

Development of National Policy and Action Plan for Integrated Manure Management in Livestock Systems

Implementation Details

Area: Bangladesh
Period: July 2015 to December 2015
Goal: Policy development & Capacity building



Community based digesters already provide biogas to many villagers.

Situation Analysis

Bangladesh was one of the first member countries of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) to take part in the Supporting National Planning for Action on Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs) (SNAP) initiative. For the scaling up of biogas production from anaerobic digestion in the livestock sector for domestic cooking and electricity generation, the primary responsibility for the NAP is allocated to the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources, the Ministry of Environment and Forest, the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. However, stakeholder consultations for the implementation of control measures for methane emissions from livestock, mainly through farmscale anaerobic digestion of cattle and poultry manure, emphasized the need to involve the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL). The MoFL, amongst others, has been working for livestock development, and at this stage improving manure management practice is not a key focus.

Therefore, the development of an integrated manure management policy and action plan will provide a clear role for the MoFL in coordination with other relevant stakeholders, and create an enabling environment to improve market oriented manure management nationwide, and help sustainable livestock production.

Opportunity

The project offers an opportunity to gather knowledge, raise awareness and build up networks/partnerships in integrated livestock manure management (ILMM), as well as integrate key stakeholders. This may pave the way to achieving long-term and widespread improvements in ILMM implementation and sustainable production of livestock in Bangladesh. It can also provide a source of cleaner energy for millions of homes in Bangladesh and reduce the health impacts of burning biomass for cooking, provide fertilizer for crops, as well as tackling climate change through reduced emissions of SLCPs.

Objectives

- ILMM National policy and plan is developed through the SNAP process for the control of SLCPs emission from livestock;
- Knowledge on the mitigation of SLCPs of livestock manure and sustainable livestock production is gathered and shared, and awareness on livestock manure management is increased among policy actors, farmers, livestock entrepreneurs and researchers.

Implemented Activities

- Research and collection of manure management related policy documents from Bangladesh and other countries.
- With BLRI support, a first draft of the ILMM National policy and action plans for Bangladesh is developed.
- Awareness creation of policy experts, approval of activities by the government, Steering Committee and Task Force formation, sharing of the draft policy with the concerned stakeholders.

Upcoming Activities

- Workshop with key stakeholders and experts to share knowledge on ILMM and support the drafting of the ILMM National policy and action plans.
- Study tour for concerned experts, to orientate and demonstrate benefits of improved livestock manure management. Extended outreach involving participatory-type activities to enable the gathering of information and explore good practice in the region.

Impact assessment	Indicator	Value
Geographical Impact (effect of scale)	Affected farm enterprises	Regional
		▶ National
		Sub-national
Socioeconomic Impact (effectiveness of activities)	Improved food security (by more income or production)	▶ High
		Medium
		Small
Impact on Climate Change (effectiveness of activities)	Reduced SLCP (methane) emission	▶ High
		Medium
		Small
Environmental Impact (effectiveness of activities)	Reduced environmental pollution	▶ High
		Medium
		Small
Stakeholder awareness (effect of activities)	No. of addressed stakeholder entities	▶ >5
		3-4
		1-2
Capacity building (effect of activities)	No. of people addressed in the enabling environment	>150
		50-150
		▶ <50
Policy development (effect of activities)	No. of new or changed laws, rules etc.	▶ >2
		1-2
		0
Levering Finance (effect of activities)	Size of leveraged external investments	▶ Large
		Medium
		Not applicable