## Social Consequences of the Changing Landscape for Mixed Livestock Production Systems

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International Conference on 'Livestock in a Changing Landscape' Bangkok, Thailand 28 November 2006





### **Outline**

- The Changing landscape
- Mixed Crop-livestock Production Systems
- Stylized Development Paths & Case Studies
- Summary & conclusions



### The Changing Landscape





### Interlocking 'Drivers' of Change



- Growing & changing demand for meat & milk products in DCs
- New technologies in production and processing
- National and international market liberalization and integration



### **Opportunities and Threats**

- Expanding markets –
   opportunities for livestock
   producers
- Demanding markets
  (product quality and food safety) exclusion of some producers from market (and sector!)





### Responses to the Changing Landscape

#### **Initial conditions:**

- Agricultural / livestock sector in the economy
- Resource endowments (land, labour, capital)
- Economic-institutional framework

	Traditional Agriculture	Modernizing Agriculture	Globalizing Agriculture
Share of agriculture in GDP	High	Moderate	Low
Share of labour in agriculture	High	Moderate	Low
Market orientation	Subsistence	National / Domestic	International
Output mix	Food staples	Food staples + export crops	Highly differentiated
Scale economies	Not important	Not important	Important



### Responses to the Changing Landscape

### **Production systems:**

- Extensive production systems
- Mixed crop- livestock production systems
- Intensive production systems





### Responses to the Changing Landscape

### **Production systems:**

- Extensive production systems
- 2. Mixed crop- livestock production systems
- Intensive production systems





### Mixed Crop- Livestock Production Systems

**Crop-Livestock Farms** 





### Characteristics



- Predominantly small farms
- Livestock contribute to
  - income
  - food
  - draught
  - savings
  - insurance
  - social status
- (Informal) traders
- Processors / wholesalers / retailers



### Predominance of Small Farms

Farm size class (ha)	No. of farms w/n class (mio)	Prop'n of farms w/n class (%)
<1	334.0	73.2
1-2	53.3	11.7
2-5	40.3	8.8
<b>5-10</b>	13.8	3.0
>10	14.8	3.3
Total	456.1	100

Remark: variations of 'average' farm size:

■ SSA: 1.6 ha.

Asia: 1.6 ha.

China,Bangladesh:<1/2 ha</li>

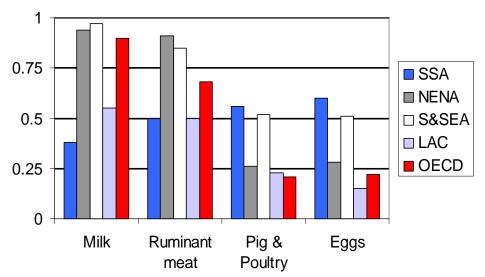
LAC: 67 ha.

Source: Von Braun, 2005

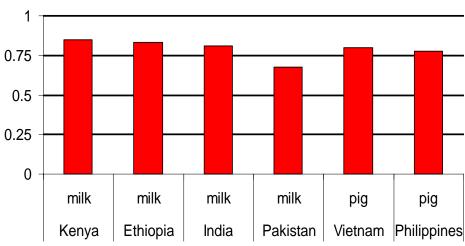


# Mixed Crop-livestock Production Systems

### Mixed Farms and Livestock Production



Mixed farms contribution to total livestock output (%) – world regions



Small mixed farms contribution to total livestock output (%) – selected countries



### **Employment & Market Share (Milk)**

Employed persons
/1000 litre of milk output
- small (informal) / large
(formal) ratio

7.5

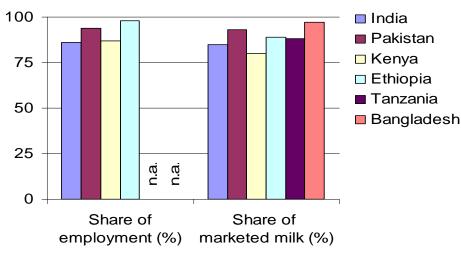
Small-to-Large farm employment

India
Pakistan
Kenya
Ethiopia

Small-to-Large farm employment

Informal-to-formal chain employment

Share (% out of total) of informal employment and marketed milk





### Impact of the Changing Landscape on Mixed Systems

Three Stylized Pathways of Livestock Sector Development





### 'Stylized' Development Pathways

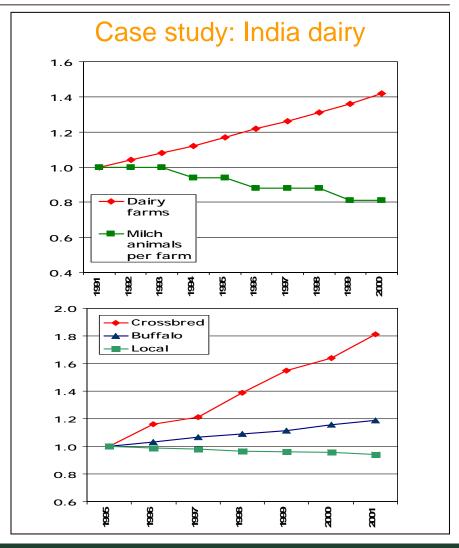
- Positive, equitable livestock development path
- Livestock sector stagnation / involution
- Positive but in-equitable development path





