





July 22, 2019

TRIPLE BOTTOM LINE APPROACH

DANONE NORTH AMERICA



DANONE ONE PLANET, ONE HEALTH

OUR BRAND MODEL



OUR TRUST MODEL



SUSTAINABLE GOALS





































OUR

BUSINESS

MODEL

B Corporation

26,318,000 (21,614,000 in 2017)

tons of CO2 equivalent emissions of for our total scope of responsibility.

2018 KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Our ambition

Casbon neutrality by 2050









Healthy soils provide the largest store of terrestrial carbon.

international

Poorly managed soils

If soils are managed poorly or cultivated through unsustainable agricultural practices, soil carbon can be released into the atmosphere in the form of carbon dioxide ((O)), which can contribute to climate change.



Climate change represents a serious threat to global food security.



The steady conversion of grassland and forestland to cropland and grazing lands has resulted in historic losses of soil carbon worldwide.











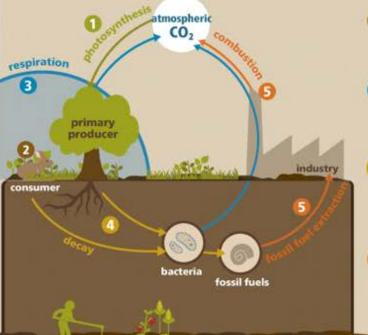
Greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, forestry and fisheres have nearly doubled over the past 50 years.



Without greater efforts to reduce them, they could increase an additional 30% by 2050.

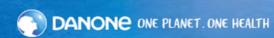
Soils and the Carbon Cycle

The carbon cycle is the exchange of carbon (in various forms, e.g., carbon dioxide) between the atmosphere, ocean, terrestrial biosphere and geological deposits.



- Plants use CO, from the atmosphere, water from the soil and sunlight to make their own food and grow in a process called photosynthesis. The carbon they absorb from the air becomes part of the plant.
- Animals that feed on the plants pass the carbon compounds along the food chain.
 - Most of the carbon the animals consume is converted into CO, as they breathe (respiration), and is released back into the atmosphere.
 - When the animals and plants die, the dead organisms are eaten by decomposers in the soil (bacteria and fungi) and the carbon in their bodies is again returned to the atmosphere as CO,
 - In some cases, the dead plants and animals are buried and turn into fossil fuels, such as coal and oil, over millions of years. Humans burn fossil fuels to create energy, which sends most of the carbon back into the atmosphere in the form of CO.



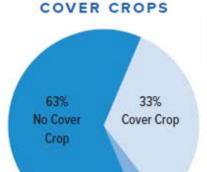


SOIL HEALTH YEAR 1

12 Dairies in 5 States with 26,183 Acres from 330 Fields



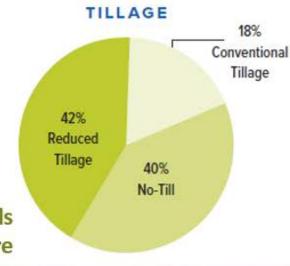
Biodiversity



Cover crops ensure the ground is covered most of the year ensuring Carbon retention in the soil



Reduced till or No-till practices avoids Carbon to be released to the atmosphere



Water





Perennial

Cover Crops

WATER REDUCTION

157 million gallons of fresh water saved by utilizing wash water for crop irrigation in the West and Central Milksheds.



SMART IRRIGATION

15 soil moisture probes were in place during 2017 across all 12 dairies.





Carbon & energy





24,620 Milking Cows **32,942** Total Cows

HOW WE FOSTER REGENERATIVE PRACTICES WITHIN OUR SUPPLY CHAIN





Unique dairy partnership model: Cost Plus



Long-term contracts allow for a different mindset



Integrated supply chain enables new approaches on financing



Long-term practice adoption, collaboration is key