

# Debt for progress

## Does it pay off for poor livestock keepers?

*Evelyn Mathias*

*LPP and TradiNova Livestock*



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# Content

- ✦ Method and focus of presentation
- ✦ Context
- ✦ Support behind livestock intensification
- ✦ Pressures on farmers
- ✦ Outcomes
- ✦ Indebtedness and choices for farmers
- ✦ What can governments do to protect small-scale and poor livestock keepers?



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# Context

- ✱ Population ↑
  - ✱ Economic growth => income ↑
    - ◆ => demand for livestock products ↑
    - ◆ => farmers can sell more
    - ◆ => many opt to invest to raise production
    - ◆ => investments often financed through making debts
- => Indebtedness: until now little studied**



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# Method and focus

- ✦ Draws on *Livestock out of balance* paper
- ✦ Literature review covering:
  - ◆ Contract farming
  - ◆ Livestock revolution
  - ◆ Livestock value chains
- ✦ Focus on livestock keepers
  - ◆ “Farmers” who have linkages with buyers or other players in the value chain
- ✦ Investigates principles and trends over time and across continents



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# Why do farmers invest?

- ✦ **Because they want to**
  - ◆ E.g. attracted by new technologies
- ✦ **Because they can do so**
  - ◆ Availability of new technologies, high-yielding animals and credit
- ✦ **Because they are advised to do so**
  - ◆ By (livestock) professionals and governments



# Government support to intensification (1)

- ✦ Started in the **North** in 1930s (earlier?)
- ✦ Support through e.g.,
  - ◆ research
  - ◆ advisory services
  - ◆ credit
  - ◆ subsidies
  - ◆ legislation
- ✦ Goal: raise production to enhance food security



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# Government support to intensification (2)

- ✦ In the **South** since early 1950s
- ✦ Brazil and Thailand pioneers
- ✦ Support to companies through e.g.,
  - ◆ Tax breaks
  - ◆ Public credits
- ✦ More governments now promote intensification



# Development support to intensification

- ✦ Recent development approaches enable poor farmers to invest and intensify:
  - ◆ Foster linkages between producers and buyer
  - ◆ Provide access to training, credit and improved inputs
- ✦ => Poor farmers can benefit from livestock boom





# Example: Smallholder dairy project Reliance company, India

- ✦ Franchise milk collection system in villages
- ✦ Pricing transparent for producer
- ✦ Access to improved livestock, inputs, training, credit and livestock insurance
- ✦ Pays more than local vendor
- ✦ Collects small amounts of milk
- ✦ Collects from farmers without new animals



# Pitfalls of Reliance project

- ✦ **Calves** do not get enough milk
- ✦ Producers may sell milk rather than feed it to their **children**
- ✦ Local milk **traders** pushed out of market
  - => danger of monopolization and ability to control of milk price
- ✦ **Local breeds** replaced by exotics
  - ◆ Local breed not even recognized



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# Bigger farms = fewer farms

- ✿ The advice “you need to grow to survive” has proven **detrimental** for many livestock keepers
- ✿ Number of farmers in North has dropped
- ✿ Some countries now <2%
- ✿ Exodus continues in North and now also in South



# Pressures on farmers (1)

## ✦ Economies of scale

- ◆ Large producers produce more and can reduce their unit costs

## ✦ Consolidation of the livestock sector

- ◆ As production and intensification ↑, actors drop out => monopolization

## ✦ Treadmill (see next slide)



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# Treadmill

- When production  $\uparrow$  and product prices  $\downarrow$
- ✦ Early adopters of new technologies can capture windfall profits
  - ✦ But: their profits  $\downarrow$  as more adopters enter because
    - ✦  $\Rightarrow$  production  $\uparrow$
    - ✦  $\Rightarrow$  product prices and margins  $\downarrow$
  - ✦  $\Rightarrow$  Farmers need to adopt new technologies to stay in the game



# Pressures on farmers (2)

- ✦ **Dependency on outside inputs**
  - ◆ Makes farmers vulnerable to input price rises
- ✦ **Changing laws and regulations**
  - ◆ Compliance may require investments



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# Pressures on farmers (3)

## ✦ Unfavourable **contracts**

- ◆ Require large investments
- ◆ Short duration
- ◆ Tie payments to unrealistic mortality rates, fattening periods and feed conversion rates
- ◆ Make the producer to carry the whole production risk



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# Outcomes of pressures on farmers

- ✦ **Small margins**
- ✦ **Financial squeeze on farmers**
- ✦ **Incentives for unethical behaviour:**
  - ◆ Overuse of antibiotics and other growth stimulants
  - ◆ Improper waste and carcass disposal
- ✦ **Debts**
- ✦ **Reduced flexibility** to react to unforeseen changes





# Indebtedness of farmers (1)

Trends from literature (based on scarce data!):

- ✦ Farmers are more likely to have debts if:
  - ◆ They live in industrialised country
- ✦ Farmers tend to have more debts if:
  - ◆ They produce mostly for the market
  - ◆ Are a contract farmer or coop member



# Indebtedness of farmers (2)

- ✦ Indebtedness in North and South on the rise
- ✦ The advice “*you have to grow in order to survive*” now propelled around the globe.



# When do debts become a problem? (1)

- ✦ **If liabilities are too big** a share of a farm's total assets
- ✦ **If conditions change** and assumptions behind calculations no longer hold
  - ◆ E.g., rising input prices
- ✦ **If contracts are too short** to allow repayment



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# When do debts become a problem?(2)

- ✦ If a farm becomes **too specialised**
  - ◆ Buildings cannot be used for other things
- ✦ If many producers go **bankrupt** at the same time
  - ◆ Farms and equipment difficult to sell



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# Choices for farmers with debts

- ✦ Get outside work
- ✦ Optimise labour and resources rather than maximise production
- ✦ Diversify
- ✦ Target alternative markets
- ✦ Protest
- ✦ Drop out



# What can governments do to help farmers? (1)

- ✦ **Prevent consolidation** of market
- ✦ Ensure free access to price and **market information**
- ✦ Give impartial rather than production-oriented **advice** to farmers
- ✦ Provide legal advice to farmers on **fair contracts**, develop model contracts



# What can governments do to help farmers? (2)

- ✦ Support small-scale farming through **favourable legislation**
- ✦ Facilitate the participation of small-scale producers in **decision-making**
- ✦ **Cut bureaucracy!**



# Thanks for listening 😊

*“Livestock out of Balance”:*

[www.pastoralpeoples.org/publications/booksbrochures/](http://www.pastoralpeoples.org/publications/booksbrochures/)

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