



Partnerships for dairy and beef low carbon initiatives in France

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2030 EU Climate and Energy Framework

**-40 % Greenhouse Gas Emissions
cf. 1990**

ETS

Emission Trading System

-43 %

cf. 2005

*Including: Power/Energy
Sector and Industry,
Aviation*

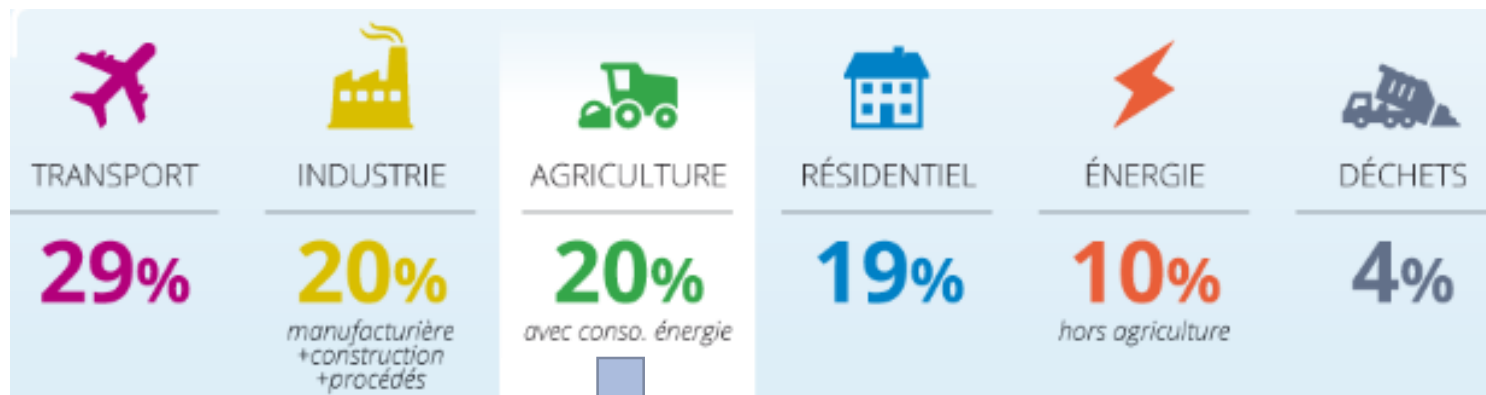
Non-ETS

