DAIRY ASIA: A PARTNERSHIP FOR HEALTH AND PROSPERITY

National Focal Points Meeting

Bangkok, Thailand,
23 September 2016
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>MDG</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goal</td>
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<tr>
<td>RSSDDA</td>
<td>Elements of a Regional Strategy for Sustainable Dairy Development in Asia</td>
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<td>SDG</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goal</td>
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<td>SO</td>
<td>Strategic Objective</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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BACKGROUND
The purpose of the meeting was to initiate discussion on the dairy sustainability framework, aligning the Elements of a Regional Strategy for Sustainable Dairy Development in Asia’ (RSSDDA) that were adopted in the Anand meeting in May 2014 with the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations 30 Agenda adopted in September 2015. For this purpose a discussion paper was prepared by the secretariat and was shared with the National Focal Points (NFPs) before the meeting. The NFPs were also asked to answer a set of questions that the participants would present in the meeting.

OPENING
The meeting was opened by Vinod Ahuja Policy Livestock Officer, from FAORAP. He emphasized that the NFPs are the brain, the body and the feet of Dairy Asia. They are the driver, the guides and implementers of the platform. It is in that sense that this meeting was convened to consult with the countries to hear their perspectives.

The region is home to a very dynamic and diverse dairy sector and is dominated by smallholder producers. Despite the fact that the dairy sector in Asia is producing 40 percent of world milk production and supply is growing faster than in other regions of the world, domestic supply is still falling behind demand. And demand is expected to rise by 320 million tonnes until 2021. This offers vast opportunities for dairy development in the region. At the same time, the region is home to 800 million poor and 500 million undernourished people. While there has been fast progress in the past, there is still a large unfinished business to attend to. The major concerns of the sector in the Asian region are increasing resource scarcity and feed cost, growing pressure to intensify and scale up production systems and increased consumer demand for food safety, convenience and quality etc. Dairy Asia is a multi-stakeholder platform for dialogue and coordinated action. The main objective of the platform is to find common ground and aligning actions towards social, economic and environmental sustainability. The idea of the platform was developed in a meeting of relevant stakeholders in 2014 and after two years of discussing and determining the structure, thrust and directive of the platform launched in 2016. The core functions of the platform are to facilitate knowledge exchange and collaborative R&D activities and to support institutional development and policies as well as to advocate for investment partnerships, all of which in support of sustainable dairy development. Dairy Asia is committed to be non-hierarchical. The platform is composed of clusters: National Focal points that are the ambassadors of the platform at the national level, Technical Working Groups that create knowledge leadership, a Steering Committee that provides directives to the partnership, Knowledge Partners and Sponsors and a Secretariat currently located at the FAO regional office.
After providing a brief introduction to Dairy Asia the focus was brought back to the expected outcomes of the meeting. Next to the planned revision of the sustainability framework, being all together also provides an opportunity to consult with the countries about a planned partnership with the Global Dairy Agenda for Action and hear from them about the progresses in the countries with regard to Dairy Asia.

SESSIONS

SESSION 1: SDGs AND DAIRY

Presentation: Introducing to the UN 30 Agenda (Melina Lamkowsky)
The Millennium Development Goals restored the UN as the central political forum, generated growing global commitment to international cooperation with official development assistance growing in real terms by 66 percent between 2000 and 2015 and demonstrated that collective action on global development issues can deliver creditable results. Within the 15 years the campaign more than halved the number of people living in extreme poverty and child mortality, nearly halved the proportion of hungry and maternal mortality and achieved gender parity in primary education in two-thirds of the developing countries and 2.6 billion people benefitted from access to improved drinking water. Now after the era of the Millennium Development Goals the UN has in 2015 adopted the Sustainable Development Goals as a follow up on the MDGs. The new campaign aspires universal economic, social and environmental transformation towards sustainable development. It is very broad in scope as it comprises 17 goals and 169 targets and over 230 indicators to measure the progress towards achieving the goals. Unlike the MDGs, the SDGs are universal, meaning that all countries need to contribute towards achieving them. Furthermore each country set its own target taking into account national circumstances. And given the experienced long-term global economic slowdown the campaign also stresses the need for commercial entities to provide the engines of development. And lastly there is a new framework for reporting (statistics), monitoring (commitments, policies and experiences, with analysis and evaluation by specialized intergovernmental bodies), and follow-up and review (by political decision-makers at all levels).
As mentioned, 230 indicators were developed to report the progress towards achieving the SDGs. They are classified into three tiers based on the methodology and data available in March 2016. For Tier I an established methodology exists and data are already widely available. For Tier II a methodology has been established but data are not easily available. And for Tier III an internationally agreed methodology has not yet been developed and data are largely unavailable.

