

Livestock farming systems in emerging and developing countries: trends, roles and goals

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

COURNUT Sylvie <sup>1</sup>, RAPEY Hélène <sup>2</sup>, NOZIERES Marie-Odile <sup>3</sup>, POCCARD-CHAPUIS René <sup>4</sup>, CORNIAUX Christian <sup>5</sup>, CHOISIS Jean-Philippe <sup>6</sup>, RYSCHAWY Julie <sup>6</sup>, MADELRIEUX Sophie <sup>7</sup>

1 VetAgro Sup, UMR Métafort,, 63000 Clermont-Ferrand, France 2 Irstea, UMR Métafort, 63172 Aubière, France 3 Inra, UMR Selmet, 34060 Montpellier, France 4 Cirad, ES, Embrapa Amazônia Oriental, Belém, Brésil 5 Cirad, ES, Bamako, Mali 6l nra, UMR 1201 Dynafor, 31326 Castanet-Tolosan, France 7 Irstea, DTM, 38402 Saint-Martin d'Hères, France

27 August 2012











#### 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

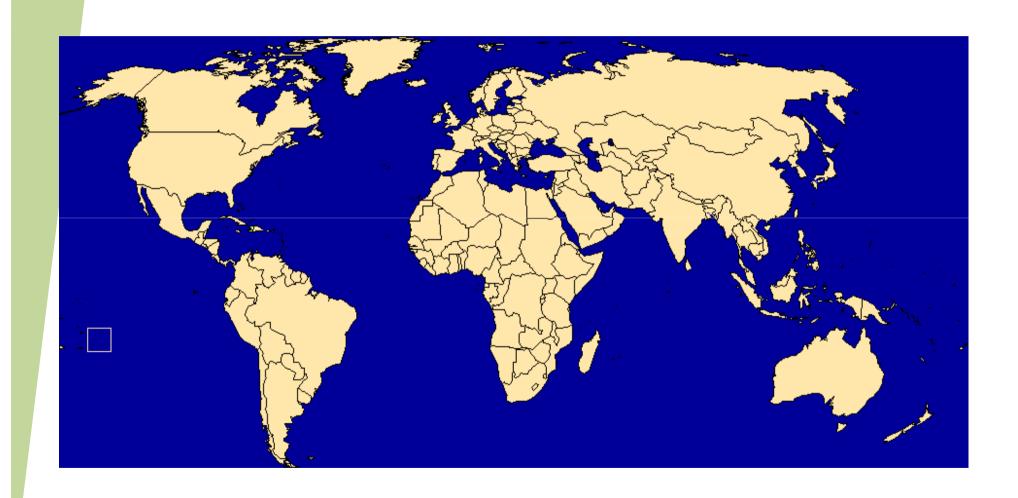
#### **Objective**

 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