-30% cf. 2005

Including: road transport, buildings, waste, agriculture, LULUCF

**National
Energy and
climate Plan**

GHG emissions in France

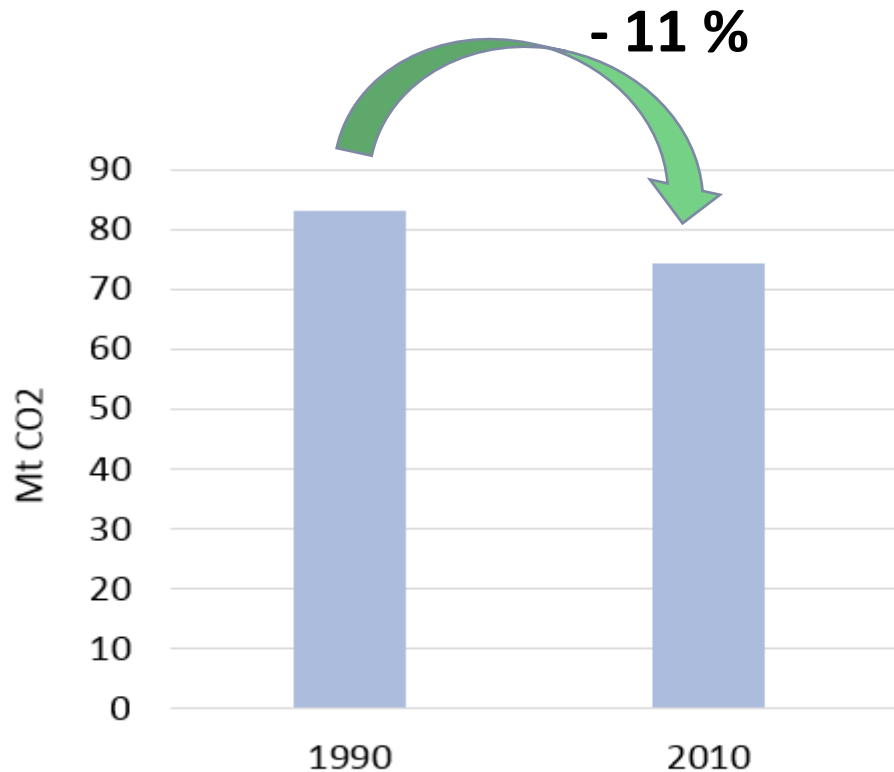


Cattle : 10,4 % of national GHG emissions

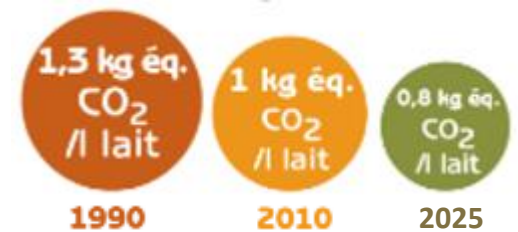
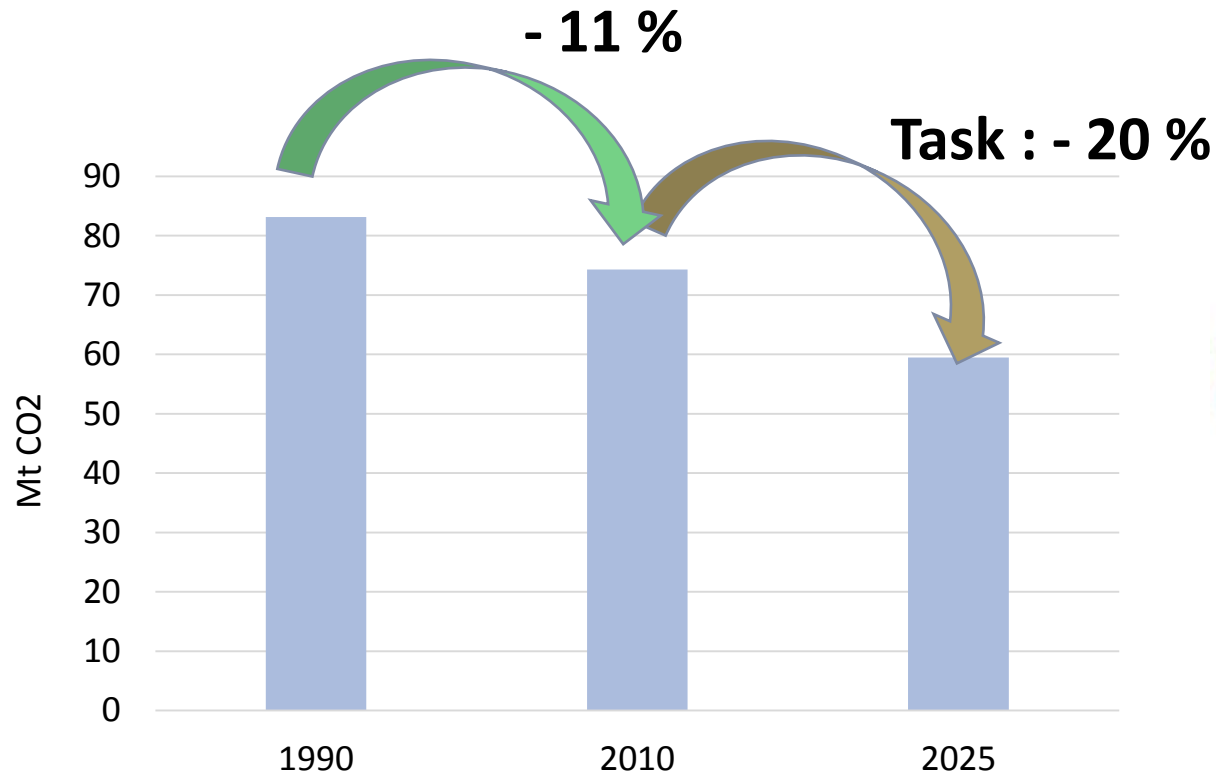
20 Millions of cattle
120,000 cattle farmers