Small group discussions
The participants were asked to identify to which SDGs the dairy sector can make a contribution. Each group received a large poster where all SDGs were depicted in the form of a pizza. Further they received five pizza slices per group and were asked to allocate them to the SDGs to which they thought the dairy sector can make the largest contribution. Since they only received five slices they had to prioritize, which meant they had to clearly articulate as to why they would choose specifics SDGs and discuss.

The first group allocated their slices to SDG 1, 2, 3, 8, 13

The second group allocated their slices to SDG 1, 4, 12, 8 and 17.
And lastly the third group allocated the slices to SDG 1, 3, 4, 5 and 13.

It became apparent that the results between the groups were very diverse. There was a general consensus that the dairy sector clearly contributes to poverty alleviation. And two groups identified SDG 3 ‘Good health and well-being’ and SDG 13 ‘Climate Change’ as priority areas to which the dairy sector can contribute.

The results and vivid discussions show that the dairy sector can contribute to a wide range of SDGs. And it shows how diverse the dairy sector is in Asia, as some participants saw strong links in their countries for specific SDGs others did not. Furthermore it was also pointed out by the participants that there are overlaps between the SDGs.

SESSION 2: SDGs AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF DAIRY ASIA

Presentation: Introduction to “Elements of Regional Strategy for Sustainable Dairy Development in Asia” (Vinod Ahuja)

The “Elements of Regional Strategy for Sustainable Dairy Development in Asia” is a regional sustainability framework that was developed following the first Dairy Asia Multistakeholder meeting. This framework document defines the vision of Dairy Asia as “A socially and environmentally responsible Asian Dairy Sector that enhances rural livelihoods, improves nutrition, and contributes to economic prosperity”. Six major strategic objectives (SOs) were identified to promote sustainable dairy development in Asia.

1. The first SO is to increase farm profitability and milk productivity sustainably to meet the increasing demand for dairy products. The milk yield gap remains high and specific interventions should target improving the genetic stock of dairy cattle, better utilize feed resources and improve the management skills of dairy farmers.

2. The second SO is to promote fair and efficient markets, including institutional structures to integrate small-scale producers in the modern value chain. One key pillar are institutions and policies supporting smallholder farmers, incentives to deliver quality milk, create fair and transparent pricing systems and reduce losses in the dairy chain. A second pillar is taking proactive approach to upgrade informal markets through capacity building
of milk agents and through policies for monitoring, certification and licensing of informal milk market actors. And lastly, a third pillar is trade policies that increase intra-Asian trade in dairy products.

3. The third SO is to improve dairy food quality and safety. This includes a range of activities from creating standards, certifying and labelling to promoting human capacity and hygienic activities.

4. The fourth SO is to enhance consumer education to enable more informed choices, including emphasis on publicly supported school milk programmes linked to local dairy operations. This includes linking the development of school milk programmes with local dairy development and strengthening consumer education with respect to milk and milk products.

5. The fifth SO is to strengthen stakeholder capacity to cope with production and market risks and for greater innovation. Some mechanism to enhance such capacity, which could also be facilitated by public-private cooperation, include coordinated delivery of services, training of farmers on dairy husbandry, effective health care delivery and cattle insurance through community groups, producer institutions and public agencies. The strategy also recommends strengthening institutional mechanisms for improving regional harmonization and collaboration to promoting more resilient dairy-related livelihoods.

6. And the last SO identified in the Dairy Asia sustainability framework developed in 2015 is to minimize the environmental footprint of the dairy sector and improve mitigation/adaptation measures of the dairy sector to climate changes. This includes reducing the water footprint and greenhouse gas emissions as well as improving manure management. There is a strong interrelation between those three: all activities targeted towards one of these will automatically also positively impact the other two.

**Small group discussions:**
Using the SDGs posters the participants were asked to link the SOs of the Dairy Asia sustainability framework to the SDGs. They were advised to consider the direct and indirect implications of the SOs.

