

# Final Seminar

**Small ruminant local breeds  
and sustainable regional development:  
The challenges in the Mediterranean area  
Experiences from the DOMESTIC project**

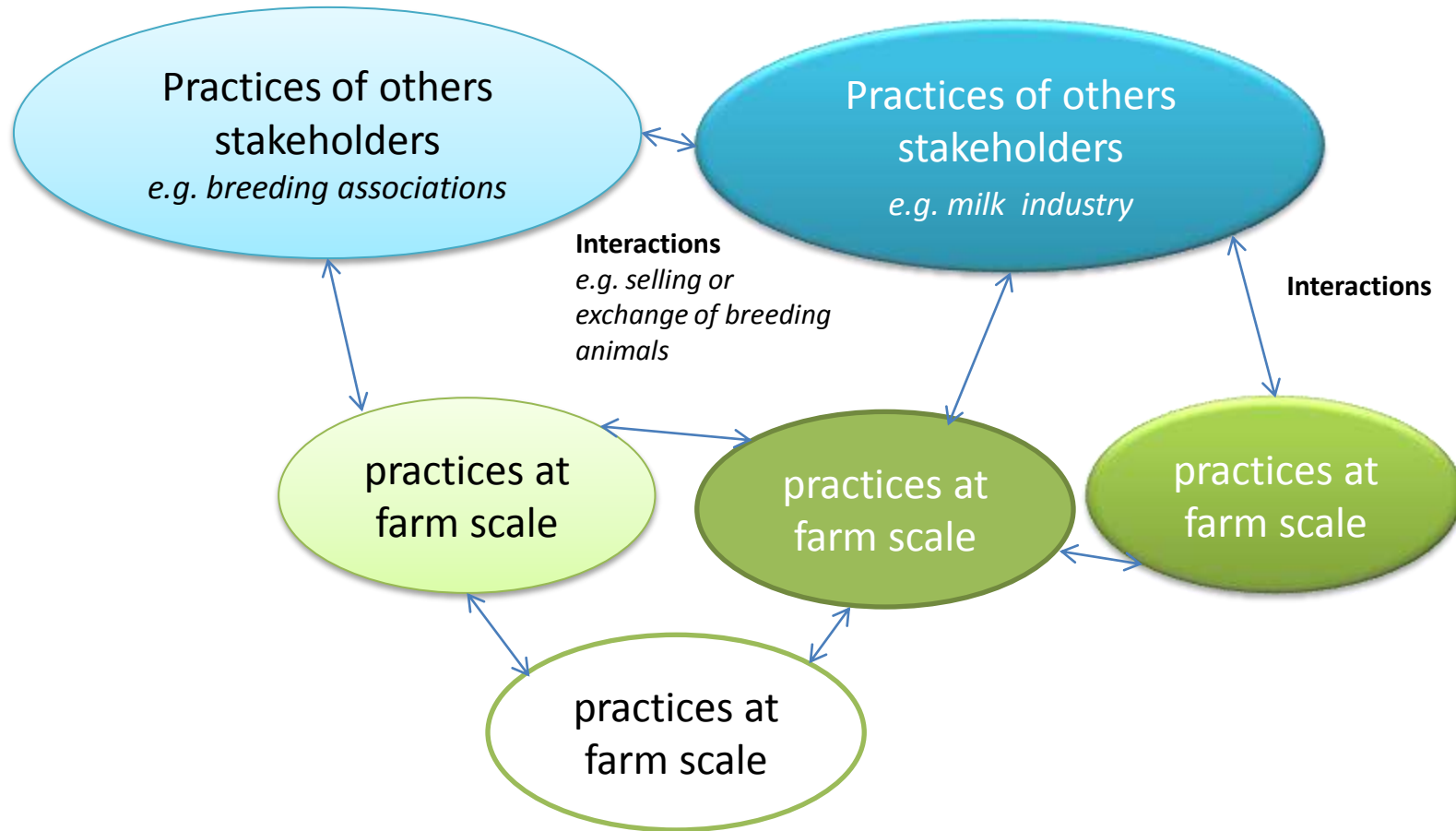
**Collective organisation for breed management /  
product valorisation and interaction between both**

*Anne Lauvie, INRA LRDE*

**Institut Agronomique Vétérinaire Hassan II, Rabat, Morocco  
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# Why considering the collective management in the Domestic Project?



