

EAAP – Session 72:
Agroecological approaches in livestock farming systems

Understanding the role of livestock farming systems in agroecological transitions

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Why this session?

- “Most food production has been based on **high-input** and **resource-intensive** farming systems”
- “However, at **high cost to the environment**: soil, forests, water, air quality and biodiversity continue to degrade”
- “We need to promote a **transformative change** in the way that we produce and consume food. We need to put forward sustainable food systems”
- “**Agroecology** can offer several **contributions to this process**”



FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva (2018)

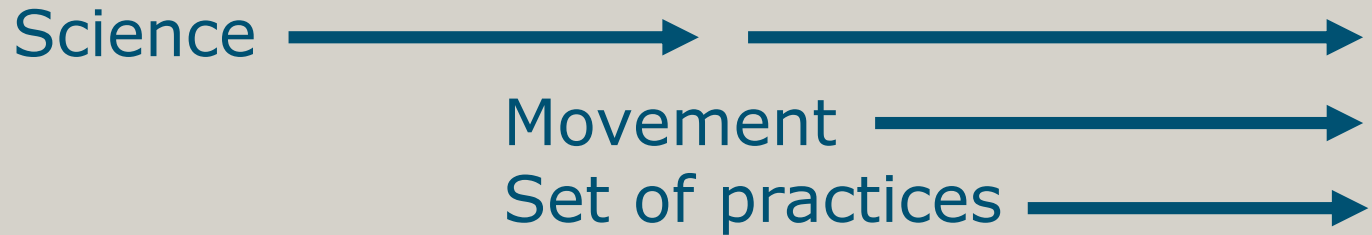
Agroecology: historical perspective

1930

1970

2000

Domain



Scale



Dimension



Agroecology: definition(s)

<p>“Study of ecological phenomena within the crop field; environmentally and socially sensitive approach to agriculture; focuses not only on production”</p>	<p>Altieri, 1995</p>
<p>“Integrative study of the ecology of the entire food system encompassing ecological, social and economic dimensions”</p>	<p>Francis <i>et al.</i>, 2003</p>
<p>“Agroecology as a science, movement or agricultural practices; term used with quite different meanings”</p>	<p>Wezel <i>et al.</i>, 2009</p>
<p>“Grounded in ecological thinking where holistic, systems-level understanding of food system is required; brings sustainability to food systems; transdisciplinary, participatory, integration, action-oriented”</p>	<p>Gliessmann, 2018</p>

