Accounting for pastoralists in Germany Data situation, numbers and contributions

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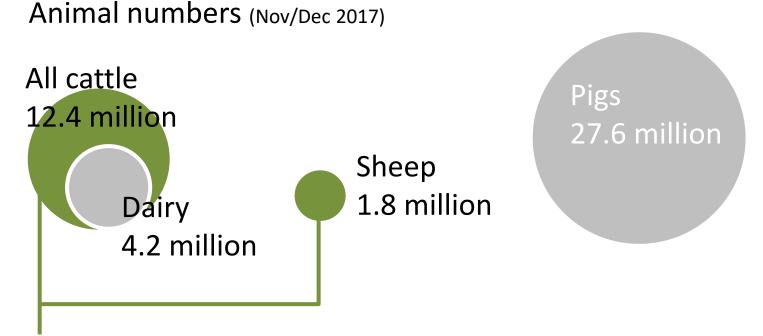
German pastoralism summarized

- Three types of pastoralists
- Small number: \leq 1% of farmers
- Contribution to the GDP accordingly small
- But: Environmental contribution disproportionately high and very positive!
- No official definition
- Lots of data, but not specific to pastoralists



Livestock in Germany

Most livestock is managed intensively or semi-intensively



Chickens (2016) 173.5 million

Mobile herders keep 52-70% of the sheep + about < 0.5% of the cattle and some goats

Three types of pastoralism in Germany

Location-bound herding Standortgebundene Hütehaltung	N & E Germany and other parts Grazing in large radius around homestead, dykes Sheep + some goats
Migratory sheep keeping <i>Wanderschafhaltung</i>	Mostly S of River Main Seasonal transhumance (200 km +) Sheep + some goats
Mountain farming <i>Almwirtschaft</i>	Far south: Alps Summer: grazing in mountains. Winter: in valleys Mostly cattle, some sheep and goats



Pastoralist numbers

Pastoralists

• ≤ 1 % of German farmers

1,000 shepherds with ≥ 500 sheep (2016)

- $\circ~$ mostly full-timers and mobile
- o 100-200 (?) transhumant

900 shepherds with 200-500 sheep

o often part-timers, partially mobile

900 mountain herders (2001, 2018?)



Economic contribution

Direct economic contribution of mobile herding is very small

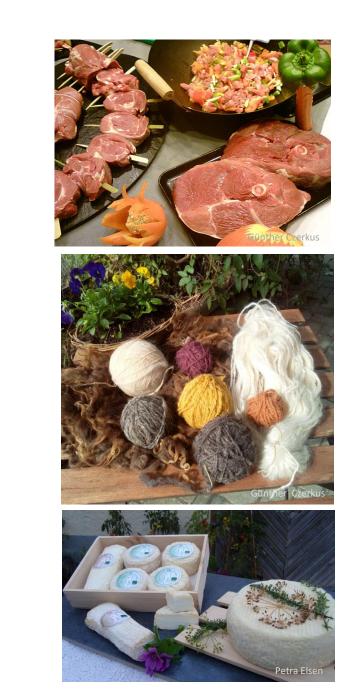
Products

Shepherds

Meat, wool, milk, dung Only meat included in official statistics Wool prices barely cover costs of shearing Dung rarely sold

Alpine herders

Mostly cheese Some fresh milk and dairy products for tourists



Economic contribution

1,000 full-time shepherds:

Sheep meat: €82 million (= 0.3% of total meat value)

Wool: €1.9 million (estimate) Dung: €9.2 million (estimate)

No data

- Sheep/goat milk
- Alpine production



Ecological contribution

Far more important than their direct economic contribution!

Indirect impacts of extensive grazing

- Landscape maintenance
 => attractiveness for tourism
- Biodiversity conservation
- Breed maintenance
- Prevention of erosion, floods and avalanches
- Water quality
- Carbon sequestration



Area grazed

2017:

Germany 357,582 km² 13% of this are permanent grassland = 4,715,000 ha

1,000 shepherds + 900 alpine herders graze ca 200,330 ha (estimate)

≤ 1% of the farmers maintain4.2% of permanent grassland



Ecological contribution

Net value of **maintaining 1 ha grassland** with high natural value compared to ploughing it up

= €1,291 - €2,171

without pollination, tourist attractiveness and related jobs! (Source: Bundesamt für Naturschutz 2014).

1,000 shepherds and 900 alpine herders
=> 200,330 ha permanent grassland

=> annual value between €260 and €435 million



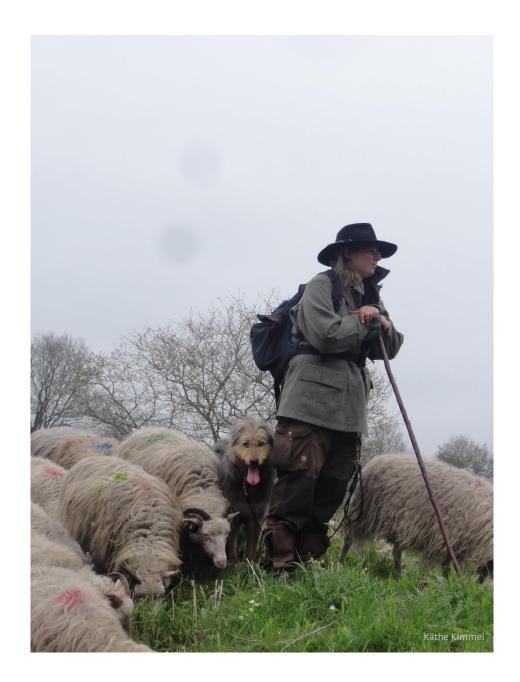
Definitions

No officially recognized definitions

State-level definitions affect pensions and insurance e.g., mobile shepherds pay higher liability insurance premiums

Shepherds' definitions of 'Wanderschäfer' (mobile shepherds)

- Mobile herding
- Grazing at least in part on land owned by someone else



Data on livestock

HIT/HI-Tier database Herkunftssicherungs- und Informationssystem für Tiere

Traceability and information system for animals Registers all individual cattle, sheep, goats and pigs Movements between farms Use of antibiotics

Federal Statistics Office "Genesis" databank

Livestock insurance funds *Tierseuchenkasse* Periodic livestock population surveys

16 federal states

State-wide databases State agricultural chambers Sheep reports: Bavarian Baden-Württemberg, Brandenburg, North Rhine-Westphalia

Commissioned and academic studies

Literature on Sheep keeping Landscape ecology and management Dyke grazing Mountain farming

Eurostat

Data on pastoralists

Huge amounts of data on

- Animals
- Enterprises
- Land

But **no data**

- on extensive management systems
- specific to pastoralists

Information on pastoralism scattered in many different sources

Improving the data situation

Establish coordinating body for research on pastoralism

Lobby for **more research** on

- pastoralism
- impact of extensive grazing on
 biodiversity
 - the water-filtration capacity of grazed versus cropped areas
 - $\circ~$ water quality and purification costs
 - o dyke maintenance and flood protection.



Things that would help pastoralists

Adequate payments for ecological services

Less bureaucracy

Marketing support

Appropriate legislation

Buy their delicious products!



Thank you