



Membership of and interaction with the International Dairy Federation by the SANCIDF

(PRJ-0256-2020)

SA National Committee of the International Dairy Federation (SANCIDF)

Quarter 2 2020/2020 (April 2020 till June 2020)

Project goals

Goal 1 - To maintain membership of IDF by paying the membership fees of IDF and IMP before 31 March 2020 at the best possible exchange rates

Achievements

The membership fee was paid in March and this Goal is therefore not applicable to this quarter.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 2 - Review SA representatives on IDF bodies (SC'S, AT'S etc.) so that the best-qualified persons can represent SA on these bodies

Achievements

Mr. Bertus de Jongh passed away on 15 April and was removed from the SC Marketing and IMP. Ms. Delille Wessels was replaced on SC Microbiological Hygiene by Mr. Jompie Burger

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 3 - Ensure appropriate and timely (before set deadlines) inputs by SANCIDF and SA representatives on IDF bodies to IDF

Achievements

The following questionnaires were received during this quarter but needs only to be replied to in the next quarter:

Quest 0620/SCAMC - Determination of fat content — Gravimetric method

Quest 0720/SCSA - Determination of fat content — Gravimetric method

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 4 - Enable two SA representatives on the IDF board of directors and SPCC to attend meetings that do not coincide with the annual World Dairy Summit

Achievements

No physical IDF board meetings took place during this quarter.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 5 - Promote the forthcoming World Dairy Summit (Cape Town, South Africa) amongst dairy industry role-players by forwarding all promotional e-mails to MPO/Sampro/DAFF representatives and South African SC members as well as articles about WDS 2020 in industry publications

Achievements

Due to the cancelation of WDS 2020 there were no promotional material that could be circulated.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 6 - To send a delegation of five SANCIDF officials to attend the World Dairy Summit in Cape Town from 28 September till 1 October 2020

Achievements

Not applicable to this quarter but as mentioned under Goal 6, the Summit has been cancelled.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 7 - Delegates to the WDS to give meaningful feed-back to the local dairy industry within one month after the Summit in a format prescribed in a contractual agreement with SANCIDF

Achievements

See Goals 5 and 6 above.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 8 - Print and distribute to levy payers a collection of all delegates' reports

Achievements

The booklets with reports by all SA delegates to WDS 2020 were distributed to all levy payers of Milk SA and other stakeholders in the dairy industry.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 9 - To liaise with IDF re sustainability and environment by providing timeous input from SA and communicating information from IDF to the SA industry

Achievements

Liaison with IDF re sustainability and environment: Second Quarter Report 2020 – Heinz Meissner.

Goal: To liaise with the IDF regarding sustainability and environment by providing input from South Africa and communicating information from the IDF to the local industry.

Documents attended to, sent through by the IDF and associates:

Request from Alexi Ernstoff: Provide comments on the document Carbon Sequestration Guidelines and the accompanying slides by Quantis (his company), to which the author responded with the questions below. His answers to the questions are in red, which were not well articulated:

From: Heinz Meissner [mailto:heinzmeissner@vodamail.co.za]

Sent: 06 May 2020 04:17 PM

To: 'Alexi Ernstoff'

Subject: RE: Reminder: Expert session for Carbon Sequestration, tomorrow April 28th - see ZOOM link

Dear Alexi,

My apology for the late response, even more so because I have three questions which do not provide direct input into the guidelines but may relate to the methodology:

1) Do you acknowledge the 'Cattle Carbon Cycle' in the guidelines as it is depicted in the first slide above (not attached). If not, why not? [This is not meant to be a criticism; it is simply to understand what is the point of departure in addressing calculations in the guidelines]

AE: Since we are only looking at sequestration this "cycle" is not directly being assessed. The methane emissions of cattle would be included in the LCA in any case.

2) It appears that you use GWP (100) from the IPCC, instead of the more recent GWP* from the paper of Allen et al (2018). See second slide for reference. Again why?

AE: GWP* is about short lived pollutants, not about temporary carbon sequestration.

3) To calculate carbon stocks (SOC) in regenerative agriculture (RA) by using cover crops, residual straw, manure compost etc, one wonders what are the amounts (say in tons/ha) which you accept of each as being sufficient to add to SOC. SOC % is a cumulative value as it is measured, which I presume to change will require substantial amounts of the materials mentioned. Whereas the amounts of cover crops, residual straw etc should not be a problem, it is not that easy with manure. One normally does not stack manure for such a purpose, which implies that it will originate from cattle grazing the cover crops etc. Do you regard the normal grazing as providing sufficient to provide SOC, and after mineralization N, P and K, and if so, why doesn't that then apply to cattle grazing rangeland? I see your argument is that it is not land change and I suppose you regard rangeland as having a saturated level? Nevertheless, manure and plant material do enter the soil through action of dung beetles, other fauna, water etc, and that is mostly in the form of ligno-cellulosic material (containing C). This implies that it is a similar process than with RA where the manure needs to enter the soil from above since you do not use tillage to get it into the soil. Is here an anomaly?

AE: Models can help answer those questions like CENTURY, RothC, DayCent etc.

Thank you and regards,

Heinz.

