The global dairy sector is extremely diverse in terms of scale, production systems and geography. Dairy farmers and processors the world over work to produce highly nutritious foods in a sustainable and responsible way to meet the demands of the growing world population. Farmers, more than most, face the impacts of climate change on a regular basis and as such are very aware of the need to act quickly and strategically on environmental issues.

The analysis undertaken by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), calculates green house gas (GHG) emissions from the dairy sector over a 10-year time period. The study highlights the progress that has been achieved and provides guidance on areas where future action should be considered.

The study compares data from 2005, 2010 & 2015

The Dairy Sector - Major Trends

Global milk production has increased 30%. Growth in milk production has been achieved through increasing milk yields and number of milking cows.

Milk production among regions has shifted considerably, with expansion taking place in the low-and-middle income regions and contracting in some high-income regions. These changes in overall production and efficiency have not occurred homogeneously in all regions. Some regions had shrinking herd size and increasing milk production. Some regions expanded milk production faster than an increase in milking cows. Other regions saw cow numbers increasing at a faster rate than milk yield.

76% of dairy cattle herd is in EA, SSA, SA and CSA.

Fastest growing (milk production) dairy regions over the decade were:

SA (4.0%), SSA (3.6%) and WANA (4.5%)

Western Europe and North America averaged about 1.5% growth in production.

Legend:
- EA East Asia
- CSA Central and South America
- NA North America
- SA South Asia
- SSA Sub-Saharan Africa
- WANA West Asia- North Africa
- WE Western Europe
Emissions - Key Findings

The Sector is already part of the solution to limit climate change

30% increase in milk production. Dairy farming is becoming more efficient. Emissions per unit of product are falling but absolute emissions are rising.

Due to increased demand for high quality nutrition, total GHG emissions from the dairy sector have increased by about 18%.

Emmission intensity over the 10 years has reduced by 11% from 2.8 to 2.5 kg CO2 eq./kg FPCM.

Without the efficiency improvements made by the sector, total emissions from the dairy cattle sector would have increased by almost 38% over this period to deliver the same amount of product.

The largest gains in emmission intensity reduction have occurred in low-and-middle income countries with traditionally low productivity. In these countries the concept of emmission intensity remains the most attractive mitigation route because it allows for the harnessing of synergies between food security, development objectives and climate change mitigation.

All dairy regions have improved through increased productivity per animal, increasing farm management efficiency and increased feed efficiency.

The study compares data from 2005, 2010 & 2015

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

For more information and to download the FAO report: www.dairysustainabilityframework.org