

A photograph of two brown and white cows standing in a lush green field. The cow on the left is facing forward, while the one on the right is slightly turned. In the background, there are more cows grazing and a dense forest of green trees under a clear sky.

DECREASING THE SLOVAK DAIRY SECTOR'S METHANE FOOTPRINT FOR A THRIVING ECONOMY

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Outline

1. Setting the Stage: Global food, livestock, and dairy systems emissions & targets
2. It's not the **Cow**, it's the **How**: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mitigation opportunities in the Slovak dairy sector
3. Policy & Partnerships: Leveraging public-private partnerships to achieve sustainable dairy production
4. Feeding & Educating the Next Generation for a Sustainable Future

Global livestock, and dairy systems GHG emissions





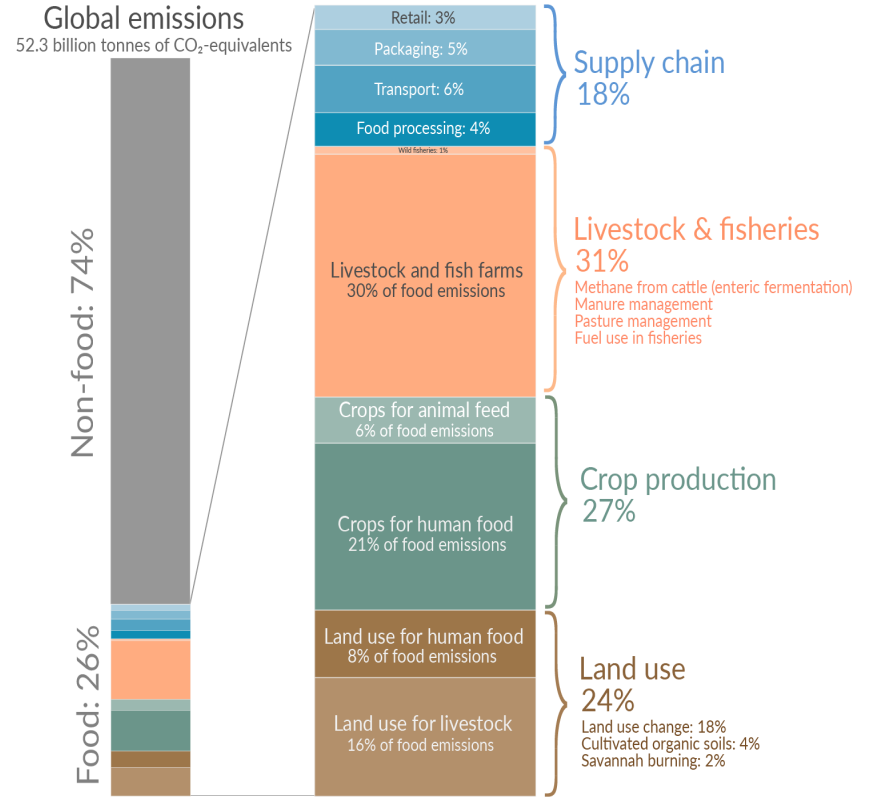
Slovakia Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Targets

- Commitment to carbon neutrality by 2050
- Goal to reduce GHG emissions by 20% by 2030 (Greener Slovakia)
- Average per capita GHG emissions < EU average
- Decoupling of GHG emissions and economic performance
- Agriculture accounted for only 7% of Slovakian GHG emissions in 2019
 - Agricultural emissions: **76.3%** of methane and 90% of nitrous oxide

Global Food System GHG Emissions

- Breakdown of emissions from food production
- Greenhouse gases: CO₂, CH₄, NO₂
- Not all gases behave the same!
- 14% of global GHG emissions attributed to animal agriculture
- Focus on **methane**

Global greenhouse gas emissions from food production



Data source: Joseph Poore & Thomas Nemecek (2018). Reducing food's environmental impacts through producers and consumers. Published in Science. Licensed under CC-BY by the author Hannah Ritchie (Nov 2022).



Methane (CH₄) v. Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)

Methane

- Short atmospheric lifespan
- ~17% of global GHG emissions from human activities
- **GWPI00: 28-36**
- Main sources of emissions:
 - **Animal agriculture**
 - Fracking & transportation
 - Landfills

Carbon Dioxide

- Long atmospheric lifespan
- ~76% of global GHG emissions
- GWPI00: 1
- Main sources of emissions:
 - Electricity & heat
 - Transportation
 - Manufacturing & construction

