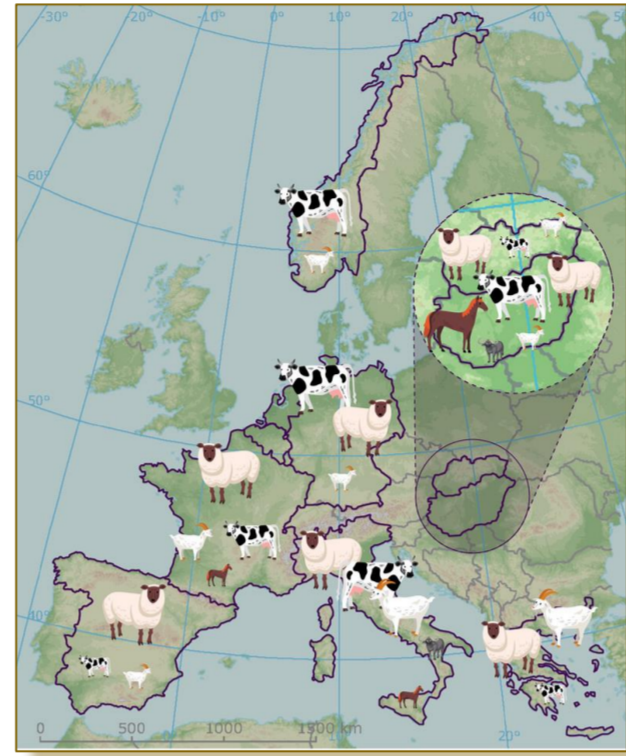
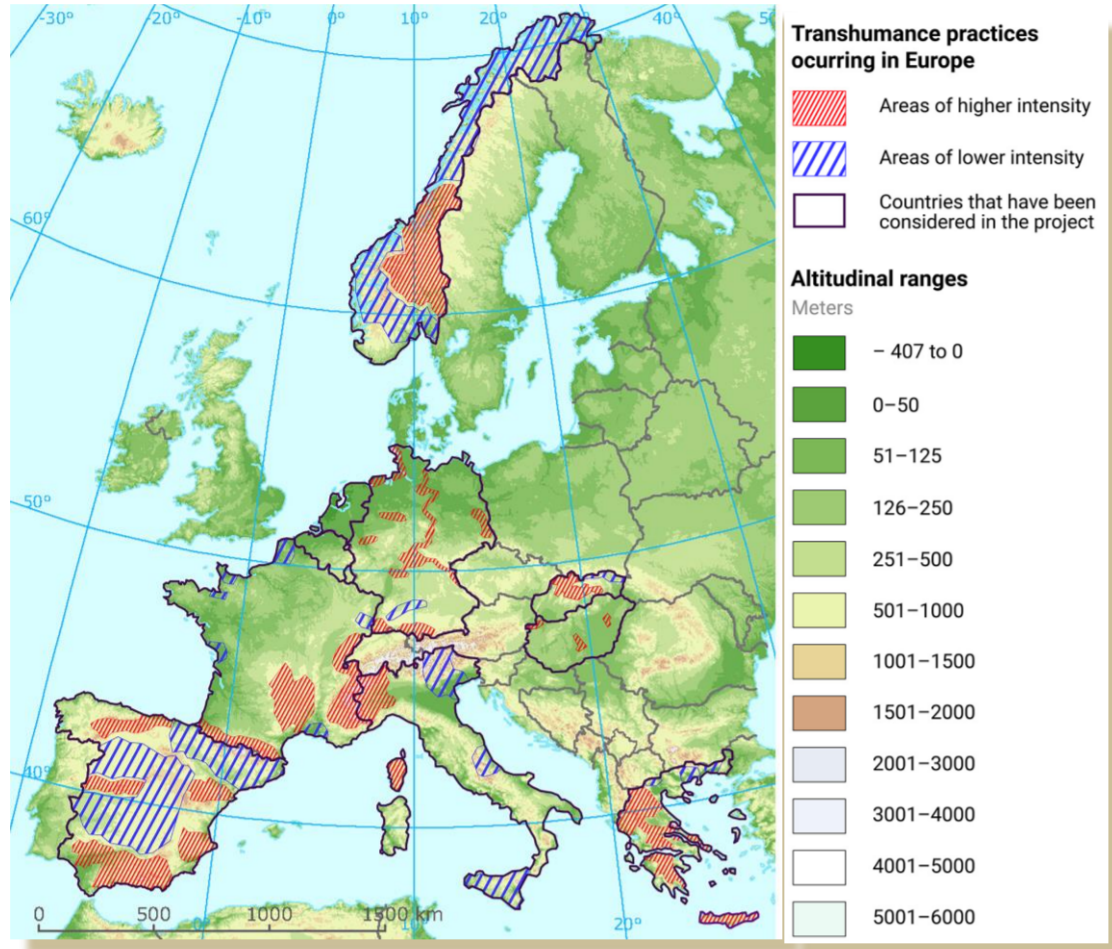




