

Global Advances in dairy sustainability

Driving change across the value chain

Brian Lindsay
Director – Dairy Sustainability Framework
Global Sector Lead – Sustainability –
Global Dairy Platform



Dairy Sustainability Framework

REPORTING SECTOR PROGRESS SINCE 2013



DairyNutriVision 2024



Need to widen the
'blinkers' to fully
appreciate the value of
dairy and the impact (or
potential) of our actions

....and how we tell that
story!

The Dairy Sector



1 billion
people strong



600 million
people living on farms



400 million
additional people are supported by
the full time jobs that are created in
support of dairy farming



240 million
people are employed, directly or
indirectly, in the dairy sector



133 million
dairy farms



37 million
farms led by women, 80 million
women employed in dairying

The Dairy Sustainability Framework

The Sustainability Monitoring and Reporting Framework for Global Dairy

A vibrant dairy sector committed to continuously improving its ability to provide safe and nutritious products from healthy cattle, while:

1. Preserving natural resources

2. Ensuring decent livelihoods across the industry

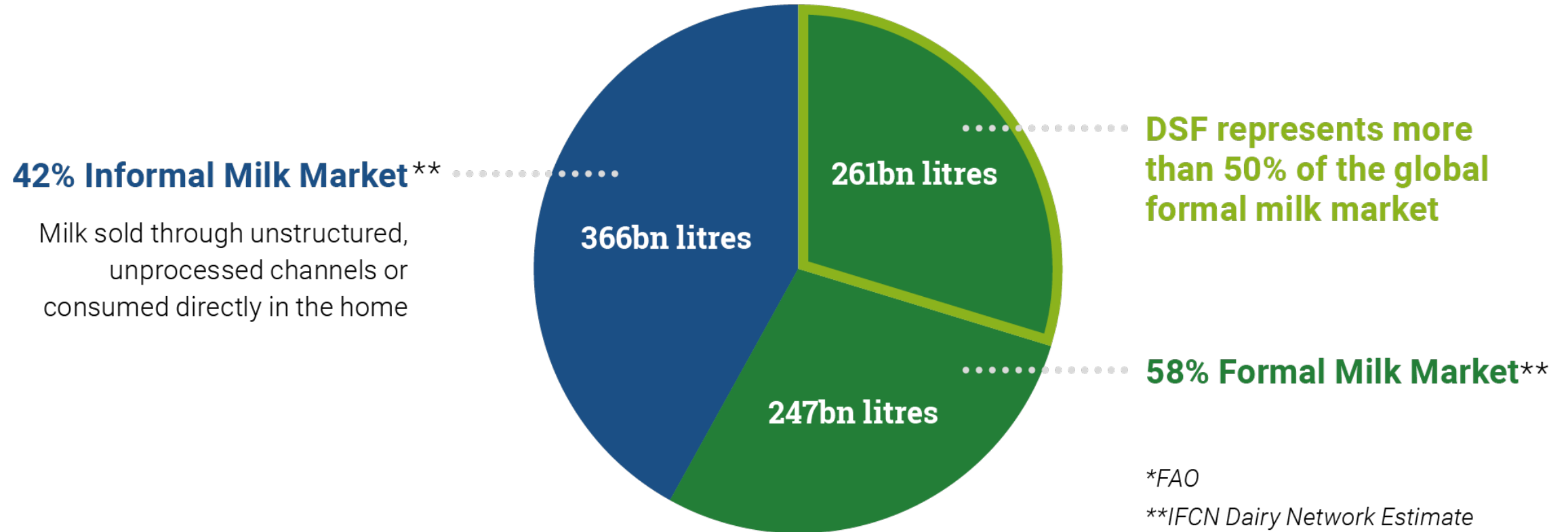


DSF and Global Milk Production - 2022

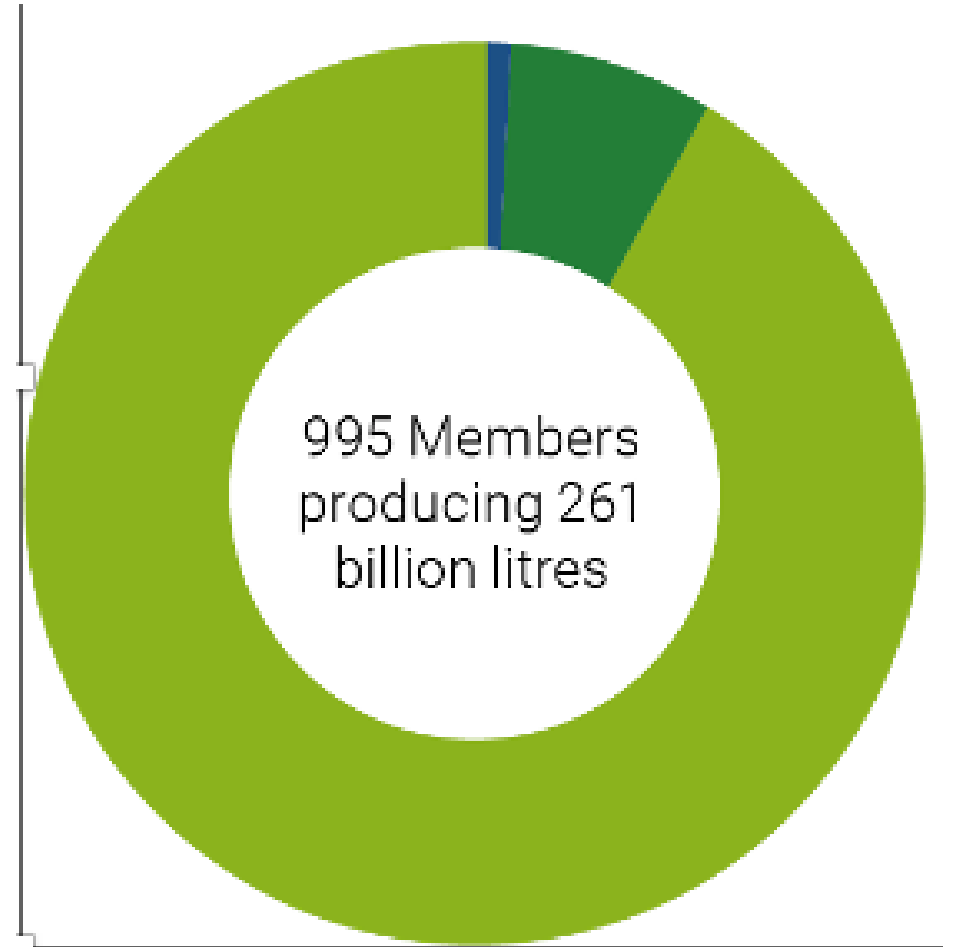


Global Milk Production: 874 Billion Litres*

DSF milk volume: 261 Billion Litres



Age and size does actually matter!