The identified linkages were presented. In some cases the links between some SDGs and SOs were perceived as very straightforward, while in other cases the participants clearly saw a connection but not an explicit link and in a few cases the participants could not see a connection or link at all. But overall participants found for almost all SDGs a link, which shows the diverse role Dairy Asia can play in bringing forward sustainable development in the region.
SESSION 3: AMENDMENT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Presentation: Aligning Dairy Asia sustainability framework to the SDGs (Melina Lamkowsky)

In preparation of the meeting the secretariat prepared a discussion paper that proposes revisions in the RSSDDA to enhance consistency and clarity and create a more explicit link between the Dairy Asia sustainability framework and the SDGs. In this session the proposed revisions were presented to the participants who were asked to provide feedback. It was stressed that this revision should not be an academic exercise but that the framework should serve as a guideline for the countries and therefore needs to meet the needs of the country. This cannot be achieved without active involvement of the countries in the revision process.

1. The first strategic objective was to ‘Increase farm profitability and milk productivity sustainably to meet the increasing demand for dairy products’. It was proposed to change this SO to ‘Meet rising demand for dairy products by sustainable increases in milk productivity and farm profitability’. It was argued that to enhance consistency and clarity throughout the framework the ultimate developmental objective should be stated upfront and then followed by the principal means for its achievement. Following this directive the sentence structure of the SO was revised. The participants agreed with the proposed revision.

2. The original second SO was to “Promote fair and efficient markets, including institutional structures to integrate small-scale producers in the modern value chain”. It was also proposed to revise the sentence structure of this SO to enhance consistency and clarity. The proposed amended SO is to ‘Integrate small-scale producers in the modern value chain through promotion of fair and efficient markets (including institutional structures)’. The participants also agreed with this revision.

3. & 4. Next it was proposed to merge SO3 to ‘Improve dairy food quality and safety’ and SO4 to ‘Enhance consumer education to enable more informed choices, including emphasis on publicly supported school milk programmes linked to local dairy operations’. It was argued that SO3 does not have an explicit purpose statement, but could be linked to SDG3 (Health and well-being). And SO4 addresses consumers’ ability to make informed food choices, but also does not have an explicit purpose statement, but could be linked to SDG3 (Health and well-being) as well. It was suggested to place the school milk programmes under the SO dealing with ‘making milk available’ and move the ‘linking school milk programmes to local dairy operations’ to the SO covering the integration of small-scale producers into modern value chain. The proposed amended SO is to ‘Protect and enhance human health and well-being by improving dairy food quality and safety and by enabling consumers to make informed choices on the benefits and risks of dairy products as part of the diet’. It was suggested by the participants that the mean should not only be to enhance consumer education but also ‘literacy’. And it was suggested
mention consumers as well dairy producer, who are generally consuming part of their own produce.

5. The fifth original SO was to ‘Strengthen stakeholder capacity to cope with production and market risks and for greater innovation’. The proposed amended SO is to ‘Enhance resilience and adaptability of dairy systems by strengthening stakeholder capacity to cope with production and market risks (which would include climate risks) and for greater innovation’. The sentence structure was reversed, again stating the ultimate developmental objective upfront followed by the principal means for its achievement. And as there was no explicit ultimate developmental objective, ‘Enhance resilience and adaptability of dairy systems’ was added. This links well to SDG1, as resilient and adaptable dairy systems protect livelihoods of farming families. It was suggested by the participants to revise the amended SO further to ‘Enhance resilience and adaptability of dairy systems by strengthening stakeholder capacity to cope with production (which would include climate risks) and market risks and enhancing innovation’.

6. The last original SO was to ‘Minimize the environmental footprint of the dairy sector and improve mitigation/adaptation measures of the dairy sector to climate changes’. The SO relates to the SDGs 13 and 15 and it was proposed to split SO6 accordingly so as to explicitly serve each of these SDGs. The amended SOs are SO6a to ‘Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems by minimizing the dairy sector’s environmental footprint (other than GHGs)’ and SO6b to ‘Combat climate change by reducing GHG emissions along the dairy chain’. All participants agreed with this revision to make the link between the SO and the two SDGs more explicit.

Add.: It was proposed to add some extra strategic objectives to show an explicit link to the SDGs that were not directly served yet by the original SOs but to which the dairy sector could clearly contribute. One proposed additional SO is to ‘Enhance levels of education through school milk programmes and transfer of knowledge and best practices to all actors involved in the dairy chain’ in support of SDG4 ‘Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all’. A second additional SO proposed is ‘Promote gender equality by ensuring women receive proper recognition for their work in dairy production, processing and marketing and by encouraging women in leadership positions’ in support of SO in support of SDG5 ‘Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls’. Another additional SO is to ‘Improve access to clean energy through promotion of biogas from dairy systems’ in support of SDG7 ‘Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all’. It was suggested during the presentation to change the SO to ‘Improve access to clean affordable energy through promotion of biogas from dairy systems’. The last additional SO is to ‘Strengthen the means of implementation by building national, regional and global platforms for dairy development’ which was created in support of SDG17 to “Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development”. Aside from the one comment on clean affordable energy, all participants agreed to the proposed additions.
The revised strategic objectives are as followed:

