

1. Constraints to adoption of best manure management practices

Although from a distance the problem seems simple and straightforward, in everyday reality of manure management in different countries in different parts of the world the problems caused by manure mismanagement are in practice very different and have to be solved in very different contexts. That is lesson of one of the working groups of yesterday.

- political support is necessary, paramount
- legislation and (capability for) enforcement of regulations
- Brasil: same problems like in Thailand but also different types of problems too. Very strict laws in Brasil; problems with producers understanding the laws: illiteracy, poverty. The differences between different producers are enormous, very small scale illiterate producers and at the same time very large professional producers. → communication; kind of help needed for producers.
- Which political department is responsible? Bureaucratic infighting about responsibilities.
- phase of development: promote livestock breeding at family level can be a means of encouraging people to gain their own income → conflicting policy objectives: food security vs. Saving environmental problems.
- Conflicting interests at governmental level (which can be also at the local governmental level)
- Integration of policy command in one organisation:

In the hierarchy of problems, in brasil, the manure problem is just one of a series of related problems, which the brasilian authorities try to solve at once, and all have to do with the problem of waste in relation to production (of for example sugar cane waste, cotton production waste). Technical knowledge and solutions are available, but are not and will not be used due to several reasons.

Government has several instruments to be used, not only the stick, also the carrot: (research, subsidies).

Harmonisation of licensing systems, for example, because of international agreements, but the need is not seen at the local level (philippines)

2. Tentative lines of action:

four kinds of action:

- analysis
- knowledge sharing
- capacity building,
- helping to pilot innovations (e.g. new business models)

Action aimed at showing that manure management and food security can help each other?

No easy win win-situation; action is not a free lunch.

But you protect environment, you protect public health.

Framing the problem in terms of resource efficiency? Advocacy of this kind of thinking: the simple fact that phosphorus is becoming scarce? Some private firms are interested in the value of the phosphorus in manure.

Manure management should be integral part of rural development so to make it easier for (local) actors, like farmers, will much easier accept measures which might cost him some, if there are also advantages involved. The connection between food safety, veterinary issues, manure management should always be considered.

Regional differences → institute at regional level to exchange views/knowledge at regional level?

Think global, act local, connect local situations...