Governance



Piercristiano Brazzale



Dr David Nation



Donald Moore



Alexander Anton



Dionys Forster



Peter Ngaruiya



Gary Wertish



Dr Ariel Londinski



Meneesh Shah
Batbaatar Bayarmagnai



Barbara O'Brien



Advisory

ILRI

INTERNATIONAL
LIVESTOCK RESEARCH
INSTITUTE



Rabobank



**AMERICAN
HUMANE**
FIRST TO SERVE



WORLD
RESOURCES
INSTITUTE



ASDA



DSF ADCO – Chaired by the IDF President

New DSF members in 2022



+301
farms



+280,740
cows



+6
processing plants



+586
dairy farmers



+11,009
employees



+1.4 billion
litres of milk

2022 Snapshot - Total Membership



487,712
farms



34 million
cows



3,211
processing plants



585,029
farmers



2.4 million
employees



261.2 billion
litres of milk



>25 million
hectares

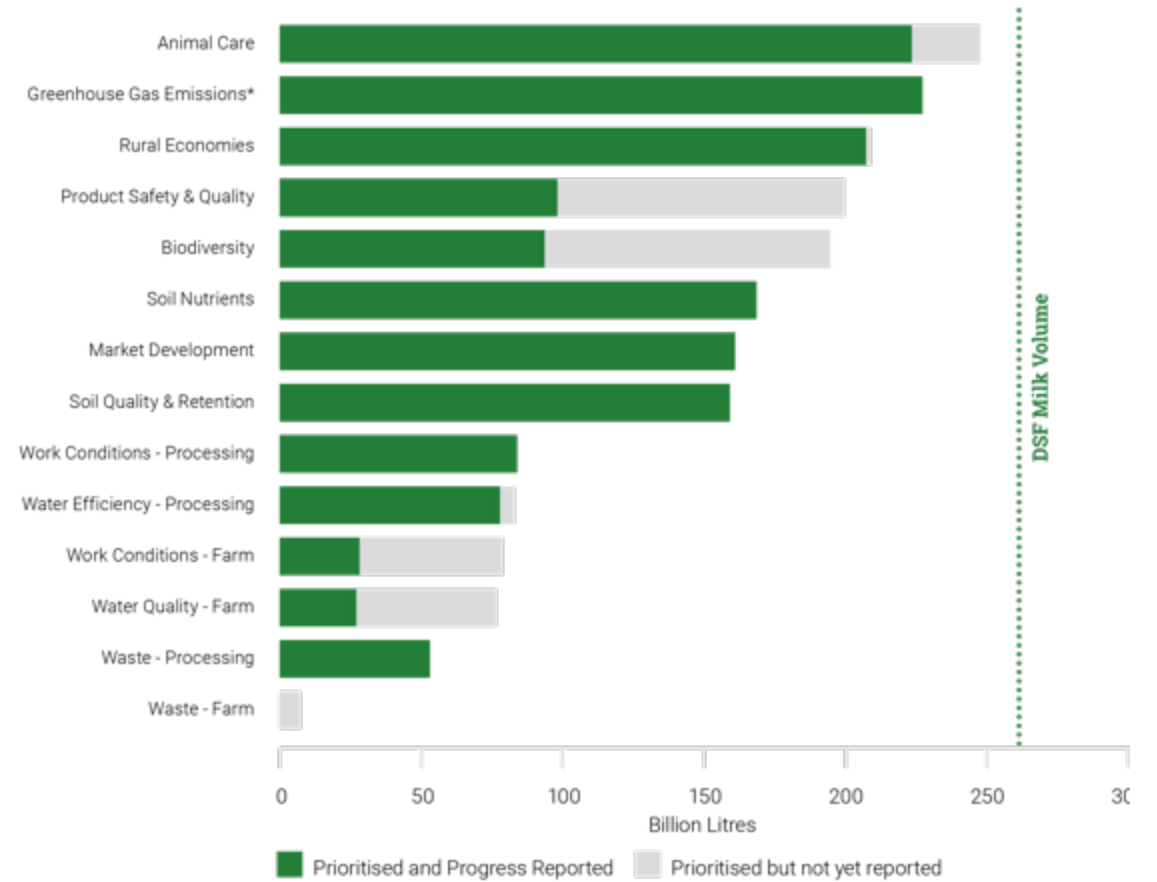




2022 DSF Milk Volume, Priorities and Reporting

Milk Production in Billion Litres

- For the first time, Animal Care was the number one priority for DSF members, closely followed by GHG emissions.
- Rural Economies was the third most prioritised Criteria, reflecting the increasing emphasis on economic sustainability.



*Reporting for entire global dairy sector provided by FAO analysis.

Water, Working Conditions and Waste Criteria have two indicator metrics as they cover both farm and processing levels of the dairy value chain.

