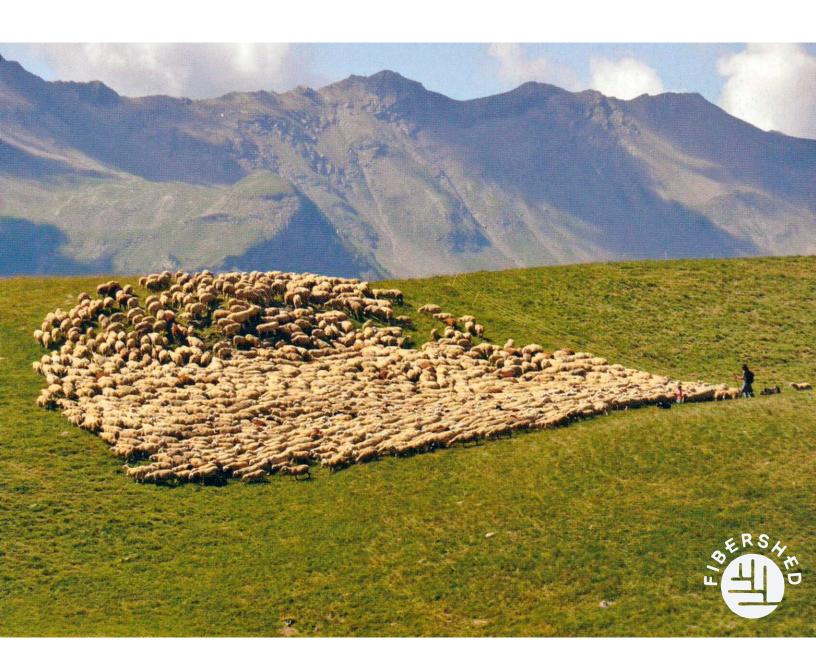
Training the Next-Generation of Graziers in Europe

Translating the Art and Science of Shepherding to a Western United States Context



Brittany Cole Bush & Fibershed Team
September 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Summaries of Shepherding Schools	
Centre de Formation Pour la Promotion Agricole (CFPPA) – France	6
Artzain Eskola – Arantzazu, Basque Country	9
Montpellier SupAgro – Le Merle, Montpellier France	13
Escola de Pastors de Catalunya - Associo Rurbans	17
Summarizing the Research	
Methodology	25
Summary	23
Training Shepherds in the West	26
Recommendations for Further Research	28
Recommended Action Items	29
Conclusion	30
Works Cited	3
Additional References	35
Personal Interviews	33
Appendix	3
School Documents	
Methods of Research	
Informal Interviews	
Formal Interviews with standardized survey	
Gastronomic	
Shepherd shadowing	
Brochures and Information from Maison du Berger	
Other	
Acknowledgements	

Introduction

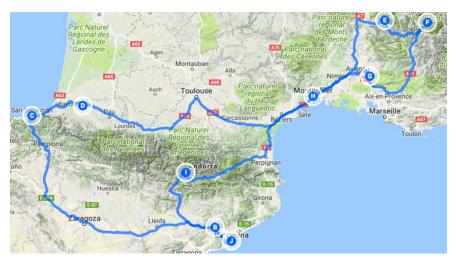
European shepherding schools represent a continuing history of integrated, skillful land management and livestock production that extends back into neolithic times. Today there are approximately ten schools and training centers in Spain and France providing vocational training as well as support for a critical cultural element in European land use and food and fiber production.

A research team comprising nextgeneration land and livestock managers of California, Brittany Cole Bush and Guido Frosini, traveled to Spain and France in the Spring of 2017 to see how the practices of shepherding schools there could be translated to a North American landscape.

Under the guidance of Dr Michel Meuret, a Ph.D in Animal Ecology Sciences and Research Director at the National Institute of Agricultural Research, and Dr Fred Provenza, a Ph.D in Range Science and Professor Emeritus of the Department of Wildland Resources at Utah State University, the research team toured several schools that train approximately

150 students in total annually across both countries. Bush and Frosini observed how each of these programs followed the tenets of traditional pastoralism while incorporating innovative adaptations to the contemporary context of the modern world.

Reinforced by Meuret and Provenza's work, the research team discovered the critical importance of both science and practice, where scientists collaborate with on-the-ground managers who carry the wisdom of experience and the knowledge of human's relationship with landscapes, plants, and animals. This approach was especially evident in the curriculum of the training programs and personal accounts.





The research aim was to understand how the European vocational training programs create a new work force in the fields of animal husbandry, land management, and pastoralism. Their primary goal was to analyze the programs' structures and curricula used to train professional graziers and producers of dairy, meat, and fiber products.

The methods used for their action-based research included in-person interviews of 24 individuals, a review of each schools' program documentation, and participation in both cultural and practical experiences. The interviews and field visits enabled them to identify how theory learned in the classroom was applied practically in realworld situations. They shadowed these shepherds in their daily routine work in the following activities: evening milking in a commercial dairy parlor, barn lamb feeding, paddock building with electric fences, and shepherding a flock with dogs on a daily grazing circuit.

The team collected the following data from each school to better understand the landscape of current day shepherding schools:

- Founding and history
- Sites and facilities
- Funding requirements and organizational architecture
- Student demographics

- Program integration into regional farming and production
- Collaborations with outside institutions
- Student success rate



COURTESY OF LA MAISON DU BERGER

Our overarching research question was one posed by Michel Meuret and Fred Provenza in their introduction of The Art and Science of Shepherding: Tapping the Wisdom of French Herders, "Is a herding school for young Americans feasible?" After examining French grazing schools, they describe the pressing need in the USA:



COURTESY OF RURBANS

In the United States, we have no formal schools to train herders... collective knowledge is not integrated to create and maintain the health of rural and urban landscapes without costly inputs or fossil fuels, herbicides and pesticides. Anyone interested in becoming an ecological doctor would have to acquire the skills on their own by attending schools and workshops and working on the job. Can a program be created to train herders, and at what costs?

(Meuret and Provenza)



COURTESY OF LA MAISON DU BERGER

Shepherding Training Programs in Four Regions: Basque Country, French Alps, Provence, Catalonia

Centre de Formation Pour la Promotion Agricole (CFPPA) – France

CFPPA is a network of educational centers established by the French Ministry of Agriculture, offering a wide range of professional training programs in agriculture and forestry. The training centers, called "formations," are collectively funded by national and regional government agencies to encourage growth in the agricultural sector. Each of the CFPPA training centers specialize in the agricultural practices and resource management unique to its area. For example, several of the CFPPA centers provide specialized training to become shepherds or herders (bergers or vachers in French) of sheep, goats, and cattle. These trainings vary in length. CFPPA centers include: Ariège Commingen, La Cazotte, Salon de Provence



Domaine du Merle, Côte Saint André, Lannemezan, Reinach and Die.

CFPPA – Die, France

Located in southeastern France in the Drome region, the research team visited CFPPA Die. CFPPA Die is committed to rural job development, providing coursework with an emphasis on sustainability and practices that support small-scale and regional agriculture.

The following are areas of training:

- Livestock reproduction and breeding
- Organic food production and agroecology
- Vegetable production
- Equipment operation, use, and maintenance
- Agricultural business development
- Nutrition and health
- Natural building

The trainees of CFPPA come from a variety of backgrounds to acquire agricultural skills and business aptitude either for employment, or for their own enterprises. Trainees include employees of businesses or public agencies seeking continuing education in their field, farmers, self-

employed individuals, freelance professionals, craftsmen, merchants, and others seeking employment opportunities.

CFPPA offers both short-term and longerterm courses, resulting in differing certifications for students. After completion of shorter courses that include 35 hours of intensive workshops, trainees receive recognized vocational certifications.

Short courses cover subjects such as:

- Herding livestock with dogs
- Working with livestock guardian dogs
- Wool processing
- Pastured pig production
- · Bee keeping
- · Animal naturopathy
- Vegetarian cuisine in organic farming
- Agroforestry
- Natural building
- Accounting technology

Upon completion of the requisite hours for the three longer courses, which can last up to one year, and the passage of a final examination, students receive diplomas equivalent to a bachelor's or associate degrees depending on their previous experience. These diplomas are recognized by the National Directory of Professional Certifications. These longer courses comprise the following:1) Production in Organic Farming with Agroecological Principles, 2) Agricultural Business Development, and 3) Land and Livestock

Management in the Alps (also known as Berger Vacher d'Alpage). The last course proved most pertinent to Bush and Frosini's research as they learned through interviews with educator Evelyne LeJeune.

The training for the Berger Vacher d'Alpage, which is completed in 6 months, provides students with comprehensive technical training to become successful graziers. The training focuses on two management methods: transhumance and pastorage. The first method centers on the traditional art and science of "transhumance," or season-determined free-range grazing, often with the assistance of a herding dog. In this region, transhumance is practiced by moving grazing animals across the mountainous terrain of the Alps during the spring and summer seasons and then returning to the lowlands of pasture in the fall and winter. Pastorage is the management of stationary livestock grazing in fenced pasture. Whereas those who practice "transhumance" often live and move with their animals seasonally in the national parks of the Alps, regional farmers who own smaller flocks and practice pastorage do not move their animals outside of the fenced pasture.

The practice of transhumance is not only a cultural tradition of regions such as Drome, but is necessary due to the threat of predation, especially by wolves. The livestock and grazing management of the

trained grazier is also very valuable to the national parks of the Alps, as they perform important land and vegetation management services that are both effective and culturally significant.

Two thirds of the coursework includes theoretical and technical training taught in the classroom, the remaining eight weeks takes place in alpine pastures to apply what is learned in the field.

Curriculum modules include:

- Animal husbandry and reproduction
- Nutrition, grazing, and driving (herding with dogs)
- Management on alpine pasture
- Transhumance
- Mountain living
- Use and maintenance of equipment (e.g. milking equipment, solar equipment, all-terrain vehicles, etc.)
- Integration into the local economy

Instruction takes place at several of the CFPPA center locations, providing the added benefit of experience with a diversity of landscapes, seasonal variations, and other site-specific conditions.

Graziers with three or more years of experience qualify to earn advanced credentials. This practice validates their on-the-job wisdom in a field that has frequent turnover rates. Even with high turnover rates, however, LeJeune reported

that the program has been attracting growing interest with an increased number of applicants every year, resulting in a competitive admissions process.

CFPPA is funded in part by regional and national educational and agricultural organizations with major assistance by the VIVEA mutual fund. Created by four trade unions to represent farmers and support agricultural development, VIVEA finances ("VIVEA") continuing vocational training for aspiring agricultural entrepreneurs, which includes students of CFPPA.

