Pasto-environmental collective contracts/ Hautes-Pyrenees (France)

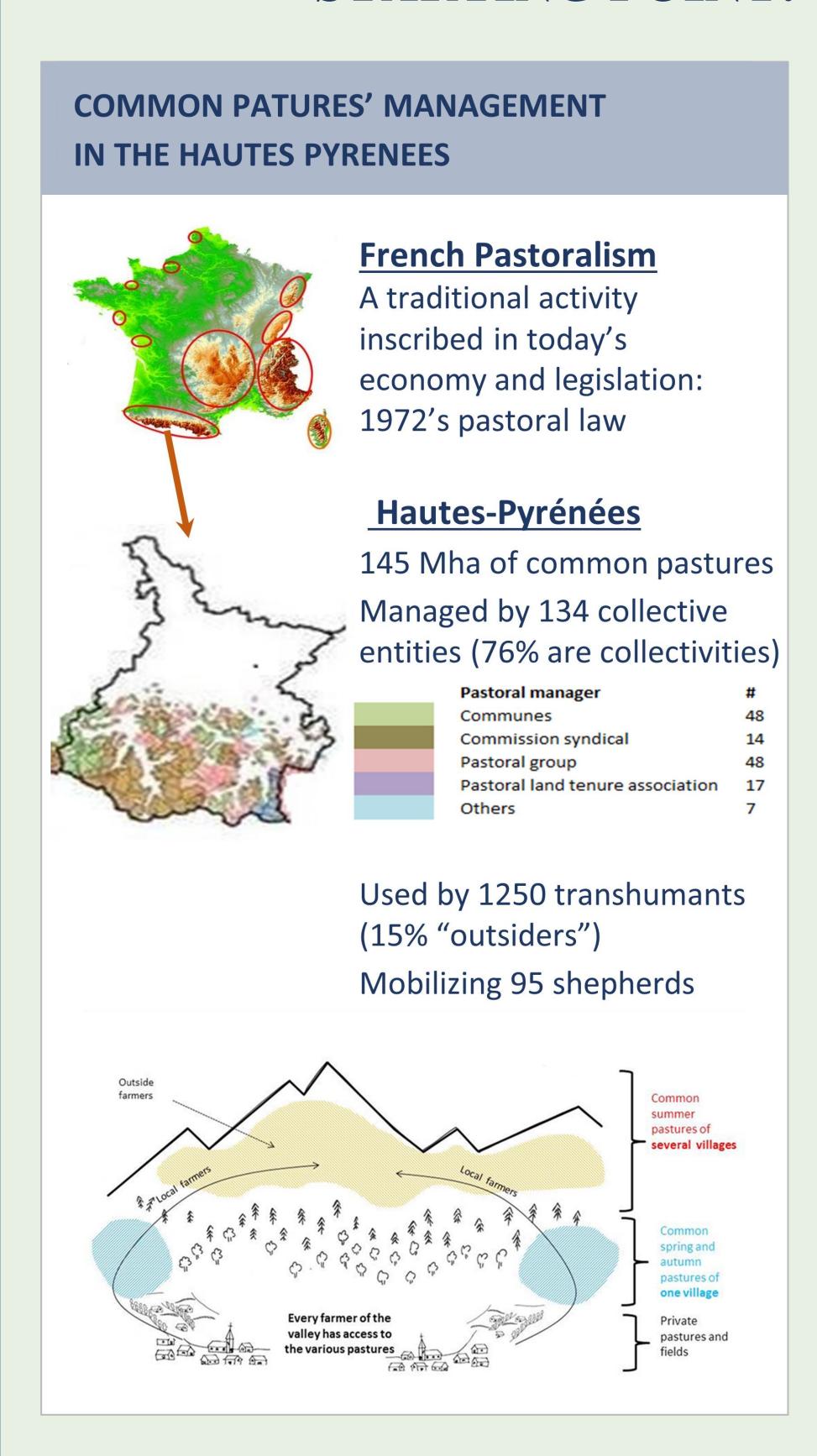




GIP-CRPGE (Center of resources on pastoralism and landscape management) CIRAD (French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development)