Building the Narrative



Soil Quality & Retention



20% of farms have Soil Quality Management Plans

+16% farms have Plans in 2019

113,874 Farms
Prioritizing



215k



Soil Quality & Retention



12% of Farms have Soil Quality Management Plans

328,728 Farms
Prioritizing

Dairy Does Good!



Gender and Employment

Dairy Farmers



DSF Volume of milk reporting
24%

Dairy Farm Employees



DSF Volume of milk reporting
24%

Milk Processing Employees



DSF Volume of milk reporting
35%



DSF Annual Sustainability Progress

2022 Calendar Year Reporting

DSF - Progresso Anual em Sustentabilidade

Relatório do ano de 2022

Progrès annuels du DSF en matière de développement durable

Rapport de l'année civile 2022

Progreso anual del DSF en materia de sostenibilidad

Informe anual de 2022

年度可持续发展进展

2022 日历年报告

2023 DSF Reporting - Headlines



265 Billion litres
(+3.6 bn litres)

30% of global milk production

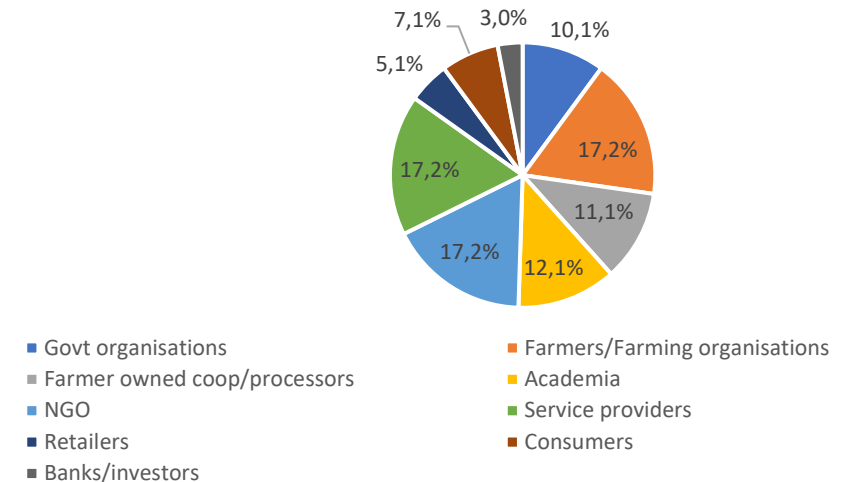
52% of global formal milk production

- Animal Care** remains at no.1 position followed by
- GHG emissions
 - Rural economies
 - Biodiversity

- **Gender** - reporting across the value chain – Rise in numbers reporting

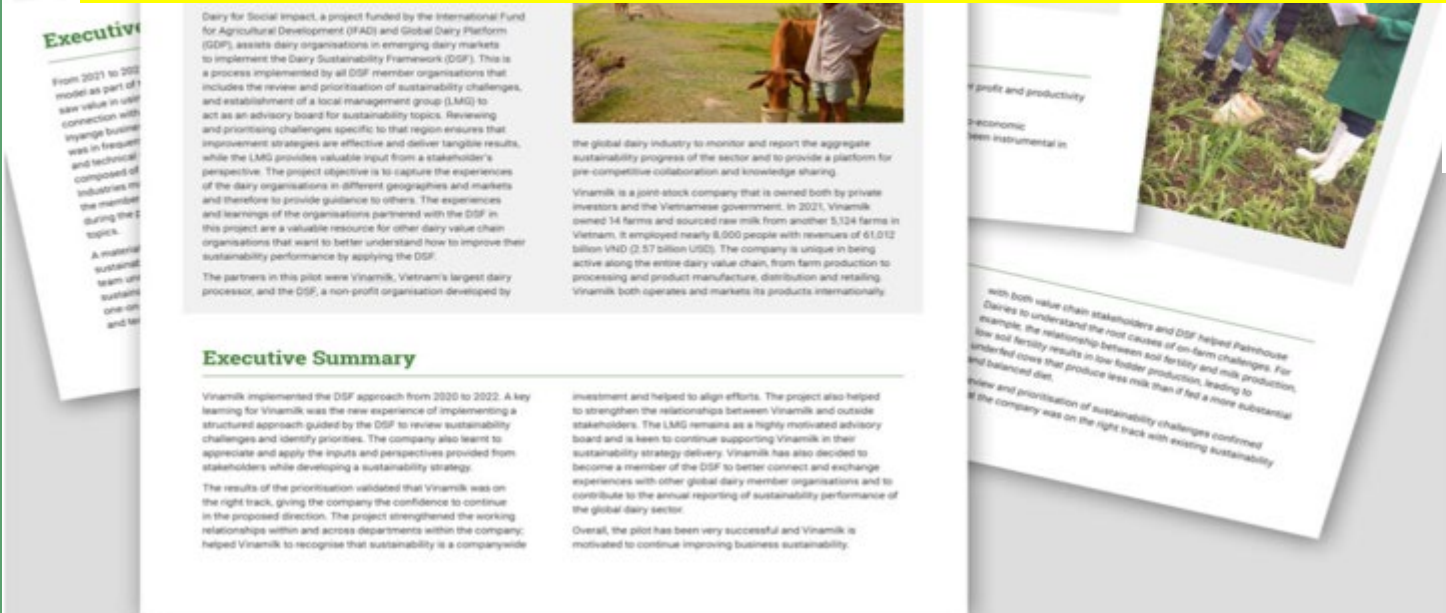
Over 1000 organizations providing data for the DSF