Of the approximately 20 trainees each year, about ten full tuitions are paid primarily through the Région Auvergne Rhones Alpes, a local government organization supporting regional job development. Tuition amounts to approximately six to seven thousand euros, but all trainees generally receive some assistance.



Artzain Eskola – Arantzazu of the Gipuzkoa Region in the Basque Country, Spain

The second training center examined by Bush and Frosini is the Artzain Eskola, which is Basque for "Shepherd's School." The mission of this educational center is to bolster the regional sheep industry and traditional cheese production from the milk of the Basque heritage breed, the Latxa. Artzain Eskola's goals are, therefore, to provide the following: education and practical training, advice and farm business incubation, and research for those working to establish or develop their businesses in the sheep and dairy industries. The school offers intensive trainings for the new farmer to learn basic skills in sheep and dairy production, as well as continuing education programs for working professionals in the industry. The school also serves as a general resource center for farmers.



CHEESE DRYING ROOM AT THE SCHOOL. PHOTO BY BRITTANY COLE BUSH

Formed in 1997, Artzain Eskola was created through partnership with an established commercial farm run by the religious



group, the Franciscan Brothers, who provide the home-base site for the school. The initial developments were supported by the Basque government through rural and coastal development programs. Today the school continues to partner with the Franciscans and the Basque government in collaboration with HAZI, an organization that works to carry out projects in rural development, the environment, and the

food and agriculture sectors ("Proyectos Hazi").

The school, currently, operates on 30 hectares of private land owned by the Franciscans and manages a flock of Latxa sheep, primarily used for dairy production. Onsite infrastructure includes seven entities: a large barn, stables, a state-of-the-art milking parlor, a commercial cheese production facility, classrooms, a library, and living quarters for students.

From 1997 to 2014, Artzain Eskola has had 232 students in total with cohorts of about 14 students. Twenty-two percent were female students initially, but their attendance has grown over time. Thus far a little more than half (53 percent) of graduates have been aged 21 to 30. Twenty-two percent of students have been under age 20, 19 percent were between the ages of 31 and 40, and 6 percent have been older than 40. The majority of students came from the Basque region of Spain with 11 percent of students coming from outside of Spain.

The Etxola Association is a network of the school's alumni that was created to foster lasting relationships between students, provide continuing education opportunities, and additional technical support to those continuing in the industry. After 18 years, a reported 146 of the graduates are working as dairy producers. Four of these graduates also work in the technical field supporting the regional dairy industry.

The school's primary course includes six months of about 900 hours of training. The curriculum is designed for theory, on-the-ground practice, and vocational development. Theoretical and technical education in the classroom takes place in a lecture series of 8 to 10 weeks.



STATE OF THE ART MILKING PARLOR: STUDENTS LEARN AND WORK IN EVERY ASPECT OF MAKING THE TRADITIONAL SHEEP CHEESE OF THE REGION. THIS INCLUDES WORKING WITH THE SHEEP, MILKING, AND IN EVERY STEP TO PROCESS THE DAIRY INTO CHEESE.

The lecture content includes:

- · Animal husbandry and selection
- Lambing
- · Flock feeding
- Forage production (also known as planted pastures)
- Farm equipment and infrastructures
- · Milk production and quality
- Cheesemaking
- · Production of other dairy products
- Marketing
- Farm economics and management
- History of sheepherding and sustainable sheepherding
- Exchanges with other shepherding schools
- Related governmental assistance programs

The on-the ground practices take place over roughly 16 weeks. This training with flocks belonging to the school and regional shepherds allows students to take theory into practice in real world scenarios.

Students learn the art of cheesemaking through the school's commercial operation. The school is the home of a regional brand of traditional cheese made from the milk of the Latxa sheep, serving as a resource center for dairy producers in the region who market under the shared brand, Idiazabal. These regional producers are able to carry their unique farm's story through the sub-labeling of the Idiazabal that certifies the region where the cheese was produced. Students study the entire process of this business from the caring of sheep to the selling of the end product, the Idiazabal cheese.

To conclude their studies, the students are required to complete a final project. Taking inspiration from their experiences, they must develop their own project or business proposal and present it to a committee. If the proposal proves viable, the committee will then guide students through its execution. These final projects validate the design of the school's curriculum as they prove that students are adequately prepared to enter and even innovate in their chosen area of focus. Furthermore, the school continues to assist graduates





with developing their projects, exploring financing opportunities, and accessing the school's general resources.

In addition to the intensive training course, continuing education courses are available to those who are already established farmers and are seeking further skill-building or refinement.

Continuing education include advanced courses on:

- Goat herd management
- Sheepherder's dog training
- Sheep shearing
- Cheesemaking
- Meat products
- Marketing

During an onsite interview, the school directing coordinator, Batis Otaegi, articulated the significance of the vocation of the shepherd in Basque culture. He expressed the importance of the Basque shepherding school

graduates in helping to preserve the culture by producing the regionally and culturally significant cheese, and thereby preserving the heritage Latxa breed. This shows how both tradition and innovation in cheesemaking are essential to the preservation of the traditions of the people of Gipuzkoa ("Escuela de Pastores").



LAXTA SHEEP OF THE BASQUE REGION. LAXTA DAIRY PRODUCES CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT TRADITIONAL CHEESE. PHOTO COURTESY OF HAZI.



IDIOA APARICIO, AND HER HUSBAND RICARDO MURIAS GARCIA ARE LAXTA SHEEP AND CHEESE PRODUCERS. THEIR FARM IS CALLED URRIZTI IN MUSKIZ, BIZKAIA, BASQUE COUNTRY AND THEY ARE A PART OF THE IDIAZABAL ORIGIN CONSORTIUM.



Centre de formation du Merle, SupAgro Montpellier – France

The Merle Training Center, or **Centre de formation du Merle**, was established in 1931 in the Provence region of France to serve as a school for shepherds. Today it is known for training the most renowned professionals in the field of pastoralism in France.

Le Merle's program is housed under the public institution of Montpellier SupAgro, which is a training and research institution supporting science, culture, sustainable development, and business. Montpellier SupAgro is supervised by the French Ministry for Agriculture and Food and the Ministry for Higher Education, Research, and Innovation to ensure the quality of



Domaine du Merle - Salon de Provence

Montpellier SupAgro training programs. Le Merle is responsible for managing approximately 400 hectares, which is nearly 1,000 acres of open space, with upwards of 1,500 Merino d'Arles sheep. An additional 142 hectares of hayed pastures, or fenced pastures, are also under the management of Le Merle. The school is operated by one full-time administrator

and two full-time faculty whose salaries are paid in full by the government. Additional guest teachers are also brought in for specific modules.

The majority of students who train at Le Merle are aged 26 to 28, but students' ages range from 18 to 45. Student demographic trends show an increase in female students between the ages of 26 and 30, which currently comprise 28 to 30 percent of total students. The applicant pool is competitive with about 50 applicants a year with only 14 to 16 selected through a jury process; many of the applicants come from urban or periurban backgrounds.

Le Merle vocational training programs are for individuals seeking professions in pastoralism and livestock production as "bergers," or shepherds. The graduates of the program receive an agriculture certification classified as a Level 5-recognized degree in France, which bears the weight somewhere between an associate degree and bachelor's degree in the United States. It certifies the technical skills needed for a specialized occupation and qualifications for a managerial role in their vocation.

Since 1999, 260 trainees have come through Le Merle's program with 60 percent of graduates becoming professional and salaried shepherds. They have been hired by regional sheep producers seasonally to manage their sheep in alpine pastures. Eighteen percent of graduates of the program have become sheep producers themselves, focusing on the breeding and production aspect of the work. The school works with up to 120 of these regional sheep producers every year in the training of their students, creating mutually beneficial relationships within the community. Full scholarships are offered to a maximum of 14 students each year through public subsidies that support continuing education of those in the agricultural sector.

Recognizing that the profession of the shepherd is one that requires immense



ANTOINE LEGAL IS A PROFESSIONAL SHEPHERD, SHEEP PRODUCER, AND ALUMNI OF LE MERLE. HE LIVES AND WORKS IN THE PROVENCE REGION OF FRANCE. ELECTRIC FENCING IS ALSO USED IN ADDITION TO HERDING WITH BEAUCERON DOGS. PHOTO CREDIT: BRITTANY COLE BUSH



FRENCH SALARIED SHEPHERD. PHOTO CREDIT: PATRIK FABRE

experience to develop a deep understanding of both animals and the landscape, Le Merle's training emphasizes gaining experience through practical application in conjunction with building theoretical knowledge in animal husbandry, ecology, and transhumance. This is done by focusing training on the production cycle of transhumant sheep in the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region over the course of one year beginning in the month of October. The training consists of



ANTOINE LEGAL'S RED-FACED LAMBS AT FEEDING TIME IN THE BARN. PHOTO CREDIT: BRITTANY COLE

1,760 hours of field experience and classroom learning.

Students work during lambing season often in lower elevations on farms, as well as in the alpine season where the shepherd and the sheep reside in the mountains. The shepherd is responsible for ensuring the safety and health of the sheep by careful grazing management through predetermined grazing circuits in different areas of the mountain at certain times of

day. These circuits are designed for very specific reasons based on animal husbandry considerations on forage types available, water access, vegetation management, and resting areas. During these times of training, students also learn about protecting their flocks from predators and the lifestyle of residing in the remote mountains.

The training content includes:

- Animal husbandry (e.g. anatomy, feeding, pathology, reproduction, and animal behavior)
- Managing the flock (e.g. lambing, breeding, feeding, and herding)
- Management of flocks in the summer (e.g. adaptation of grazing to the constraints of the alpine pastures, use of pack animals, and organization of the shepherd's personal life during this period)
- Working with dogs (e.g. herding and livestock guardian dogs)
- Predation prevention (e.g. behavior of predators, means of protection, and use of regulatory framework)
- Ecology and transhumance (e.g. study of the environments, plant biology, and management of various pastoral areas, such as meadows, mediterranean routes, hills, and mountains)

- Maintenance of equipment (e.g. tractor driving, welding initiation, brushing, and bucking trees)
- •Other training topics (e.g. animal welfare, introduction to mowing, economics of the sector, labor laws, work hazard compliance, first aid, and environmental preservation efforts)

Le Merle also offers short-term professional development training intensives for established sheep producers and their employees. Seasonal internships align with different aspects of the life cycle of the sheep and the cycles of transhumance when the livestock are managed in the alpine pastures and in lower-land pastures.

