



Innovations to enhance benefits and limit costs in two livestock territories in France

Animal Future project

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Boulonnais (1) and Bourbonnais (2): two rural territories caracterized by hedges (« bocage »)



1) Boulonnais: above all a dairy territory

- 90% of farms engaged in livestock farming (6 out of 10 hectares):
 - → Mainly dairy (55% of farms; 71% of the surface area)
- Poultry or pork diversification workshops next to the dairy activity
- **Food industry** is the second largest employer with about 10% of jobs
- Agricultural jobs represent 2.5% (-31% between 2000 and 2010)
- Tourism represents 3.8% of employment (all sectors combined)
- Large share of **natural environments** (hedges, wood, marshes, dunes, cliffs...)











Boulonnais (1) and Bourbonnais (2): two rural territories caracterized by hedges (« bocage »)



2) Bourbonnais: above all a suckling area

- 65 % of farms engaged in livestock farming
 - → mainly suckling cows (2/3): 1st agricultural activity in the department. 215 000 bovines.
- Official quality labels (2 DOP and 12 PGI)
- Poultry or pork diversification workshops associated with suckling cows
- Agriculture creates 5% of jobs (compared to 3.5% in France)
- Food industry stands for 20% of the jobs
- Large share of permanent grasslands











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Methodology:

Collective workshops and individual interviews to collect the diversity of innovations implemented in the two territories



Identification of B&C and general innovations



Bourbonnais: 19

Identification of local innovative initiatives



• Bourbonnais: 17

In depth analysis of innovative initiatives



• Boulonnais: 1

• Bourbonnais: 1

Discussion
« how to foster
these
innovations »





An unexpected diversity of innovative initiatives about the three pillars of sustainable development

Economical

Transformation

On farm or local, deep freezing

Evolution of outlets

Local sale, internet, contractualisation, creation of local store

New products & ways of producing

Grass fattening, change of breed

Environmental

Diversification

Product type (crops), energy

Inputs decrease

Phytotherapy, lower use of pesticides

Wood valorization

Hedges, agroforestry

Foster grazing

Dynamic rotational grazing, eco-grazing, lansdcape shaping

Social

New forms of exploiting

Farm management by managers, not owners, pensions

Collective investments

Hiring of employee and purchase of material

Adaptation to social expectations

Creation of a new quality scheme





Quality scheme « Via Lacta » (Prospérité Fermière)

Economical

Environmental

Social

Boulonnais - North/dairy

What?	 "Grassland milk and GMO-free" approach of a regional dairy industry Pasture: for 170 days with 15 ares / cow GMO-free feed Housing of cows and heifers on straw
Where?	In the dairy industry collection area: 50% of the breeders from Boulonnais
Why?	Administrators' initiative to answer the dairy crisis by creating more added value and providing more income to the farmers To value virtuous practices and to differentiate the production
Who?	100 participating breeders who follow the requirements Partnership with WWF and Welfarm
When?	The process was launched in 2016. Beginning of 2017, the approach was opened to 100 farms for a volume of 30 million liters (250 candidates)