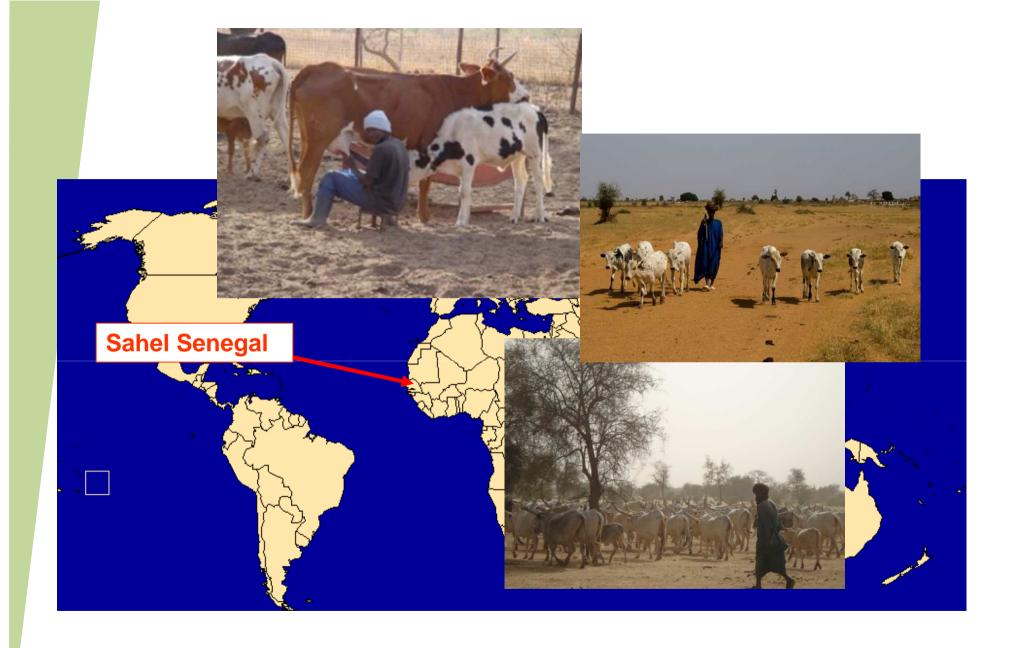


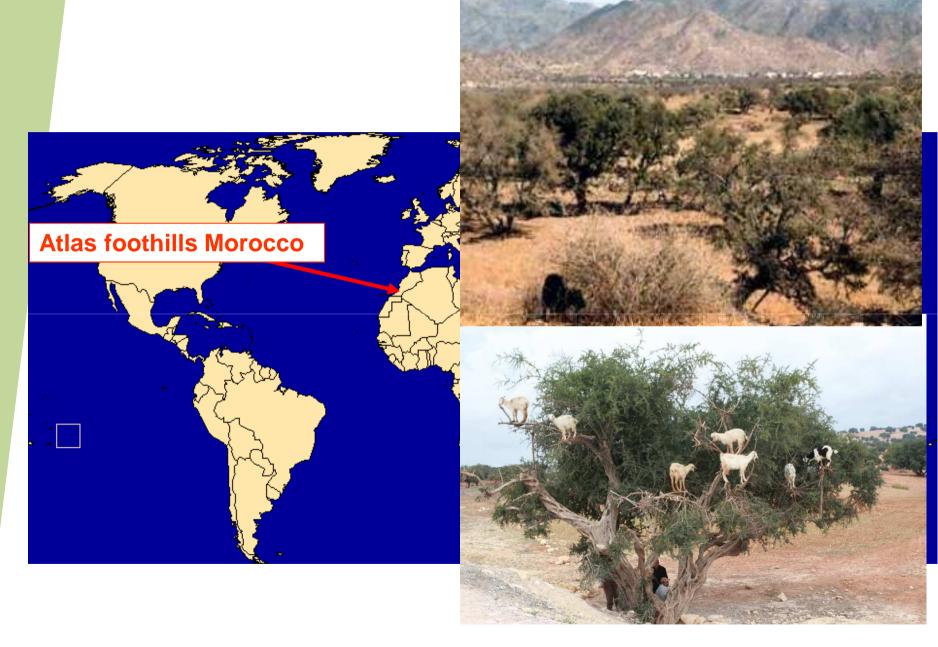




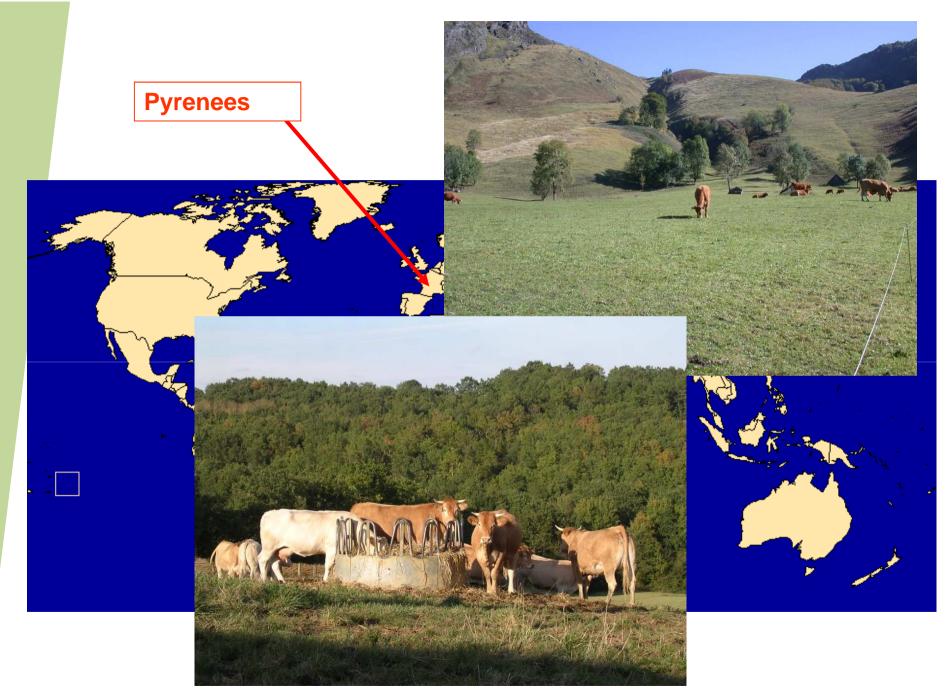


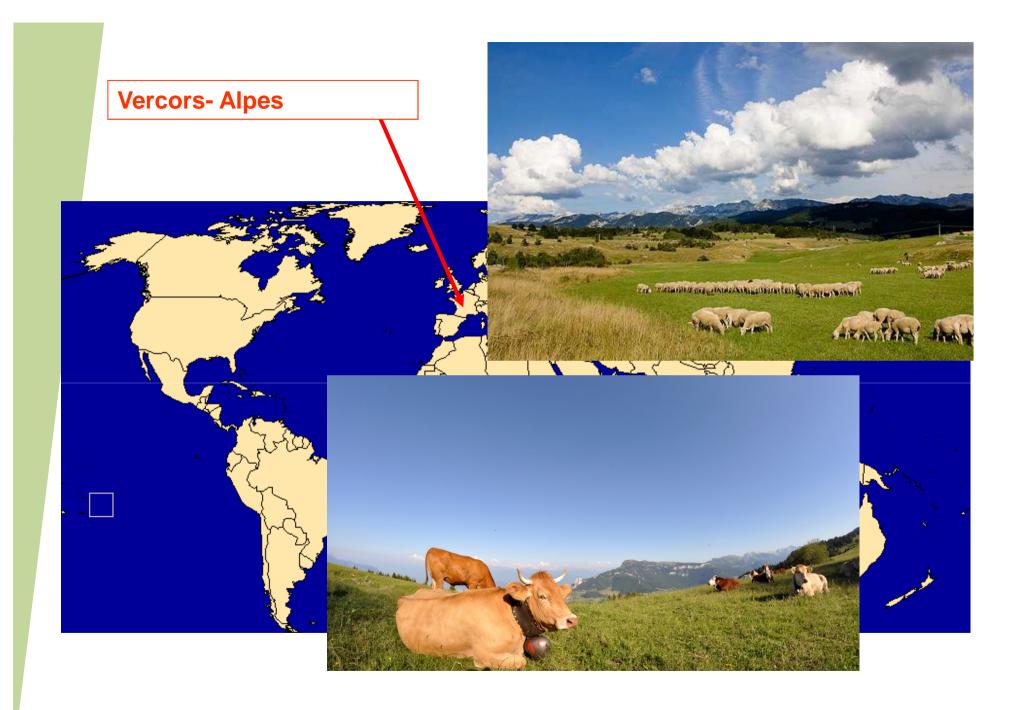


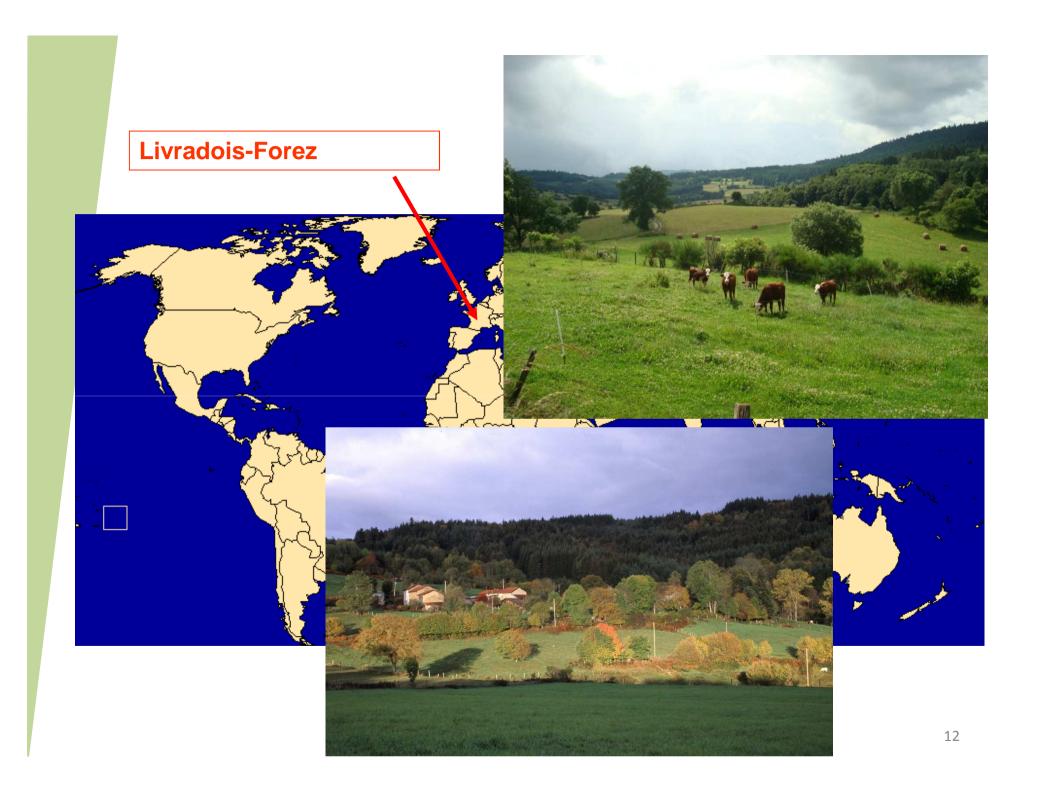












#### A methology in two steps

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

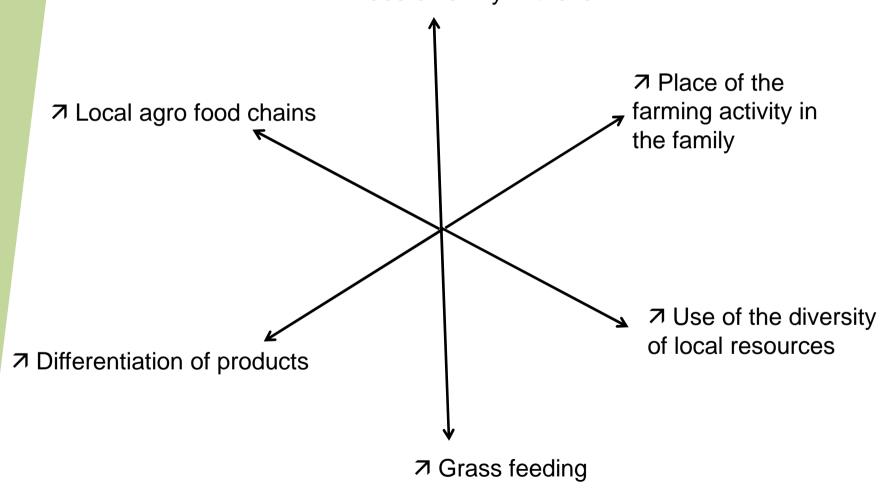
- Enlargement, increase in the volumes and simplification of the range of products marketed
  - Intensification of the production, farm specialisation
