

>> SYNTHESIZE MOUNTAINS OF KNOWLEDGE <<

Submitted Abstract

ID IMC22-FSAbstr- 887

First Author First Name Last Name	Fatma Ilknur Unuvar
Submitting Author First Name Last Name	Fatma Ilknur Unuvar
Correspondence	ilknurunuvar@gmail.com
Co-Authors >> E-Mails will be not listed	Dellal, Ilkay
Organisations	Ankara University, Turkey
Country	Turkey
Region	Eurasia
Title	The Socio-Economic Transition Of Smallholder Goat Farms In Taurus Mountain.
Keywords	Goat, Farmers' Intentions, Mountain Area, Turkey
Type	List Of Focus Session
Focus Session ID	02

Abstract

The aim of this research is to determine socio-economic changes of smallholder goat farms in Turkey. Sheep and goat breeding have been a traditional agricultural activity during Turkish history. Generally, it is done by small-scale family farms in the whole country. There were 42 million head sheep and 11 million head goats in Turkey in 2020 according to FAO.

In the Mediterranean region of Turkey, especially in mountain farms, goat breeding is common, because of their high adaptability to harsh conditions, their flexible integration into dissimilar socioeconomic situations and resulting high economic value from very low input usage. Of the total goat number, 26.3% belong to Mediterranean region of Turkey. Mersin and Antalya provinces have the highest share into the region with their share over 50%. In this paper, it was studied on socio-economic structure of goat farms in Mediterranean region of Turkey by determining demographic characteristics (population, age, education, etc), main agricultural activities and economic importance of goat farming. For this aim, the survey was conducted on goat farms in which mountainous/semi-mountainous areas and on the plains of Mersin province. Farmers' intentions for land allocation and livestock and their migration tendencies were analysed in different scenarios. Age, experience, number of small ruminants, land size and credit usage were found to have a statistically significant effect on farmers' decisions about continuing farming. Their decisions changed across the policy scenarios provided, and a policy that considers regional differences was found to be significant in their decisions. The research results were compared the previous research which was done in 2000 in the same area in Antalya, which has almost the same characteristics as Mersin. Thus, the comparison was made by some selected socio-economic parameters and the transition of goat farms during 2000's years was determined.