Internships include:

- Lambing experience: mid-October through November
- Inter-seasonal flock and pasture care (winter into spring): mid-February through March
- Summer session: mid-June through September

Michelle Jallet, an experienced sheep producer and veterinarian with over 40 years of experience, began working with Le Merle in 1997 as a teacher, educating in animal health and ecology. In 2002 Jallet became the director of Le Merle and passionately continues to work in educating the next generation of



ANTOINE LEGAL AND JANA HUHN. JANA HUHN IS A SALARIED SHEPHERDESS HIRED BY A REGIONAL PRODUCER WHO CHOOSES TO PAY HER SALARY OVER BUYING FEED TO BRING TO THE SHEEP AT HOME.

PRODUCERS VALUE ALLOWING THE ANIMALS TO GRAZE RATHER THAN BEING FED AS IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE SHEEP ARE MORE RESILIENT AND HAVE OVERALL BETTER HEALTH. THE COST OF HIRING A SHEPHERD VERSUS FEEDING IS COMPARABLE BUT ALLOWING THE ANIMALS TO NATURALLY GRAZE IS A PREFERRED CHOICE IN MANY INSTANCES. PHOTO CREDIT: BRITTANY COLE BUSH

shepherds. She explained that shepherding is not solely a job, but a way of life and a passion. Jallet explained that successful shepherds must possess effective communication skills and the necessary knowledge in animal husbandry. They must also be able to synchronize their lives with the production-cycle of the sheep and adapt to the ever-changing conditions of the mountain landscape and seasons.

Most of the data in this section can be found in "BPA BERGER TRANSHUMANT."

Escola de Pastors de Catalunya -Associo Rurbans Montenartró, Lleida, Catalonia

Project Gripia began in 2009 through the collaborations with the Rurbans
Association and rural development group,
Montanyanes. Their collective mission is to support the preservation of traditional agriculture of the mountainous Catalan region of Spain through economic development, youth engagement, and education in agroecological management for regional farmers.



Project Gripia carries out this mission through five core efforts:

- Escola de Pastors de Catalunya (School of Shepherds of Catalonia)
- •Land access through land trusts
- •Escola de Pastors de Catalunya Alumni Support Network
- $\bullet \mbox{Development support for regional fiber }$

and sheep production of the heritage wool breed Xisqueta

•Youth awareness and education

Through Project Gripia, Escola de Pastors de Catalunya emerged through the leadership of director, Vanesa Freixe, in 2009. The school aims to preserve rural pastoralism by training the next generation of shepherds to value agroecological approaches, as well as providing a platform for collaboration with other organizations, farmers, and pastoralists. The school's tenets embrace land access and food sovereignty, following the mission and values of Via Campesina and The Peasant Confederation.

With Rurbans' championing, Spain's
Departments of Labor and Agriculture
signed an agreement in 2014 to provide the
school with technical support to ensure
quality education was provided by the
school and that the degrees were
recognized by Spain's
agricultural institutions ("El
Departament d'Agricultura i
l'Associació Rurbans impulsen
la formació de pastors").



School of Shepherds of Catalonia

Regional organizations, such as the Food and Rural Development Institute of the High Pyrenees, Aran Natural Park of the High Pyrenees, and the Biodiversity Foundation, have also partnered in the endorsement of the school throughout its development.

Today, the school is administered by Laiao Botelle and Maria Diaz, who both have backgrounds in biology. Botella teaches a theoretical curriculum and is responsible for coordinating students and the programing of the six-month training. Diaz is responsible for developing the network of volunteers and technical support to aid students in their school projects related to silvopasture efforts (grazing in wooded areas). In addition to these two full-time administrators, there are a number of experts, technicians, and facilitators who advise and teach in various subjects. These subjects include, but are

not limited to, animal husbandry, ecology, and silvopasture.

Admittance is competitive. A jury of ten individuals typically selects 20 students out of 30. The 2017 cohort is the largest cohort ever with 22 students. This cohort is comprised of 14 males and eight females; their ages range from 19 to 40, with the majority of them aged 29 to 31.

Students come from various backgrounds, such as rural farming communities and peri-urban areas. Through informal interviews with students, Bush and Frosini learned that students seek alternative vocations and a quality of life that align with their values in sustainable agriculture, ecological preservation, and food sovereignty. Many students claimed that becoming a "small farmers" a political act as much as it is a vocation.



CLASS OF 2017 WITH 22 STUDENTS AT THE SCHOOL OF SHEPHERDS OF CATALONIA. THE CLASS COMPRISED MANY FROM SUBURBAN AND URBAN COMMUNITIES WITHOUT AGRICULTURAL BACKGROUNDS.

Sixty percent of the 130 graduates since 2009 have become entrepreneurs, hired shepherds, or farm hands. Interest in the program, especially from female applicants, has grown steadily since its first cohort in 2009. The average male-to-female ratio historically has been about 60 to 40 percent, which is likely to balance out with the increase in women entering the program.



LAURA RIPOLLE'S IS A 29 YEAR OLD STUDENT AT THE ESCOLAR DE PASTORS. SHE IS FROM BARCELONA AND IS ATTENDING THE SCHOOL TO PURSUE ANOTHER WAY OF LIFE THROUGH A REWARDING VOCATION. PHOTO CREDIT: BRITTANY COLE BUSH

The program lasts six months, with two months of immersive learning in the restored abandoned village of Montenartró, in Lleida, Catalonia. This village is where the theoretical training takes place as a group and where students learn to live in a community. Here they cultivate relationships to establish the support network they will use for the remainder of the program. Subsequently, students must pass an examination required by the Department of Education for accreditation. In addition to the

examination, students must fulfill 120 days of practice on one or two farms. The school has developed mutually beneficial relationships with regional farmers who take in students as apprentices for two- to four-month durations. The students are provided room and board during their farm apprenticeships as they build their skills.

The school recognizes that the likelihood of their students' long-term success increases with the growth of the camaraderie created through their support network. Students gather weekly to discuss how the school's philosophies around community and a grassroots approach apply to their experiences on the farm, the demands of the shepherd lifestyle, and observations made while working alongside an experienced farmer. These weekly gatherings are essentially a shepherd's



DURING THE FIRST MONTH OF TRAINING STUDENTS LIVE TOGETHER IN COMMUNITY. THEY SHARE FREE TIME TOGETHER, COOK AND EAT TOGETHER AND BUILD SUPPORTIVE CAMARADERIE. PHOTO CREDIT: BRITTANY COLE BUSH



support group as students grow through their experiences. This time also provides the students to train in constructive and non-violent communication, useful and necessary skills as an apprentice on the farm.

The training program's cost is approximately 4,000 euros for each student. However, through grant funding and governmental subsidies students over the age of 29 pay approximately 800 euros for the training and students' tuitions under 30 are fully subsidized through the Labor Department. During student's apprenticeships, room and board are covered by the collaborating farmers minimizing the overhead of the students during their training.

About 70 percent of the school's annual 100,000 euro budget derives from regional and European Union subsidies. The budget includes the salaries of the two full-time administrators with additional help from a staff member who may be a farmer or who comes from a partnering non-profit organization. Additional experts, professionals, and educators are brought in to teach different aspects of the curriculum.

For over 7 years, the school's director
Vanesa Freixa has led the way for
individuals to pursue this passion for a
pastoral quality of life through the Escola
de Pastors de Catalunya. In a New York
Times article, she spoke of the emergence
of this new generation of shepherds and its
great need, "We're trying to maintain a
generational handover that otherwise

would probably no longer take place." She explained that the school's growing interest from applicants, many with university degrees, did not derive from the high levels of unemployment that Spain has faced for years, but from "people's desire for an alternative to the hustle and bustle of urban life." She continues that "[t]here is a whole new generation that wants to live differently—and these are the candidates we really target, rather than those just seeking a job" (Minder 2015).

She also pointed to a general dissatisfaction with the modern disconnect between individuals and what they eat as a reason for the influx of new students, "More people believe in understanding and producing their own food, so becoming a shepherd is a choice that is courageous but also makes perfect sense for them" (Minder 2015).

Associated Projects

The Escola de Pastors de Catalunya is not only an educational institution, but it is also a partner in associated projects aligned with their mission. Below are descriptions of a few such projects.

PirosLife is a regional organization that supports the preservation of the brown bear through education, monitoring, and collaborations with partnering organizations to support farmers affected by brown bear predation. The Escola de



COURTESY OF RURBANS

Pastors de Catalunya is working with PirosLife to provide trained shepherds to manage the farmers' herds in the High Pyrenees region of Catalonia. The livestock are gathered in the summer season and managed by full-time shepherds equipped with livestock guardian dogs, herding dogs, electric fences and camp trailers which facilitate moving with the herds. An estimated 6,000 to 6,500 head are managed to ensure protection from the protected brown bear. Livestock Management plans take into consideration the mountainous conditions and appropriate carrying capacity of the mountain pastures. This effort is funded by the Department of Territory and Sustainability. This project supports local agriculture while reinvigorating the need for the high mountain shepherd of the Pyrenees, a vocation that has been nearly lost ("The Generalitat strengthens prevention measures regarding the dangers of the bears in the zone while recognizing the continuous presence of these animals").

Erasmus + **Access To Land Project** is a European network of grassroots



organizations that secure land for agroecological farming. heir approaches include "sharing experiences, ideas and practical tools." They strive to "rais[e] awareness amongst the public, consumers, farming organizations, public agencies and policy-makers and to network with other civic organizations and social movements that work on these issues" ("Our Network").

Since 2014, the Escola de Pastors de
Catalunya has been one of nine partnering
organization from seven countries of the
Access to Land network to participate in
the project, "Eramus Program + Access to
Land for Agroecological Farmers," with the
collective goal of "fostering access to land



COURTESY OF RURBANS

for a new generation of agroecological farmers." These efforts are carried out through workshops, farm incubator tours, and conferences that cultivate discussion regarding challenges and solutions to land access issues ("Erasmus + Partnership on Access to land, 2014-7").



MONTSERRAT. PHOTO CREDIT: BRITTANY COLE BUSH

Project Life Montserrat is a conservation and land management project on the mountain of Montserrat. They use silvopasture techniques with livestock to reduce the threat of wildfires and to encourage biodiversity and habitat restoration through managed grazing. The Escola de Pastors de Catalunya assists and advises in the development of the silvopasture effort of the project. The school has also provided the livestock and the shepherds to manage them for the duration of the project ("OBJECTIUS").

Summarizing the Research

METHODOLOGY

The information gathered from investigations by the research team shed light on the significant cultural, ecological, and agricultural values of cultivating a new generation of modern-day graziers through accredited vocational training programs in regions of Spain and France. The marriage of shared experiential wisdom with the technical and theoretical training together create comprehensive curricula for programs that strive to support a stabilized, or in some cases growing, demographic of graziers.