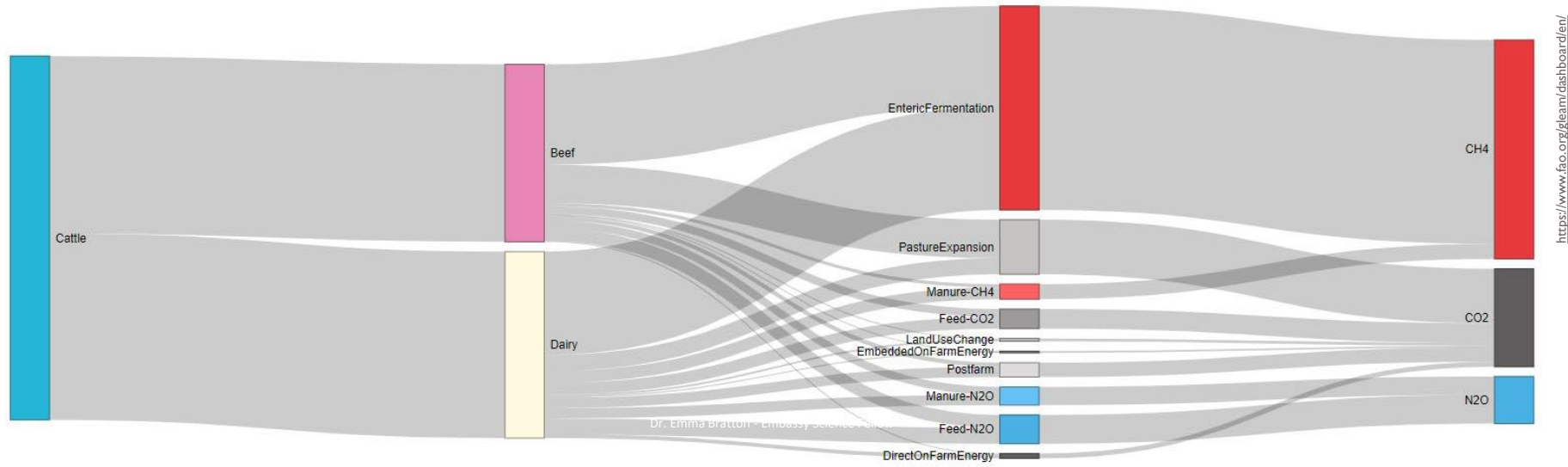


Methane Emissions Targets – Global Methane Pledge

- Voluntary commitment by >150 partner countries, including **Slovakia**
- Potential to avoid **>0.2°C of warming by 2050**
- **Commitments:**
 - Reduce methane emissions from all sectors by at least 30% below 2020 levels by 2030
 - Abatement of agricultural emissions via technology & innovation
 - Policy transparency & annual reporting
 - Highest tier IPCC good practice inventory methodologies
 - Support existing international methane emissions reduction initiatives

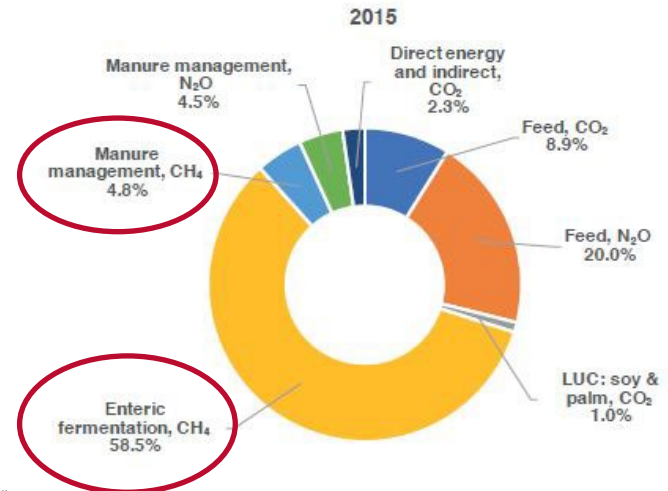
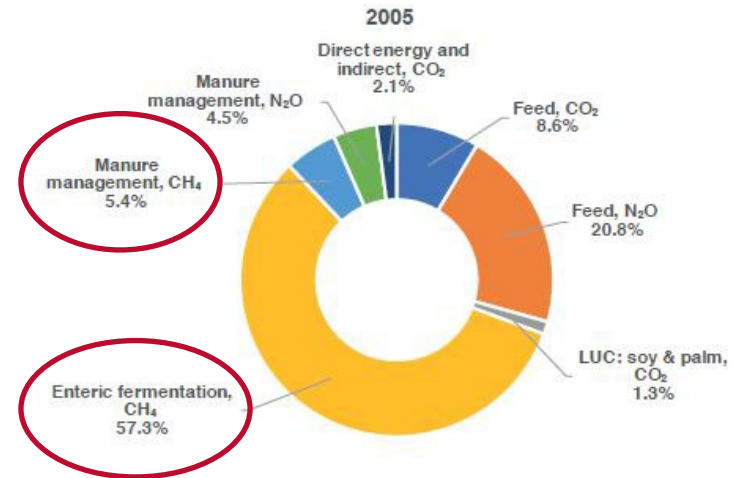
Global Dairy Methane Emissions – GLEAM Data