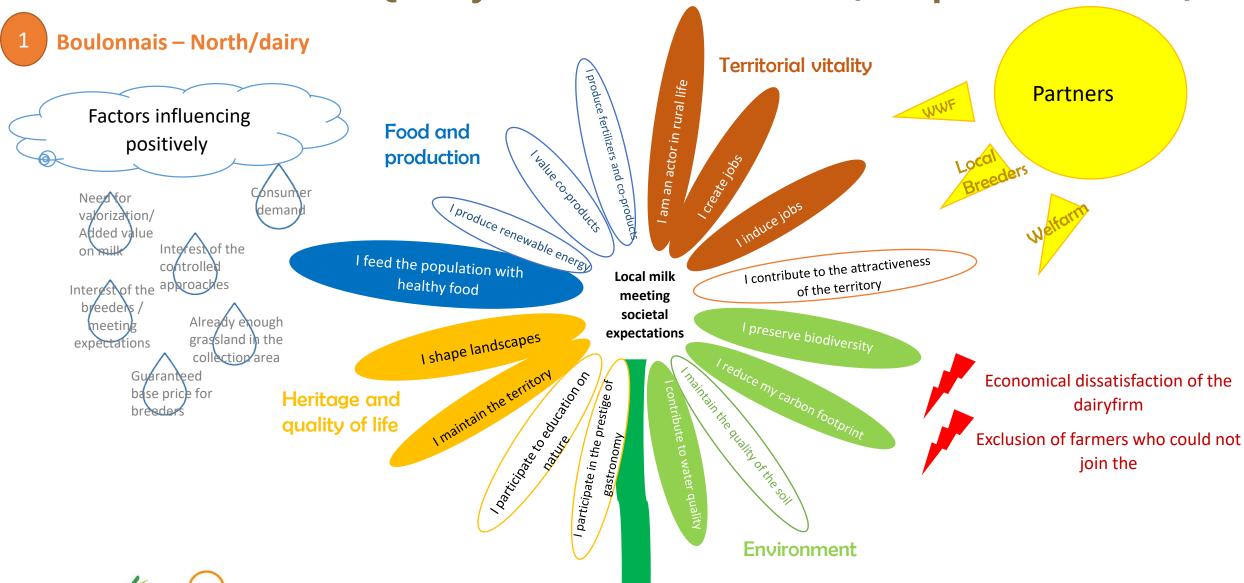








Social innovations: Quality scheme « Via Lacta » (Prospérité Fermière)







Environmental innovation: Contract with Regional Natural Park to maintain the riverside

Social

Environmental

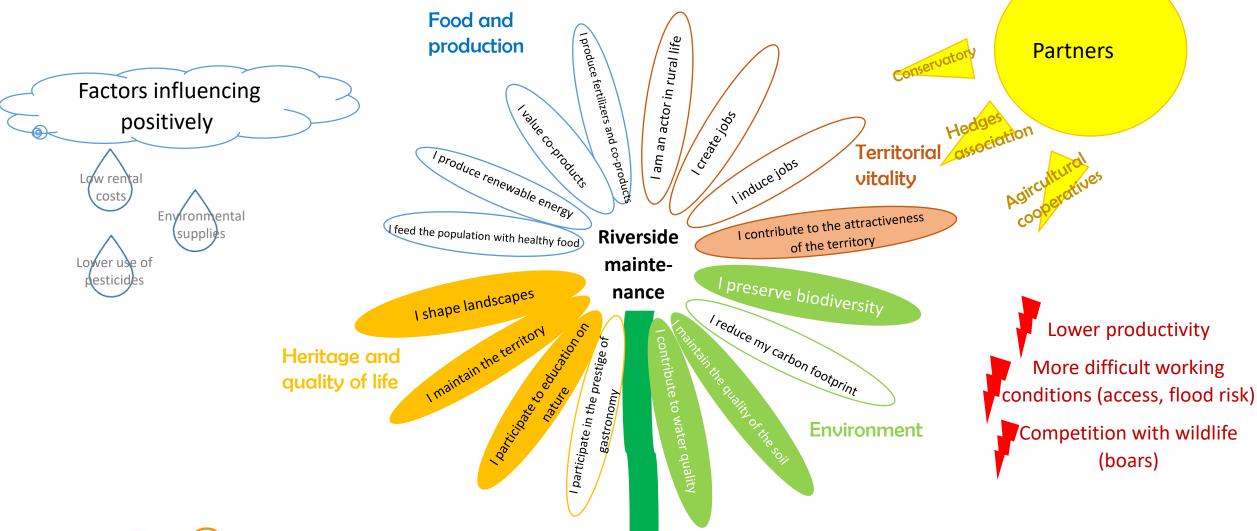
Bourbonnais: Central/meat

What?	Use and occupation of riverside land: - 0 pesticides & 0 fertilizers - Maximum load: 0,8 animal/ha - Maintenance of bushes (no extension)	
Where?	On the riverside of Allier, on erodible surfaces	
Why?	Closing of the riverside if no maintenance (forest, bush, erosion) Biodiversity at stake	
Who?	Contract between the farmer and local authority (Conservatory): 16 breeders on 250 ha under management delegation Agri-environmental measure financed by the CAP (AEM): after a diagnosis of the farm and the delegated plots, an action plan is elaborated for the 4-5 next years	
When?	First contracts in 2000s: - First acquisitions of land in 1998 by the regional conservatory - Lately the local conservatory buys lands and contractualizes with farmers	





Environmental innovations: Contract with Regional natural Park to maintain the riverside







Conclusion

- Diversity of solutions developed by the farmers with a potential beneficial impact for the whole territory
- Motivations: personal but mainly to respond to the evolution of the demand
- Importance of the **local policies support** to enable the practical implementation of these innovations
- This same analysis is currently carried out in 8 other case studies in Europe (cross synthesis available next year)





Thank you for your attention!

To know out more:

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