1. Meet rising demand for dairy products by sustainable increases in milk productivity and farm profitability.
2. Integrate small-scale producers in the modern value chain through promotion of fair and efficient markets.
3. Protect and enhance human health by improving dairy food quality and safety and by enabling consumers to make informed choices on the benefits and risks of dairy products as part of the diet.
4. Enhance resilience and adaptability of dairy systems by strengthening stakeholder capacity to cope with production (which would include climate risks) and market risks and enhancing innovation’.
5. Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems by minimizing the dairy sector’s environmental footprint.
6. Combat climate change by reducing GHG emissions along the dairy chain.
7. Enhance levels of education through school milk programmes and transfer of knowledge and best practices to all actors involved in the dairy chain.
8. Promote gender equality by ensuring women receive proper recognition for their work in dairy production, processing and marketing and by encouraging women in leadership positions.
9. Improve access to clean affordable energy through promotion of biogas from dairy systems.
10. Strengthen the means of implementation by building national, regional and global platforms for dairy development.

In general the participants were very content with the proposed revisions. The secretariat promised to create to revise the RSSDA based on the outcomes of the session and send the draft to the NFPs and Steering Committee for comments.

SESSION 4: DAIRY ASIA GDAA PARTNERSHIP

Presentation: Proposed Dairy Asia GDAA partnership (Vinod Ahuja)

Dairy Asia and GDAA are currently exploring the possibility to collaborate. A first draft proposal of what the partnership would entail was presented to the NFPs. GDAA is a platform with the purpose to promote global sustainable dairy development. It was established in 2009 and is funded and governed by private dairy associations. It has been stressed that only representatives of dairy associations are on the governing board so as to ensure that powers and decisions are distributed equally and that no individual company/organisation is able to unduly influence the agenda of the GDAA. Furthermore, the GDAA has a multi-stakeholder Advisory Council with representatives from academia, civil society, intergovernmental organizations and the private sector. Vinod Ahuja is one of the members of the Advisory Council. It has been designed on the following three principles:
1. Align - ensuring regional or localised sustainability programs are aligned under the sector’s vision for sustainability.
2. Connect - bringing together all regional and local activity and share the experiences with each other.
3. Progress - through bringing focus and sharing lessons learned progress towards sustainable development is accelerated.

The GDAA members align their programmes under 11 criteria: Greenhouse Gas, Emissions, Soil, Soil Nutrients, Water, Waste, Animal Care, Market Development, Product Safety and Quality, Biodiversity, Working Conditions, Rural Economies. The proposed partnership entails an invitation for two members of the Dairy Asia Steering Committee to join the GDAA Governing Board to promote direct information exchange and for the development director or GDAA to join the Dairy Asia Steering Committee. Furthermore GDAA proposes a once per year joined conference call between the Steering Committee and Governing Board and grants access to the GDAA Advisory Council. In terms of actual collaboration it was proposed to co-implement pilots and hold webinars and conference calls to facilitate sharing of experiences between Dairy Asia and GDAA members. The GDAA also offers to support to Dairy Asia in developing a similar reporting structure as GDAA is using, facilitation of an annual one-day workshop, support in the development of Dairy Asia implementation awards to share and recognize best practices and support with a the development of an annual report profiling key implementation success stories.

The participants were asked to discuss the proposed partnership. Many questions were brought forward about the obligations this agreement would impose upon Dairy Asia and many groups requested further clarifications after the presentation. But overall all participants saw the potential synergies between the two platforms and the merits of collaborating. The secretariat promised to create a more detailed collaboration proposal for the NFPs and the Steering Committee.