GHG emissions from cattle herd in France



GHG emissions from cattle herd in France



Initiatives to reduce carbon intensity in cattle production systems

A commitment to reduce by 20 % the milk and beef carbon footprint

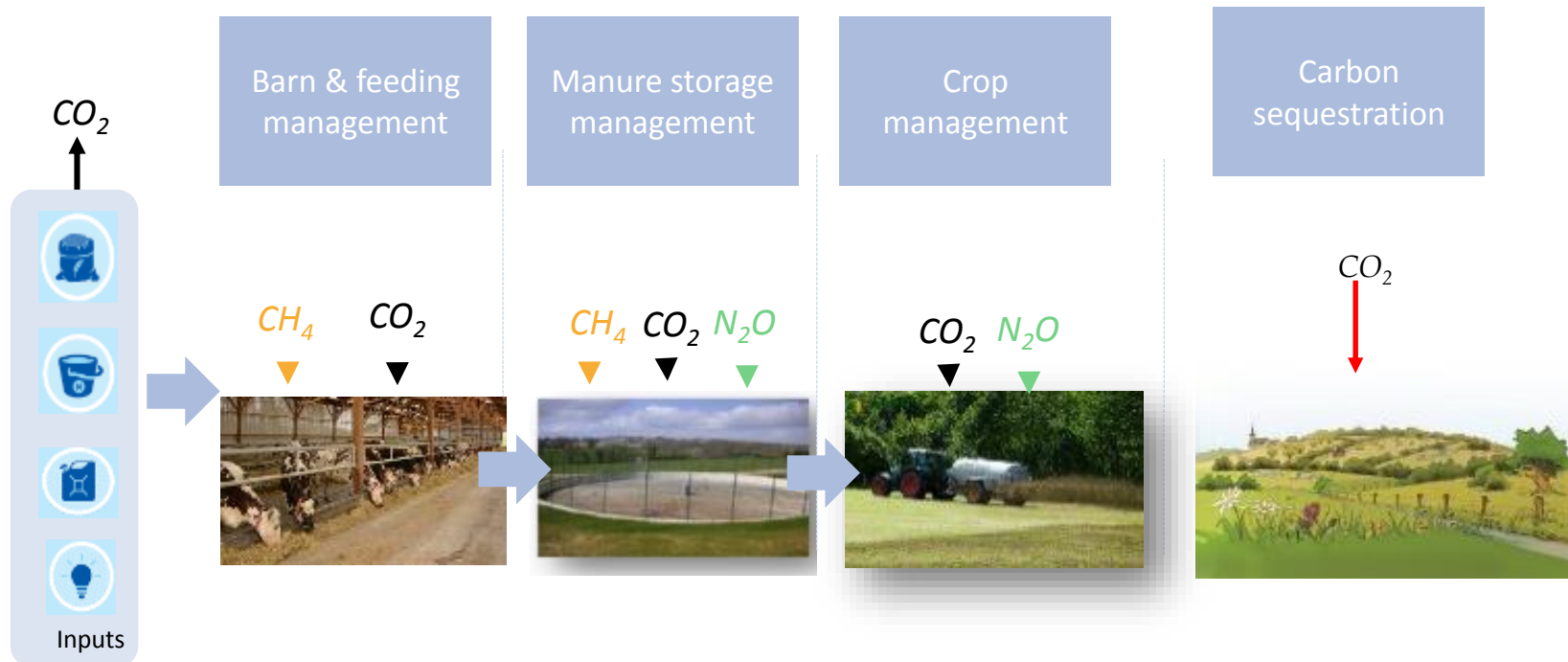
❑ LOW CARBON DAIRY FARM



❑ BEEF CARBON



A national tool for a whole farm assessment



CAP'2ER is following IPCC methodology

	Sources	Methodology
Methane	Enteric fermentation	IPCC 2006 – Tiers 3 Sauvant et al, 2014
	Manure	IPCC 2006 – Tiers 2
Nitrous oxide	Manure management, mineral fertilizers	IPCC 2006 – Tiers 1 and 2
Carbon dioxyde	Energy consumption	French data base
	Inputs	Ecolinvent, Ecoalim, 2016

► CAP'2ER in accordance with

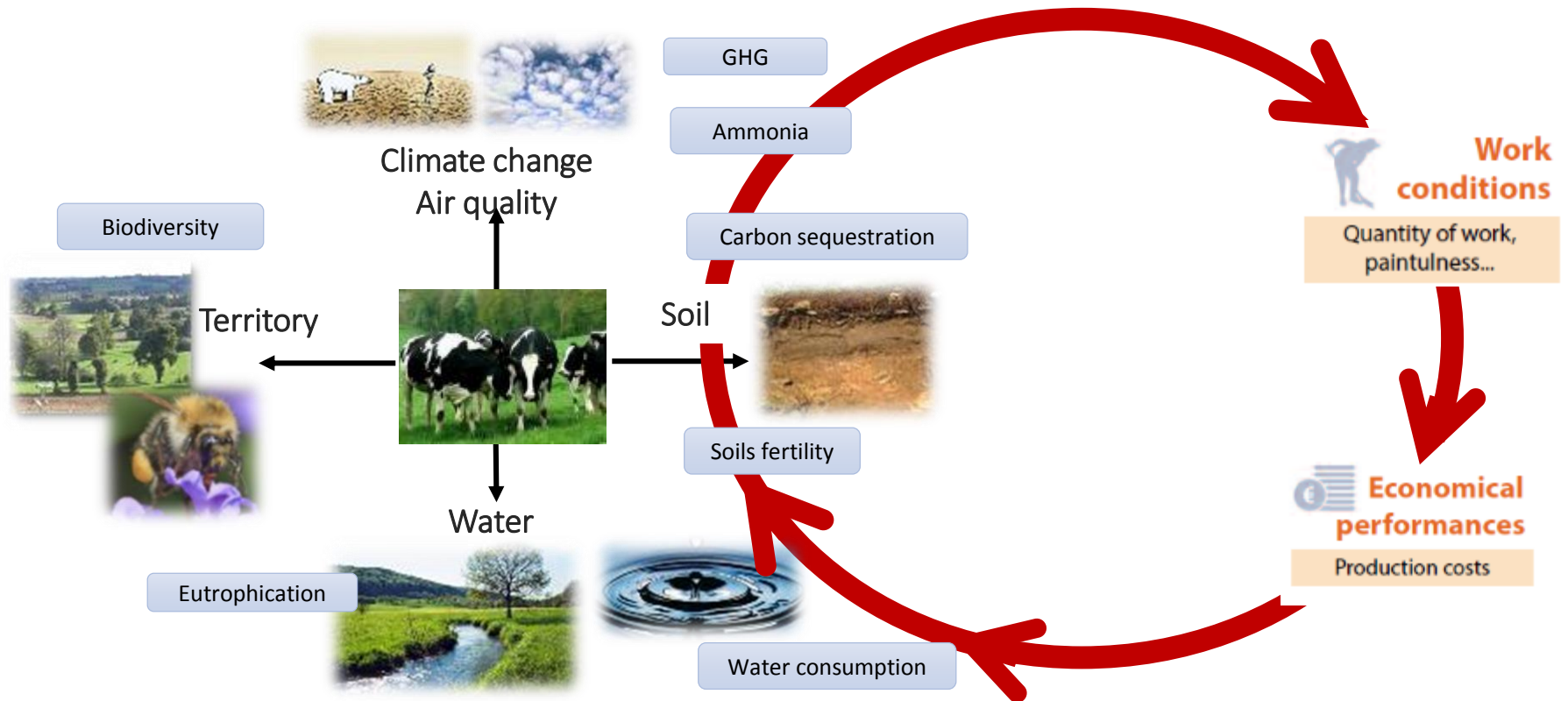
- LEAP (FAO) guidelines
- IDF guidelines