# Two WPs in Domestic Project concerned with collective management

## -Aims of the WVP2 : collective management

- ❖ **Collective organization** at a **territorial scale**.

Analysis of the involvement of **various stakeholders** on the territory (including local authorities)

-> Map of the territorial features

Consequences of the situation in a particular territory for the sheep and goat production process / impact of this production process back on the territory.

## -Aims of the WVP4.I: interaction between local breeds management and valorisation of products

- ❖ Hypothesis : valorization of products is a way to develop the breeds but it can also have consequence on the breeds' management that have to be characterized.
- ❖ **Characterization of interactions between valorization and genetic management**, focusing both on **synergies** between them and on **tensions** between them.

# First step: map of the territorial features

Domestic-Project



WP2-Characterization-of-the-collective-organization



Version-of-the-06/06/13

## Table-to-be-filled-in-by-one/several-expert(s)

Please precise how this table was completed (information already available from previous works, the researcher himself being the expert, interview of stakeholders, in this case precise how many and their qualifications, table directly completed by stakeholders in this case precise who)

### Identification-of-the-manager-and-the-stakeholders-involved-in-the-breed-management

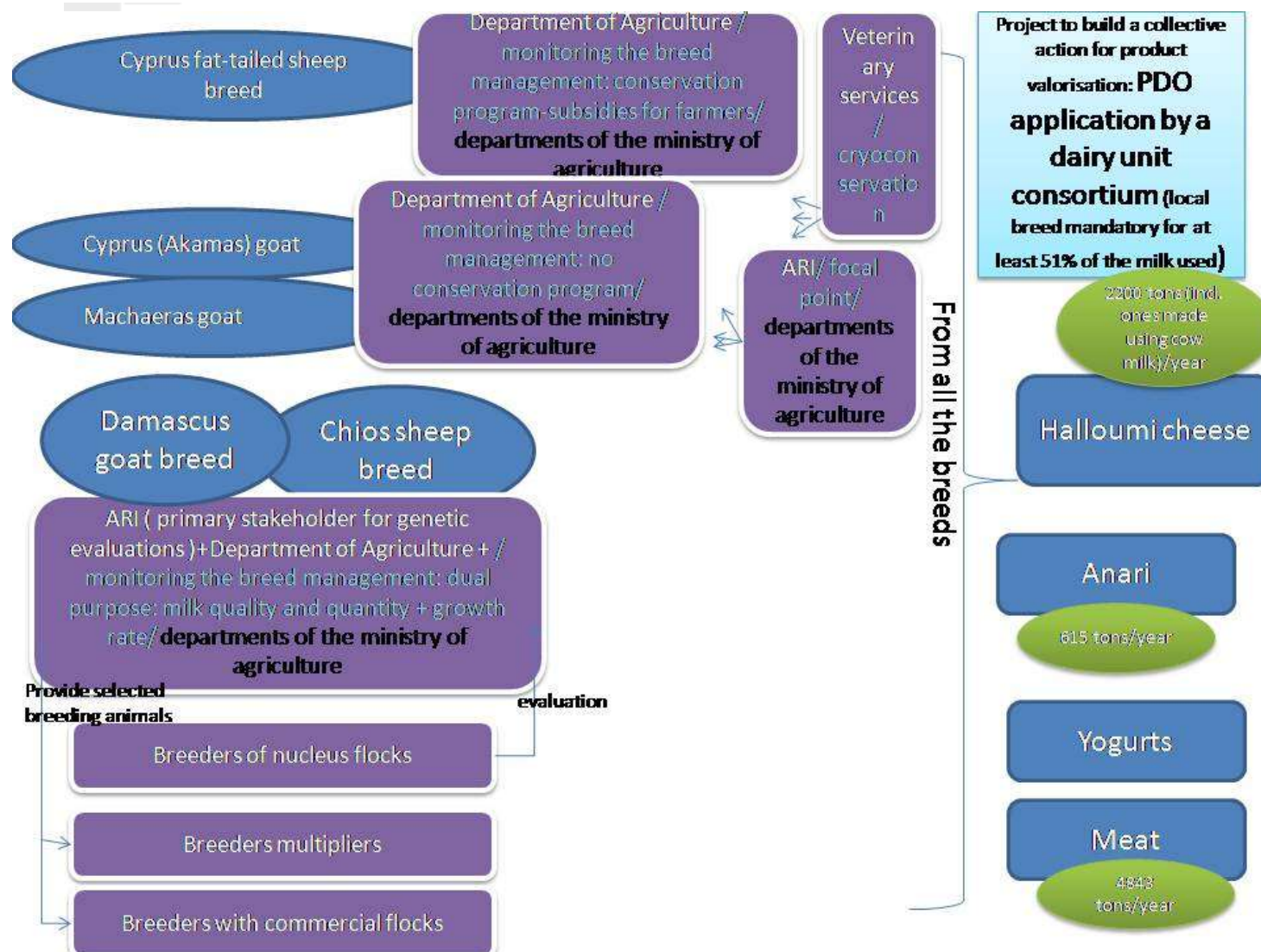
Breeds	Number of animals of the breeds		Official breeding scheme (Y/N)	For each breed with an official breeding scheme						For breed with no breeding scheme	
	In the country/area (precise which area considered)	Elsewhere		Official structure in charge of the breeding scheme	Date of the establishment of the scheme	Main steps in the history of the scheme	Main selection criteria	Other body involved as partner	The role of each body	Aim to build an official breeding scheme (Y/N)	Stakeholders involved in the breed management
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