- Total global dairy cattle methane emissions – 1,246.746 Million tonnes CO₂eq
- Methane emissions from enteric fermentation – 1,088.310 M tCO₂eq
- Methane emissions from manure – 158.436 M tCO₂eq



Global Dairy Emissions – FAO Data

- Proportion of methane emissions is large & rising (62.7% to 63.3%)
- Proportion from enteric fermentation is large & rising (57.3% to 58.5%)
- **Reducing methane emissions from enteric fermentation is key to dairy sector GHG emissions mitigation**



It's not the **Cow**, it's the **How**: GHG
emissions mitigation opportunities in the
Slovak dairy sector





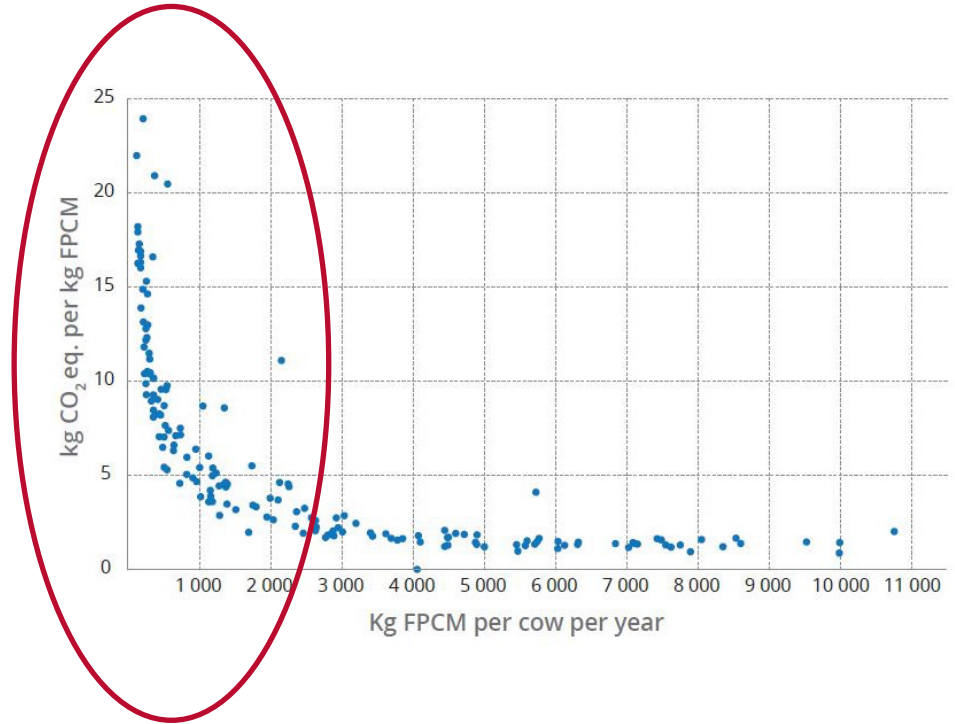
Slovakian Dairy Sector – On Farm

- Farm size & type
- Dairy production & trends
 - Milk yield
 - Age at first calving (AFC)
 - Productive lifespan



GHG Emissions Intensity

- Kg CO₂ eq / unit of food produced
- **Decreased intensity with increased efficiency**
- Mitigation potential for systems that produce <2000 kg FPCM/year
- Evidence-based targeting & managing trade-offs





“Triple-Win” Scenario

- Economic growth
- Methane emissions reduction
- Improved nutrition





Mitigating Dairy's Environmental Footprint

Estimated GHG contribution of each "print" to the total:

Feed (26%) Enteric (35%) Manure (33%) Energy (6%)

FEED 26%

- No/low-till farming
- Cover crops
- Nutrient management
- Precision agriculture
- Water use efficiency