SESSION 5: DEVELOPING A MONITORING AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK

Linking national action plans with Dairy Asia’s strategic objectives
To internalize the framework and as a first step to report the progress the NFPs make towards the strategic objectives, the NFPs were asked to link national activities to the SOs.
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<th>SOs</th>
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<tr>
<td>SO1</td>
<td>Establishment of Dairy Development Board</td>
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<td>SO2</td>
<td>Establishment of new seven bull station for the production of frozen semen for native cattle improvement</td>
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<td>SO3</td>
<td>National fodder production programme</td>
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<td>SO4</td>
<td>Establishment of laboratories</td>
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<tr>
<td>SO5</td>
<td>Establishment of biogas plants</td>
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</table>
| SO6 | Establishment of chilling plants to collect milk from producers  
Plans to strengthen cooperative system for collecting milk from producers  
Plans to increase vaccine facilities to control contagious diseases |
| SO8 | Plans to create treatment facilities to prevent cows mastitis |
| SO9 | Establishment of training facilities for cattle owners |
| SO10 | Establishment of a preferential loan system, in which the government provides bank loans with low interest in support of dairy cows farming |

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOs</th>
<th>BHUTAN</th>
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| SO1 | Establishment of artificial insemination intensification program  
Cattle sourcing  
ESP by the government  
Silage promotion + value addition  
CHBPP/CBPP  
Planned activities  
Plan to develop sexual sorted semen insemination  
CHBPP confirmed  
ET program initiated |
| SO2 | Dairy groups mobilization  
Ongoing value chain development project (IFAD project)  
KIPL  
GOI project  
Plans to increase group formation in other dairy potential areas |
| SO3 | Ongoing trainings on CMP  
Surveillance and advocacy on production diseases  
Plans to establish milk standards, cold chain facilities and FDOV project for quality based milk payment system |
| SO4 | Ongoing farmer trainings  
Plans to revitalize cattle insurance |
| SO5 | Establishment of a fodder grass plantation  
Programmes to improve pasture development |
| SO6 | Programmes to improve dairy sheds |
| SO7 | Ongoing trainings on management, feeding, bookkeeping and SAP  
Plans to launch a school milk program |
| SO8 | BAOWE  
REAP  
Tarayana Foundation |
| SO9 | Biogas project with ADB |
| SO10 | FAO, DLD, Darwin Australia Project |
### CHINA

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<th>SOs</th>
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<tr>
<td>SO1</td>
<td><strong>Encouragement of standardized scale dairy farming through government subsidy</strong> to improve milk productivity and farm profitability (on-going)**&lt;br&gt;<strong>Adjustment of agricultural planting structure: expanding the scale of the forage crops, to improve milk productivity (12 months)</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Promotion of dairy intelligent and information-based management to improve milk productivity and farm profitability (on-going)</strong></td>
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<td>SO2</td>
<td><strong>Normalization of Contract milk collection to promote fair markets</strong> (on-going)**&lt;br&gt;<strong>Encouragement of establishing an agency to strengthen smallholder farmers cooperation to promote fair markets by raising the smallholder farmers negotiating position (on-going)</strong></td>
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<td>SO3</td>
<td><strong>Alignment of reconstituted milk label regime to improve dairy food quality and safety (12 months)</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Amendment of national raw milk and dairy products safety standards to improve dairy food quality and safety (6 months)</strong></td>
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<td>SO4</td>
<td><strong>Encouragement of dairy integrated operation</strong> (on-going)<strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Enlargement of the cattle insurance</strong> (on-going)</strong></td>
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<td>SO5</td>
<td><strong>Promotion of bovine faecal innocent treatment, recycling and reusing to minimize the dairy sector’s environmental footprint</strong> (on-going)**</td>
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<td>SO7</td>
<td><strong>Promotion of national school milk program to improve the students’ nutrition status and cultivate potential consumer groups</strong> (on-going)<strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Broadcast of public service dairy announcements to promote milk consumption</strong> (6 months)</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Issue of dairy knowledge handbook to enhance levels of education</strong> (6 months)**</td>
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### INDIA