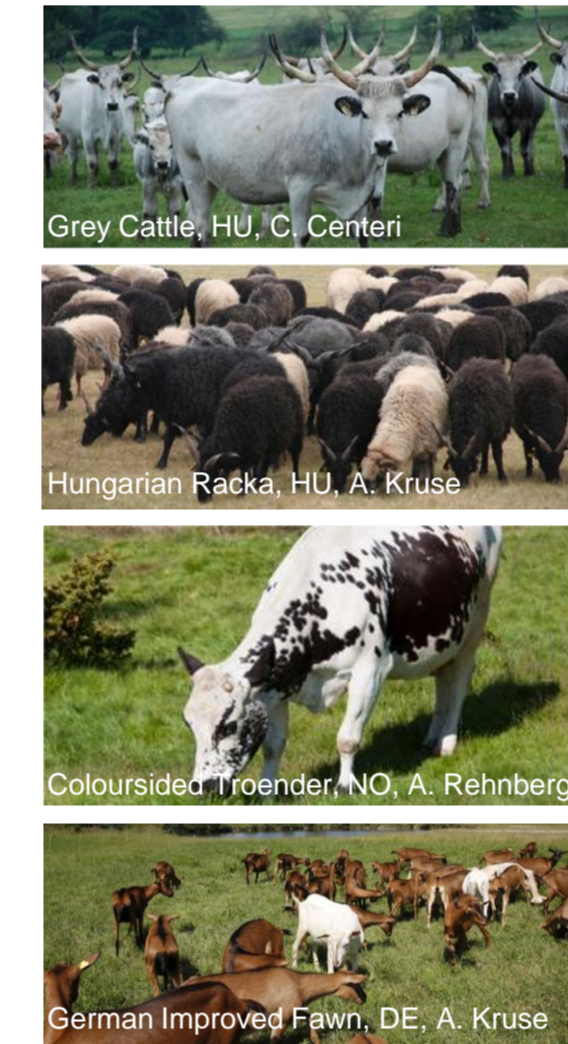
Transhumance today – Knowledge, Rules, Heritage, Production, Communication – many professions in one

Where? How? Extend of Transhumance?



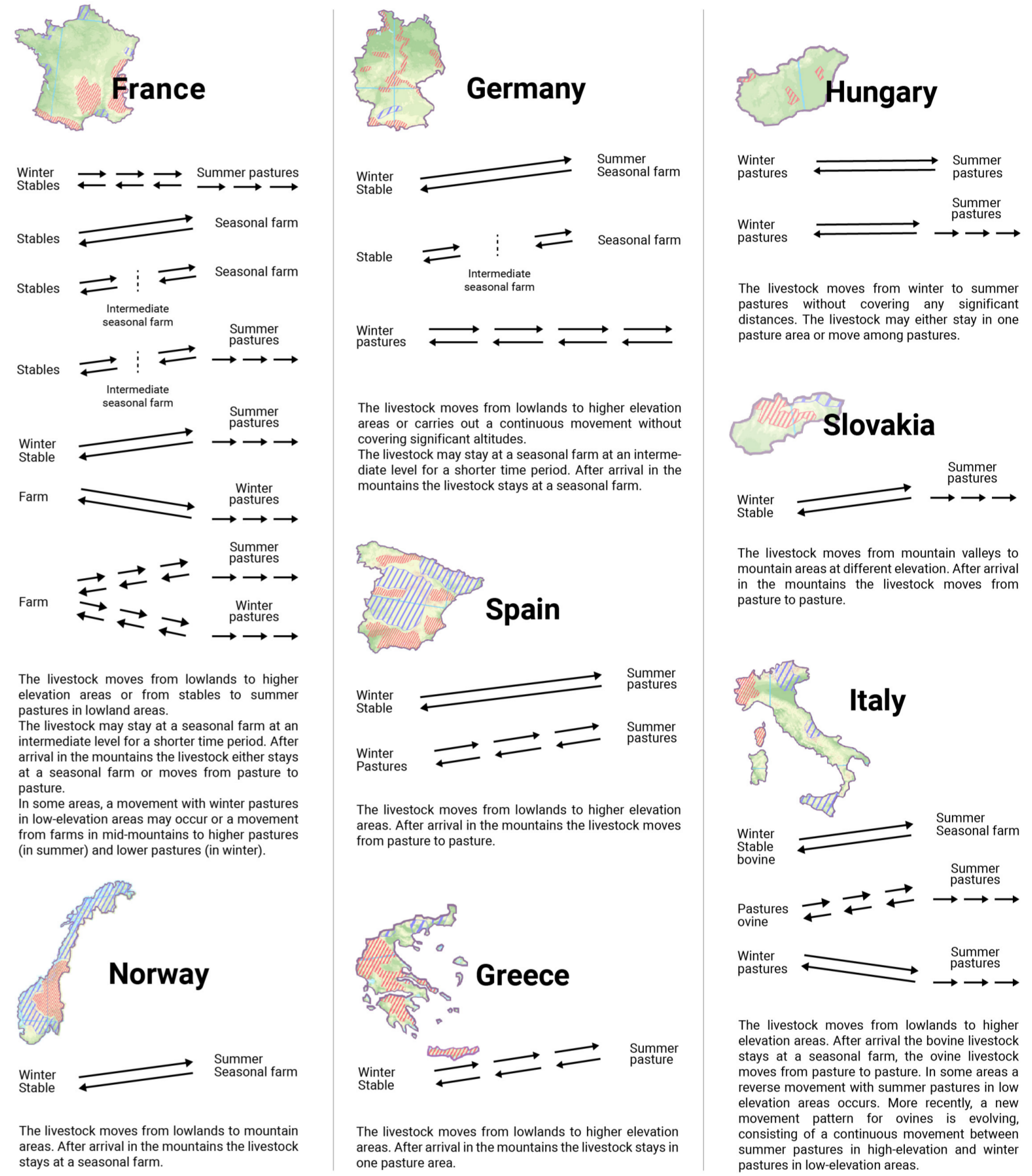
While transhumance still is practiced all over Europe, form and intensity varies.