► CAP'2ER certified by



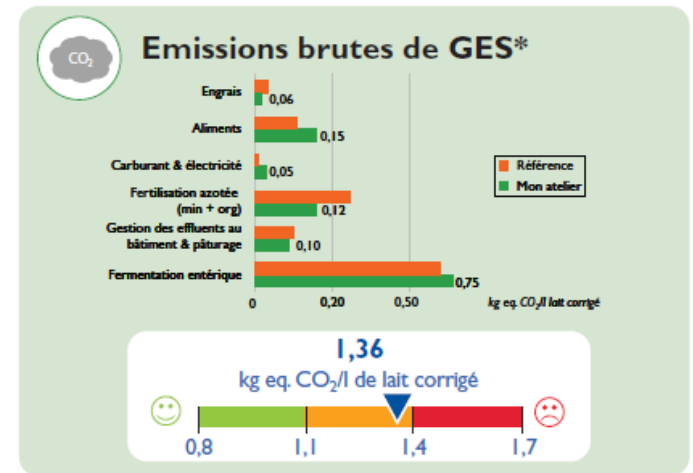
From GHG accounting to the SDGs



Two levels of assessment in CAP'2ER

► CAP'2ER Level 1

- A simplified analysis
- 29 activity data / 1 hour to collect data and to present results to farmers
- To develop an observatory
- To highlight the link between practices and environment



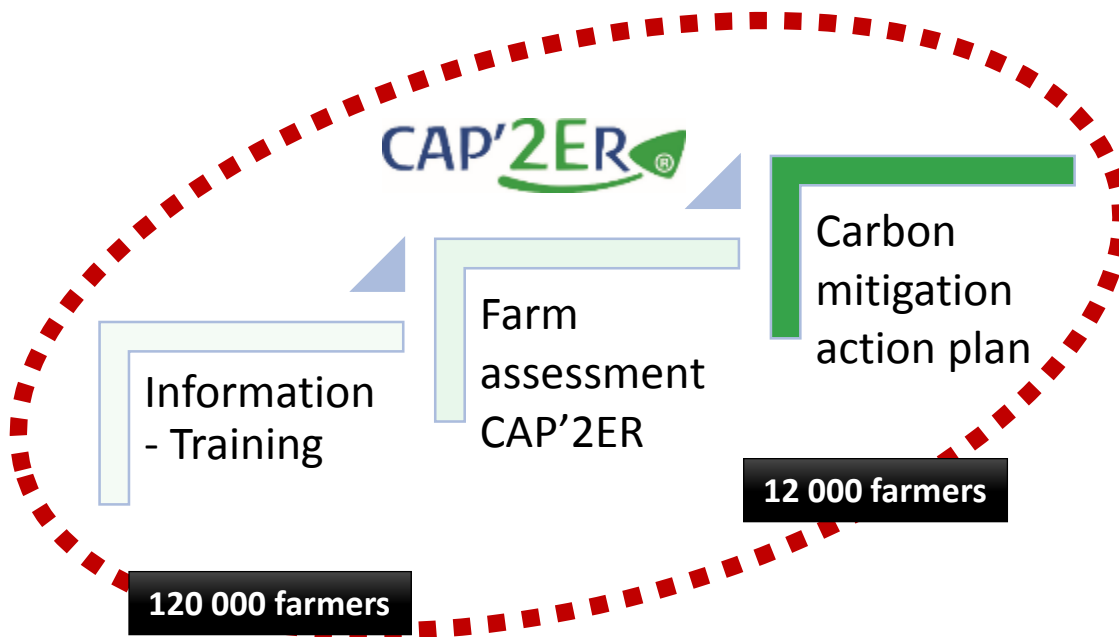
► CAP'2ER Level 2

- A Complete analysis
- 150 activity data / half day to collect data and to present results to farmers
- To simulate mitigation practices
- To build individual carbon action plans



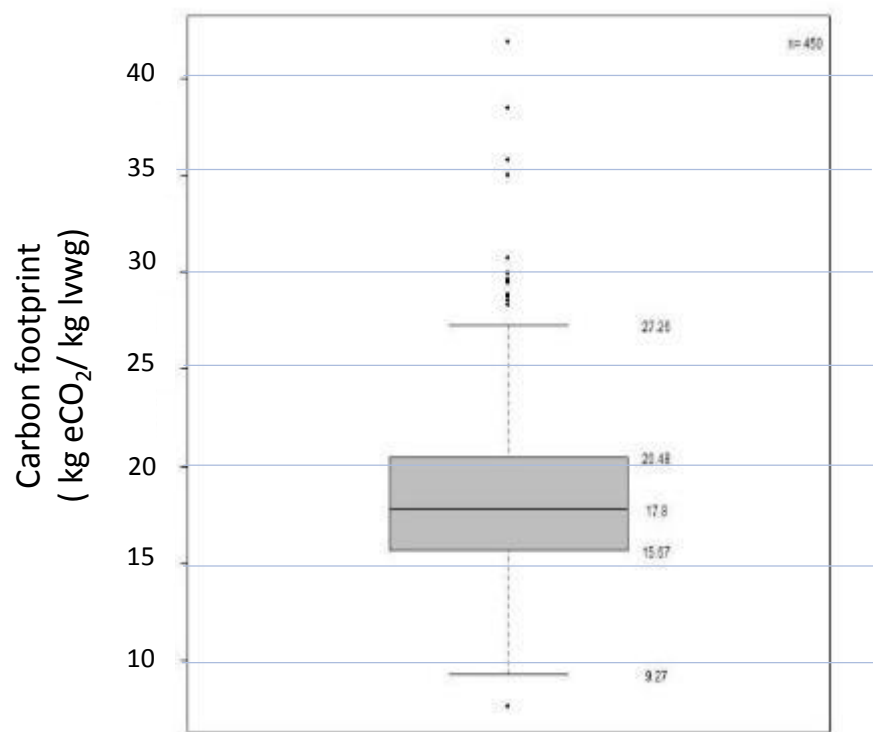
Involving farmers in a national carbon action plan