  - concentration of processing, quality standardisation
- Maintenance or appearance of small livestock farms, with diversified productions
  - local resources, quality and origin identification label
  - local structures of collect and processing

### Everywhere the influence of two evolution processes

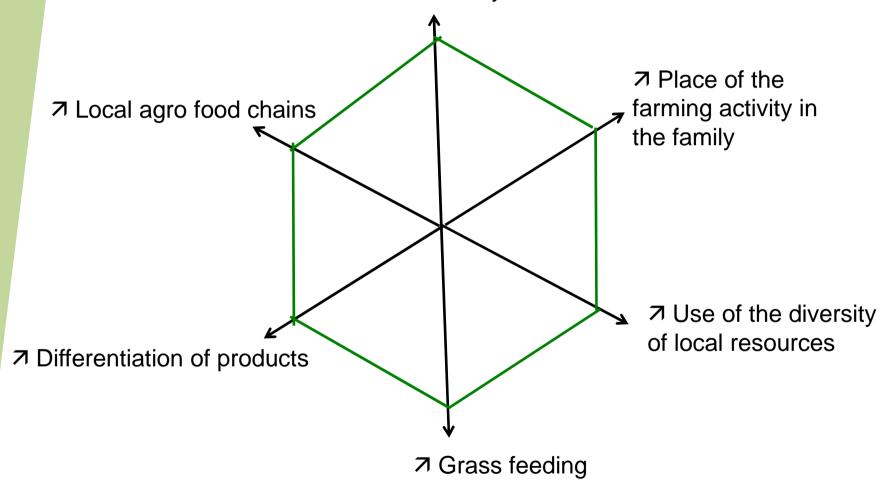
Globalisation and territorialisation

 A diversity of adaptation strategies constructed around the tension between this two processes