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<td>SO1</td>
<td><strong>National Dairy Plan Phase I (NDP I), a Central Sector Scheme of Government of India, is a scientifically planned multi-state initiative being implemented by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) with the network of End Implementing Agencies (EIAs) for the period 2011-12 to 2018-19 with the following objectives:</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk.&lt;br&gt;• Provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk processing sector.&lt;br&gt;• Creation of village level infrastructure for milk collection, bulking, improvement of milk quality and improving fair and transparent milk procurement system</td>
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<td>SO2</td>
<td><strong>As part of the Village Based Milk procurement System (VBMPS) component of NDP I, mobilization and institution-building of small holder milk producers is being undertaken through:</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Organize new village-level Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS) in areas hitherto uncovered by Milk Unions&lt;br&gt;• Strengthening of existing DCS by installation of Bulk Milk Coolers (BMCs), which will improve the quality of the milk procured from the milk producers and result in increased remuneration for them</td>
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<td>SO</td>
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<td>SO3</td>
<td>NDDB has been promoting Clean Milk Production (CMP) and spreading awareness among the milk producers across the nation. Also under VBMPS component of NDP I, awareness generation programmes on Clean Milk production (CMP) are being conducted for the milk producers. All major cooperative dairies are ISO, HACCP and FSMS compliant now. In its continuous endeavour to improve safety and quality standards, NDDB has initiated a quality mark, which encompasses the steps to improve the microbial quantity of raw milk; the milk cooperatives will continuously monitor the microbial load in the raw milk from farm to the processing unit. In addition, consumers are being encouraged to buy processed milk from organized sector. NDDB is also implementing pilot projects for control of important diseases like mastitis and brucellosis with the objective of creating sustainable models for emulation across the country.</td>
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<td>SO4</td>
<td>Promoting select indigenous dairy breeds of cattle and buffaloes in their native tract which are resilient to climate changes and adaptable to local environment. Subsidiary of NDDB, India Immunological Ltd(IIL) has been working on animal disease prevention and curative care and producing vaccines for both animals and humans.</td>
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<td>SO6</td>
<td>Currently, India’s contribution to global milk production is 18.3% while the GHG emission is only 14.1 %. Ration Balancing Program or RBP is an important component of NDP-I which aims at balancing the feed quantity and quality according to the type of dairy animal based on the locally available resources and area specific mineral mixture. This reduces production cost and increases milk quantity. It also helps in reducing GHGs emission per litre of milk.</td>
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<td>SO7</td>
<td>NDDB established NDDB Foundation for Nutrition (NFN) in October 2015 which along with support from its Subsidiaries, Milk Cooperatives, Corporates and State Governments has started distribution of free milk to underprivileged school children attending government schools. Till now about 0.25 million units of milk has been distributed covering 6 schools in Delhi, Anand and Hyderabad. Preliminary evidences show that school attendance has improves and dropouts have reduced. By 2020 it is envisaged to take this number to 5 million units of milk.</td>
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<td>SO8</td>
<td>NDDB has promoted many all women Dairy cooperative societies. About 4.5 million or one-third of the total membership in dairy cooperatives are women in India. We target enrolment of 2.5 million new women member by 2025 in the dairy cooperative societies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SO9</td>
<td>Government of India is promoting a scheme called National Biogas and Manure Management Programme under which 4.75 million biogas plants were already installed until march 2014. Since bovine-dung is the major component for biogas production the dairy sector is going to be benefitted most. NDDB is also running few pilots on biogas plants.</td>
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<td>SO10</td>
<td>NDDB has put in place an information system referred to as “INAPH (Information System for Animal Productivity and Health)” for animal based data collection and disseminating information to different stakeholders. Also, NDDB is actively taking part and supporting Dairy Asia, FAO and IDF programs.</td>
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### SOs INDONESIA

#### SO1
Increase dairy population and its productivity through:
- Improvement on genetic quality/breeding program to achieve average milk production of 15-25 l/day/cow during the period of the next 3 years. Zuriat test has continuously carried out by AI’s Centre to produce elite bulls.
- Enhancement of feeding quality program based on local resources
- Training on feeding management by local services to dairy farmers, include women as potential clients

The implementation of these programs would lead to increase productivity, hence increase milk production and increase dairy farmers’ income.

#### SO2
In the short run, the existing program of milk production need to be maintained by good cooperation between dairy farmers in a form of milk cooperatives with milk processing industry.

In the long run, it is needed a government support to facilitate milk cooperatives to have and operate small-medium processing plants to produce fresh milk that could be directly sell to final consumer. Government role would be on introduction of pricing policy regulation from farm gate, processing factory and consumers. Further adjustment on imported tax is needed based on harmonized tariff systems.

Plans for a policy and regulation review to increase fresh milk consumption

#### SO3
Program on increasing milk quality by training for tester capacity building along with updating laboratory facilities.

#### SO4
Initiative collaboration and partnership with other institution that has mandate on land availability that could be used optimally for planting green forages. Land shortage would be a major constraint to plant green forages by farmers. In a small portion, some cooperatives have practiced silage to feed the cows and keep continuously available throughout the year.

#### SO7
Need to propose the government to a financially budgeted for school milk program. This could be done by demo plots in some potential milk centres and simultaneously this would be a captive market by milk cooperatives that could sell fresh milk directly to consumers. Government may control this program from time to time to describe this adoption rate, once it works sustainability, then role of government may turn into monitoring and evaluation.