- **Several steps for involving cattle farmers**



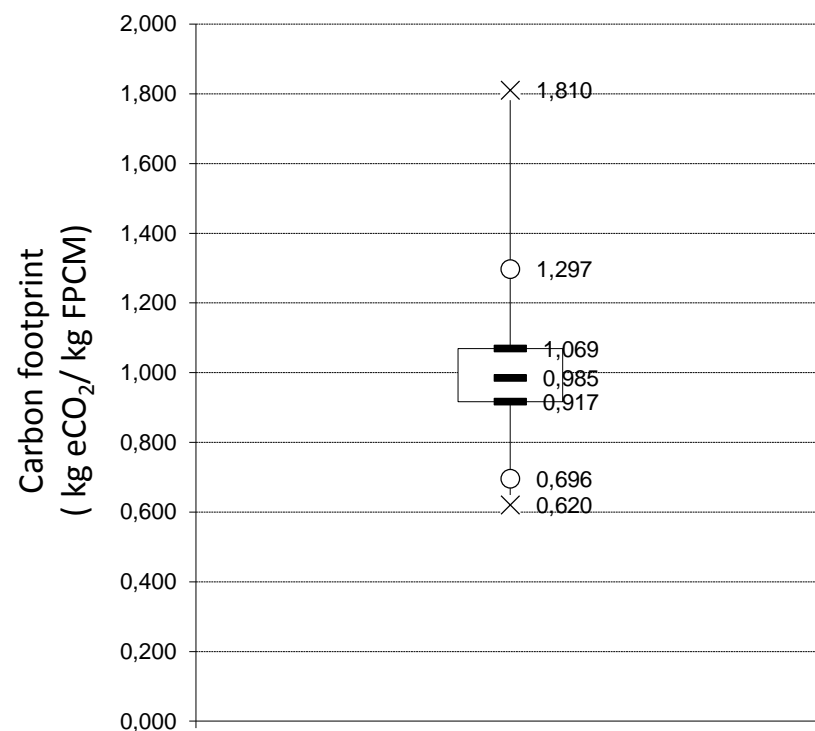
Milk and beef carbon footprint

Huge differences between farms



BEEF

Suckler to weanling systems



DAIRY

All systems

Cost effective mitigation levers

10-15%

Herd and manure management

- Heifers and replacement rate
- Herd health and milk yield
- Better use of manure
- Genetic improvement

2-4%

Feed

- Forage quality
- Concentrates
- Protein autonomy
- Pasture
- Legumes

2-8%

Carbon sequestration

Temporary pasture duration
Permanent pasture management

3-4%

Crops management

- Forage yield
- Fertilization
- Legumes

1-2%

Energy consumption

- Fuel
- Electricity

Mitigation measures with extra costs

10-15%

Herd and manure management

- Genetic improvement
- Slurry store cover
- Biogaz unit

2-4%

Feed

- Legumes
- Lipids
- Feed additives (tanins,...)

2-8%

Carbon sequestration

Reseeding pastures
Increasing pasture area
Hedges
Agroforestry

3-4%

Crops management

- Inter crops
- Legumes

1-2%

Energy consumption

- Renewable energy production

Three main barriers to adopting widely low carbon practices

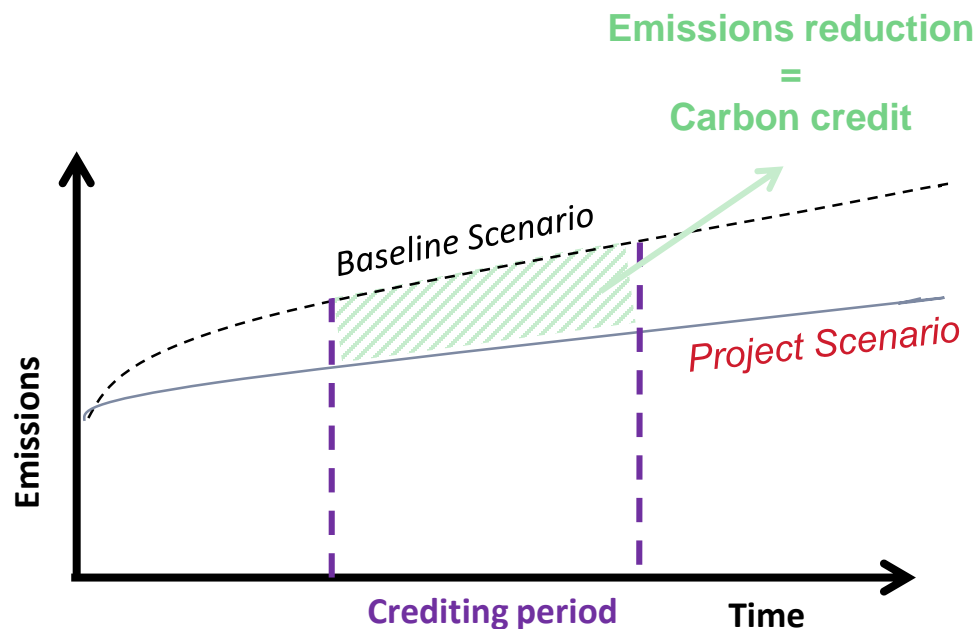
- **Barrier 1** : The brakes on change in farms facing uncertain yield benefit, the risk in applying new practices, the implementation costs,
- **Barrier 2** : The lack of approved carbon accounting methodologies and monitoring tools to certify carbon reductions,
- **Barrier 3** : The lack of awareness on the financial support of low carbon strategies.