MANURE 33%

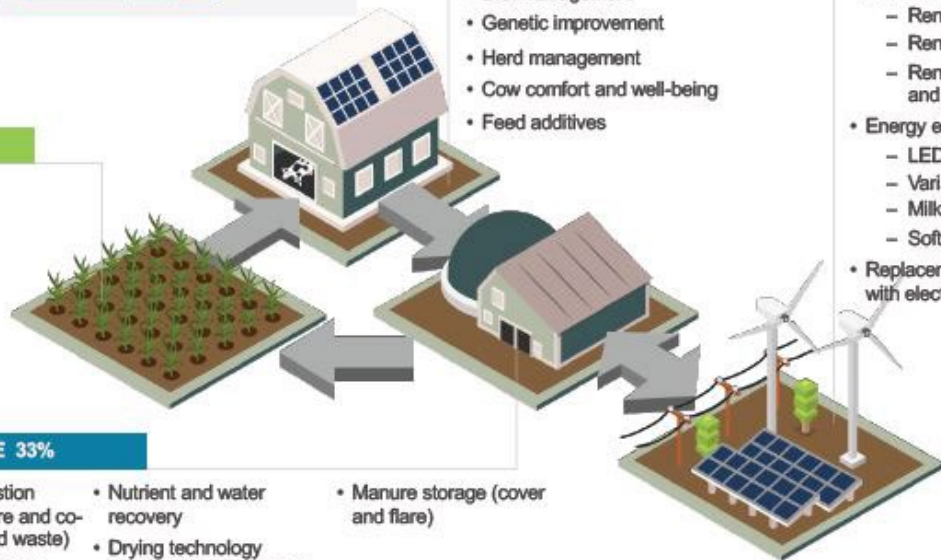
- Anaerobic digestion (includes manure and co-digestion of food waste)
- Renewable fertilizers
- Nutrient and water recovery
- Drying technology (elimination of lagoons)
- Manure storage (cover and flare)

ENTERIC METHANE 35%

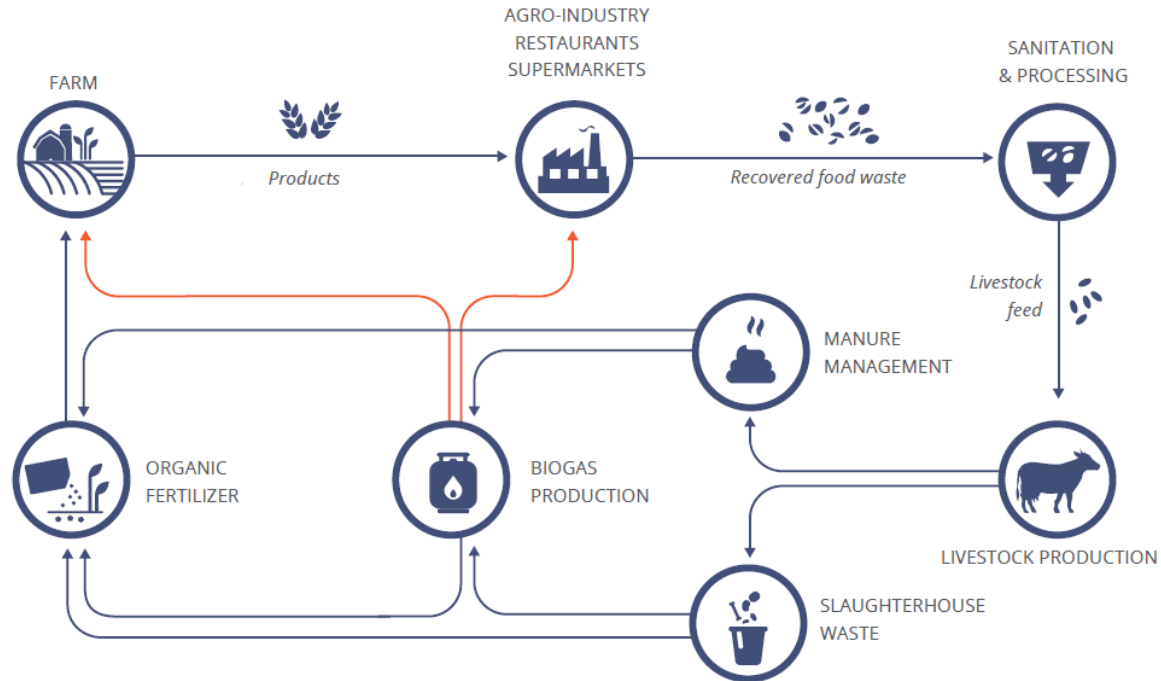
- Diet management
- Genetic improvement
- Herd management
- Cow comfort and well-being
- Feed additives

ENERGY 6%

- Renewable energy:
 - Renewable electricity
 - Renewable natural gas
 - Renewable energy from wind and solar sources
- Energy efficiency:
 - LED lighting
 - Variable speed pumps
 - Milk pre-cooling technology
 - Soft start motors
- Replacement of fossil-fueled engines with electric motors



Circular Bioeconomy





Dairy Methane Emissions Mitigation Principles

1. Increasing dairy production efficiency to decrease methane emissions intensity
2. Altering manure management systems
3. Increasing circularity & carbon sinks





Strategies for Decreased Dairy Methane Emissions

Animal production efficiency

1. Optimize diet formulations
2. Optimize breeding systems
3. Improve information and technology integration & spread
4. Set up or integrate market systems
5. Improve animal health and biosecurity