Acknowledging the importance of qualitative (exploratory research) and quantitative (data and metrics) values, the lessons learned from this investigation were garnered in the following ways:

- Formal interviews with individual school administrators conducted with standardized questionnaires and audio recording (See Appendix)
- Gathering of physical documents of school curricula, training program calendars, admissions applications, student demographics, and brochures (See Appendix)
- Informal interviews with students, alumni, livestock producers, salaried shepherds, artists, and coordinators at a cultural resource center, which celebrates regional and global pastoralism
- Shadowing of salaried shepherds and training program students in daily activities
- Gastronomic and cultural tradition observation and participation

SUMMARY

The shepherding schools of Spain and France are essential to the preservation of the cultural traditions within pastoralism. They are also necessary to revive the vocation of the shepherd and herder and to spread public awareness about the need for land stewardship through managed grazing. With the support of local, regional and national governments, nonprofit organizations, and academic institutions, these schools' primary efforts are to train individuals in becoming the next generation of pastoralists and successful producers

of livestock on private and public lands. These vocational training programs use theoretical, technical, and experiential learning to ready a successful workforce in the field.

It was observed that each of the shepherding schools are structured as vocational training programs designed specifically for their regional contexts. Curricula was based on various local determinants, such as tradition, culture, and geography as well as opportunities available for land stewardship and livestock production for food and fiber.

In conversations with the schools' administrators, students, alumni, professional shepherds, and others connected to the mission of preserving pastoralism, it was repeatedly expressed that the traditional practices and profiles of pastoralists are adapting for the modern day. The demographic changes of applicants reflect how the perception of European pastoralists as shepherds and herders has evolved with a new generation of individuals who aspire to work in agricultural pursuits. The old image of the "lonely shepherd" has transformed with a new era of pastoralists. The pastoralists of today are now connected through technology in vast organizational support networks where they can more easily find others with similar values, lifestyles, and challenges in this work. In turn, these networks enable them to share information, continuing education, and job opportunities to further their progress.

There are also common attitudes and beliefs that attract these students to this work. Many have a drive to participate actively in global and regional movements for agricultural sustainability, food security, cultural preservation, and quality of life. Furthermore, they have grown a passion for working on the land, be it through pastoralism, small farming, or resource management.

The schools visited reported that there is an overall growing interest in their vocational training. Looking at student demographics, there are many with traditional farming backgrounds, but increasingly there are those who come from cities and towns where pastoralism and farming are not prevalent. Many of today's students are educated from academic institutions and hold a variety of degrees, some in agricultural fields and others not. The general age range of 27 to 31 may indicate some may be coming to this work as a second vocation or career.

Of those who complete the training programs, over half of them continue in the fields of pastoralism, livestock, or farming. However, administrators often reported a high turnover

among shepherds as the work is not only challenging and isolating, but the wages are minimal as well.

In the high Alps region of France, there have been efforts made to support a more comfortable life for professional shepherds in their summer season. Chalets are designed for small families instead of a single shepherd; they are equipped with solar panels for electricity and means of communication. Food and other supplies are even helicoptered into the shepherd's camp regularly. Measures for a more comfortable quality of life aligned with the modern day is certainly associated with the longevity of the contemporary shepherd's career.

Another noteworthy similarity of the schools that were visited was that they all were supported by and functioned under larger institutions that provide continuing education for job development, or were associated with non-profit organizations. The funding for the operations, administration, guest teachers, and subsidized tuitions of students came often from government subsidies and support programs from the EU, facilitating efforts in education and agriculture. Furthermore, there are strong collaborations with regional organizations that support cultural preservation and traditional practices.

Upwards of 70 percent of all of the schools' budgets relied on government subsidies, grants, and special funds. . Creating access to the training by minimizing the student's financial responsibilities is a clear goal for the schools. Through the assistance of local government, the EU, and organizations looking to support education, agriculture, land stewardship, and cultural preservation, these schools are able to provide reduced tuitions that are only a fraction of what it costs for a student to complete the program. The average annual budgets of the schools visited were around 100,000 euros and were administrated by one to two-full time employees with support of guest instructors. In addition to financial aid, the government incentivizes those in this field through providing health care, recognizing and valuing the shepherds impact on regional landscapes, food and fiber production, and culture. Local farmers and livestock producers are also eager to support the schools through various means of collaborations, encouraging the creation of a local skilled labor force that they are reliant upon. In one instance researchers learned from two young new farmers from Paris, France, that their wages were fully subsidized by the government to work for a goat dairy in the south-western region of France. These subsidies are an example of how the government actively plays a role in supporting new agrarians.

The typical duration of the schools' programs are between 6 to 12 months; they follow the work specific to the seasons and life-cycle of the livestock. These activities includes breeding, lambing, and summer season alpine herd management. Curricula are designed specifically to each school's region and production focus.

The basic similarities of the curriculum and programing include vocational technical training and on-the-ground experience of the following:

- Livestock production, primarily for dairy and meat
- Animal husbandry
- Pastoralism, mainly in the Pyrenees and Alps
- Equipment use and lifestyle
- Ecology

The success of the various programs are not gauged by numbers of students completing the programs, but by the numbers of students who continue to work in the sector of agriculture as hired shepherds, livestock producers, field technicians, or small farmers. Many of the schools maintain contact with their alumni offering continued support. As a result students not only gain experience, skills, and a knowledge-base, they also gain access to an alumni network for continued support in their field. Thus far these networks are primarily for announcing job opportunities, sharing resources, and communicating when and where continued education trainings are available.

TRAINING SHEPHERDS IN THE AMERICAN WEST

There are currently no formal training programs within the American West graduating students to work in contract grazing and or ranch settings.

Identified needs of the western United States are as follows:

- Challenges to entry as a "new grazier," such as land access, knowledge, skill, livelihood viability
- A need to emphasize a redefined definition of a grazier, who is mobile and flexible, and not necessarily attached to specific land-base liken to a farmer or rancher
- Critical issues for grass-fed cattle and sheep industries, especially the difficulty of acquiring skilled and reliable labor
- Land stewardship, which includes vegetation management, considerations
 of ecological health, soil fertility and habitat conservation, through whole

- systems approaches, such as broad-acre land stewardship planning, ecological monitoring, and public safety efforts in fire prevention measures
- Increased research and science documenting impacts of managed grazing;
 increased baseline metrics, and accessible data collection protocols
- Carbon farming training, practice and widespread adoption
- Social impact through job creation, personal empowerment, and the integration of nontraditional demographics as new graziers (e.g. youth at risk, veterans, previously incarcerated individuals, and refugee communities)

Based on the needs assessment, the following are proposed programming and curriculum subjects recommended for a training program designed for the contemporary grazier in the western United States.

Programming may comprise practical field training in:

- Grazing strategies and animal husbandry methodologies interwoven with research, monitoring, and documentation
- Foundational training in business and financial skills
- Market and land access opportunities
- Ecological studies on regenerative land stewardship practices focused on soil health, carbon cycling, water and mineral functionality, and plant/wildlife/habitat identification

Curricular Opportunities include an emphasis upon:

- Basic livestock husbandry, production, and sound stockmanship
- Planned grazing and managed grazing methodology
- Rangeland ecology and forest management
- Natural resource management and planning
- Land assessment, acquisition, contracts, and creative land partnerships
- Innovative farm, ranch, and private, nonindustrial forestland transfer strategies
- Entrepreneurship and business training
- Financial strategy and planning, accounting, risk management, fundraising, financing, equity/debt/credit training
- Product, sales, service and marketplace diversification, and marketing strategies

- Mentoring, apprenticeships, and internships
- Human capital resources, referrals, and community relationship-building tools

In developing a training program in the western United States, it is recommended that the curricula addresses systemic issues to our specific agricultural, ecological, and social contexts to inform a strategic approach for the desired outcomes listed above. Within the grazing school's of Spain and France, the programs are designed to address their specific regional context. Curricula is developed for the unique aspects of the region's landscapes and ecologies, skilled labor needs for rural development, consideration of cultural traditions, support of local food systems, and the demand for artisanal food and fiber. The U.S. should follow their lead.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

After this thorough examination of the European shepherding schools, further research is necessary to determine the feasibility of a "grazier's school" of the American west and a training program that addresses the issues unique to ecological, social, and economic landscapes. This additional research includes:

- Market research of existing training programs in North America
- Performing a comprehensive needs assessment
- Target audience identification
- Surveying industry stakeholders and prospective students
- Search for potential land bases and facilities
- Identifying opportunities with partner organizations
- Building partnerships with collaborators and educators
- Investigating quantifiable potentials for program impact

Research to gather specific data will also be essential in determining the potential ecological, economic, and social impacts of a new grazier work force. This data may include: the number of acres in need of fire hazard suppression; number of acres in need of native habitat restoration, post-fire and invasive species management; number of acres in need of general vegetation management by public agencies, land trusts, and municipalities. It will also be impactful to assess how many new jobs can be created by businesses emerging from newly trained entrepreneurial graziers. In addition, quantifying the potential production value of food and fiber, as well as carbon sequestration opportunities through carbon farming protocols will be useful.

RECOMMENDED ACTION ITEMS

The following are action items both in process and recommended to develop a comprehensive survey for feasibility of a place-based grazing training program in the western United States:

- Identify potential stakeholders or partners from institutions, organizations, agencies and businesses that share collective missions (June-September 2017)
- Share stakeholder survey with a TBD number of organizations and i individuals to determine points of collaboration (September 2017)
 - Host webinar presentation of the findings from this investigation, with the purpose to open engagement with organizations, institutions, producers and individuals that have shown an interest in supporting the development of this training program. (October 8th, Virtual Webinar. Further information at <u>PastoralismPrevailing.com</u>)
- Target audience opportunities
- Share prospective student survey with a TBD number of individuals to determine the efficacy and need of the curriculum (Fall/Winter 2017/2018)
- Operationalize focused modules within the greater curriculum: provide 'prototype' workshops within the areas of focus that we seek to analyze for both their utility and impact
- Determine and secure financial support for developing a grazing training program in the western United States
- Determine and secure initial land-bases for developing a grazing training program in the western United States

CONCLUSION

Our desire is to inspire, educate, and graduate a new population of modern-day graziers in the United States to address a broad spectrum of issues through their passion, dedication, and tenacity for success within the fields of land and livestock. A diversified vocational training program has great potential for meaningful and quantifiable impact beyond the agricultural sector into land management, job development, social and environmental justice, and regenerative food and fiber systems.

The shepherding schools of Spain and France have given our team precious insight into traditional practices of pastoralism and livestock husbandry, showing how the vocation of the shepherd must evolve and adapt in order to persist in present-day contexts. We can learn from these schools training models and structures, and their challenges and successes to inform what a "graziers" school of the western United States might look like.



