

Positive effects of animal production in France: a preliminary study based on interviews of stakeholders in two contrasted territories

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Context



- **Socio-economic context**

Increasing gap between producers and citizens

Different (opposite) approaches of use / interest of landscape

Competition within a same territory for the use of land

Why keeping livestock ?

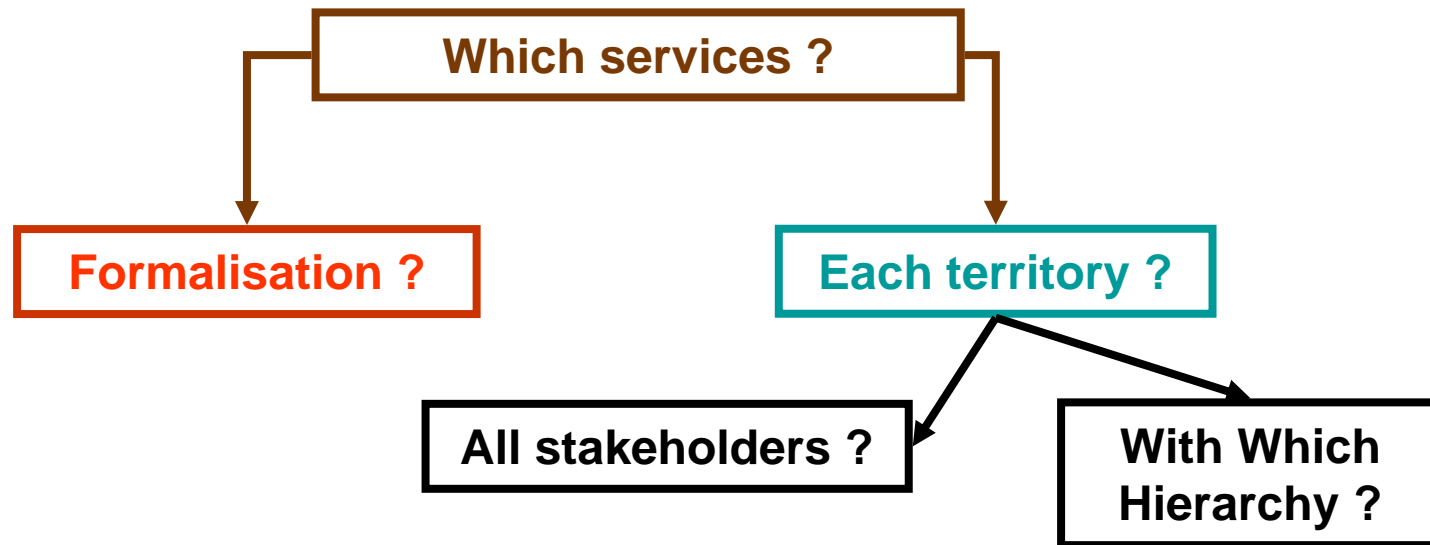
- Plenty of studies on negative aspects of animal production, with many indicators (direct or not) known by many people

- **Scientific context**

- Interest on positive aspects are increasing (still few indicators), from scientists and environmental activists. What about other people / users ?

Objective and hypothesis

- **First approach** of stakeholder's **perception** of services provided by livestock productions : a qualitative approach



- **Hypothesis** : Same services whatever the territory, Different hierarchy according to territory



Materials and methods : territories (1)



Brittany



Chartreuse

Materials and methods : territories (2)

Chartreuse

Natural park,
22000 ha

Mountain area
(300m to 2082m)

~ 38000 people,
~ 50/km²

~ 400 livestock
holdings,
~ Different
productions
(3700 Dairy cows,
3000 Beef cows,
some others)



Materials and methods : territories (3)

Brittany

Plain area
(0m to 384m),
27 208 km²
Oceanic climate

> 3M inhabitants,
~ 116/km²

First French livestock area:
58% pork meat (30670 direct jobs)
21% bovine milk (43360 direct jobs)
43% and 33% turkey and chicken meats (18510 direct jobs)



Materials and methods : semi-directive survey



1- Identification of stakeholder categories:

Scientists and others researchers, local councillors, farmers, extension workers, ecologists and ecological association, food chain and tourism professionals



2- Identification of services:

Rural life, employment, landscape services, natural services (biodiversity, soil...), energy services, heritage, tourism services.

(From litterature, press, natural park charter)



3- Interview guides:

For each category of stakeholders



4- Interviews :

First step: spontaneous expression; second step: proposition of items.

Conducted by 28 students and 3 professors.