Strategies for Decreased Dairy Methane Emissions

Manure management

1. Anaerobic digestion
2. Composting



Strategies for Decreased Dairy Methane Emissions

Circular Bioeconomy & Carbon Sinks

1. Grazing management
2. Integrated crop-livestock systems
3. Agroforestry & silvopastoral systems
4. Minimizing on-farm & off-farm losses

Optimized Diet Formulations – GFARP

- Global Farm Animals Ration Programs - Vietnam
- Locally-relevant and easily accessible information
- Economically & environmentally efficient
- Feed additives, e.g. Bovaer



Optimized Breeding Systems

- Calving interval
- Estrus detection
- Artificial insemination (AI)
- Embryo transfer (ET)

Category	Species	Relative effectiveness	Input required to achieve desired effect
Genomic selection for fertility	All ruminants and swine	Medium	High
Artificial insemination	All ruminants and swine	High	Moderate or high
Hormonal synchronization	All ruminants and swine	Medium	High
Embryo transfer	All ruminants and swine	High	High

Improved Technology & Information Integration - DigiCow Dairy

- Heifer International
- Trainings & community knowledge
- Animal husbandry
- Veterinary services



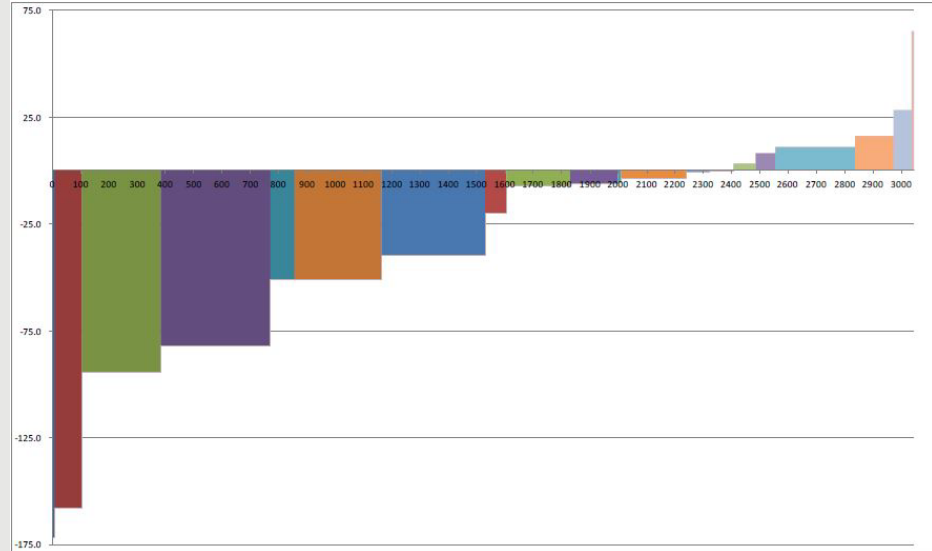
Integrated Market Systems – KCDMS Activity

- Began in 2017
- Market linkages, improved breeding & animal health, extension services, better input access
- Interventions
- Results:
 - **Productivity** increased by an average of **43%**
 - **Methane emissions intensity** decreased by an average of **27%**



Improved Animal Health & Biosecurity

- Life Cycle Analyses (LCA)
- Marginal Abatement Cost Curves (MACC)
- Low cost, high reward



Study to Model the Impact of Controlling Endemic Cattle Diseases and Conditions on National Cattle Productivity, Agricultural Performance and GHG Emissions, Feb. 2015



Animal Health, Welfare, and Sustainability

- EU Farm to Fork, UN, World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)
- Freedom from pain injury, and disease
- Animal welfare indicators included in sustainability assessments
- Sustainable intensification tradeoffs & mitigation strategies



Anaerobic Digestion – Chase Goodrich

- Dairy Farm in Vermont, USA
- ~5 M liter anaerobic digester
- Local community connection
- Overhead: digester staff & costs



Manure Composting – Suzanne Vold

- Dairy Farm in Minnesota, USA
- Daritech “Bedding Master” compost drum
- Converts cow manure into bacteria-free dry bedding in 24 hours



Grazing Management – UNH ODRF

- Organic Dairy Research Farm—University of New Hampshire, USA
- 79 Jersey cows on 40 hectares of certified organic pasture
- MIG grazing can increase soil carbon by 3.2 g/kg
- Initial soil carbon content matters!