Types of organisations represented in DSF Members' Local Management Groups





New Stage 1 membership level created for organizations initiating their sustainability journey



The Taste of India





झारखण्ड राज्य सहकारी दुग्ध उत्पादक महासंघ लिमिटेड
The Jharkhand State Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited
Managing Director

JMF: Planning: DSF: 595

Dated 20-02-2024

Group Head (Cooperative Services)
National Dairy Development Board
Anand, Gujarat
Pin-388001

Subject: - Acceptance letter of Proposal for Participation in the Dairy Sustainability Framework Stage-I Pilot Study

Reference: - Your Letter no. CS: DSF: JMF: 9731 Dated 08-02-2024

Dear Sir,

This is in reference to your above referred letter, and our VC Discussion Dated 16th February 2024.

We do accept the Proposal for Participation in the Dairy Sustainability Framework Stage-I Pilot Study. The preferred criteria of study for Jharkhand Milk Federation would be Rural economies.

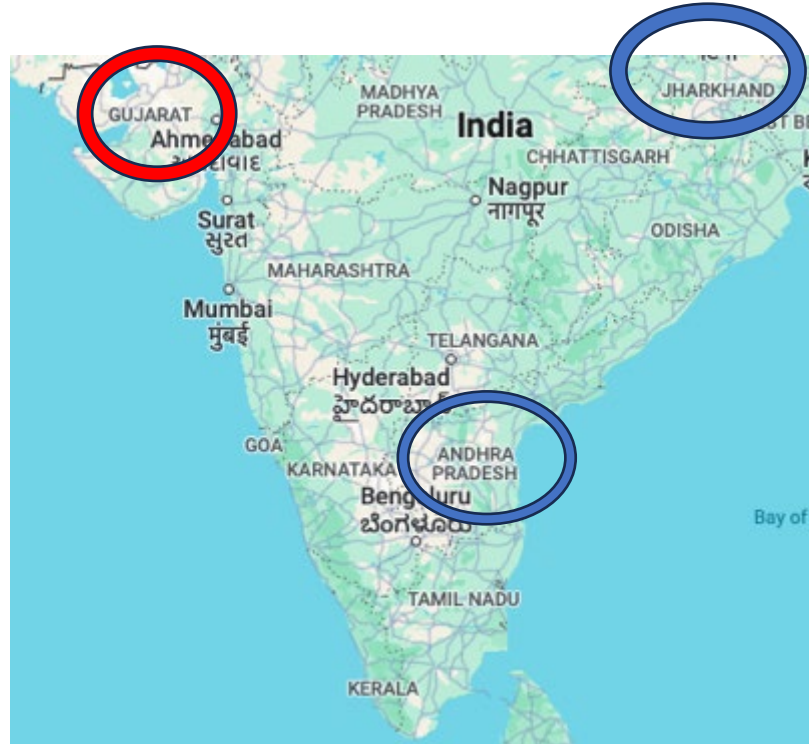
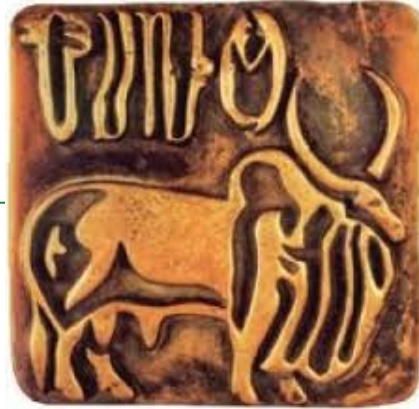
We look forward to NDDB for a template as well as follow up action on the matter.

Regards,

For the Jharkhand State
Cooperative Milk Producers'
Federation Limited

(S K Singh)

- Est 2013
- 55000 Farmers
- 145,000 Kg/milk/day



SMMCL:CE:NDDB:DSF:

14 February 2024

Group Head (Cooperative Services)
National Dairy Development Board
Anand - 388001 (Gujarat)

Sub: Expression of gratitude for participation in the DSF Stage-I pilot
Ref: Your letter No: CS:DSF:Shreeja:9730 date 08th February 2024

With reference to the aforementioned correspondence, we are delighted to convey our appreciation for the privilege extended to us to participate in the Dairy Sustainability Framework Stage-I pilot (DSF).