### Identification-of-the-stakeholders-involved-in-the-products valorization

Breeds	products	Approximate quantity of product produced each year	Collective brand or GI (Y/N)	Which one?	For each product with a label or GI					For the products without label or GI, aim to build one (Y/N)
					Official structure in charge of the management	Main steps in the history of the valorization	Main specification criteria	Other body involved as partner	The role of each body	
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

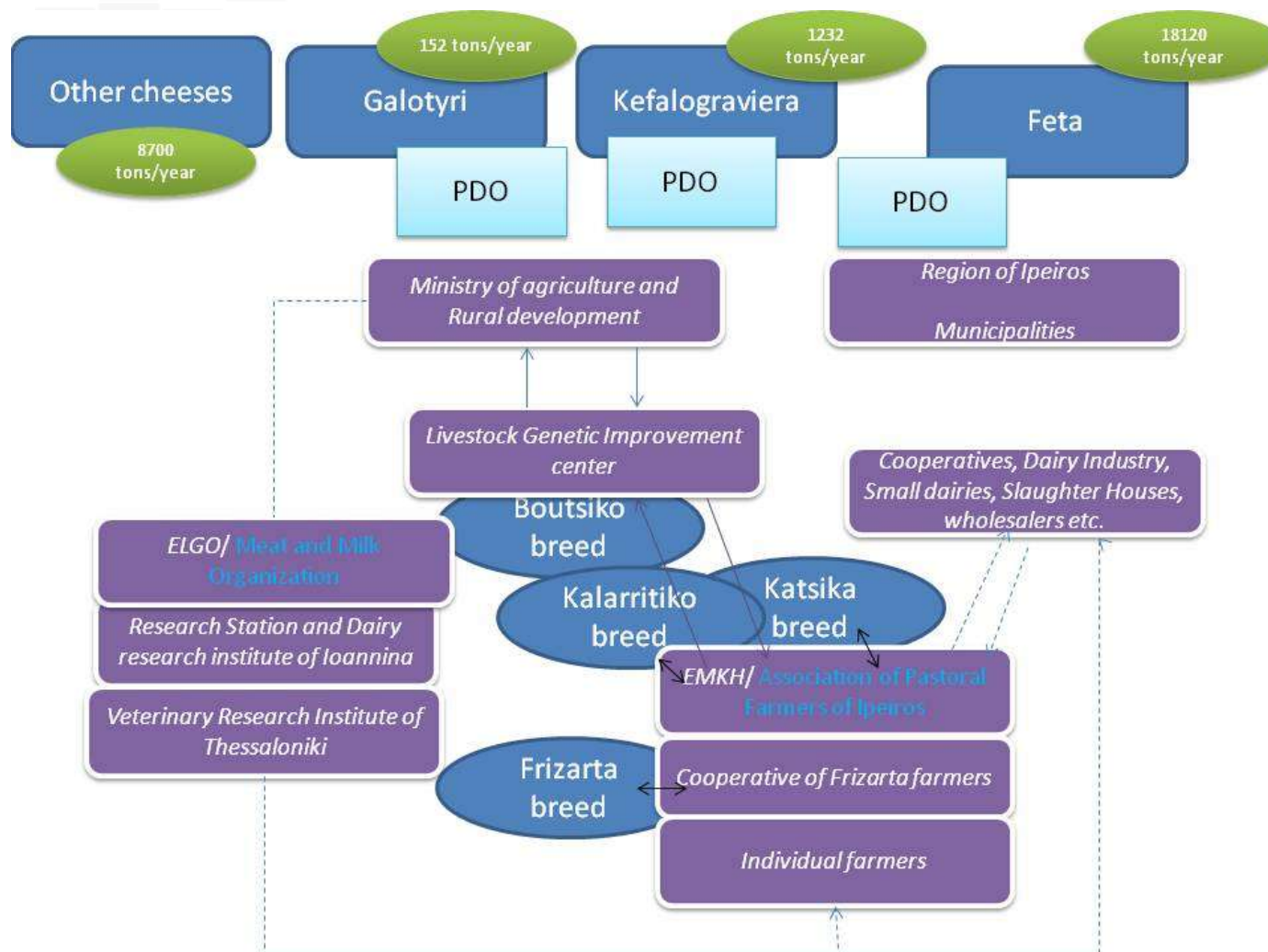
+ DOCUMENTS-TO-GATHER-IF-AVAILABLE

# Map of the territorial features: Cyprus

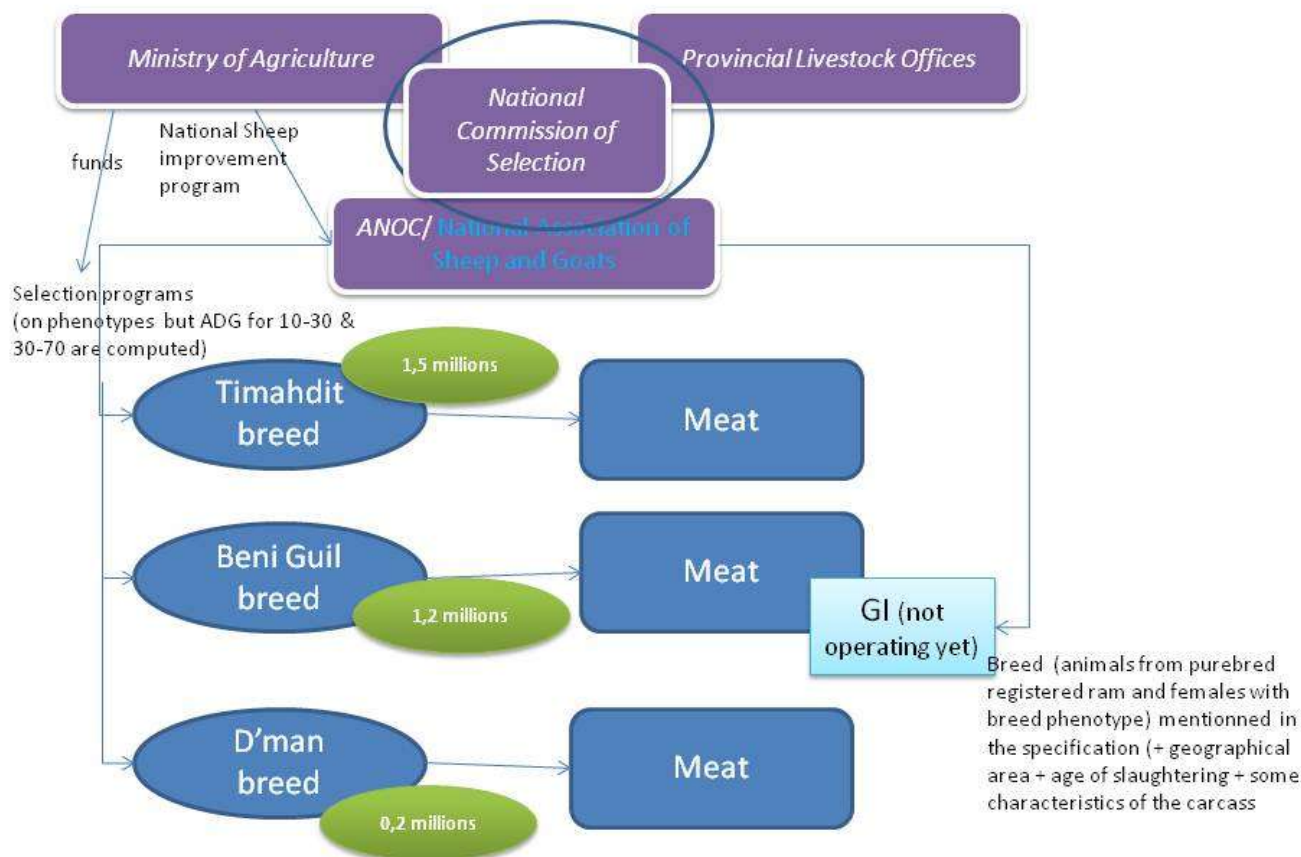