Agroecology (AE): into practice

interaction efficiency

The 10 Elements of Agroecology



Diversity



Co-creation and sharing of knowledge



Synergies



Efficiency



Recycling



Resilience



Human and social values



Culture and food traditions



Responsible governance

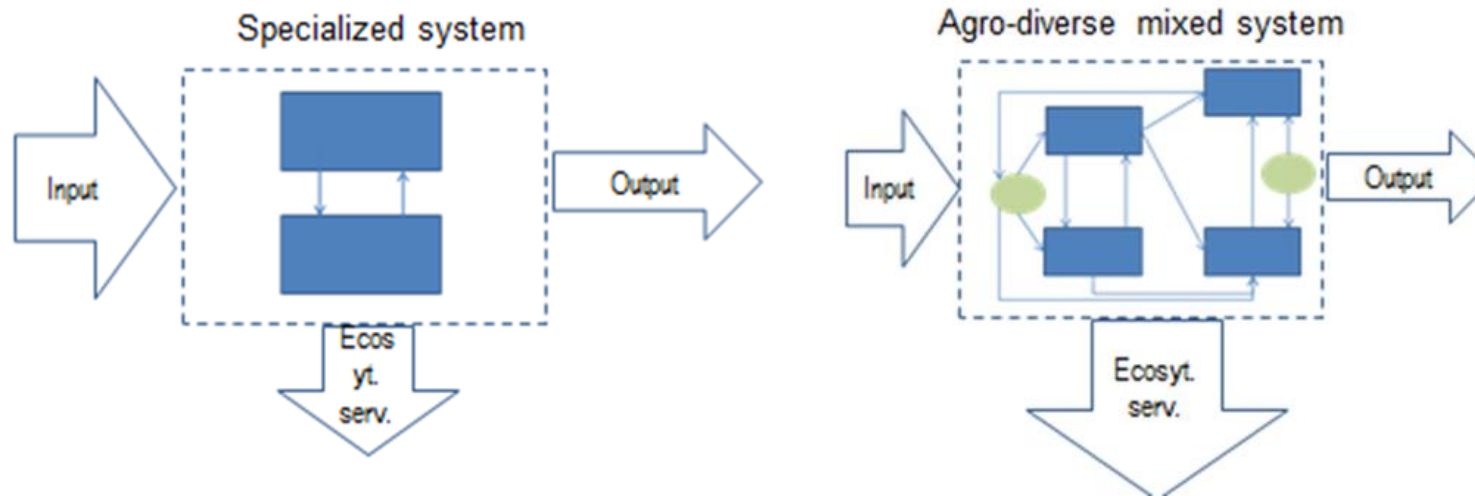


Circular and solidarity economy

synergies design diversity
interaction specific management

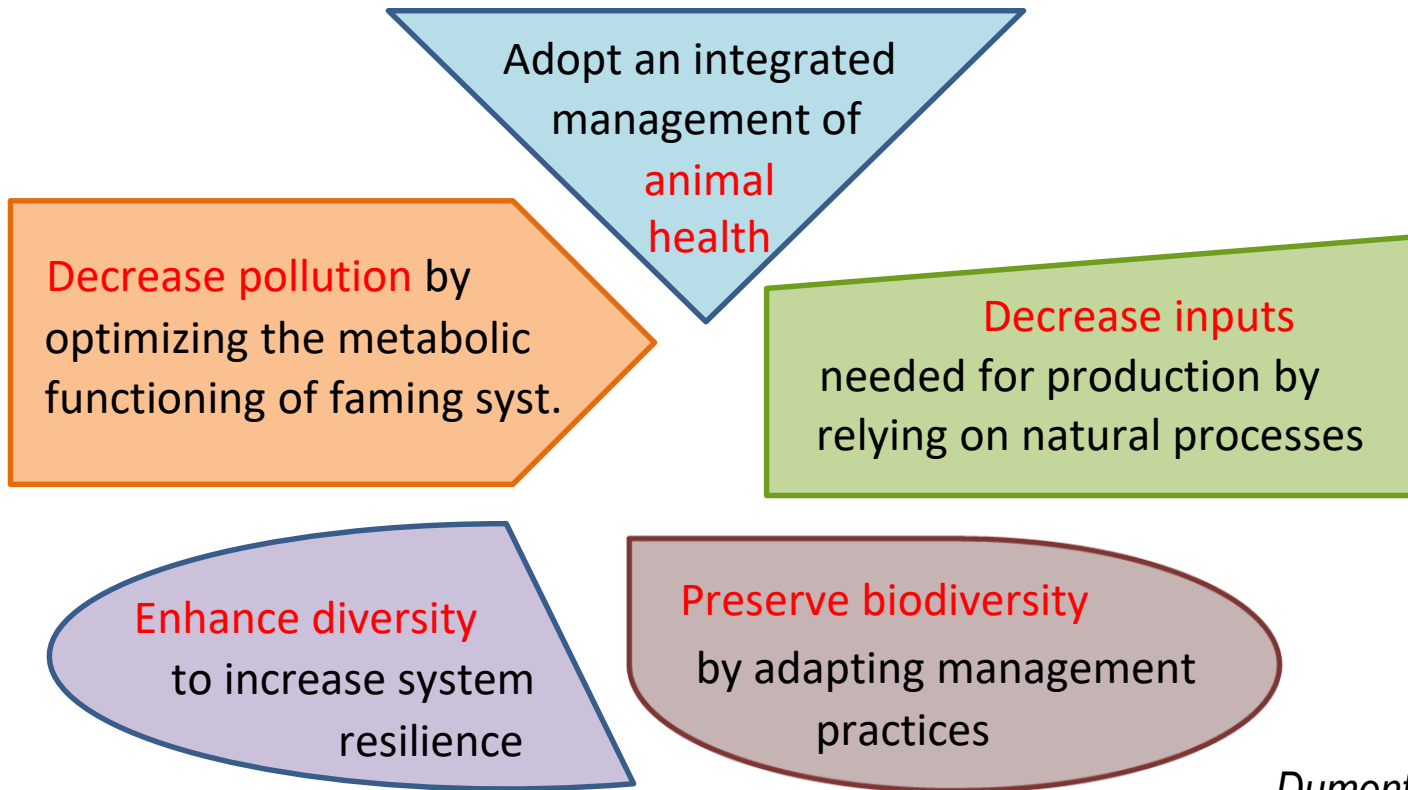
AE as scientific domain at system scale

- Stimulate natural processes to (re)design agricultural systems to use on-farm resources, reduce dependence on inputs and be more resilient



- (Bio)diversity is a key to strengthen the adaptive capacity and resilience of LFS

AE for animal production systems



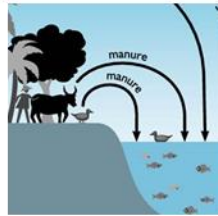
Dumont et al. 2013

6 case-studies

Dumont et al. 2013

Murgeitio et al. 2011

5 principes



Integrated health managmt

↓ inputs

↓ pollution

Diversity to ↑ résilience

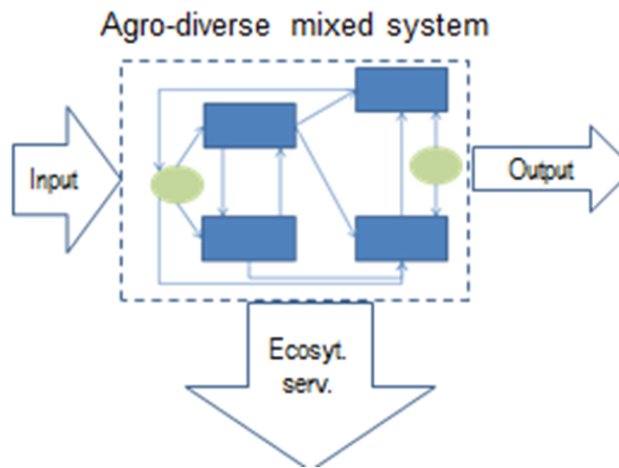
Preserve biodiversity

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Same principles apply in different ecoregions and farming systems
 Several principles apply in each system → **Redesign**
 Joint **quantification** of productive & environmental performances

(Re)design of animal production systems

- Agroecology changes the position adopted by researchers
→ **Co-designing** of innovation by scientists & farmers



- **Principles as a guideline** to implement combinations of agroecological practices adapted **to local conditions**
- Farmer **labour** is also qualitatively different than in specialized systems

- **Complexity** of systems requires additional time for adapting and monitoring the system

Challenges ahead in AE transitions:

- Concept of agroecology: more rigorous use of the term, evolution, and avoid being marginalised “as too vague”
- Gain knowledge on the relationships between components of the farms and beyond farm
→ from all disciplines and sources of knowledge
- Involvement of all parties in the food chain
→ participatory
- Joint evaluations of multiple performance(s) of farming systems
- Find the combinations of principles and agroecological practices adapted to local conditions → (re)design

This session:

A compendium of different studies to broaden our perspective on livestock farming systems and agroecology:

Species	Rabbits, dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, dairy sheep, multispecies (within farm)
Environments	Different ecoregions within EU (temperate, Mediterranean, alpine) and tropical farming
Farming systems	Mixed systems (crop-livestock; mixed livestock); organic and conventional; pastoral; mountain/alpine; tropical
Topic/ scope/ challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Worldviews: different values & perspectives• New development: systems; methods and techniques for analysis;• Integrated animal health management;• Performance and comparisons of farming systems• Interactions: different components of the farm; breed-environment-performance; farming-soil-biodiversity;

Thank you for your attention!

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