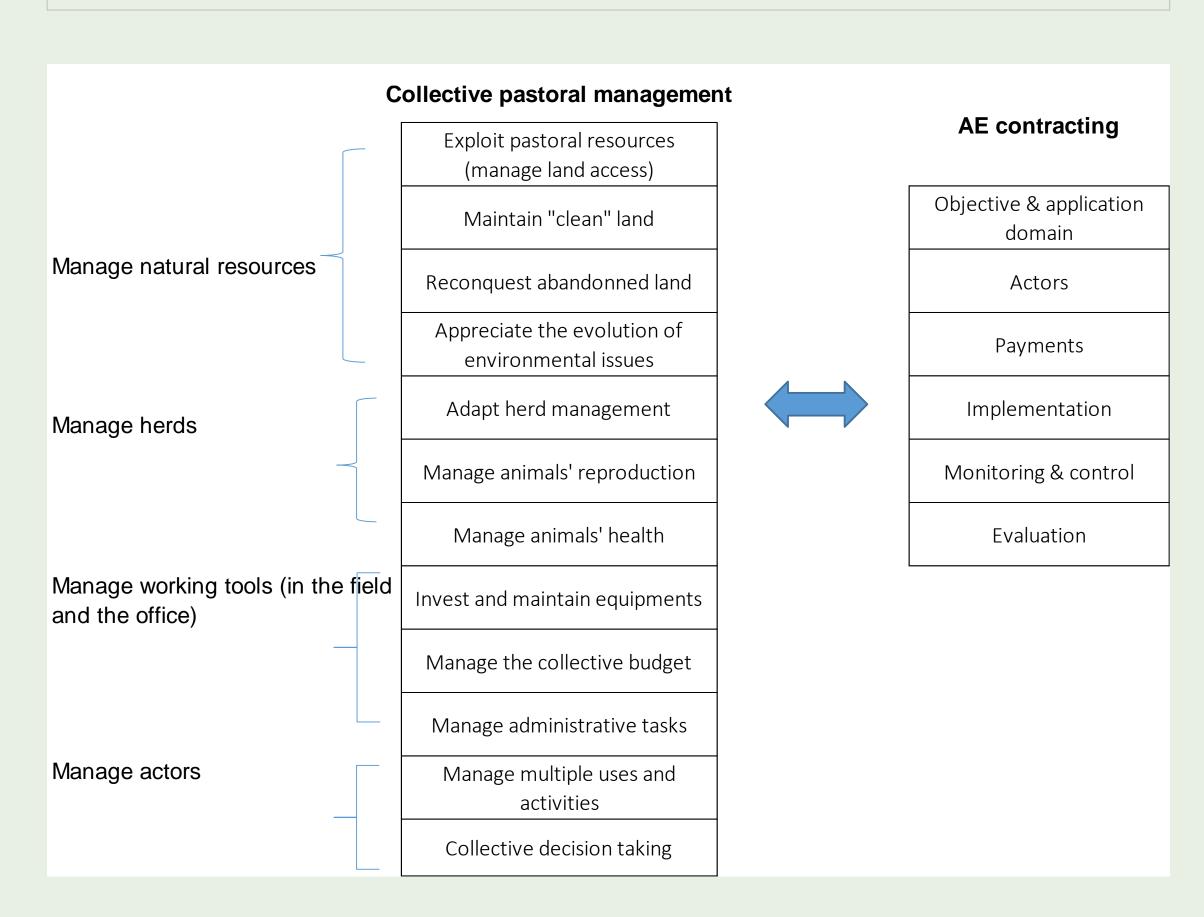
STARTING POINT: AECMs (2014-2022) CONTRACTED BY COLLECTIVE ENTITIES



Case specificity: Collective management pre-exists agrienvironmental contractualisation.

Main challenges:

- Reward current collective management while compensating for additional efforts for the provision of extra environmental public goods.
- Manage the tensions between local norms (collective) action, environmental care, place-based attachments, experiential knowledge with the managerial norms of the AECMs (efficiency, planification, and planed results)



COLLECTIVE AGRI-ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRACTING IN THE HAUTES PYRENEES Two types of AECMs AECS "localized" (MAEL) AECS "system" (SHP) Conserve habitats in high Sustainable management of pastoral areas by supporting priority areas (N2000, Objective existing practices park, reserves). Maintain stocking rate Adapt grazing practices / Commitments Grazing intensity indicators management plan Nb contractors 3 081 Contracted area (ha) 15 292 Total annual amount (k€) Supporting collective entities' budgets Baccades (indv. contrib.) Land owners' contrib. SHP MAEL Guarding subsidies Investment subsidies With various perceived effects **SHP** MAEL Perceived effects (since 2015) Nb Obs. Local farmers frequentation Outsiders farmers frequentation Quality of grazing resources Env. impacts (biodiv) Investments dynamic Guarding development

