

An opportunity for dairy farmers in mountain area?

Implementation of development actions, taking into account barriers and motivations of farmers and dairy products field stakeholders

Delphine NEUMEISTER\*

Elsa DELANOUE\*

Simon FOURDIN\*

Anne-Charlotte DOCKES\*

\* French Livestock Institute, F-75595 Paris

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### The « Organic mountain » project

### A research and development project

- Financed by the French Ministry of Agriculture
- Managed by the French Livestock Institute
- 3-year long (2010-2012)

### A multi-stakeholders project :

- Mountains: Alps, Jura, Massif Central, Pyrénées
- Contribution of 8 agricultural development agencies





Massif Central









### Three main goals, for one stake







To facilitate and to support the development of organic farming To contribute to the preservation of dairy farming in mountain by promoting high added-value projects

Targeting and backing farms for which the conversion is relevant

To answer the market demand



## A critical context for dairy farming in mountain

#### A tensed economic context

- Near end of milk quotas
- Drop of milk price
- Questions about new-coming CAP

### Structural constraints partly compensated

- Old and small housing, high slopes, distance to dairies, no cereals in UAL,...
- Some specific supplies for mountain and organic farming
- ▶ Political support : National goal of 20% of organic farming before 2020 (3.5 % in 2011)



→ Need of specific support to farms of mountain areas, especially to help them to take place in the market of organic milk production





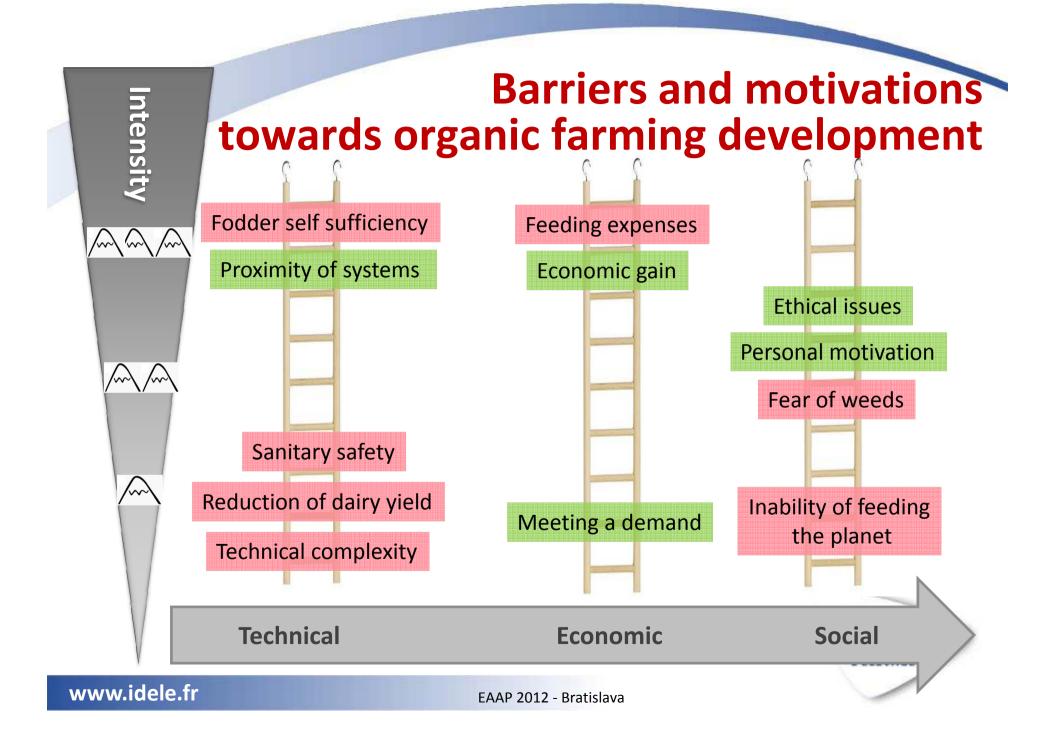
**Preliminary Studies:** 

Analyzing local contexts and field strategies to identify barriers and motivations towards organic farming

264 semistructured interviews

- → With 163 farmers (25 of them are organic)
- → With 101 advisors







# Specific local context influence on conversion to organic farming

### Potential competition or synergy with other quality schemes

The cons: Better remunerative milk price, loyalty to the historical cooperative

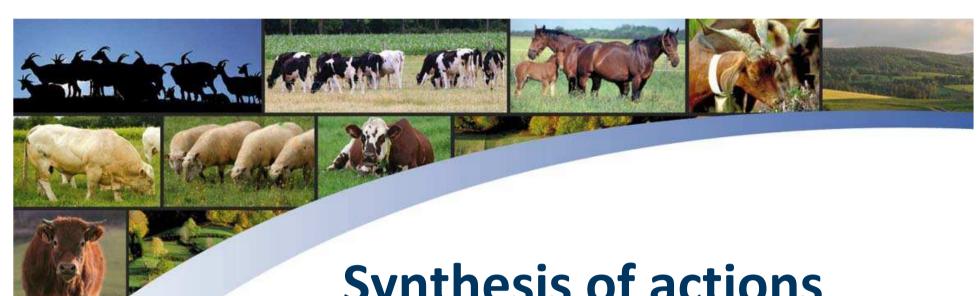
The pros: habits of dealing with strict requirements, diversification of products

### Existence of a remunerative local dairies's project

The cons : farmers dependence to these projects

The pros : group dynamic, specific premium





Synthesis of actions implemented on field:

Collecting feedbacks from stakeholders and farmers

35 semistructured interviews

- → To sum up actions that have been done, and assess their impact
- → To provide tools and ideas to develop organic farming in regions with similar issues

### **Basic action plan**

One-day training courses

 Organic Farming principles, few technical aspects, project presentation

2

• Diagnosis before conversion

 Economic assessment of impacts caused by a conversion on the farm

3

Other training courses

 Discussions between farmers and local coordinators on different ways to manage the system



# Success Keys: how to manage a development project?

- To involve farmers in the project building, as early as possible
- To organize focus groups
- To involve **both organic and conventional** farmers
- To rely on **leader farmers**
- To create a **strong synergy** among stakeholders
- To give **time** to farmers
- To propose a clear and long-term dairies project



# Conclusion: Should we encourage the development of organic dairy farming in mountain?

### Mountain context is a barrier :

- Climate and slopes: strong impact on forage self-sufficiency
- Competition with other quality schemes

### But a high potential exists:

- Small extensive farms with systems close to organic farming
- Need for these farms to diversify their production in order to be prepared to the near-end of milk quotas
- Existence of a market for organic dairy products (organic milk sales : +6 % between 2010 and 2011)

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