URBAN GRAZING AS AN ECOSYSTEMS SERVICE IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA OF CALIFORNIA WITH SHEEP AND GOATS. PHOTO CREDIT: BRITTANY COLE BUSH

Works Cited

- "BPA BERGER TRANSHUMANT." SupAgro, Centre de Formation du Merle, https://www.supagro.fr/web/UserFiles/File/01-supagro/03-implantations/plaquette_bpa_2016_juin.pdf.
- "El Departament d'Agricultura i l'Associació Rurbans impulsen la formació de pastors." Premsa, Generalitat de Catalunya, 7 Jun. 2014, http://premsa.gencat.cat/pres_fsvp/AppJava/notapremsavw/271675/ca/ departament-dagricultura-lassociacio-rurbans-impulsen-formacio-pastors.do.
- "Erasmus + Partnership on Access to land, 2014-7." Access to Land,

- "Escola de Pastors de Catalunya." Projecte Gripia,
 - https://projectegripia.wordpress.com/tag/associacio-rurbans/.
- "Escuela de Pastores." *Gomiztegi*, http://www.gomiztegi.com/escuela-de-pastores_es_7_7_5.html.
- Meuret, Michel, and Fred Provenza, eds. 2014. *The Art and Science of Shepherding: Tapping the Wisdom of French Herders*. Translated by Bruce Inksetter and Melanie Guedenet. Austin, TX: Acres USA.
 - "When Art and Science Meet: Integrating Knowledge of French Herders with Science of Foraging Behavior". Rangeland Ecology & Management Volume 68. Issue 1 (2015): 3,5,6.
- Minder, Raphael. "A Fading Tradition in Spain Gets an Unusual Boost: Shepherd School." The New York Times, 17 Aug. 2015,
 - $https://www.nytimes.com/2015/08/18/world/europe/sheep-farming-fading-tradition-spain-shepherd-school.html?_r=om.$
- "OBJECTIUS." Life Montserrat, http://lifemontserrat.eu/objectius/.
- "Our Network." Access to Land, http://www.accesstoland.eu/-Our-network-.
- "Proyectos Hazi." Hazi, http://www.hazi.es/es/proyectoshazi.html.
- "VIVEA." VIVEA. http://www.vivea.fr/nous-connaitre/missions-et-activites/.
- "The Generalitat strengthens the measures of prevention of the dangers of the bears in the zone and the continuous presence of these animals." *Piros Life*, n.p., 8 May 2017,
 - $\frac{http://www.piroslife.cat/en/the-generalitat-strengthens-the-measures-of-prevention-of-the-dangers-of-the-bears-in-the-zone-and-the-continuous-presence-of-these-animals/$

Additional References

Centre de Formation Pour la Promotion Agricole

https://www.cfppa-die.fr/

Artzain Eskola (Shepherds School) - Arantzazu (Gipuzkoa) of the Basque Country, Spain

https://www.facebook.com/HAZI-Artzain-Eskola-1895583507338185/

http://fpe.hazi.es/Default.asp?id=eu

http://fpe.hazi.es/datos/files/formacion/intensiva.pdf

Centre de formation du Merle, SupAgro Montpellier - France

https://www.supagro.fr/web/pages/?idl=19&page=356,

https://www.supagro.fr/web/UserFiles/File/o1-supagro/o3-implantations/

plaquette_bpa_2016_juin.pdf

Escola de Pastors de Catalunya - Associo Rurbans, Montenartró, Lleida, Catalonia

http://www.escoladepastorsdecatalunya.cat/?lang=en

Project Gripia - Associacio Rurbans, Catalonia

https://projectegripia.wordpress.com/tag/associacio-rurbans/

 $http://premsa.gencat.cat/pres_fsvp/AppJava/notapremsavw/271675/ca/departament-fine the property of the prope$

dagricultura-lassociacio-rurbans-impulsen-formacio-pastors.do

Piros Life, project, Catalonia

http://www.piroslife.cat/en/

Access to Land, network, EU

http://www.accesstoland.eu/, http://www.accesstoland.eu/Erasmus-Partnership-on-

Access-to-land-2014-7

Montserrat, Spain

http://lifemontserrat.eu/

Personal Interviews

Ajuria, Felix. Personal interview by Guido Fronsini and Brittany Cole Bush. 25 February 2017. Sheep and Dairy Producer for Idiazabal cheese consortium. Otxandio, Bizcay.

Aparicio, Idoia & Ricardo Murias Garcia. Personal interview by Guido Fronsini and Brittany Cole Bush. 23 February 2017. Sheep and Dairy Producer for Idiazabal cheese consortium, Muskiz, Biscay.

Batalla, Laia. Personal interview by Brittany Cole Bush. 14 March 2017. Escola de Pastors de Catalunya. Montenartró, Lleida, Spain.

Bellahsen, Allistair and Laura Schiffman. Personal interview by Guido Fronsini and Brittany Cole Bush. 28 February 2017. Young "neorural" farmers and restaurateurs. Salies de Bearn, France.

Brent, Zoe. Personal interview by Guido Fronsini and Brittany Cole Bush. 20 March 2017. Ph.D candidate at Erasmus University Rotterdam, International Institute of Social Studies. Basque Country.

Didry, Camille and Rémy Pascal. Personal interview by Guido Fronsini and Brittany Cole Bush. 9 March 2017. Administrators of the Maison du Berger. Champoleon, France.

Fita Capdevila, Kenia. Personal interview by Guido Fronsini & Brittany Cole Bush. 18 March 2017. Pirineu en Boca (restaurant and butcher shop focusing on cuisine from regional producers). Barcelona, Spain.

Galleron, Christophe. Personal interview by Guido Fronsini and Brittany Cole Bush. 6 March 2017. Artist and writer. Champoleon. France.

Geneviève, Andréis. Personal interview by Christophe Galleron, Guido Fronsini and Brittany Cole Bush. 8 March 2017. Salaried shepherd and educator. Champoleon, France.

Jallet, Michelle. Personal Interview by Guido Fronsini & Brittany Cole Bush. 12 March 2017. Le Merle, Montpellier SupAgro. Montpellier, France.

Le Gal, Antoine and Jana Huhn. Personal interview and shepherding shadowing by Guido Fronsini and Brittany Cole Bush. 11 March 2017. Salaried shepherds and sheep producers. I'Isle sur la Sorgue, France.

Lejeune, Evelyne. Personal Interview by Guido Fronsini & Brittany Cole Bush. 6 March 2017.

Centre de Formation Pour la Promotion Agricole (CFPPA). Die, France.

Otaegi, Batis. Personal Interview by Guido Fronsini & Brittany Cole Bush. 24 February 2017. Artzain Eskola, Arantzazu of the Gipuzkoa Region in the Basque Country, Spain.

Pour, Adeline. Personal interview by Guido Fronsini and Brittany Cole Bush. 5 March 2017. Personal interview by Guido Fronsini and Brittany Cole Bush. Agroecology student at CFPPA-Die. Die, France.

Ripollés, Laura. Personal interview by Brittany Cole Bush. 15 March 2017. Student at Rurbans Escola de Pastors de Catalunya. Montenartró, Lleida, Spain.

Appendix

- I. School Documents
- II. Methods of Research
 - A. Informal Interviews
 - B. Formal Interviews with standardized survey
 - C. Gastronomic (Fermentation)
 - D. Shepherd shadowing
- III. Brochures and Information from Maison du Berger

School Documents

Le Centre de Formation du Merle est au cœur d'un domaine agricole de 400 ha, comprenant 1500 brebis Mérinos d'Arles et 142 ha de foin de Crau AOP. Ce domaine offre un support pédagogique pour les travaux

Depuis 1931, le Centre forme des bergers; cette longue expérience est garante d'une efficacité et d'une renommée auprès des professionnels de l'élevage. Le métier de berger requiert beaucoup d'expéence, de savoirs, savoir-faire et savoir-être.

On ne peut s'y préparer valablement qu'en prenant conscience de ces aspects.

C'est pourquoi la formation dispensée au Centre de Formation du Merle correspond à la recherche d'un équilibre entre les aspects pratiques et des connaissances théoriques indispensables

AXÉE « MÉTIER », CETTE FORMATION BÉNÉFICIE D'ATOUTS MAJEURS

Une professionnalisation des enseignements par des formateurs spécialisés, des professionnels de l'élevage, et des organismes professionnels agricoles,

Un partenariat actif et omniprésent, ce qui permet de répondre aux attentes des stagiaires et des éleveurs,

Un territoire pastoral et culturel, la Provence, et des espaces pastoraux du grand Sud français où le système d'élevage et la transhumance jouent un rôle essentiel dans l'équilibre environnemental des milieux.

Comment s'inscrire?

Demander et retourner un dossier de candidature au Centre de Formation du Merle (téléchargeable sur www.supagro.fr)

Pour un public demandeur d'emploi, valider le projet de formation par :

- ➡ La mission locale si vous avez moins de 26 ans,
- Le Pôle emploi si vous avez 26 ans et plus.

Dans le cadre d'un congé individuel de formation (CIF) ou autres financements : nous contacter.

•Pour en savoir plus, contactez-nous:

Mme NOEL Aurélie

Montpellier SupAgro - Centre de Formation du Merle

Route d'Arles - 13300 Salon-de-Provence Tel: 04.90.17.01.50

@ aurelie.noel@supagro.fr

@ domainedumerle@supagro.fr







Formation Professionnelle Continue en Agriculture

BREVET PROFESSIONEL AGRICOLE

RPA RERGER TRANSHUMANT

(BPA TPA ER) (Travaux de la Production Animale, Elevage de Ruminants)









BREVET PROFESSIONEL AGRICOLE

BPA BERGER TRANSHUMANT

DIPLÔME DE NIVEAU 5

1) OBJECTIFS

Formation diplômante de niveau 5 par unités capitalisables spécialisation Berger Transhumant qui s'appuie sur le référentiel : Brevet Professionnel Agricole option Travaux de la Production Animale spécialité Elevage de Ruminants (BPA TPA

Cette formation qualifiante et diplômante s'articule sur le cycle de production des ovins viande transhumants de la région PACA et de l'arc alpin. Elle est organisée sous forme de séquences de formation théorique et pratique au Centre de Formation du Merle, de chantiers écoles, de stages chez des éleveurs. Ces périodes permettent :

- l'individualisation des parcours de formation,
- → la professionnalisation des futurs salariés,
 → leur insertion professionnelle dans la filière ovine.

2) FORMATION

Durée de la formation : 12 mois. Démarrage de la formation: septembre.

Une période en centre de 1000 heures :

Cours théoriques, travaux pratiques sur l'exploitation du Domaine du Merle. chantiers école chez des exploitants.