From 2012 to 2019, solutions put into practice

- *Training sessions for farmers and advisers*
- *A network of innovative farmers*
- *Communication tools (conferences, farm open days, press,...)*
- *Agreements between partners*
- *Recently we developed*
 - *A carbon certification methodology – CARBON AGRI*
 - *Application of the carbon finance*



CARBON AGRI : a French methodology to certify GHG reductions in agriculture

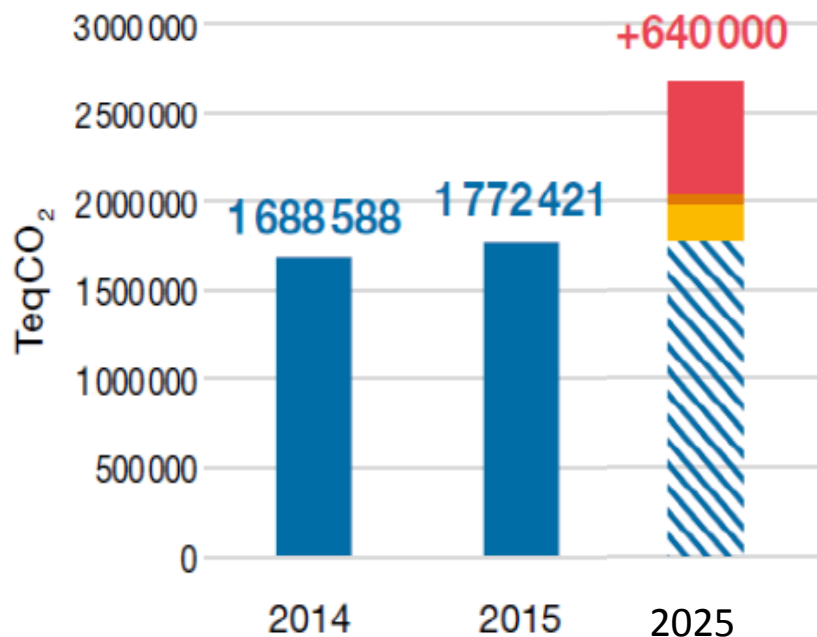


Certification process →