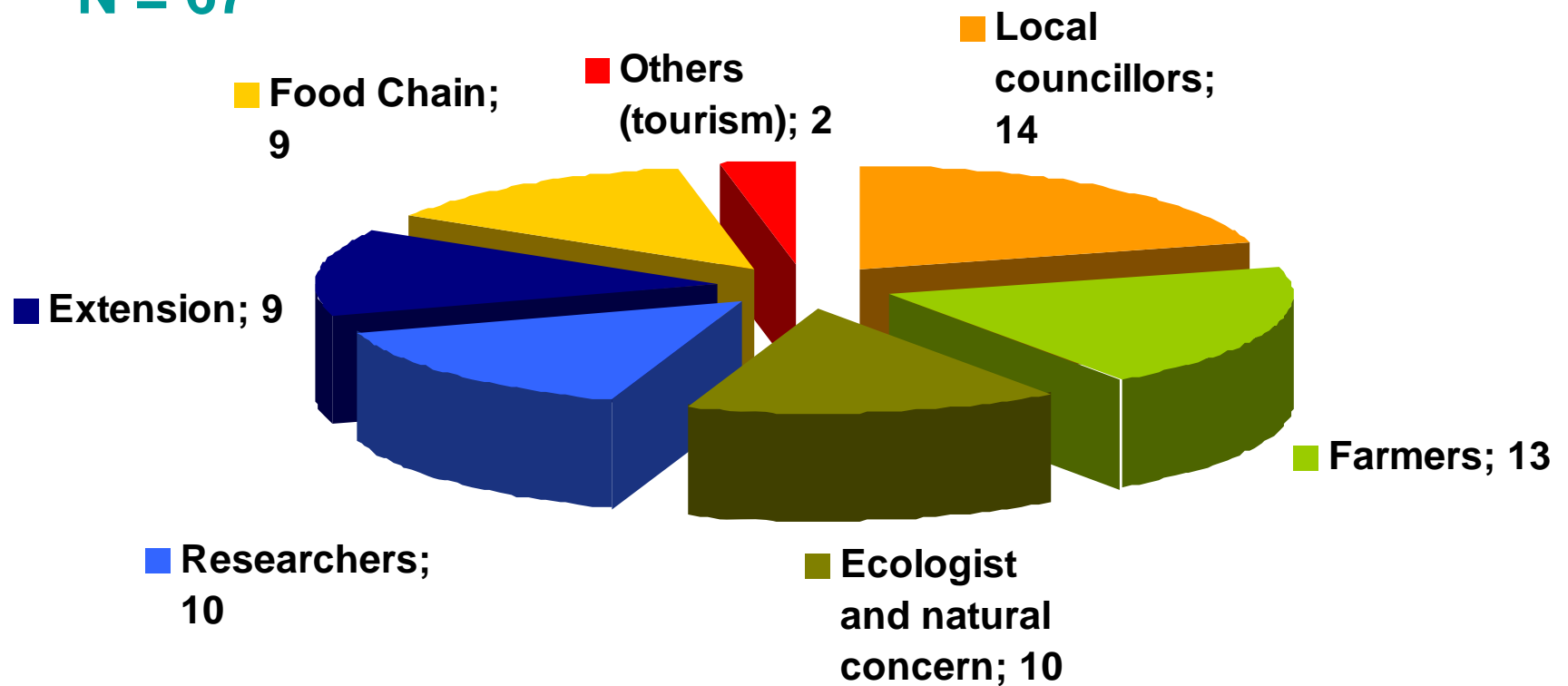


5- Qualitative analysis of interviews



Results (1): Distribution of interviews

N = 67



+ ~ 50 consumers when shopping



Results (2): spontaneous and shared items



Production function:

Unanimously recognized by all, in each territory.

As consumers said: *“Livestock production serve to produce food”*.

Social and territorial dynamism: *“Livestock has a major role in rural life preservation”*:

Whatever the livestock production is,

In term of **Employment**, direct or indirect, (*for all interviews*),

But also in terms of **services, animation, social cohesion, links to animal**.

Agro-ecological services: *“Livestock helps maintaining environment and environmental quality”*

Landscape maintenance, prevention of natural risks (fire, flood...),
Soil fertilization, biodiversity.

Culture and heritage: *“Livestock represents a part of our heritage”*.

Results (3): differences between territory and/or stakeholders



Production function:

Unanimously recognized by all, in each territory.

For consumers : “*Livestock production serve to produce food*”.

For some farmers and some chain stakeholders, production function is the only one. For consumers also.

Product “quality” seems more important in Chartreuse, with a clear association between quality and extensive production.

Social and territorial dynamism: “*Livestock has a major role in rural life preservation*”:

Whatever the livestock production is,

In term of Employment (for each interview), direct or indirect,

But also in terms of services, animation, social cohesion, links to animal,

And to allow others economic activities (tourism : skiing, hiking...)

Mainly recognized by researcher and councilors.

Results (4): territory and/or stakeholders differences



Agro-ecological services: *"Livestock helps maintaining environment and environmental quality"*

Landscape maintenance, prevention of the natural risks (fire, flood...),
Soil fertilization, biodiversity

For researchers, extension workers and some ecologists.

With a great difference between productions for councilors and consumers:
herbivores +++ (and associated pastures). > in Brittany.

Critical for landscape preservation

Potential energy services were identified only by researchers.



Culture and heritage: *"Livestock represents a part of our heritage"*.

Mainly natural

Mainly cultural and architectural.

Conclusion and perspectives



Similar services were identified in both territories but not with the same **hierarchy** of importance. Need to be confirmed in “intermediate” territories.

Livestock production services seem to be well recognized by **stakeholders**, even though not by the **general public**.

Toward a real recognition and **remuneration** of services (2nd pillar, CAP), services has to be **quantified**. Necessity to identify, and use, **reliable indicators**.



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