Stages en entreprise: 760 heures au total dont l'objectif est de placer le stagiaire dans des situations réelles de travail :

- La garde en colline et milieux difficiles,
- La garde en montagne (la transhumance).

3) VALIDATION DE PARCOURS

Le diplôme du Brevet Professionnel Agricole est délivré par Unités Capitalisables (U.C.). La délivrance du BPA implique la réussite à toutes les épreuves certificarives ponctuant chaque module de formation.

4) REMUNERATION

Certains stagiaires, suivant leur statut et leur expérience professionnelle, peuvent bénéficier d'une rémunération pendant la durée de la formation (à définir selon dossier).

- · Demandeur d'emploi : rémunération possible par le Pôle emploi, l'ASP (agence de service et de paiement).
- · Salarié en CDI, CDD : Congé Individuel de Formation (rémunération em-
- · Autre possibilité : autofinancement.

5) CONTENU

UC Générale 1 : Communication dans la vie professionnelle et sociale.

UC Générale 2 : Environnement socio-économique de l'entreprise

UC Générale 3 : Mise en œuvre de pratiques professionnelles permettant le développement durable.

UC d'Option 1 : Aspects théoriques et scientifiques relatifs au vivant et au comportement animal (zootechnie, agronomie, éthologie).

UC d'Option 2 : Aspects théoriques et scientifiques relatifs aux agro équipements et installations des exploitations (bâtiments, machines agricoles).

UC Spécialisée 1 : Assurer l'alimentation du troupeau et la gestion des surfaces fourragères.

UC Spécialisée 2 : Assurer la reproduction et les soins au troupeau.

UC Spécialisée 3 : Assurer l'entretien et les réparations courantes des matériels, bâtiments et installations de l'exploitation.

UC Régionale 1: Utilisation des chiens de troupeau (conduite et protection).

UC Régionale 2 : Gestion des troupeaux en milieu pastoraux, parcours, montagne, sylvo-pastoralisme.

UC Régionale 3: Appréciation de la qualité de la laine et valorisation de la toison. (en projet).





Centre de formation du Merle - Salon-de-Provence

DOSSIER DE CANDIDATURE

BPA BERGER TRANSHUMANT

BPA (TPA ER)

Option Travaux de la Production Animale – spécialité Elevage de Ruminants

РНОТО

Nom :			Prénom			
Sexe : □M □I			National	ité :		
Né(e) le :			Age :			
Lieu de naissance :			Départe	ment de naissance	:	
N° sécurité sociale/MSA :				validité de la pièce rangers (titre de séjour val		
ADRESSE (pour toute corres	The state of the s					
Code postal : Téléphone fixe / mobile : Courriel :		Ville :				
Permis de conduire : Véhicule		Non Non	Catégori	e de permis :		
SITUATION DE FAMILLE :	☐ Marié(e) ☐ Pacse		bataire on libre	□ Divorcé(e)	☐ Veuf (v	ve)
Nombre d'enfant(s) à charge	2 :					
SITUATION ACTUELLE:						
☐ Etudiant(e) diplôme prépa	aré :					
☐ Salarié(e)	☐ CDI quel n	nétier :		□ CDD	quel métier :	
☐ Demandeur d'emploi N° i	dentifiant :		Date d'ir	nscription Pôle Emp	oloi :	
•Indemnité Pôle Emploi	□ oui		non			
•Travailleur handicapé	□ oui		non			
•Bénéficiaire du RSA	□ oui		non			
• Prescription	□ oui		non	Nom Organism	e :	
☐ Autre préciser :						
	Mon	ntpellier SupAg	gro - Domain	ne du Merle		

Montpellier SupAgro - Domaine du Merle

Route d'Arles 13300 Salon-de-Provence - France - Tél. : + 33 (0)4 90 17 01 50 - Fax : + 33 (0)4 90 17 01 59

courriel : domainedumerle@supagro.fr - www.supagro.fr



Signature:

Diplôme obtenu ou préparé (préciser)			Année
XPERIENCES PROFESSIONNELLES (joindre C			
Entreprise ou Organisme	Fonctions occupées	Année	Durée
			1
	ouives sotto formation (format avalisita)		
posez les motivations qui vous poussent à	sulvre cette formation : (soyez explicite)		
Scrivez en qualques lignes vetre projet pre	fassiannal :		
écrivez, en quelques lignes, votre projet pro	pressionner:		
omment avez-vous appris l'existence de cet	te formation ?		
	sollicite mon inscription a		

Montpellier SupAgro - Domaine du Merle
Route d'Arles 13300 Salon-de-Provence - France - Tél. : + 33 (0)4 90 17 01 50 - Fax : + 33 (0)4 90 17 01 59
courriel : domainedumerle@supagro.fr - www.supagro.fr





Centre de formation du Merle - Salon-de-Provence

Contact:

Mme NOEL Aurélie Assistante de Formation <u>aurelie.noel@supagro.fr</u> ■: 04.90.17.01.50

DOSSIER A RETOURNER

A l'Etablissement suivant :

Montpellier SupAgro
Centre de Formation du Merle
Route d'Arles
13300 SALON de PROVENCE

COMPOSITION DU DOSSIER DE CANDIDATURE:

- ⇒ Le dossier de candidature type dûment complété (toutes les rubriques doivent être renseignées),
- ⇒ 2 photos d'identité (donc 1 agrafée à l'emplacement réservé),
- ⇒ Photocopie de votre pièce d'identité en cours de validité (recto verso),
- ⇒ Photocopie de votre attestation d'Assurance Maladie (sécurité sociale ou MSA ; la carte vitale ne suffit pas),
- ⇒ Photocopie de votre dernier diplôme,
- ⇒ 6 timbres de 20g,
- ⇒ Une prescription pour la formation établie par le Pôle Emploi (pour demandeur d'emploi de plus de 26 ans), ou de la mission locale (moins de 26 ans) ou cellule locale d'insertion pour public au RSA, les cellules d'insertion pour les travailleurs handicapés,
- ⇒ Si vous avez exercé une activité professionnelle au cours des 36 derniers mois, nous fournir les photocopies des certificats de travail ou de vos bulletins de salaire des 12 derniers mois.

L'ADMISSION EN FORMATION :

Ce n'est qu'après avoir fourni un dossier d'inscription complet, que vous serez convoqué à une réunion d'information collective. A l'issue de la réunion, vous passerez un entretien devant un jury, qui formulera un avis sur votre candidature.

Cet entretien porte sur votre parcours, votre motivation et votre projet professionnel.

Les candidats ne seront admis en formation qu'après décision de la Commission de validation (composée de financeurs et de prescripteurs).

L'HEBERGEMENT:

Le centre peut proposer un hébergement en chambre individuelle avec salle de bain et WC privatifs. Pour les repas, un réfectoire commun est mis à disposition des stagiaires ainsi qu'une buanderie.

Pour tout renseignement concernant l'hébergement (organisation, réservation, tarifs...) contacter Mme Sandrine PLATEEL Secrétariat du Domaine du Merle au 04.90.17.01.50

BPA berger transhumant Planning prévisionnel de formation

	incertainments		2017/2018	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Période début	Période fin	Lieu	Thème principal	Volume horaire
2/10/2017	13/10/2017	Centre	Module Agnelage: Zootechnie: Comportement animal, gestion des brebis, gestion des agneaux, santé animale, hygiène des bâtiments. Agronomie: gestion et utilisation des prairies cultivées Gestes techniques et professionnels: gestion des pâturages, utilisation et entretien des bâtiments; suivi sanitaire des brebis et des agneaux	70 h
16/10/2017	24/11/2017	Entreprise	Stage agnelage	203 h
27/11/2017	22/12/2017	Centre	Module Engraissement Zootechnie: Anatomie, physiologie du tube digestif, conduite de l'alimentation des adultes et des agneaux, pathologies liées à l'alimentation. Agronomie: gestion des prairies cultivées: climat, pédologie, biologie végétale, itinéraires de production. Economie agricole: calendriers de production, partenaires de l'exploitation, indicateurs technico-économiques. Gestes techniques et professionnels: chantiers professionnels, suivi sanitaire des troupeaux. Préparation aux Ovinpiades: individuelle et collective	140 h
23/12/2017	07/01/2018		Vacances de Noël	
08/01/2018	26/01/2018	Centre	Module Pastoralisme Zootechnie: Conduite des animaux en espaces pastoraux, pathologies liés au pastoralisme Agronomie: évaluation des ressources pastorales, dynamique des végétaux Economie agricole: enjeux territoriaux du pastoralisme, mesures agro environnementales; agro-écologie Gestes techniques et professionnels: chantiers professionnels, suivi sanitaire des troupeaux	105 h

Période début	Période fin	Lieu	Thème principal	Volume horaire
29/01/2018	02/02/2018	Centre	Dressage des chiens de troupeaux	35h
05/02/2018	09/02/2018	Centre	<u>Gestes techniques et professionnels</u> : Soudure Machinisme	14 h
		X 1 District	Prévention des risques professionnels	21 h
12/02/2018	16/02/2018	Centre	<u>Gestes techniques et professionnels</u> : Tonte et Laine	35 h
19/02/2018	30/03/2018	Entreprise	Stage de garde	210 h
02/04/2018	11/05/2018	Centre	Module Reproduction Zootechnie: Anatomie, physiologie des reproducteurs, génétique et sélection, pathologies liées à la reproduction. Economie: les formes juridiques des exploitations, les statuts des exploitants, le droit du travail Gestes professionnels et techniques: suivi de la reproduction, gestion des lots de lutte, entretien des espaces naturels, entretien des bâtiments et des matériels agricoles (débroussailleuse, tronçonneuses, tracteurs)	168 h
14/05/2018	18/05/2018	Centre	Module Animaux de bât	35 h
22/05/2018	25/05/2018	Centre	Module Prévention de la prédation	28 h
28/05/2018	08/06//2018	Centre	Module filières de production: Zootechnie: Prévention des risques professionnels, préservation de la santé et du bien-être animal. Economie: commercialisation, signes officiels de qualité Voyages d'études Thèmes à développer selon projet des stagiaires. Gestes professionnels et techniques: suivi sanitaire des troupeaux	70 h
11/06/2018	22/06/2018	Champoléon	Module Gestion de l'alpage	70 h
25/06/2018	29/06/2018	Centre	Préparation à l'estive	35 h
02/07/2018	28/09/2018	Entreprise	Stage estive	448
	de la formatio en entreprise	n		1687 H 861 H

Le thème principal est indicatif; il tient compte du calendrier régional d'élevage.