Integrated Crop-Livestock Systems – University of Wisconsin, USA

- Dairy Forage Research Center (DFRC) – University of WI, Madison, USA
- 400 dairy cows
- Forest, shrubs, forage crops, pasture, grass
- Nearly neg. 20 M kg CO₂ eq net GHG emissions
- Alfalfa is key!
- Sustainable agroecological system



Agroforestry Systems – Tim Downes

- Significant soil carbon sequestration
- Native trees improve animal & soil health
- Adequate precipitation – 1 m/year



Dr. Emma Bratton - Embassy Science Fellow

Minimizing Food Loss & Waste – Bangladesh LAN Activity

- Feed the Future Bangladesh Livestock & Nutrition Activity
- USAID & ACDI/VOCA
- Byproducts → commodities
- Sanitation & storage
- Labeling & bioprotective cultures





Summary – Dairy Methane Mitigation Strategies

- **Decreasing methane emissions intensity and capturing methane emissions**
- Increasing on-farm productivity & strengthening market linkages
- Manure storage, processing and biogas generation
- Capturing carbon via grazing, agroforestry, and integrated crop-livestock systems



Food Environment



DRIVERS

BIOPHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL

INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC

SOCIO-CULTURAL

DEMOGRAPHIC

AVAILABILITY AND PHYSICAL ACCESS

AFFORDABILITY

FOOD SUPPLY CHAINS

PRODUCTION AND HARVESTING

STORAGE AND MARKETING

PROCESSING AND PACKAGING

DISTRIBUTION AND RETAIL

PROMOTION, ADVERTISING, INFORMATION

QUALITY AND SAFETY

CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

CHOOSING WHERE AND WHAT FOOD TO ACQUIRE, PREPARE, COOK, STORE AND EAT

DIETS

QUANTITY
QUALITY
DIVERSITY
SAFETY

NUTRITION AND HEALTH OUTCOMES

IMPACTS

SOCIAL
ECONOMIC
ENVIRONMENTAL

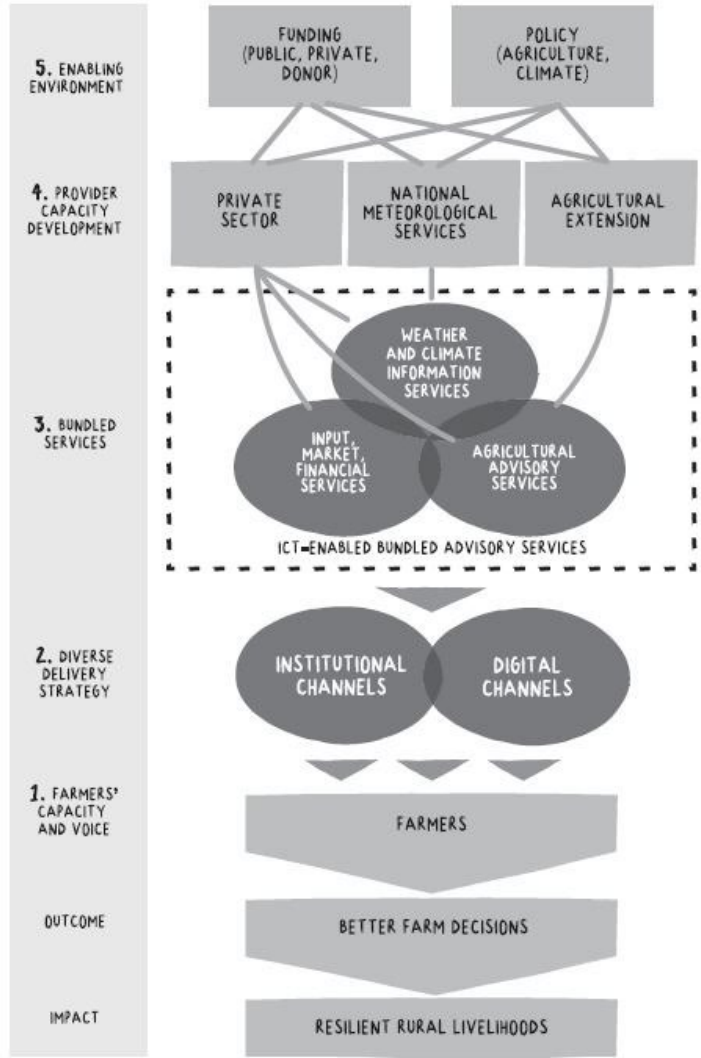
POLICY, PROGRAM AND INSTITUTIONAL ACTIONS

SDGs



Public-Private Partnerships to Achieve Sustainable Dairy Production







Climate Finance

- Leveraging multiple funding sources—domestic & international
- Bundling financial instruments
- Incentives & disincentives
- Carbon/methane markets
- **Public-private partnerships**



Climate Finance – Funding Sources & Instruments

Sources

- Multilateral
 - **Green Climate Fund**
 - World Bank
 - Global Environment Facility
- Domestic
 - **“Climate Fund for Soil”**
 - National banks

Instruments

- Carbon markets
 - EU Emissions Trading System (ETS)
- Carbon/methane tax
- Subsidies
- Loans

