

Submitted Abstract

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Organisations	The Livestock Sustainability, TLS, France
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Title	Territorial Governance As A Main Challenge To Tackle Climate Change In Mountain. A Comparative Analysis Of French And Swiss Local Implementation Of Policy Tools Aiming Towards Cc Mitigation In Mountain Livestock Farming.
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Abstract

As climate change severely affects mountains region, the need to develop territorial policies is all the more relevant that CC governance is still particularly state-centered (Biesbroeck et al., 2010; Ford et al., 2011, Österblom and Bodin 2012; Ingold and Fischer 2013, Giles et al 2021). In mountain areas, bottom up strategies that rest upon innovative participative models of governance can represent an opportunity to enhance buy-in and cooperation. Thus, it can help to counter the “implementation deficit” (Bardach 1977, Pressman and Wildavsky 1984, Knoepfel and Dupuis, 2011) of CC mitigation policies. Indeed, although agriculture contributes significantly to climate change through its greenhouse gas emissions (mainly methane and nitrous oxide) and national objectives foresee a significant reduction in GHG emissions for 2030 (55% emissions cut compared with 1990 levels for European Union’s target and 50% for Switzerland), agricultural policies are still advancing only too timidly on the issue of mitigating climate change. In the aim of empirically documenting implementation brakes, my research is then focused on a comparative study of local implementation processes of policies orientated towards the mitigation of CC in mountain livestock agriculture in the Haute-Savoie region (France) and Canton of Valais (Switzerland). Since 2007 following a reform of the CAP for France and a reform of article 104 of the Swiss Constitution in 2014 in Switzerland, agricultural policies have begun to introduce payments for environmental and climatic services. Some of those policy tools are implemented throw a territorial framework aiming to encourage different stakeholders to work on a more sustainable rural development approach. However, our results have shown how territorial policies aiming towards mitigation of CC have followed a “top-down institutionalization” process (Bertrand F., Richard E., 2014) implementing objectives through a top-down governance model. While mitigation policies need a strong consensus, this centralizing tendency tends to exclude farmers from the policy-making process of CC instruments. Theoretically, we propose to identify the obstacles to the implementation of the mitigation policy by crossing the analysis of public policies (type of public policies: individual/collective/territorial/sectoral/incentive/mandatory/voluntary) and the analysis of the participation of farmers in CC mitigation policies. Methodologically, we conduct our comparison on local implementation processes crossing an analysis of policy tools with an analysis of participation through the analysis of primary and secondary sources, the method of semi-direct interviews, farms visit and the observation of participation in local reunions of climatic plans.