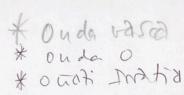
Un module en centre comprend des informations dans différents domaines de compétences : zootechnie, agronomie, économie, gestion, droit etc. Les UCARE permettent d'acquérir les compétences professionnelles indispensables à la gestion des

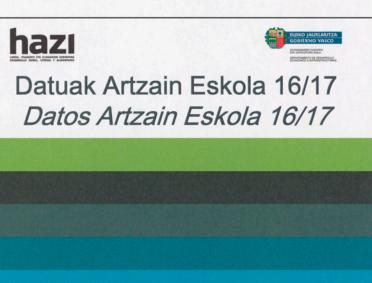
troupeaux ovins viande pastoraux de la région.

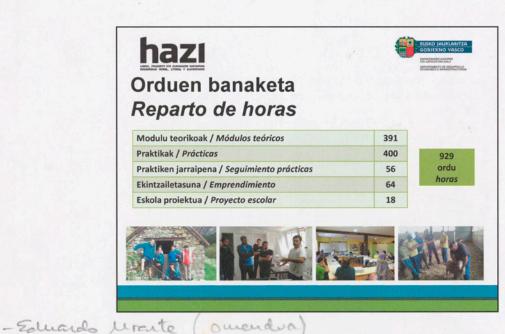
Les stages sont les moments de mise en pratique d'acquis et de compétences professionnelles permettant une insertion post formation dans la filière ovine.

22/02/2017

traumage 130 ste

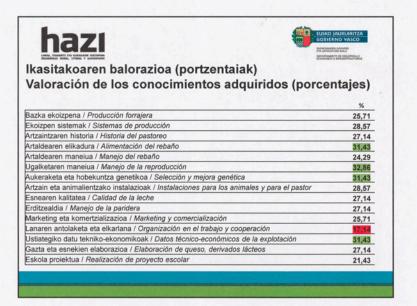


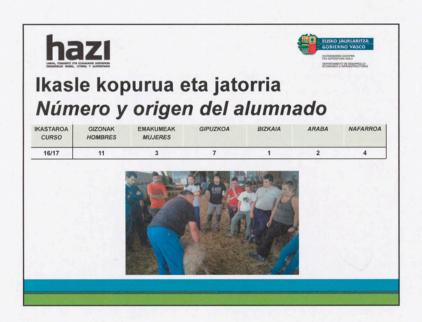




- Araballo antroi male (Eusteal Herriko mendi eta aran fundadorda Parrol lei artitali pustrei) Bolegili Araballorei













Ikasle kopurua eta jatorria: 259 ikasle Número y origen del alumnado: 259 alumn@s

97/16	202	57
-------	-----	----

ARABA ÁLAVA	BIZKAIA VIZCAYA	GIPUZKOA GUIPUZCOA	NAFARROA NAVARRA	OTRAS COMUNIDADES	ATZERRIA EXTRANJERO
41	46	94	36	18	24
15,83 %	17.76 %	36,29 %	13.90 %	6.95 %	9,27 %



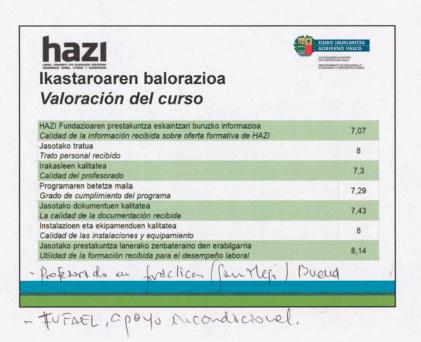


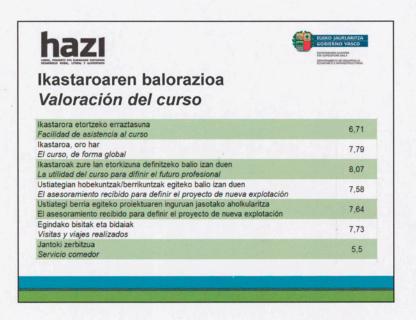
Ikasleen adina Edad del alumnado

97/16	Urte / Años 56	Urte / Años 136	Urte / Años	Urte / Años 16
-------	-------------------	--------------------	-------------	-------------------

Ikasleen egoera Situación laboral del alumnado

IKASTAROAK	IKASLEAK ARTALDEAREKIN	ARTALDE GABE
CURSOS	ALUMN@S CON REBAÑO	SIN REBAÑO
97/16	144	115









ELISKO JAURLARITZA GOBIERNO VASCO

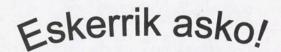
Ondorioak Conclusiones

- 259 ikasleetatik, %55 artzainak dira edo artzainen seme-alabak eta ardi sektorearekiko bokazio irmoa dute.
 - De un total de 245 alumnos/as, el 55% son pastores o hijos/as de pastores y demuestran una firme vocación hacia el sector ovino.
- Batazbesteko adina 27 urte dira eta ikasleen %94 artzain gazteak dira laguntzei dagokienean.
 La edad media ronda los 27 años y el 94% se engloban en la categoría de jóvenes pastores en términos de ayudas al sector ganadero.
- 3 20 urteetan zehar 172 artzain finkatu dira ardi sektorean. Horietatik 167 pertsonek profesional gisa jarraitzen dute artzaintzan (34 modu partzial batean) eta 5 pertsona tekniko gisa ari dira.
 En 20 años de actividad continúan con la actividad 172 ganaderos con cualificación profesional en el entramado socio-económico del sector ovino, 167 personas continúan con la actividad ganadera de forma profesional, 34 de ellas de forma parcial y 5 personas como técnicos del sector.











Production de porcs plein air

PROGRAMME DE FORMATION

• Public visé par la formation et prérequis

- * Public visé : Agriculteurs, porteurs de projets à l'installation
- * Métiers et fonctions visées : Eleveurs de porc de plein air, transformation et commercialisation
- * Aucune durée d'activité professionnelle n'est nécessaire.
- * Pré-requis ou niveau minimum pour suivre cette formation : aucun.

• Objectifs de la formation

 Objectif général : Acquérir les notions de bases et le raisonnement de la conduite d'une production de (et la création d'un atelier) porcs plein air afin d'en estimer la faisabilité sur sa propre exploitation. Analyser les différents cahiers des charges, les possibilités de commercialisation à l'échelle d'une production fermière, ainsi que la législation à respecter.

• Contenus de la formation

Elle se déroule en 10 séances, pour atteindre les objectifs pédagogiques suivants :

- « Comprendre la filière porc plein air en France, la réglementation, les labels, les principes de la conduite d'élevage
 - * Situation de la filière nationale et régionale, races les plus courantes
 - * Règlementation professionnelle, environnementale et règles prophylactiques
 - * Bien-être animal, traçabilité
 - * Connaître et savoir comparer les différents labels pour en choisir un adapté à son exploitation
 - Connaître la conduite en bande et les différentes possibilités d'élevage (naisseur-engraisseur, post-sevrage-engraisseur, ou engraisseur)
- * Savoir raisonner l'alimentation des porcs en système plein air

Grands principes de l'alimentation des porcs, en particulier sur parcours

- * Les différents types d'aliments, du commerce et fabriqués à la ferme
- * Comment gagner en autonomie alimentaire
- * Etablir une ration de base pour le porc
- * Comment fabriquer son aliment à la ferme, le matériel nécessaire

Concevoir les conditions de transformation du proc

- * Connaître les possibilités de transformation sur le territoire dans le cadre d'un circuit court *
- * Comprendre le fonctionnement d'un atelier collectif
- Envisager la transformation à la ferme : règles d'hygiène, organisation de l'atelier et du travail, organisation de la vente à la ferme

Elaborer un projet de production de porc plein air

 Sur la base des acquis de la semaine, travail en sous groupe sur la mise en place d'une production de porcs de plein air sur une exploitation existante



@ cfppa.die@educagri.fr

Site internet www.cfppa-die.fr

Le BPREA en agriculture biologique Programme de formation

Le CFPPA vallée de la Drôme, Diois et Vercors met en place depuis 2005 la formation BPREA en **agriculture biologique**. Les parcours sont individualisés pour permettre une meilleure adéquation de la formation au projet du candidat. Avant l'entrée en formation un positionnement individuel est réalisé permettant l'élaboration du parcours de formation.

Public visé : porteurs de projet d'installation agricole

- ✓ Demandeurs d'emploi
- ✓ Aides familiaux Conjoints d'exploitants
- ✓ Salariés Congé individuel de formation contrat de professionnalisation

Prérequis

- ✓ Diplôme professionnel de niveau 5 (BEP, CAP)
- √ ou certificat enseignement général classe de première
- √ ou 2 à 5 années d'activité professionnelle selon secteur
- √ expérience significative en agriculture

Objectifs de la formation

- ✓ Acquérir un raisonnement technique et économique dans les domaines de l'agro-écologie
- ✓ Acquérir des gestes pratiques, une expérience de terrain grâce à un réseau d'agriculteurs bio
- ✓ Entrer dans des réseaux d'agriculteurs et d'acteurs du milieu rural
- ✓ Comprendre et trouver sa place dans le milieu rural et agricole en particulier
- ✓ Préparer son installation : construire tout au long de la formation un projet réaliste et cohérent
- √ Accompagner les candidats dans la réflexion et la mise en œuvre de leur projet professionnel
- ✓ Obtenir un diplôme agricole de niveau IV permettant d'acquérir la Capacité Professionnelle Agricole

Contenus de la formation

Le BPREA a été rénové en 2007 (arrêté du 2 octobre 2007). Il est constitué d'un référentiel professionnel, d'un référentiel de compétences et d'un référentiel d'évaluation avec 12 unités capitalisables (UC) :

2 UC générales 6 UC professionnelles 2 UC techniques 2 UCARE



Comprendre et pratiquer la naturopathie animale (ruminants)

PROGRAMME DE FORMATION

• Public visé par la formation et prérequis

- * Public visé : Eleveurs, salariés agricoles, stagiaires de formation
- * Métiers et fonctions visées : Eleveurs, salariés agricoles
- * Aucune durée d'activité professionnelle n'est nécessaire.
- * Pré-requis ou niveau minimum pour suivre cette formation : aucun.

• Objectifs de la formation

- * Etre capable d'appréhender la santé animale dans toutes ses dimensions, y compris l'alimentation et le bien-être animal
- * Savoir définir les mesures adaptées pour assurer l'hygiène et la santé d'un troupeau.
- * Concevoir une stratégie de soins et de prévention adaptée au cahier des charges de l'AB.