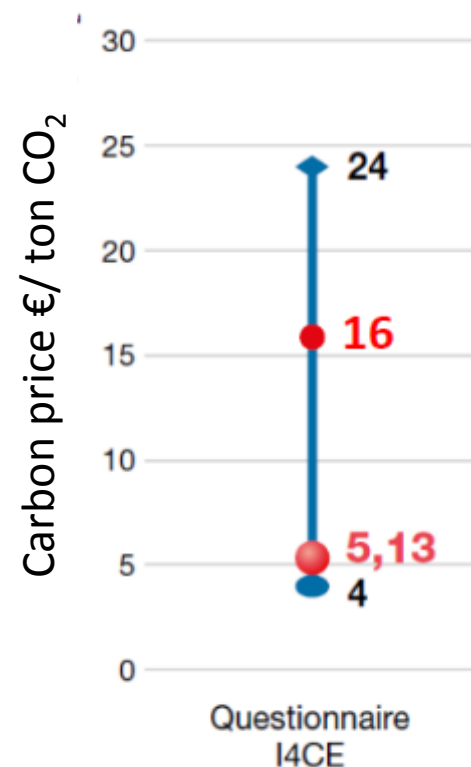


Voluntary carbon market in France

Carbon demand : 1,7 Mtons

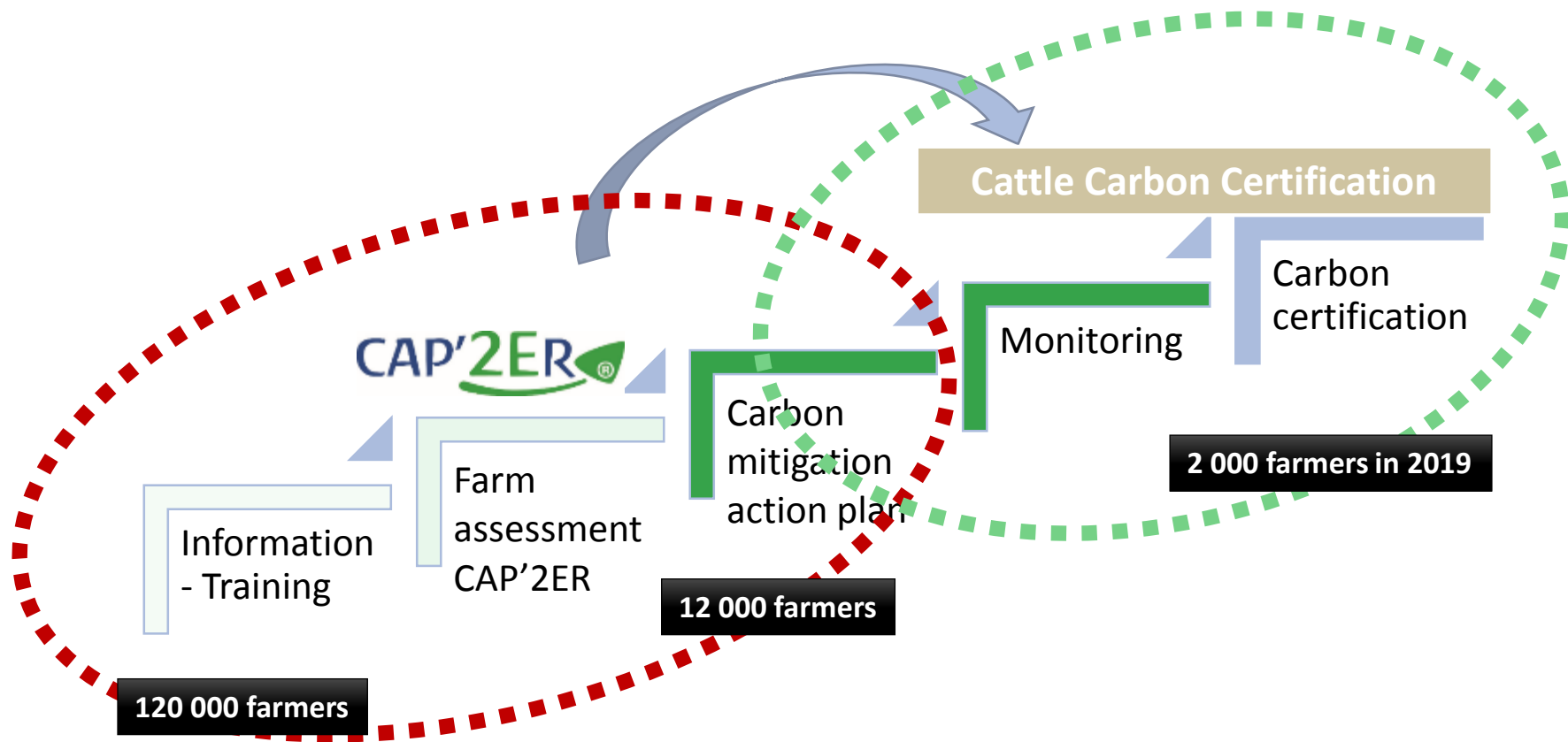


Average price 16 €/t



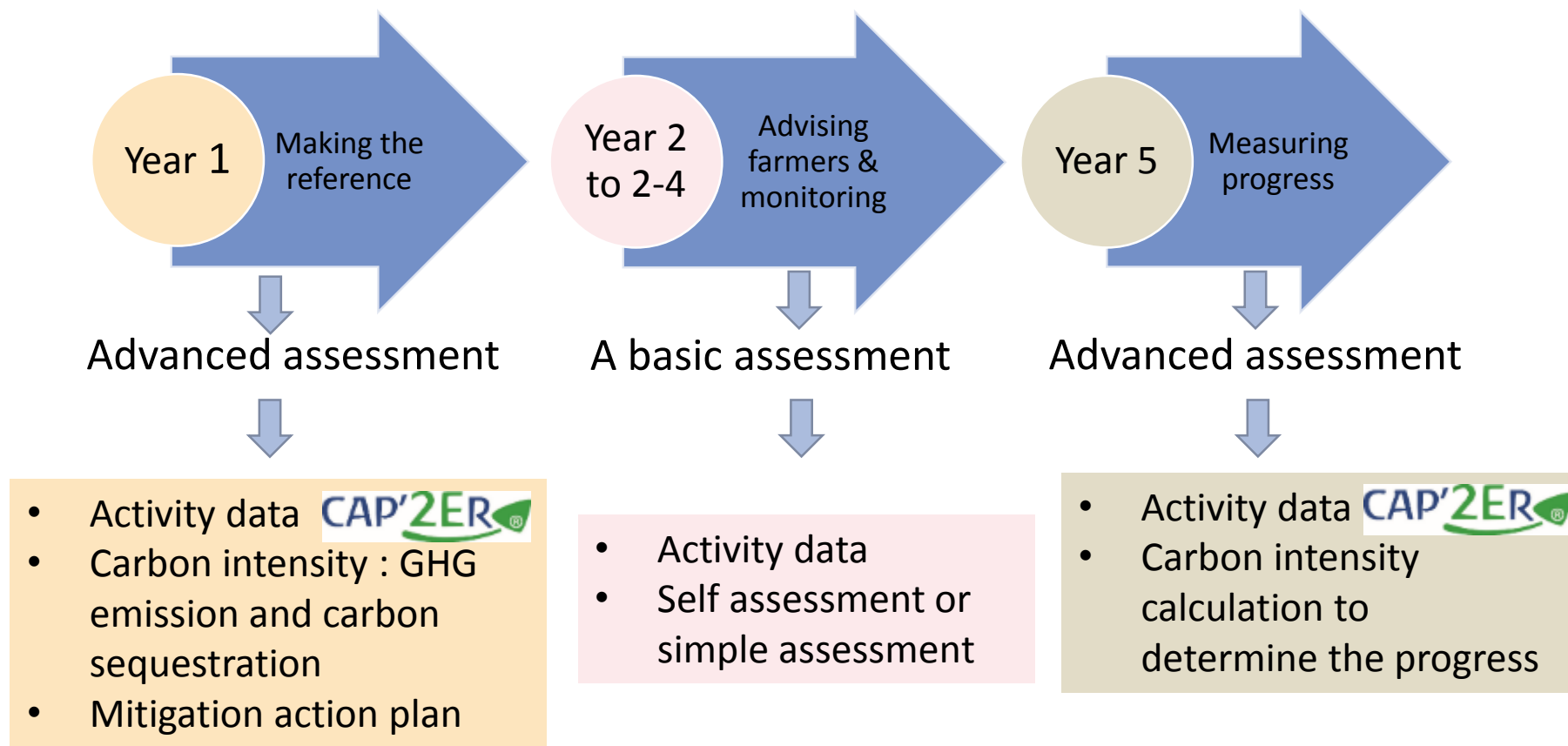
Involving farmers in a national carbon certification

- **Several steps for involving cattle farmers**



Monitoring the progress

This protocol provides flexibility for the user by introducing Basic and Advanced approaches to GHG emission quantification for specific sources.