Under Indonesia blueprint on dairy sector 2013-2025 this could be planned to implement a school milk program that has been launched 2 years ago, unfortunately it does not implemented quite well.

#### SO8
Training to women dairy farming of good farming practices and may considerate to use technology application such as laptop, gadget, etc.

#### SO9
Scaling up on the use of biogas from dung/manure to serve daily household activities (cooking, lighting, etc.). Digesters and equipment had been commercially built and installed by private sectors in some areas.

#### SO10
Acceleration on the use of information technology (IT) to strengthen database system that may interest to investor for expanding dairy industry. Stakeholders collaboration under the Ministry of state, coordinate with Ministries of Education, Agriculture and Cooperation.

### SOs MONGOLIA

#### SO1
Recording performance of dairy farms nearby big cities Plans to subsidize farmers for winter supply

#### SO2
Plans to analyse the current situation in dairy value chain
<table>
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<tr>
<th>SOs</th>
<th><strong>MYANMAR</strong></th>
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</thead>
</table>
| SO1 | Fodder Bank Management training (Livestock Breeding and Veterinary, Department (LBVD) + Myanmar Excellent Diary project (MEDP), under New Zealand government fund)  
Frozen semen production lab established (LBVD)  
Brucellosis and tuberculosis control program in breeding bulls  
Foot and mouth disease control project (LBVD + OIE) NZ government funding |
| SO2 | Dairy extension promotion (LBVD + MEDP) |
| SO3 | Inputs and services supply (LBVD)  
Establish milk quality standard (LBVD + MEDP)  
Milk quality testing laboratory established (LBVD + MEDP) |
| SO5 | Dairy demonstration farm, established in one village (LBVD + TICA) |
| SO7 | Promotion of school milk program |

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOs</th>
<th><strong>NEPAL</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SO1</td>
<td>Improve productivity through Artificial insemination and forage mission</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| SO2 | Pricing policy: every year revision of milk prices, based on cost of milk production, for betterment of dairy farmers  
Plans to import of sexed semen |
| SO3 | Providing subsidy to the small holder dairy farmers to gradually develop their farms and the commercialization  
Attract youth in dairy farming by providing subsidies |
| SO4 | Genetic improvement program through AI mission  
Import of sexed semen from abroad  
Plans to launch a school milk program |
| SO5 | NDDB implemented a return system to dairy entrepreneurs  
Plans for a dairy exposition |
| SO6 | Providing  
Capacity enhancement to the dairy farmers and entrepreneurs  
Plans to establish forage based feed industries to reduce the cost of production |
| SO7 | Plans to develop a forage mission program |

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<tr>
<th>SOs</th>
<th><strong>PHILIPPINES</strong></th>
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</table>
| SO1 | Introduction of the sexual semen  
Piloting on embryo transfer  
Introduction/development of new forage species for grazing and for cutting  
Upgrading activities to develop a new bred |
| SO2 | Participation in local and international trade fairs  
Review of dairy value chain to clearly define the movement of goods |
| SO3 | - Developing the IRR of the dairy regulation (food safety act)  
- Consultation of farmers/stakeholders on the role/function of NDA as “regulatory ....”  
- Review of the current milk standards and practices |
| SO6 | Promotion of biogas digesters by providing small grants government subsidies  
Promotion of other means of climate change adaptation |
| SO7 | Promotion of milk feeding programme in the social agenda of the president, government  
Continuous training of farmers |
| SO8 | Development/establishment of all women member cooperatives  
Provision of trainings  
Operationalization of Gender and Development (GAD) program of the government |
| SO9 | Promotion of biogas digesters by providing small grants government subsidies  
Promotion of other means of climate change adaptation |
| SO10 | Conduct of annual dairy congress participated by government/private sector/ farmers etc. |

| SRI LANKA |
| SO1 | Artificial insemination  
Calving reporting (haifer)  
Natural breeding program  
Milk recording  
Fertility management  
Heifer calves research program  
Program for jersey breed  
Import cattle for milk production improvement |
| SO2 | Entrepreneurship development program  
Monitoring of dairy export and production |
| SO3 | A1/A2 pilot program for selecting cattle |
| SO4 | Infrastructure development related to dairy farm  
Development of cattle insurance program |
| SO7 | Milk promotion program in schools |
| SO9 | Biogas promotion  
Registration of dairy farms and dairy products |
| SO10 | Promotion of large scale dairy farm |