• Contenus de la formation

- * La conduite alimentaire adaptée aux animaux en cohérence avec les aliments naturels disponibles sur l'exploitation (souci d'autonomie) dans un objectif de santé ;
- * La gestion du parasitisme ;
- * Les différentes méthodes de soins alternatifs et leurs champs d'application ;
- Cas pratique : face à un problème de santé animale, raisonner en approche globale pour proposer des mesures préventives adaptées et identifier les blocages potentiels et les soins naturels à apporter.







Formal Interviews with administrators

Gastronomic Experience







NUTRIENT DENSE FOODS ARE NOT ONLY CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT, BUT FOR THE SHEPHERD THIS QUALITY SUSTENANCE PROVIDES THE NOURISHMENT FOR LONG DAYS IN THE ELEMENTS WITH OFTEN GREAT PHYSICAL EXERTION. FERMENTED MEATS, RAW DAIRY AND CHEESE, WINE, CIDER AND LEAVENED BREAD ARE STAPLES TO THE SHEPHERDS DAILY DIET.

Shepherd Shadowing

RESEARCH ALSO INCLUDED SHADOWING SHEPHERDS IN THEIR DAILY ACTIVITIES TENDING TO TO THEIR FLOCKS, DAILY MILKING, HERDING WITH DOGS ON GRAZING CIRCUITS, BUILDING ELECTRIC FENCE AND BARN FEEDING LAMBS.









SHEPHERD HIGHLIGHT
Andreis Genevieve has been a salaried shepherd for 40 years in the French Alps. He has worked closely with the national parks to manage and steward the Alpine landscapes with the grazing of sheep seasonally. Andreis and his wife have raised their children in the mountains and as a family are accustom to the lifestyle of modern-day shepherding.

Survey used to conduct formal interviews

MERCI DE NOVS POSÉ DES QUESTIONE

Questions pour en savoir plus sur la transhumance en France

Merci encore pour votre temps. Je ne manquerais de vous transmettre les résultats de mon ente une fois de retour sur mon continent.

Brittanycolebush@gmail.com

1) Would you please introduce yourself and your affiliation with education pertaining to shepherding, land management and livestock?

Pourriez vous vous présenter et nous expliquer votre affiliation avec la formation de berger , la gestion du paturage et du troupeau ?

2) Through which avenue did you get started in this work and about how long have you been working in this field?

Quel est votre parcours ? D'ou vous vient votre vocation, ? Et depuis combien combien de temps travaillez vous dans ce domaine ?

3) Do you have any specialization in the field of shepherding, land and livestock?

Avez vous une spécialisation, spécificité ou approche particulière qui vous est propre dans la conduite du troupeau, la gestion des prairies et la transhumance ?

4) How long is the accreditation program that you work with in your school? Are you willing to share a course outline, curriculum or materials provided to students?

Combien de temps dure la formation que vous proposez ou avez suivi? Seriez vous prêt à nous transmettre l'emploi du temps , le programme de formation et/ ou des supports éducatifs.(dans le but de comprendre la formation, nous ne partagerons pas ces informations et ne les publieront pas sur internet)

5) How is the program organized seasonally? What parts of the training happen in what season?

Comment s'organise la formation dans l'année en fonction des saisons? Quels cours en quelle saison ?

6) What are the general demographics of students in your program and how many train in a program?

Combien d'étudiant y a t'il par année et par classe ? Quel est leur profil. ?

How do the students hear/learn about the program?

Par quel biais les étudiants entendent ils parler de la formation ?

7) Where does the funding come from for the school and how do the students pay for it, how much?

D'ou viennent les financements de l'école ? Quel cout pour les étudiants ? Comment font ils pour la payer ?

8) What is the success rate of students finding work after completion of the program? Is a part of the program linking students to job opportunities?

Combien d'étudiants trouvent un travail dans ce domaine après leur formation? Est ce que l'école accompagne la recherche d'emploi pendant et/ou après la formation ?

9) What is the greatest strength of the program?

Quelle est la plus grande force / valeur ajoutée de cette formation ?

10) What the challenges with the program?

Quelles sont, selon vous, les faiblesses ou possibles améliorations de ce programme?

11) Do you think that there is a growing interest in this work by new prospective students?

Pensez vous que ce type de formation et de métier suscite de plus en plus d'interet ? Le profil des étudiants est il entrain d'évoluer ?

Thank you very much for your time and is there anything else that you would like to share? Is there any information that you would like me to share with you in regards to my work in using grazing as a tool for paid land management as an ecosystems service?

Merci beaucoup d'avoir pris le temps de répondre. Souhaitez vous partager autre chose ?

Ou peut etre avez vous des questions sur mon travail , mon approche, qui est le paturage comme un service payant de valorisation et sauvegarde des espaces payasagers publics et privés ?

Brochures and Information collected from Maison du Berger





















Maison Pyrénéenne du Pastoralisme

Rencontre

zet est un village symbole de l'activité pastorale accueillant la Maison Pyrénéenne du Pastoralisme lci tout découle de la vie pastorale : l'histoire, les paysages, l'économie d'hier et d'aujourd'hui.

Ces vallées appartiennent d'abord aux bergers, dépositaires des savoir-faire, de la langue et des chansons d'ici. lci, le pastoralisme millénaire dévoile ses secrets dans cette maison où vous cheminerez à travers les époques et les lieux, accompagné des bergers...

Traditions & Culture

abellisée Pays d'Art et d'Histoire : une maison de la culture pastorale, un lieu de valorisation du patrimoine naturel et culturel.

À travers notre espace scénographique, nos projections et nos expositions temporaires, tout est réuni pour que les visiteurs et les professionnels s'inscrivent dans un projet de développement local et durable.

Découvrez nos itinérances jalonnées de rencontres, de visites et d'histoires, avec des raconteurs de pays et des éleveurs-bergers qui sont mémoires d'ici et du savoir vivre en montagne

Enjeux de développement

ette maison est un outil du pastoralisme pyrénéen, un lien entre les professionnels, les territoires et les consommateurs. Elle accompagne l'aménagement du territoire sur des questions d'environnement, des pratiques, du paysage, du patrimoine et du tourisme.



Le réseau «Patrim»

n février 2010, le Programme Opérationnel de Coopération Territoriale Espagne-France-Andorre 2007-2013 (POCTEFA) a approuvé le projet de réseau pyrénéen transfrontalier de centres du patrimoine, présenté par huit partenaires situés en Midi-Pyrénées, en Aragon et en Catalogne. Dans le cadre de ce programme européen, huit sites coopérent désormais pour organiser ensemble des expositions, des animations culturelles et festives, des publications, des échanges...

Des partenariats privilégiés s'établissent naturellement entre les centres consacrés à des thématiques similaires, pour développer des actions communes :

- La vie en montagne en zone frontalière :
- château de Seix et l'Ecomuseu de les Valls d'Aneu • Deux grands médecins et humanistes :
- Centro Santiago Ramon y Cajal et le Musée Larrey à Baudéan. • La ressource en eau :
- La ressource en eau : Centro de Interpretación del agua et la Maison des Sources en Barousse.
- Le pastoralisme :

Maison Pyrénéenne du Pastoralisme d'Azet et le Centro de Interpretación de Nueño.

Les actions

- Échange de bonnes pratiques entre sites, formation et application d'un plan marketing commun.
- Manifestations régulières de grande qualité scientifique et de médiation, basées sur des partenariats entre centres et avec les universités: expositions, conférences, publications.
- Actualisation des centres et dynamisation territoriale pour atteindre un niveau supérieur de qualité pour l'accueil du public, les techniques de scénographie et la gestion durable de ces équipements touristiques.



Rèseau touristique Red turistica pyrènèen pirenaica de centres de centros d'interprétation de interpretación du patrimotre del petrimonio







Adaptation des pratiques pastorales face aux enjeux du développement durable

utilisation des estives pendant la période estivale sur la zone des Pyrénées est un élément important de la qualité environnementale, alimentaire, du devenir des systèmes de production et, par conséquent, des territoires de montagne.

Convaincues de ce constat, l'Agence Régionale pour l'Environnement et la Maison Pyrénéenne du Pastoralisme ont noué un partenariat afin de mener à bien un programme « Adaptation des pratiques pastorales face aux enjeux du développement durable ».

Au sein de ce programme, un premier projet a été initié en juin 2009, intitulé « bien être animal en zone d'estive »

Son objectif est double:

- Réduire les coûts d'intervention sur les animaux en adoptant des pratiques mieux adaptées aux contraintes de l'élevage sur l'ensemble du cycle de production.
- Adopter des pratiques ayant un meilleur impact sur l'environnement pour le respect de la biodiversité animale et végétale.

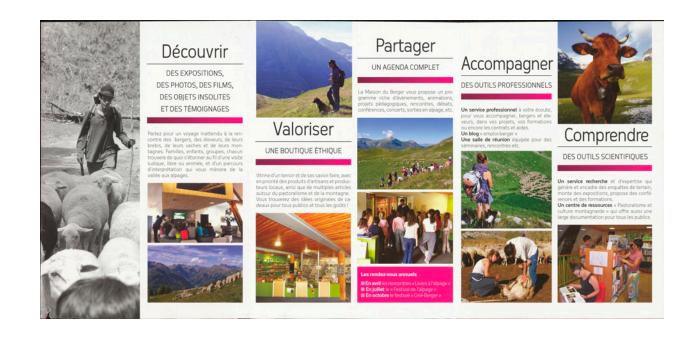
La démarche mise en œuvre positionne les rencontres entre éleveurs comme point central du projet. Leurs origines et leurs systèmes de production différents favorisent l'expression et l'analyse.

Gilles Grosmond, Docteur Vétérinaire, accompagne les éleveurs dans la description et l'analyse des éléments techniques, pour améliorer leurs pratiques.

Ce premier projet a démontré l'intérêt que portent les éleveurs au sujet. Le projet peut à présent se structurer et se développer par l'arrivée de nouveaux partenaires et territoires et s'intégrer dans le dispositif pyrénéen.











Christophe Galleron: Artist Poster from Exhibition at Maison du Berger

"Martin, berger. Des Alpes en Amérique"!



Acknowledgements

King Family Foundation
Michel Meuret & Fred Provenza
Christophe Galleron
Victor LeForestier
Zoe Brent & Housemates
Adeline Pour & Housemates
Laura Schiffman & Allistair Bellahsen
Tara Gladstone & Oia Pursals Claret
Kenia Fita Capdevila
Sara Buckley Peracca

La Maison du Berger
Michelle Jallet
Sara Buckley Peracca
Ann Bush
Antoine LeGal & Jana Huhn
Evelyne Lejeune
Camille Didry & Remy Pascal
Batis Otaegi
Laia Batalla
And all of those along the way...





SHEPHERDESS

For more information please contact:
Brittany Cole Bush
brittanycolebush@gmail.com
brittanycolebush.com