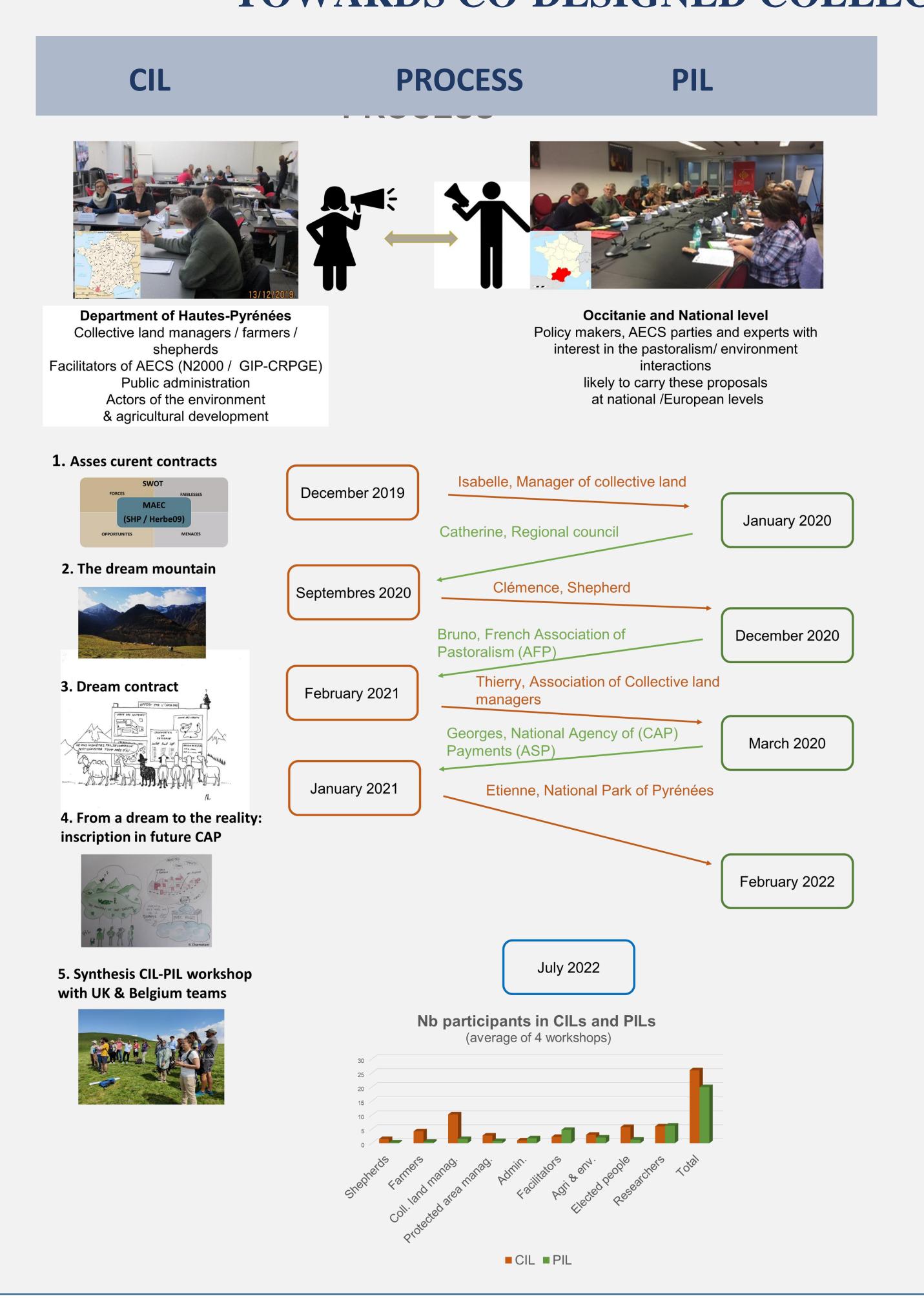
Dedicated time from manager

Quality of interactions among farmers

Dedicated time of farmers

RESULTS

TOWARDS CO-DESIGNED COLLECTIVE AGRI-ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRACTS





CIL

Most exciting/innovative aspects of the

- collectively and management plan codesigned
- Agro-pastoral and environmental experts mobilized in pairs and financed throughout the whole contract implementation process.
- Payments based on the time necessary for "internal (among breeders) and "external" (with other actors in the territory) coordination
- > A genuine participatory monitoring and evaluation process which allows commitments to evolve over time
- Contracts that truly promote experimentation (at all levels)

Main impact of the CIL / PIL process

PIL

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Humanizing the contract through the coconstruction process developed during the project and more specifically by:

- ➤ Identifying shared challenges and codefining the possible contract objectives
- Making visible some actors (shepherds, intermediaries)
- Improving multi-stakeholder and multi-scale dialogue
- > Improving the dialogue between the pastoralism world and the environmental world
- Increasing trust, mutual recognition
- Mobilizing multiple knowledges

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