### 1. Positive & Equitable Path

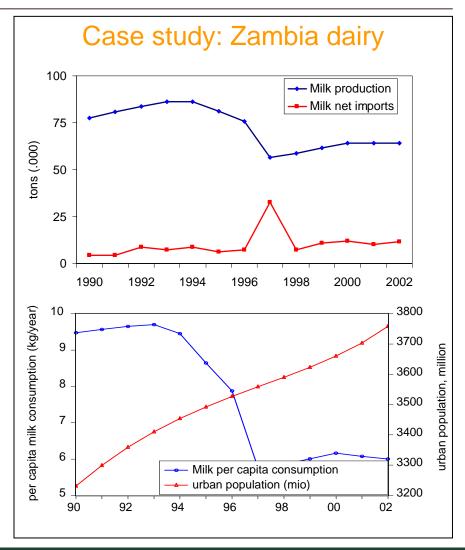
- Growth leads to broad-based rural production and rural-to-urban processing and distribution systems
  - consumption linkages
  - production linkages
- Decentralized rural industrialization, exploiting rural labour and entrepreneurial skills





### 2. Stagnation / Involution

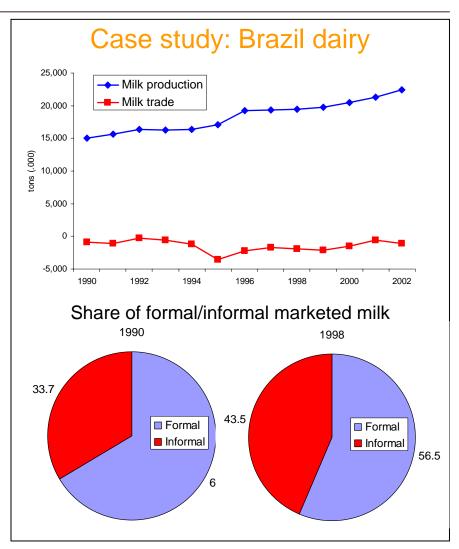
- Rural production systems are disconnected from growing markets
  - weak / no production linkages
  - weak / no consumption linkages
- Anti-agriculture 'biased policies'
  - macroeconomic
  - sector policies
  - infrastructural





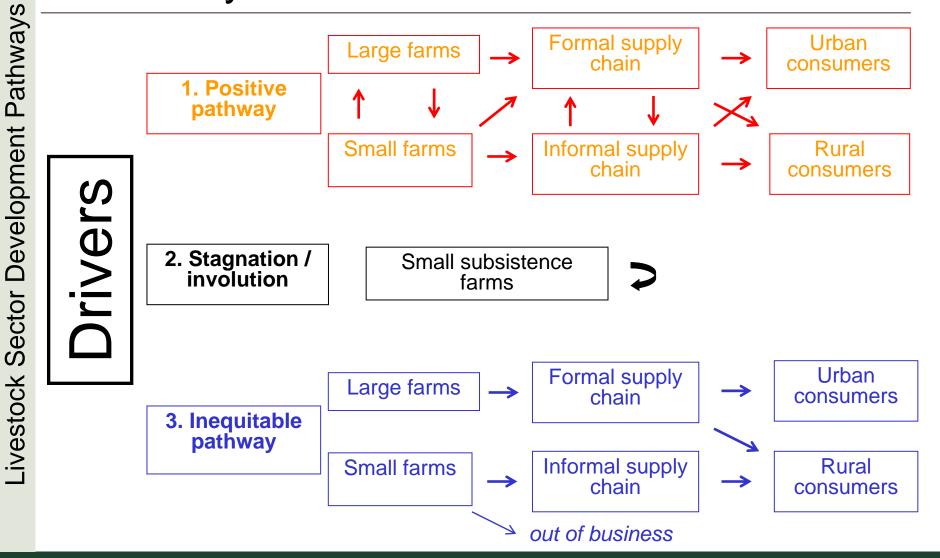
### 3. Positive but Inequitable Path

- Small modern sector benefiting from LCL
  - production linkages
  - concentration of production
  - food safety/quality
- Large traditional sector excluded from benefits of LCL
  - weak production linkages
  - consumption linkages
  - at the extreme, forced out of the sector





### Summary





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### **Summary & Conclusions**





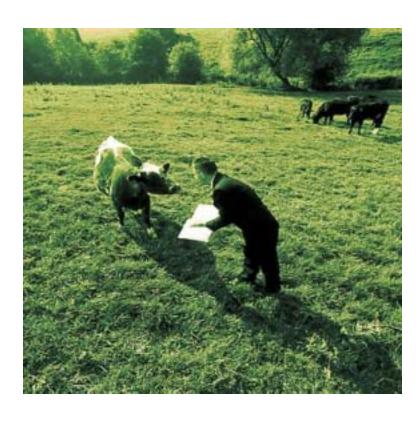
### Summary

- (Small) Mixed farms are and will remain pervasive
- (Small) Mixed farms significantly contribute to livestock output & rural employment
- LCL different impacts on mixed farms possible:
  - positive, equitable development path
  - stagnation / involution
  - positive but inequitable development path





### Conclusions



- Small mixed farms can be competitive
- Large & small farms / supply chains can co-exist
- Smallholder based (livestock) industrialization is possible



Equity & growth are not mutually exclusive



 'Equitable' livestock technical & institutional policies



### References & Further Reading

Staal, S.J., A.N. Pratt, and M.Jabbar. (2006). A Comparison of Dairy Policies and Development in South Asia and East Africa. Country Case Studies from South Asia and East Africa – Kenya, Ethiopia, Pakistan and India. ILRI, Nairobi. PPLPI Working Paper (forthcoming), FAO, Rome.

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