We extend our sincerest gratitude to the NDDB for extending this invaluable opportunity to us. Your trust in our capabilities is truly humbling, and we are committed to making the most of this opportunity to contribute meaningfully to the DSF.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,



Thimmappa S R
In-charge Chief Executive

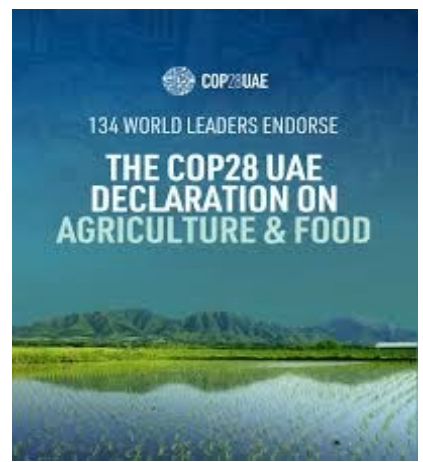
- Est 2014
- All women producer company
- 127,000 Farmers
- 561,000 Kg/Milk/day

SHREEJA MAHILA MILK PRODUCER COMPANY LIMITED

CIN: U01403AP2014PTC094771, Registered Office: 3rd & 4th Floors, Plot No. 29 & 30, Bachala Towers, S.G.S. Arts College Road, New Indira Nagar, Tirupati - 517501, Andhra Pradesh, Ph.: 0877 - 2242173, 2242727, email: info@shreejamilk.com



United Nations
Climate Change



Harmoniya



Transformation in the Dairy Sector: *Pathways to Dairy Net Zero*



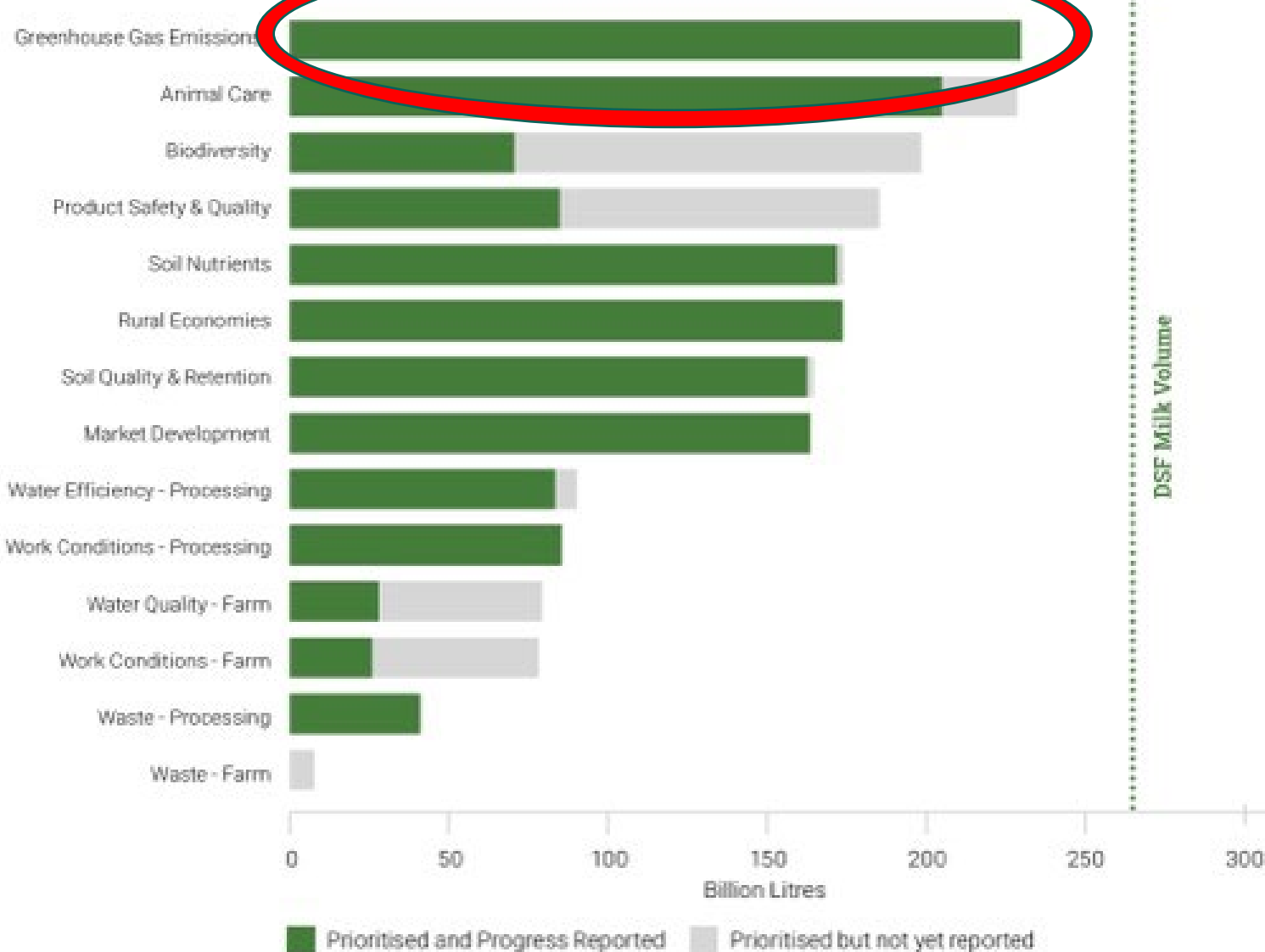
**PATHWAYS
TO DAIRY
NET ZERO.**

Tracking & reporting

2021 DSF Milk Volume, Priorities and Reporting

Milk Production in Billion Litres

- The majority of new members are yet to complete the process of prioritising the DSF Criteria, this impacts the % criteria prioritisation when considered in relation to total DSF milk volume.
- The fluctuations associated with these changes are reflected throughout the reports.