USAID Climate Strategy 2022-2030 Strategic Framework

SO 1. TARGETED DIRECT ACTION

Accelerate and scale targeted climate actions

IR 1.1 Reduce Emissions

Catalyze urgent mitigation (emissions reductions and sequestration) from energy, land use, and other key sources

IR 1.2 Build Resilience

Strengthen resilience of populations vulnerable to climate impacts (adaptation)

IR 1.3 Mobilize Finance

Increase the flow of and equitable access to finance to support adaptation and mitigation

IR 1.4 Partner with IPLCs

Partner with Indigenous Peoples and local communities to lead climate actions

IR 1.5 Amplify Crucial Voices

Enable and empower women and youth and other marginalized and/or underrepresented groups to lead climate action

Embedded Principles

Locally Led Development



Equity and Inclusion



Private-Sector Engagement



Nature-Based Solutions



Evidence and Innovation



SO 2. SYSTEMS CHANGE

Catalyze transformative shifts to net-zero and climate-resilient pathways

IR 2.1 Transform Key Systems

Advance transformation of key systems and essential services to reduce emissions and enhance climate resilience

IR 2.2 Shift Market Signals

Support a transition to resilient, net-zero economies and financial systems

IR 2.3 Improve Governance

Strengthen responsive, transparent governance and citizen engagement for effective climate action

IR 2.4 Work Across Assistance Types

Strengthen the coordination of humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding assistance to address climate impacts

SpO 3. DO OUR PART

Strengthen the operations and approaches to programming to address climate change and further climate justice within USAID and our partner organizations



EU Farm to Fork Policy

Key Principles

- Healthy, affordable, sustainable food
- Tackle climate change
- Protect the environment & preserve biodiversity
- Fair economic return in the food chain
- Increase organic farming

Quantitative Goals - by 2030

- Reduce the use of **pesticides** by **50%**
- Reduce **soil nutrient losses** by at least **50%**
- Reduce **fertilizer** use by **20%**
- Reduce sale of **antimicrobials for farmed animals** by **50%**
- **25%** of total farmland is **organic**
- Reduce per capita **food waste** by **50%**

Greener Slovakia Strategy – Principles

Principles

- Natural resource management
- Climate change mitigation & adaptation and air quality protection
- Green/circular economy

Keys to Success

- The importance of data
- Leveraging public & private funds
- Multistakeholder cooperation





Slovakian Agricultural Efficiency Opportunities

- Agricultural production diversity improves technical efficiency
- Optimize CAP subsidies to improve technical efficiency & decrease admin burden
- Increase farmer association membership to improve livestock production efficiency



Slovakian Dairy Sector Challenges & Opportunities

Challenges

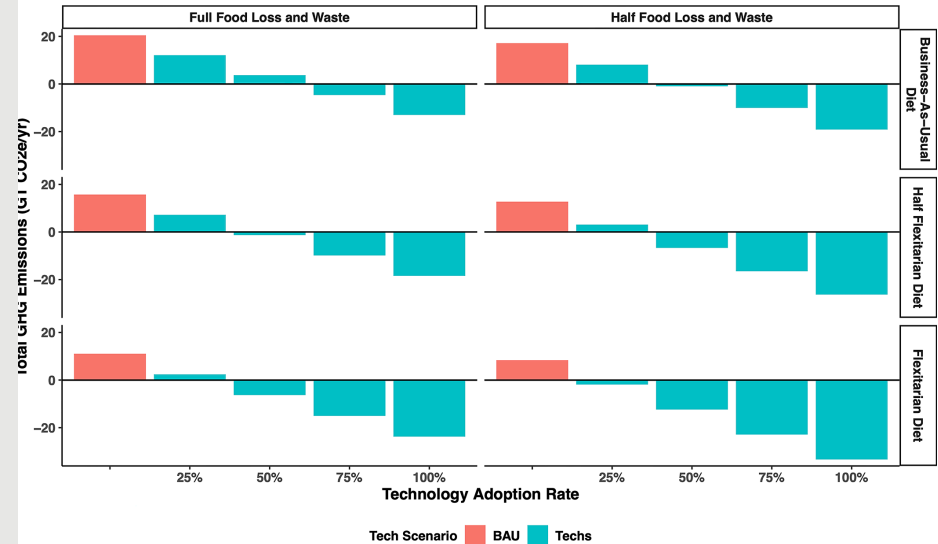
- Production efficiency
- Shrinking & aging workforce
- Lack of optimization of AKIS
- Ambitious climate targets
- Lack of coordination among stakeholders
- Lack of integration w/EU research infrastructure

Opportunities

- Improved production efficiency—small and large farms
- Improved coordination of research & technology development & uptake—Slovakia & EU
- Optimizing existing knowledge systems (AKIS)
- Enabling environment to support climate-smart agricultural technology