What is produced where?



Vertical, horizontal, urban transhumance.

Livestock moves from: a) lowlands to higher elevation areas, b) stables to summer pastures, often including 1, 2 intermediate levels, c) winter pastures in low-elevation. In the mountains, stay at seasonal farms or moving from pasture to pasture. Gaining importance: Urban transhumance and transhumance-like grazing for land management purposes.



Training offers and financial support?

Country	Training offers	Financial support
FRANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training centers Training by shepherd organisations Training at two High schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private shepherd schools Courses on related topics
SPAIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No complete related education Offers through secondary schools Training at seasonal farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No formalised VET offer Recent attempts to provide offers
NORWAY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No formalised VET offer Recent attempts to provide offers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific VET offer Different education initiatives on related topics
ITALY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formalised VET offers exist Offers by shepherd organisations and associations Training on the job 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No formalised VET offer
HUNGARY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No formalised VET offer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No formalised VET offer Knowledge is passed within families
GREECE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No formalised VET offer Knowledge is passed within families 	

Funding available	Funding not available
Norway	Spain
France	Hungary
Germany	Slovakia
Italy	Greece

Challenges – Future needs

- Maintain and develop transhumance throughout the countries
- Make the transhumance profession attractive enough to compete with other land users and types of farming in the rural sector
- Facilitate access to pastures especially in the lowlands
- Ease administration, e.g. for crossing departmental roads
- Foster and valorise intergenerational knowledge transfer
- Support platforms for knowledge exchange
- Extent / found educational offers – at specialized schools but also by training on the job
- Include new topics in training curricula, e.g. communication, wolf protection, online marketing etc.
- Acknowledgement & valorisation

Summary State of the Art

Interviews with transhumance practitioners, analysis of statistical data and literature have clearly highlighted that transhumance

- is still practiced with a broad range of different types in Europe.
- enriches rural areas, providing attractive and diverse landscapes, tangible and intangible heritage, high-quality food & products, ecosystem services.
- suffers from a declining numbers of practitioners. The decline has not only impact on transhumance landscapes and culture. It also reduces learning opportunities for practitioners.
- education offers and the degree to which they are institutionalised differ strongly among the partner countries already now.
- legislation, rules, financial support and recognition differs strongly among the countries.
- access to land gets more and more difficult and bureaucratic.
- needs raising awareness about it's culture, benefits and the needs of practitioners is important in this respect.
- faces challenges and worries about future economic support and viability, meaning that increased and secured economic incentives targeted at transhumance practitioners are important for the future of transhumance.

For more information:
<https://transfarm-erasmus.eu/>
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Main challenges expressed by 46 interviewed transhumance practitioners across Europe