# Map of the territorial features: Epirus

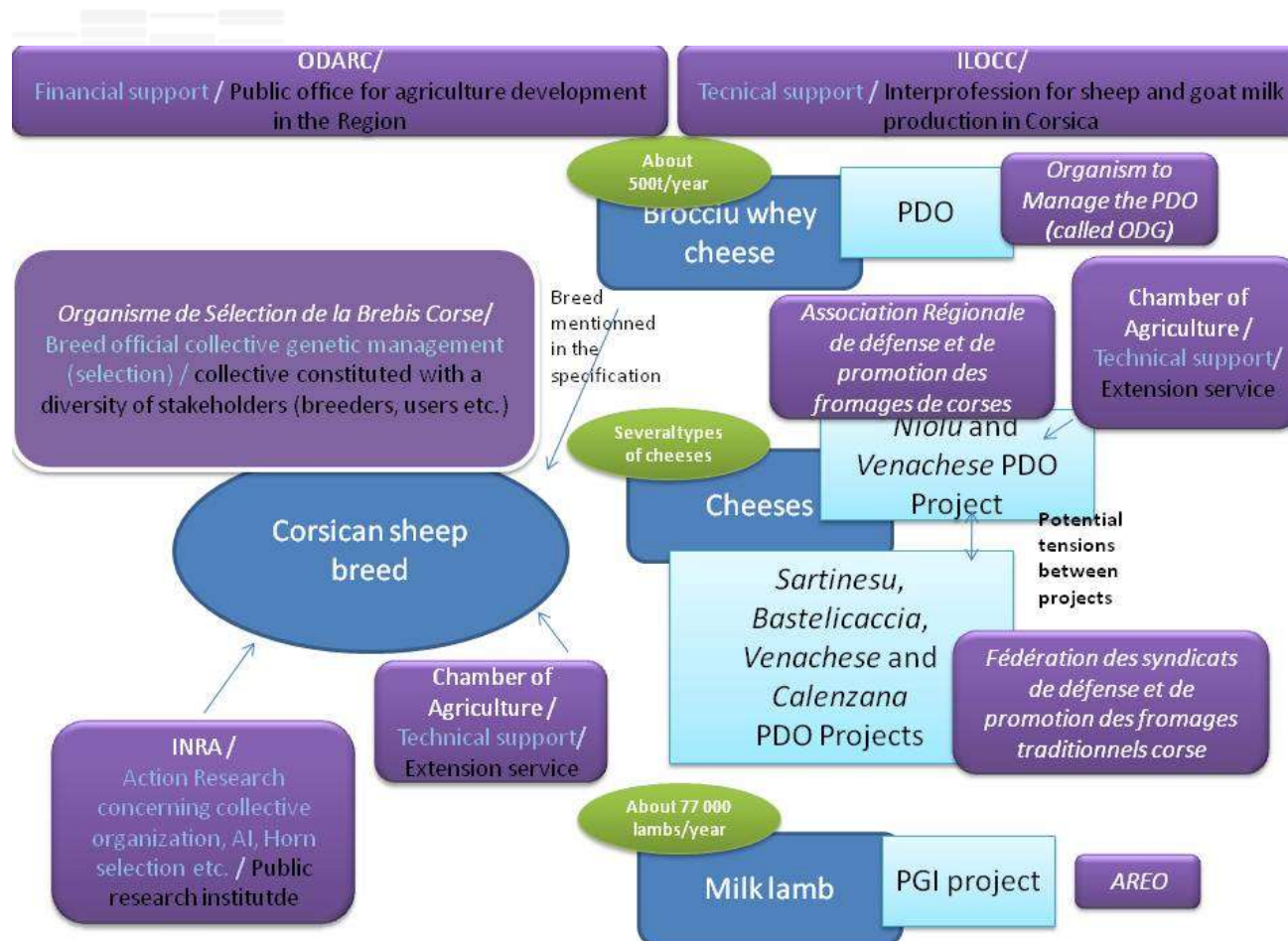


# Map of the territorial features: Morocco



# Map of the territorial features: Corsica

(F.Casabianca, J.M. Sorba, N.Lacombe, A.Lauvie)





# The transverse analysis

the type of collective action at a territorial level around breed and products

Initiative and main stakeholders

the degree of formalization of the link between breed and products

mainly made through specifications mentioning the use of breed as mandatory

STRONG



WEAK



DO NOT EXIST

**Corsica**

***Cyprus***

**Ipeiros**

**Morocco**

the effective links between management of products and management of breed

WEAK in all the cases

# Second step: A framework to analyze « HOW ADD-VALUE PROCESS REQUESTIONS MANAGEMENT OF THE BREED »

Framework built thanks to a bibliographical study

- **Animal population dynamics:**
  - Evolution of animal population number?
  - Are there subpopulations concerned by different add-value projects?
  - Is the intra breed diversity managed?
  - Have the add value project bring new selection criteria? Or modify the hierarchy between selection criteria?
  - Have the add-value project bring new geographical dynamics of the animal population?
  - How is the access to the genetic resource managed? Has the add-value project changed the access?
- **Stakeholders**
  - Have the add value project bring new stakeholders?
  - Are the stakeholders managing the breed and the product the same? What are the links between them if they are not the same?
  - Are there tensions of legitimacy between stakeholders due to those dynamics?
- **Products from the breed:**
  - Do the products valorized bring new expectancies for the breed (performances, ability, seasonality of the production, other)?
  - Are the products exclusively produced from the breed? How is the link formalized? What are the other characteristics of the product production process that can have consequence on the breed (geographical location etc.)?