*Reporting for entire global dairy sector provided by FAO analysis.

Pathways to Dairy Net Zero

A collaboration between:



Knowledge partner



Supported by

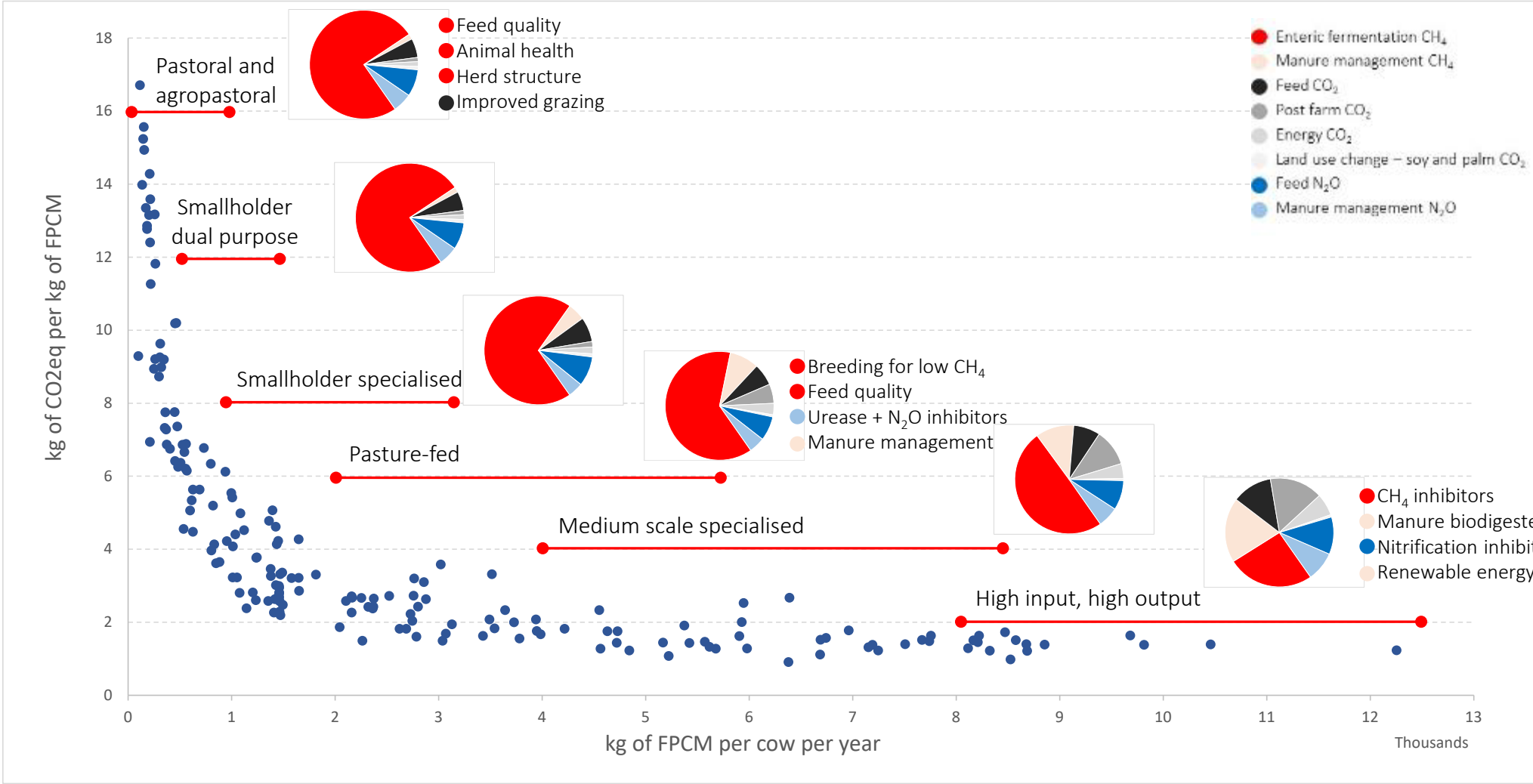


**PATHWAYS
TO DAIRY
NET ZERO.**

OBJECTIVES

- Systematically *introduce or enhance climate action* in global dairy systems
 - food and nutrition security
 - livelihoods and economic growth
 - animal health and welfare
 - climate and natural resource use
- Develop *pathways* for all dairy systems
- Stimulate commitments + Action

Typologies and Targeted Actions



Source: FAO GLEAM 3, unpublished 2020 data

Barriers to Adoption

Changing **existing practices** through **known levers**

~40%
reduction

Scaling existing and emerging **technologies**

~35%
reduction

Long term, **fundamental and applied research**

~25%
reduction



Dairy Sustainability Framework

REPORTING SECTOR PROGRESS SINCE 2013

Progress in developed dairy economies

4 Tracks guide regional work:

Methods /
Frameworks
/Proof points

Accelerated
Implementation
& R+D

Policy Making
and Partnerships

Pilots /
Lighthouse
Projects

Globally seek 3-4 Collaborative actions:

1. **Carbon Accounting**
Ensuring the sector is recognized for its emission reductions efforts is key to the Pathways initiative.



