are the expected results?

Date	Your text – notes – pictures/table
(20/12/2018)	For the future, we will try to keep in touch with the partners who have found an interest in the innovations developed in Causses and Cévennes, and for our part try to obtain additional information on the innovations and dynamics identified in Ireland, Greece and Spain . Collaboration tracks and joint projects have already been discussed, particularly at the Mediterranean level.



3. LA regional meeting(s)

Objectives of the LA regional meetings:

Reaching the regional / national AKIS;

Sharing at the national/regional level the HNV Vision established through the Baseline Assessment and the set of HNV innovations collected using also the compendium of innovations collected in all LA;

Triggering a reflection on innovation process adaptation: the main pathways by which to improve the economic viability of HNV farming, failure factors/constraints, contexts which allow innovation process to take off;

Starting a larger regional network on HNV farming and innovation brokering,

Based on general guidelines, each LA Coordinator will propose to the WP4 leader a "Regional Meeting Action Plan": concept note, materials, participant list, and agenda, and work methodology, expected results and impacts, type of reporting. This section will keep track of the different steps of implementation.

The LA Regional Meetings will play an influential role in the local dissemination process (hundreds of people are expected to be exposed to the HNV Link findings.

Therefore, depending on each LA specificities, the regional context, and means, LAs may also consider the possibility of organize a series of Regional meetings / seminars / events addressed to different audiences, goals, and purposes. Moreover, the LA could also consider the organization of the Regional Meeting within the framework of global major regional event / meeting / seminar, developed under the form of round table / session / workshop, when the goals and audiences could be reached in a better way, with the best expected impact. In these cases, the LA regional activity should be individually identified.

More than 40 actors have been gathered within the territory Causses and Cévennes, in a Cévennes farm, to talk about pastoralism, form of agriculture with high nature value, on 26th of July of 2018.

On the basis of already committed work of territorial diagnosis and identification of the initiatives and needs of the territory, the objective was twofold:

- 1. share the issues related to pastoral activities;*
- 2. identify priority areas for collective action.*

This collective brainstorming workshop brought together a wide range of actors, whether professional, technical, scientific, institutional or managing natural areas. The morning allowed exchanges on the concept of high natural value farming, on the forms of pastoralism favorable



to the conservation of the natural inheritance, as well as on the diagnosis and the stakes of the territory. It was then presented innovative actions, led by local actors and necessary for the maintenance or even development of pastoral activities:

- the proposal by the Cévennes National Park for eco-pastoral support to breeders involved in the MAEc framework;*
- the development of new sectors around co-products (Raïole sheep's wool production, developed by Raïolaine), and the recovery of collective tools by breeders (slaughterhouses);*
- the animation of a territorial dynamic around pastoralism by a local authority (example of the Causses Aigoual Cévennes inter-communal pastoral pact);*
- the work necessary to take into account the specificities of Mediterranean grazing (derogation acquired for the eligibility to CAP aid for wooded areas of oak and chestnut groves).*

In the afternoon, in thematic working groups, participants were able to focus on three key topics:

- products and production chains;*
- technical practices and support;*
- attractiveness of the profession.*

Among the prospects for action that emerge, we can notably raise the idea of better communication on the role of pastoralism within the territories (notion of multi-functionality to enhance), or the desire to involve more all the actors, especially local authority and elected representatives alongside professional actors.



4. Dissemination & communication activities:

*In line with its HNV Vision and its "identified innovation needs" each LA will draft a "Dissemination and communication action Plan". Those innovation brokerage activities will be envisioned in complementarity with the "Cross Visits" and the Regional Meetings.
This plan encompasses both the nature of the C&D itself (what kind of communication/dissemination methods can be used/what materials/what budget/what agenda) and the C&D strategic process (actors, successes and failures, etc.): What are ALL the key target groups that the LA should reach (in ideal world)? Which of these the LA reached at the innovation seminars? Which are still missing?*

Three levels of dissemination:

Local/regional Actors – directly involved in the innovations transfers – grassroots

AKIS – go back to the AKIS

Broader Audience –

We have developed actions to communicate on the HNV farming, on the specific forms encountered in the Causses and Cevennes territory and the related issues. Different actions have been developed within the HNV-Link project:

- *Disseminate the HNV-Link French project brochure*
- *Inform stakeholders of existing innovations in other countries*
- *Transfer informations to high schools and agricultural training centers*
- *Disseminate the Baseline Assessment to stakeholders and partners' websites*
- *Disseminate the Innovations Report to the participants of the Seminar Innovation Seminar of July 2017*
- *Provide press releases concerning local meeting, cross-visits and other actions*
- *Feed the communication media of the HNV-Link project*



Conclusion: Strategic Innovation Brokerage to support HNVf

At the end of the Using Phase, a short questionnaire will be sent to all LA coordinators and will be followed by an bi-lateral interviews with WP4 leader, to harvest their experience as "innovation brokers " for HNV area and assess the usefulness of the methodology proposed by HNV-Link network. These exchanges will be used to build the conclusion of the Action Plan.
Possibility of Cross Reviews ?

The methodology developed thanks to the HNV-Link project has been highly useful. It allowed to make an initial diagnosis of the HNV territory and to share it with the actors, then to understand the territorial logics and what worked to innovate. Current innovations have been rich in teaching and explained how it can be possible to develop innovation.

Discussion during the regional meeting allowed to identify what is needed nowadays, for instance better communicate on the role of pastoralism within the territories (notion of multi-functionality to enhance to promote public support), and involve local authority and elected representatives alongside professional actors.

During cross-visits, interesting actions were identified. They are not reproducible as such but information has been transfered to stakeholders to see what would be good to adapt locally.

Contacts with partners from Ireland, Greece and Spain will be maintained to obtain additional information on the innovations and dynamics identified, and perhaps built common project in the future (particularly at the Mediterranean level).

Finally, it has been observed that Causses and Cévennes was a particular territory because many advisers and management structures are settled in it. In that context, actions developped within HNV-Link project needed to be well articulated with the local functioning.

Communication media (press, facebook, mailing list) have been set up by the Entente Causses and Cévennes to promote exchanges and centralize information throughout the Unesco territory.