# Identifying the specific questions raised in each cases

- **Cyprus,**  
PDO project for the Halloumi cheese -> tensions between sheep/goat breeders and cattle breeders  
Cattle breeders : single and powerful collective  
sheep and goat breeders : numerous small organizations (more difficulties to make their point of view considered)  
->Cattle breeders aim at allowing the use of cow milk to make Halloumi cheese. In the specifications a maximum percentage of milk from cattle is mentioned.
- **Ipeiros**  
a collaboration difficulty has been identified between breeders themselves
- **Morocco**  
GI projects initiated and leaded at a national level.  
**BUT** Use of those GI doesn't occur concretely.  
->How could the local stakeholders be more involved in the dynamics?
- **Corsica**  
Very few links between local sheep management and dynamics around products  
Stakeholders of breed management nearly don't participate to dynamics to add-value to products.

# Transverse analysis

- **Formalization of the link between the breed and the product.**

Connections between a breed and a product are very weak.

*Very different situations than the ones studied for instance by Lambert-Derkimba (2007) : Northern Alps where the PDO made strong links between breeds and products.*

- **Diversity of stakes depending on the breed status and the type of product.**

The stake of a product valorization is not the same for a local breed with quite an important population number, or for a rare breed

- **Organizational and social aspects of the interactions between local breeds management and products valorization.**

- when projects are much institutionalized at the national scale ->difficulties for the local stakeholders to get involved in those projects.
- collective organization that involve in the debate in GI projects can go through process of the legitimating themselves (weigh in terms of size, unity etc. can have influence on the orientation of the specification)
- several stakeholders with different viewpoints on what is the relevant product to develop can confront in the GI projects.
- when the product processing depends for a large proportion of farmers on a single big structure, changes in organization, status and/or practices of this structure can have global consequences.



# building a framework for « ROLE OF THE BREED BETWEEN LIVESTOCK FARMING SYSTEMS AND PRODUCTS »

- how the local breed play a mediating role between the livestock farming system (studied in WP1) and the product addvalue (studied in WP3), considering it an individual but also collective (as studied in WP2) level.

How the practices are connected at different level to give a coherence between livestock farming system, local resources (including the breed) and products selling processes. **What is the role of the local breed to connect together all those elements?**

# The example of Corsica:

interviews about the selection practices of local breed in link with LFS  
(Lola Perucho, Jean Christophe Paoli, Anne Lauvie, Jean Yves Gambotti)

Local breed : nearly the only used

Structurating role on the territory (Breeding organism etc.)

Used in a diversity of LFS.

Selection criteria:

- When adaptation to farming systems is mentioned, an intrabreed variability is presented (eg: choice of rams from mountain farms -> considered as more adapted than from plain farms)
- Concerning milk production: mainly milk quantity / milking facility / persistence  
-> milk quality in link with product valorization is sometimes mentioned  
(15make comments on milk quality-2 say they use it as selection criteria /33)

Milking period can be of importance (opening periods of the milk industries)

# The example of Corsica:

interviews and observation of the role of local breed in selling process  
(Camille Sonet, Jean Michel Sorba, Anne Lauvie / work still ongoing)

**Hypothesis :** Few focuses are made on the breed in the marketing and selling process?

**Aim of the interviews and observations:** check this hypothesis and understand why the breed is not more mobilized if the hypothesis is confirmed

# Last step: using the framework for « ROLE OF THE BREED BETWEEN LIVESTOCK FARMING SYSTEMS AND PRODUCTS » in all cases

“checklist” of levels where the breed can play a mediating role between livestock farming system and products addvalue.

- Selection criteria for adaptation
- Selection criteria concerning milk production
- Role to structure territorial networks (exchanges of breeding animals, milk industry networks, cheeses certification projects, official breeding scheme organization etc.)
- marketing role
- .....



*Frame to be used in a diversity of cases to identify where are the relevant levels where the breed plays a strong role in each situation*