Improved Technology & Information Integration

- Climate-smart agricultural technology has revolutionary potential
- Manure digestion – 79%
- Agroforestry – 26.42 tonnes CO₂/ha
- Digestible forage – 35%
- Feed additives – 46%
- **Scalability & cost**



Mapping Research Priorities

- Direct funding & policy action with specific financial & time-based goals
- Five action steps for policymakers
- Leveraging existing policy & funding mechanisms





The Importance of Data



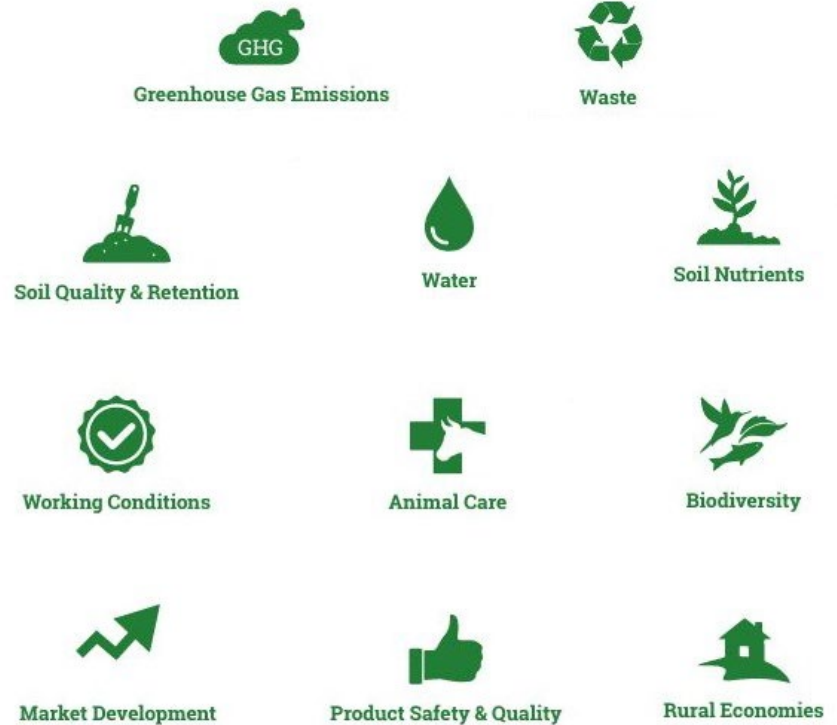
Measurement – Cool Farm Tool

- **GHG emissions, water use, and biodiversity**
- Quantitative, credible, and standardized metrics
- Connects management decisions to environmental effects
- Creates “what-if” scenarios and simulates GHG emissions effects
- Adopted and tested by multinational companies, e.g. Bel group
- Water—70% fresh water used by agriculture globally
 - Minimal data entry, maximum output
- Biodiversity—quantitative score that builds over time
 - Wide array of species and management practices included



Dairy Sustainability Framework (DSF)

- Continuous sustainability improvement of the global dairy sector
- 11 environmental, social, and economic sustainability criteria
- Benefits of high-level indicators
- Benefits of DSF membership





US Dairy Net Zero Initiative

- **Goal:** US Dairy achieves GHG emissions neutrality by **2050**
- Informed by & designed for US dairy producers
- Private sector-led



Partners and Collaborators





US Dairy Net Zero Initiative

Research, Analysis & Modeling

- Fill data gaps, generate knowledge, improve models,
- Improved understanding of technologies & practices
- Improve on-farm tools

On-Farm Pilots

- Implementing best practices
- Market-based approaches
- Provide scale

Scale Adoption

- Broad, voluntary farmer adoption
- Sharing positive impacts to improve learning
- Supply chain demonstration projects
- Increase awareness



Summary: Operationalizing this in Slovakia

- Mobilizing climate funds
- Public-private partnerships
- Multisectoral policy framework
- Technology & information dissemination
- Mapping research priorities
- The importance of data
- US DNZ – pulling it all together

Feeding & Educating the Next Generation for a Sustainable Future





Vision for the Future – Dairy Farmers

- Integrating information on novel farming technologies and approaches
- Increased political engagement
- Circular bioeconomy
- Increased market linkages



Vision for the Future – Dairy Industry Stakeholders

- Capitalizing on climate incentives
- Food systems perspective
- Balancing policy and consumer pressures



Vision for the Future – Veterinary & Agricultural Science

- “Whole farm” approach to animal science
- One Health/One Welfare approach
- Environmental and economic consulting



Vision for the Future – Agricultural Policymakers

- Mobilizing climate funds
- Creating a sustainable dairy production enabling environment
- Leveraging private sector partnerships
- Supporting robust data collection & information dissemination

Thank you!

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