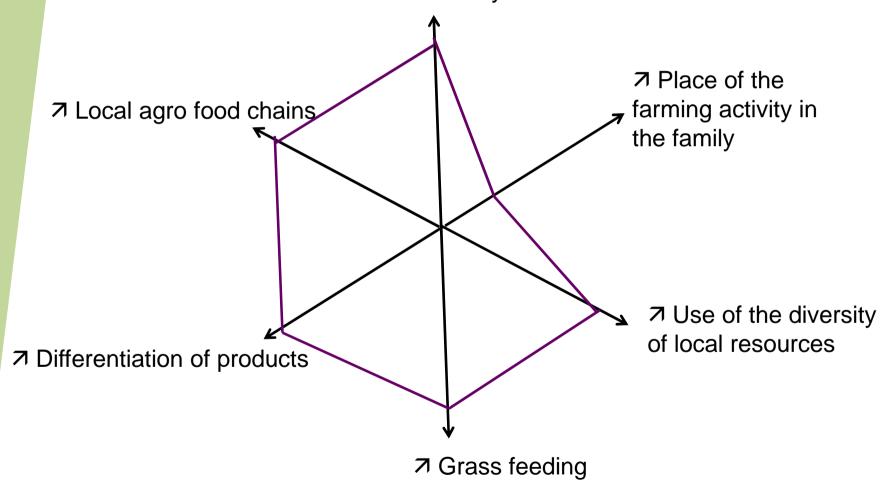
# Stylized representation of livestock farming dynamics



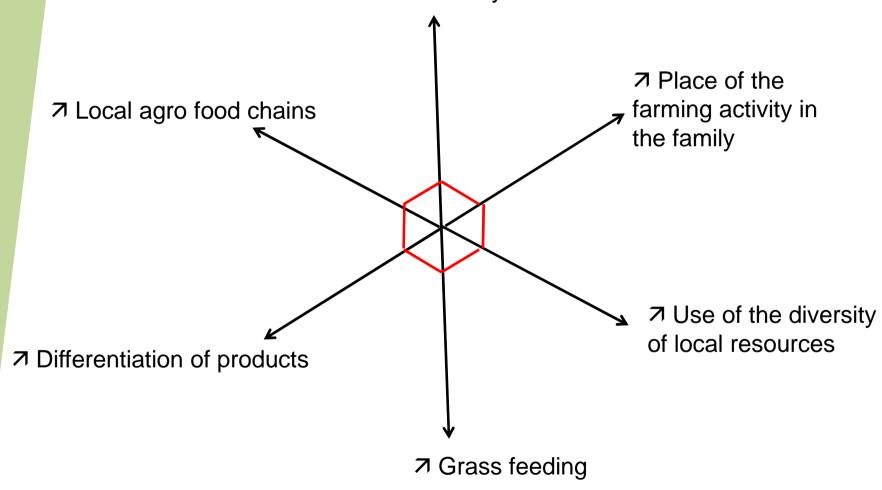
## The path of territorialisation: « traditional » dynamic



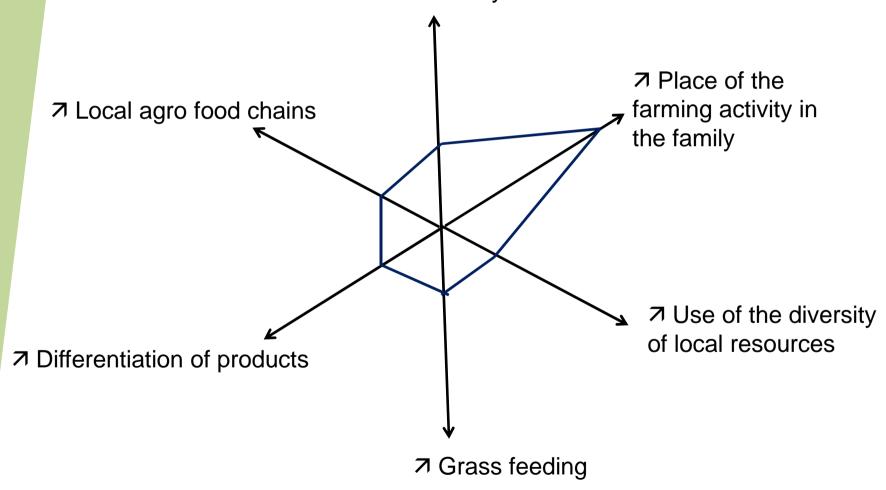
# The path of territorialisation: « Rural entrepreneurship » dynamic



## The path of globalisation: « Business » dynamic



# The path of globalisation: « Agricultural entrepreneurship » dynamic



#### **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

