Dynamics of livestock farming in extensive livestock farming territories: what processes are going on?

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Introduction

• Family livestock farming has to reshape itself
  • Local driving forces (land pressure and demographic evolution)
  • Global driving forces (market, climate)
  • Internal driving forces (dynamics of families)

• The dynamics of family livestock farming are crucial for the future of extensive livestock farming territories
Objective

• Understand and describe the processes of transformation of family livestock farming at work in territories of extensive livestock farming

• First step of an international project MOUVE
8 territories of extensive livestock farming
Brazilian Amazonia
Uruguayan pampa
Atlas foothills Morocco
Mediterranean hinterland
Livradois-Forez
A methodology in two steps

• Elaboration of monographs on each territory

• Cross reading of the dynamics with 3 complementary points of view:
  – links between livestock farming and family
  – links between livestock farming and space
  – links between livestock farming and agro-food chains
Dynamics which reexamine the links between family and livestock farming

• Place of farming activity for families
  – diversification vs refocusing on livestock activity
  – abandonment of livestock farming by families

• Place of family in the farm
  – Reproduction and transmission of the farms
  – Reorganization of work in the livestock farms
    • Development of paid workers
    • Decrease of family work force
Dynamics which lead to modifying land use and forage resources

• Decline of feeding exclusively on grass
  – For different reasons
    • competition for land use is increasing
    • regulations and local policies
    • increase the productivity and secure the food system
  – With consequences: abandonment of some areas and the use of food complement

• Return to local forage and grassland resources
  – to be self-sufficient in feed for the animal
  – to increase the added value in products
Dynamics which modify the links of livestock farms with the agro-food chains

• Enlargement, increase in the volumes and simplification of the range of products marketed
  – Intensification of the production, farm specialisation
  – concentration of processing, quality standardisation

• Maintenance or appearance of small livestock farms, with diversified productions
  – local resources, quality and origin identification label
  – local structures of collect and processing
Everywhere the influence of two evolution processes

- Globalisation and territorialisation

- A diversity of adaptation strategies constructed around the tension between this two processes
Stylized representation of livestock farming dynamics

- Place of family in the farm
- Local agro food chains
- Differentiation of products
- Grass feeding
- Place of the farming activity in the family
- Use of the diversity of local resources
The path of territorialisation: «traditional» dynamic

- Place of family in the farm
- Local agro food chains
- Differentiation of products
- Grass feeding
- Place of the farming activity in the family
- Use of the diversity of local resources
The path of territorialisation: «Rural entrepreneurship» dynamic

- Place of family in the farm
- Local agro food chains
- Differentiation of products
- Grass feeding
- Place of the farming activity in the family
- Use of the diversity of local resources
The path of globalisation: «Business» dynamic

- Place of family in the farm
- Place of the farming activity in the family
- Use of the diversity of local resources
- Grass feeding
- Differentiation of products
- Local agro food chains
The path of globalisation: «Agricultural entrepreneurship» dynamic

- Place of family in the farm
- Local agro food chains
- Differentiation of products
- Grass feeding
- Place of the farming activity in the family
- Use of the diversity of local resources
Conclusion

• In spite of very different economic, political, social and environmental conditions, the same trends can be observed in all territories.

• A diversity of dynamics constructed around tension between globalisation and territorialisation, which leads to tensions and complementarities within the territories.

• A work that requires deeper analysis and validation.
Thank you for attention