| THAILAND |
| SO1 | Restructuring of milk production system to increase milk yield, improve milk composition and reduce cost of feed by using TMR |
| SO3 | Increase the quality of school milk to TS > 12.5% and SCC < 500,000ml |
| SO10 | Promote new dialogues and collaboration with Bhutan and Myanmar, by providing frozen semen |

| VIETNAM |
| SO1 | 10 Dairy companies are member of VDA  
Training for the VDA members on the GAP of farm and dairy production |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>SOs</th>
<th>PROPOSED INDICATORS</th>
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</table>
| SO1 | - Average milk yield/cow  
- Number of cows/farm  
- Number of dairy cows  
- % of productive cow  
- Calving interval  
- Income of farmers  
- Farm gate price vs. cost to produce  
- Percentage of market share  
- Proportion of milking dry cow ratio  
- Proportion of native vs. exotic  
- Milk price  
- Milk production cost  
- Market access  
- Reduction in milk losses |
| SO2 | - % market share of farmers milk  
- Growth rate per capita  
- Increase in proportion of organized sector  
- Market access of smallholders (%) |
| SO3 | - Prevalence of malnutrition (per capita consumption, dairy consumption, height)  
- Milk quality standard  
- Sanitation standards |
| SO4 | - Number of dairy farms  
- Number of “improved” animals  
- Increase in productivity (milk, offspring)  
- Number of processing facilities  
- Stakeholder capacity (training, information) |
| SO5 | - Reduced level of pollution vs national standard |
| SO6 | - Reduction of GHG |
| SO7 | - Number of milk feeding programs  
- Size of budget for milk feeding programs  
- Number of training facilities established |
| SO8 | - Number of women in leadership position/engage in dairy |
| SO9 | - Number of biogas facilities established |
| SO10 | - Number of dialogue activities developed |

The purpose of this session was to operationalize the sustainability framework. It was emphasized that the ten strategic objectives should serve as an overarching guideline for sustainable dairy development in the region, but not all of them need to be necessarily taken up by each country.
CONCLUDING REMARKS AND WAY FORWARD

It was appreciated by everyone present that the dairy sector can make contributions towards achieving a wide range of SDGs. The exercise of aligning the two frameworks provided a good opportunity to review and revise the old framework to make it more clear, coherent and more explicit. And as many participants are new to the Dairy Asia community, this meeting also helped the participants to develop a better understanding of the platform. In a next step the secretariat will revise the RSSDDA and present the new framework to the NFPs and the Steering Committee.

All NFPs recognized the value of collaborating with the GDAA and generally agreed to pursue this partnership. This meeting was just the start and a more detailed working plan will need to be developed. The secretariat agreed to work closely with the GDAA to bring forward the partnership and to keep the countries involved in the process.

The participants agreed to share the outcomes of the meeting with their colleagues and expressed the desire to engage also in the future actively with Dairy Asia. The meeting was ended by emphasizing again the role the NFPs play as the brain, body and feet of Dairy Asia.
ANNEX – I: PROGRAMME: DAIRY ASIA NATIONAL FOCAL POINT MEETING

Dairy Asia National Focal Point Meeting
23 September 2016
Bangkok Thailand

22 September (arrival)
18.00-20.00   Welcome Dinner

23 September (meeting)
08.00 - 08.30   Registration
08.30 - 09.00   Welcome
— introductions,
— background and workshop objectives

09.00 - 10.00   Session 1: SDGs and dairy
— Introduction to UN 30 Agenda
— Small group discussions: Linking the SDGs to Dairy
— Presentation of the outcomes of the small group discussions
Coffee Break

10.00 - 10.30   Session 2: SDGs and Sustainability Objectives of Dairy Asia (SOs)
— Quick recap of the Elements of a Regional Strategy for Sustainable Dairy Development in Asia identified by the members of Dairy Asia in 2014
— Small group discussions: Linking the Sustainability Objectives of DA to the SDGs
— Presentation of the outcomes of the small group discussions
— Facilitated large group discussion
Lunch Break

13.00 - 14.30   Session 3: Amendment of SOs
— Presenting proposed amendments to the SOs (interactive)
— Facilitated large group discussion
Coffee break

14.45 - 15.45   Session 4: Dairy Asia GDAA partnership
— Presentation of GDAA and partnership proposal
— Small group discussions on work plan
— Presentation of the outcomes of the small group discussions

15.45 - 16.45   Session 5: Developing a monitoring and reporting framework
— Small group discussions
— Presentation of the outcomes of the small group discussions
— Facilitated large group discussion

16.45 - 17.30   Conclusion and way forward

24 September (departure)
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