The Manure Management Kiosk

Proposal for set up

June 27, 2013, Theun Vellinga
Manure Management

- The whole chain:
  - Housing
  - Anaerobic Digestion
  - Storage
  - Treatment
  - Transport
  - Application in field/other use/discard
Het anonieme beeld is zichtbaar. Deelraadsoorlogsmedewerker Heerse noemt de mogelijkheid om te zien dat de lucht niet te bezuinigen: "Zoals de vleesindustrie in deze foto zijn enkele 1500 dode koeien van gevoelige dieren die een veel mogelijk voor het optreden van de vleesindustrie is om te groeien. De foto is van middag in een veld en van een veld in een veld. De Google Earth-gegevens zijn veel eenvoudiger dan gewoonlijk, zeker.
Manure problems

- Concentration of livestock: local nutrient overload
  - Occurs in pig and poultry
  - Also with dairy and beef

- Handling manure:
  - Liquids (urine and slurries) not easy to handle
  - Nitrogen is volatile
  - Anaerobic digestion can have trade-offs: more discharge, liquid rest product
Manure problems

- Technical solutions available, tailoring required
- In many developing countries, knowledge, infrastructure and investments limiting factors, especially smallholders
- Easiness of synthetic fertilizer, sometimes subsidised
- Private economics: manure is more expensive than synthetic fertilizer
  National economics: manure is cheaper
- Many groups active on MM, but hardly connected, or fragmented around AD (GMI, CCAC), GHG (GRA)
What do we need
Ultimately:

- Good MM at all livestock farms, nutrient cycling to maximize utilization of nutrients, capturing methane
- This holds at farm level and regional/(inter)national level (*feed is traded between countries and continents and with it its nutrients.*)

This requires:

- Increased awareness
- Knowledge to develop tools, systems, infrastructure
- Willingness to realise change
- At level of farmers, extension, chain stakeholders (e.g. feed industry), regional and national governments
- ➔ Action on the ground
Action on the ground

Ground = multilevel/stakeholder approach

- Farmers organisations (not individuals)
- Extension (in fact not a stakeholder, but a “tool”)
- Chain stakeholders (e.g. feed industry)
- Policy (solutions are not only technique, also infrastructure, policy)

Action =

- All kinds of activities that helps stakeholders to become aware, start activities, run projects, evaluate actions: workshops, trainings, presentations at (high level) meetings
A matrix of actions?

- Three actions of the Network:
  - Address at policy levels, awareness
  - Support current activities (to show what we can and learn), initiative from others
  - Initiate activities to catalyse, stimulate and support projects on manure management. No own pilot projects

- Two goals:
  - Awareness,
  - Stimulation and support of MM improvement on the ground (technical, infrastructure, policy, capacity building), can be at various levels
The Kiosk construction I

- Central and three regional support hubs
  - Central: coordination, networking globally, information management, “acquisition” and networking (CCAC, GMI, GRA, others), assisting in programs (to stay in contact with reality)
  - Regional: coordinating networks and activities in the field, collecting information, experiences, “acquisition”
The Kiosk construction II

- Technical:
  - iKiosk: the digital store of all documented experiences and information
  - Roster: all experts that can be called upon for the activities
  - Marketplace: part of the iKiosk where supply and demand can meet, also calendar of activities
Deliverables of the Kiosk

- Activities for target groups: increasing awareness, supporting and stimulating
- Number of projects initiated/supported
- The iKiosk, Roster and Marketplace

Results/outcome: Change in:
- MM on the ground
- Knowledge about MM
- Infrastructure to support MM
- MM policy
What does this mean for the Kiosk? I

- Change name to Network?
- Connect people, organisations, activities: the Roster is the core of the Network.
- The Roster is not a group of “employees” of the network, they can be called upon when needed. Funding of their work by MM Network and hopefully also others.
- Use existing networks, knowledge etc.
- Network members can learn from each other, can “hire” missing knowledge. Network should stimulate Communities of Practice (CoP’s)
What does this mean for the Kiosk? II

- The iKiosk is in service of the Roster,
  - a deposition of what happens in the networks
  - A collection of knowledge from the networks
  - New knowledge as state of the art of MM
  - New tools, manuals, messages, training material

- Central location will coordinate the network and regional locations, steer activities,

- Regional locations will manage regional networks. In cooperation with the central location.

- Management of the iKiosk is done by the central location
What does this mean for the Kiosk III

- Minimal staffing of the central and regional locations, all specialists of the Roster are “standby”

- The MM network will get access to useful meetings, organisations etc., ask the Roster members in the field to do the work.

- Roster maintenance!

- Create open atmosphere, to make people willing to share their knowledge and make it available via the Kiosk

- Data collection: use existing information as much as possible, tailor information for specific targets and activities
Implementation I

- Identification of tasks and responsibilities in detail (central, regional)
- Develop the network: find partners, define how to work
- Collect knowledge from partners,
- Develop missing parts or missing links
- Develop strong, clear and customised message and address this at many places,
  - Make clear what the different stakeholders should do
  - It is not politics!
- Use existing multi governmental organisations to get access to governments, stakeholders etc. like CCAC, GMI, GRA, UNEP
- First large action is to address the message at many places, stakeholders (not only with “friends”), after 9 months. Should continue during the time of the project.
Implementation II

- **Action 2:** Parallel to first action, search for simple on the ground actions at farm level, we need demonstrations of outreach to show what we can do to support local/regional activities and how "our" networks performs. Pilot itself is local responsibility, not the Network’s.

- **Action 3:** Develop strategy for the most effective way to catalyse, stimulate and support actions on the ground, based on the harvest of action 1, and work on the basis of this strategy.

- Strong interaction required between Advisory Board and project team for all actions

- Knowledge is to support activities, but also to give overview on "state of the art" on MM
Implementation III

- Define stakeholders/target groups and develop customised messages

- Stakeholders/target groups:
  - Farmers, extension workers
  - Industry: suppliers as feed, machines, housing,
  - Governments: local, regional, national
  - Multi govn org: CCAC, GMI, UNEP, UNFCCC, EC, OAS, ASEAN
  - NGO’s
  - Devp banks: World Bank, East Asian Devp Bank, Fontagro