Example of a low carbon action plan in an average dairy farm



Reducing
quantity of
concentrates



Reducing age
at first calving



Biogaz
production



Planting
hedges

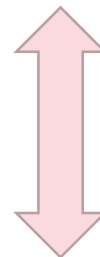
GHG reductions and Carbon sequestration



Reduction of carbon intensity : 14 %

**After 5 years project :
From 350 to 400 tons of carbon**

Creation of France CARBON AGRI Association



Project developers

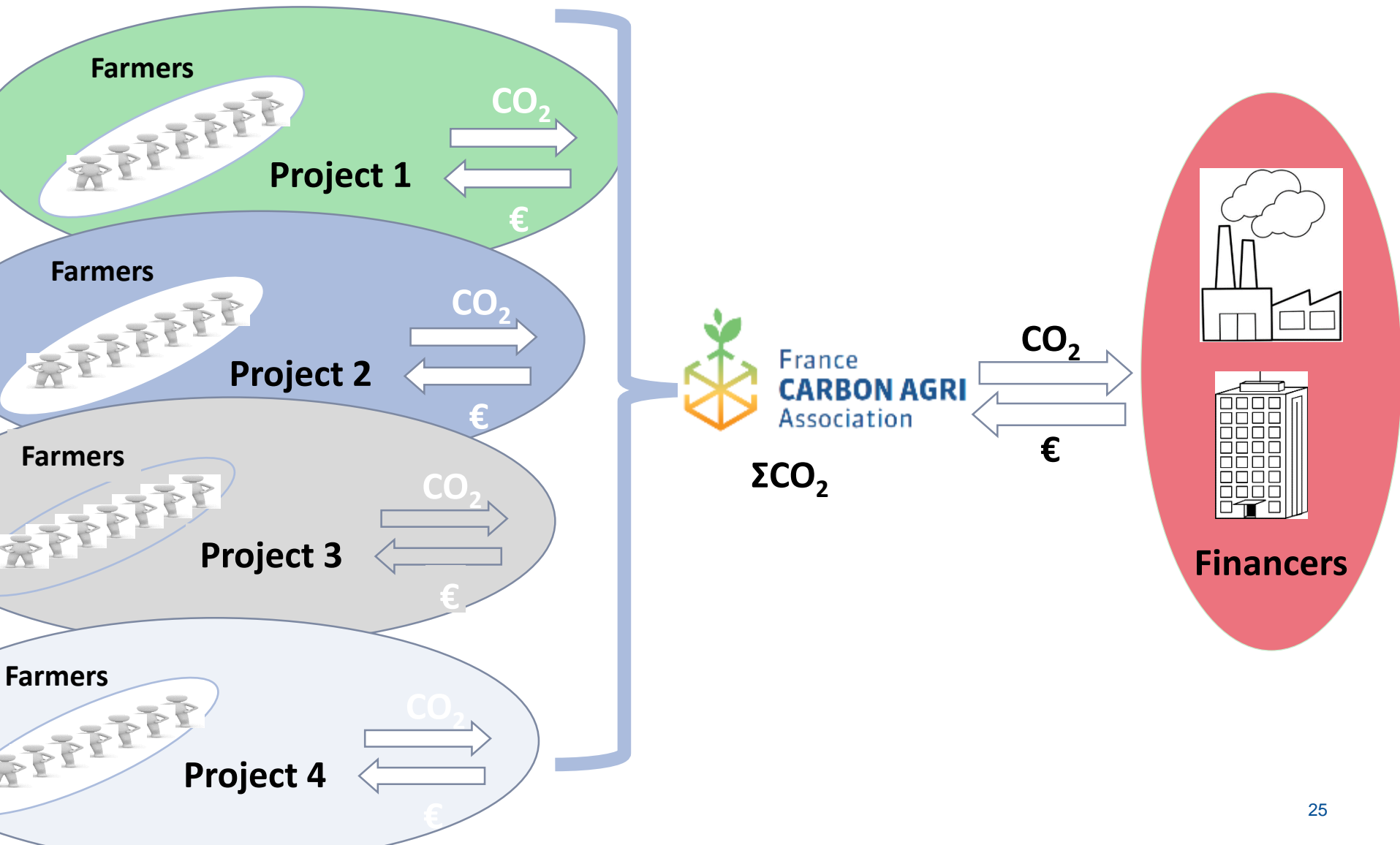
Project management
Farmers recruitment
National coordination

Financers



Project validation

Development of projects



Summary – Toward a low carbon and sustainable cattle production

- **Reducing carbon intensity is possible by**
 - Doing the link between GHG, practices and economy
 - Training farmers and advisers
 - Increasing efficiency
 - Catching finance carbon for farmers
- **Successful dissemination is based on**
 - Common tools
 - Farm scale analysis
 - Large partnership from national to regional levels
 - Collective carbon certification projects
- **A proactive and positive strategy leaded by the dairy&beef sectors to reduce carbon footprint and increase sustainability**





Thanks for you attention

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