2. **Dairy Processing**
Taskforce to investigate latest advances in dairy processing technologies to tackle GHG emissions.



3. **Methane**
Develop science-based narrative on dairy and methane emissions and actions underway
4. **Animal Nutrition** – Recent workshop identified 4 key work streams

Land Sector and Removals Guidance Part 1: Accounting and Reporting Requirements and Guidance

Supplement to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard
and Scope 3 Standard

Area	Topic	Outcome
1	Definitions	Dairy sector agreed interpretation and understanding of existing guidance and terms
2	Mass Balance/Sourcing Region approach	Develop a robust position for an alternative to the Land Management Unit requirement for traceability
3	MRV Safeguarding	Project MRV Develop a GHG-P recognized MRV and appropriate safeguards for incorporating project-based mitigation outcomes in corporate reporting
		Sourcing Region MRV Develop a GHG-P recognized MRV and appropriate safeguards for incorporating sourcing region mitigation outcomes incorporate reporting
		Standard dairy sector Inset Protocol development Establish a standard dairy inset protocol for the dairy value chain.
4	Dairy Sector Guidance	Guidance at a principal level to deliver the required inventory adjustments for 'offsets' and 'insets'
5	Land Carbon Losses/Carbon Opportunity Cost	To support the development the concept if retained in the LSRG for application by the global dairy sector
6	Biogas	Explore the opportunities in the LSRG for farmers generating biogas
7	Boundaries	Opportunities for farmers with non-contiguous 'assets' linked to the dairy platform identified and tested.
8	Managing change in reporting methodological updates	To explore how an aligned approach to updating and reporting corporate data can be established

Develop a 'built-on-GHG-P' dairy sector Mass Balance Chain of Custody guideline, with sufficient safeguards to protect the valuation of reductions through the value chain avoiding unnecessary bureaucracy.

Carbon Accounting

PATHWAYS
TO DAIRY
NET ZERO.



GLOBAL DAIRY PLATFORM

POSITION PAPER:

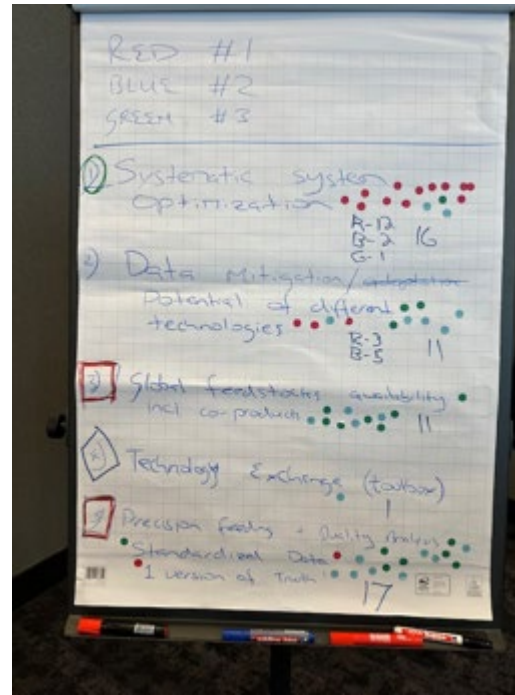
Land Management Unit Traceability for Carbon Removals May Impede, Rather Than Accelerate Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Action in the Global Dairy Sector
September 2023

Abstract

The GHG Protocol is finalizing its Land Sector & Removals Guidance (LSRG) and considering chain of custody models and traceability requirements for carbon reduction/removal accounting and reporting. Finalized guidance requiring physical traceability to the individual land management unit (LMU) level would impose significant barriers to climate change mitigation activities and result in negative economic consequences for commodity agriculture, including the global dairy sector. LMU traceability for accounting of GHG interventions and improvements along dairy value chains would encourage increasingly segregated supply chains, effectively working against the dairy sector's robust sustainability management agenda by hampering the ability to operate with efficiencies of scale.

Animal Nutrition Pillar of work

1. Optimizing Dairy Farming Systems
2. Improving Nutrition Systems
3. Improving Innovation Adoption
4. Building a Database of GHG Mitigation Innovations



Progress in emerging dairy economies

Potential Early Adopters

Region	Early Adopters	Status
Africa	Tanzania	Agreed
	Kenya	Agreed
	Rwanda	Agreed
	Uganda	Agreed
Americas	Uruguay	Agreed
	Costa Rica	Agreed
	Colombia	Agreed
Asia	Pakistan	Agreed
	Vietnam	Agreed
	India	In discussion
Dairy GHG %	~31%	



PATHWAYS
TO DAIRY
NET ZERO.



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND



The IDF global Carbon Footprint standard for the dairy sector

Little Steps – Large Impact

C-seq
Life cycle assessment
guidelines for calculating
carbon sequestration in cattle
production systems



Briefing note
What does Modeling with GWP*
mean for the global cattle sector?