Notwithstanding Alexi's indifferent response the author is pleased to report that his plea for a sequestration approach and recognition that the warming potential of methane is lower than

generally accepted, following the publication of the Oxford group (Allen et al, 2018), have been recognized in the response of IDF Communications to the IATP's 'Milking the Planet'. To quote from the response:

“Significant differences between biogenic carbon and fossil fuel carbon in terms of warming potential

Global warming is due to increases in the levels of greenhouse gases (GHG). The extraction and burning of fossil fuels is the major culprit, as this releases CO₂ which remains in the atmosphere (for 1000+ y). Any future use of oil, coal, and gas will add extra CO₂ and, thus, more warming. Livestock is said to cause global warming because ruminants produce methane, which is a potent GHG. This picture is overly simplistic because - in contrast to CO₂ - methane from ruminants does not accumulate in the atmosphere and produces no new warming.

Methane from livestock is part of the carbon cycle. Plant growth is based on photosynthesis, which consumes CO₂. Ruminant animals will up-cycle human-inedible plant material into high-quality animal food, thereby releasing methane. The latter will be rapidly destroyed in the atmosphere (10 y) and converted into CO₂, which then goes once more to plant growth. Well-managed ruminants are even able to sequester carbon in the soil, thereby also improving soil health.

The reason why atmospheric methane has been increasing during the last years despite stable emissions from cattle is because part of it originates from fossil fuel production and use, agriculture and waste, biomass burning, wetlands and other natural emissions.

[The Oxford University GWP* metric](#) provides a better comparison, more accurately reflecting warming and combining short- and long-term effects”.

IDF Standing Committee on the Environment (SCENV):

The SCENV met on the 4th of June through teleconference. The draft Minutes will be available after 14 July after comments have been received. Tasks and actions which are attended to in 2019/2020 include:

Objectives

While reporting to the global dairy sector on developments concerning the environment (e.g. effects of environment on milk and milk products, effects of dairying on the environment), the Standing Committee on Environment will consider:

GHG emissions quantification and mitigation, including energy efficiency and renewable energy generation;

Water quality, efficiency and reuse;

Biodiversity;

Waste management and reduction;

Review and adoption/promotion of best available technologies and practice;

Contribute to work addressing the intersection of nutrition and environmental sustainability;

And will provide leadership on environmental sustainability issues in close liaison with other IDF Standing Committees and relevant international and third-party organizations.

Priority items for 2019-2020

Progress on ongoing work items:

‘Life Cycle Assessment Development Monitoring Group’: monitor and test guidance documents and tools, including carbon footprint and carbon sequestration

‘Innovative Practices for Eco-Friendly Dairy Processing’; with a focus on reducing and valorising solid waste

Biodiversity and ecosystem services: guidance documents on assessment and good practices (including planet boundaries assessment)

Support communication on sustainability: IDF sustainability outlook

Provide support and inputs to the IDF Sustainability Steering Group (SSG)

Participate actively in the working groups of the multi-stakeholder partnerships: FAO Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance (FAO LEAP) Partnership, and FAO Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (FAO GASL). Participate in the UNEP conferences and ISO meetings

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 10 - Fund travel and accommodation expenses to SANCIDF officials

and SC members who need to travel to attend EC and AGM

Achievements

No SANCIDF meetings were held during this quarter

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 11 - Obtain annual reports from South African representatives on IDF bodies (Standing Committees, Action Teams, etc.)

Achievements

Not applicable to this quarter

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 12 - Make information about documents produced by the IDF (Bulletins, Standards, Fact Sheets and Newsletters) available to levy payers and the general public by publishing the titles on the Milk SA website and in The Dairy Mail and Milk Essay

Achievements

The following documents were received during this quarter

Fact Sheets

Dairy's role in supporting a healthy immune system May 2020.

Newsbriefs

IDF and World Milk Day 2020 - 20th anniversary celebrations – help us raise a virtual glass! Watch the IDF Webinar again. This IDF webinar aimed at providing scientists within the dairy sector with guidance on how to communicate research findings with external stakeholders. IDF World, Message from our Director General report prepared by The Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP) Milking the Planet: How Big Dairy is heating up the planet and hollowing rural communities, which will be released on Monday 15 June.

The latest IDF Team Update and IDF Media Report for May-June 2020

DSF Newsletter #32 June 2020

New report by EAT: Diets for a Better Future: Rebooting and Reimagining Healthy and Sustainable Food Systems in the G20 (copy attached) had been uploaded to the EAT website. The report was quickly removed.

Webinar Invitation IDF Webinar: Overview of Front of Pack Nutrition Labelling (FOPNL) EU developments.

Press releases

IDF 'raises a virtual glass' on World Milk Day 2020

IDF launches 3rd Edition of Dairy Sustainability Outlook

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Income and expenditure statement

Income and expenditure statement	finstate MSA Q2 20200630.pdf
Unnecessary spending during period	No

Popular Report

[popular report Q2 2020 SANCIDF.pdf](#)

Additional documentation

No file has been uploaded

Statement

Levy funds were applied only for the purposes stated in the contract	Yes
Levy funds were applied in an appropriate and accountable manner	Yes
Sufficient management and internal control systems were in place to adequately control the project and accurately account for the project expenditure	Yes
The information provided in the report is correct	Yes