Introduction and Summary

The cattle sector (dairy, beef and buffalo) produces milk and meat that provide high-quality nutrition to a growing global population. As is the case with all agricultural sectors, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are emitted during the production process. For cattle, the majority of these emissions are in the form of methane. Methodologies that accurately assess the warming (or temperature) impacts of GHGs are critical for informing the sector's mitigation pathways.

Modeling research was recently completed by IC3Research (Spain) to better understand GWP*, a relatively new metric developed by the University of Oxford (UK), Victoria University (NZ) and a number of global experts to measure the warming-equivalent emissions of methane.

This document summarizes recently conducted modeling research to better understand GWP*. The modeling confirmed previous studies that found GWP* provides a more accurate evaluation of the global warming impact of methane than does GWP₁₀₀. GWP* clearly shows that net zero warming¹ from cattle can be achieved by 2050 (against a 2020 baseline) by consistently reducing global cattle methane emissions by 0.3% annually (1% over the period 2030-2050). GWP* has proven to be an excellent planning and forecasting model for identifying appropriate mitigation actions and should be considered an enhancement to GWP₁₀₀ when assessing mitigation pathways for methane. However, there are limits to its applicability and any potential use as a benchmarking or target setting instrument at any level less than a global perspective is not appropriate, which is explained later.

¹ Net zero warming means that cattle emissions have offset for a additional warming from methane, which is equivalent to using carbon dioxide emissions.

² Modeling was done with modeling with GWP* made for the cattle sector?

PLOS ONE

OPEN ACCESS PEER-REVIEWED

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Retrospective and projected warming-equivalent emissions from global livestock and cattle calculated with an alternative climate metric denoted GWP*

Agustín del Prado , Brian Lindsay, Juan Tricarico

Published: October 2, 2023 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0288341>

Article	Authors	Metrics	Comments	Media Coverage	Peer Review
					

Abstract

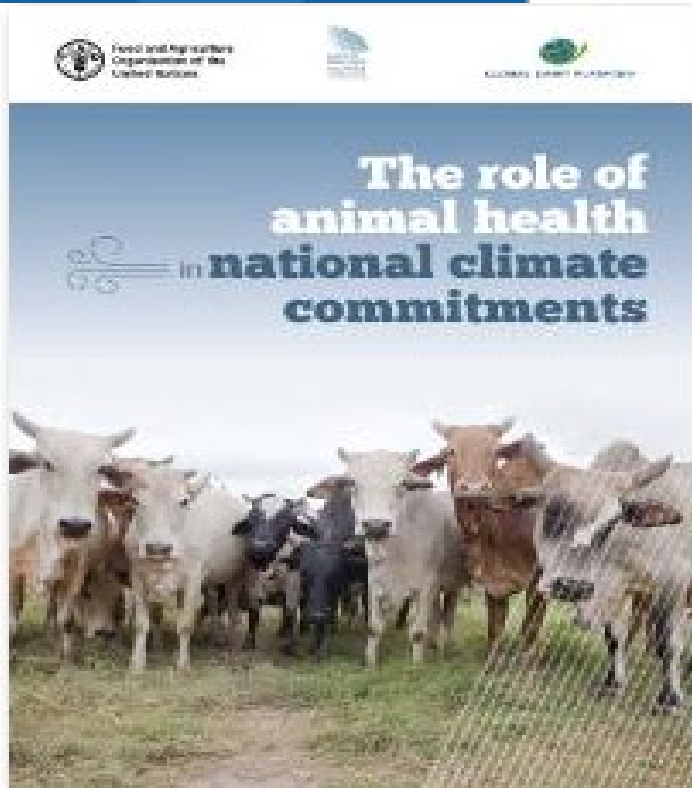
Introduction
Materials and methods
Results and discussion
Conclusions
Supporting information
Acknowledgments
References

Reader Comments

Figures

Abstract

Limiting warming by the end of the century to 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial times requires reaching and sustaining net zero global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions and declining radiative forcing from non-CO₂ greenhouse gas (GHG) sources such as methane (CH₄). This implies eliminating CO₂ emissions or balancing them with removals while mitigating CH₄ emissions to reduce their radiative forcing over time. The global cattle sector (including Buffalo) mainly emits CH₄ and N₂O and will benefit from understanding the extent and speed of CH₄ reductions necessary to align its mitigation ambitions with global temperature goals. This study explores the utility of an alternative usage of global warming potentials (GWP*) in combination with the Transient Climate Response to cumulative carbon Emissions (TCRE) to compare retrospective and projected climate impacts of global livestock emission pathways with other sectors (e.g. fossil fuel and land use change). To illustrate this, we estimated the amount and fraction of total warming attributable to direct CH₄ livestock emissions from 1750 to 2019 using existing emissions datasets and projected their contributions to future warming under three historical and three future emission scenarios. These historical and projected estimates were



MILCA

Protocol for including Mitigation actions in Agricultural Lifecycle Assessment

- New Technologies coming to the market (additives)
- Initial criteria before consideration by any organization
- Science
- Data quality
- Conservative reporting
- Science based
- 6-week public consultation
- Documented responses
- ? Discounting factor - x% of cases we are confident in this outcome
- Science only informs the statistical approach to be applied
- Balance – robustness - Application

Project collaborators



Partner organization



The Power of Dairy!

