

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON N
INPUT FROM LIVESTOCK MANURE:
ESTIMATING AVAILABILITY AND USE

EXPERIENCE OF GHANA WITH THE WEST
AFRICA GHG PROJECT
BY
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INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR GHG INVENTORIES IN AGRICULTURE

Designated Inventory Agency

Designated National GHG Inventory Preparation Agency/Organization	UNFCCC Focal Point (Name) and UNFCCC Focal Point Agency	Describe the arrangements or relationship between Inventory Agency/Organization and UNFCCC Focal Point Agency, if different
Ministry of Environment Science Technology & Innovation (MESTI)	Mr. Kyekyeku Oppong-Boadi	

Current Inventory Management Team

Agriculture & Forestry (AFOLU) sector

Role	Name	Organisation	Contact Information	Comments
Inventory coordinator	Mr. Oppong-Boadi	EPA	koppongboadi@gmail.com +233 20 8186958	Participate in meetings on GHG development
	Daniel Benefoe	EPA		-do-
	Joseph Baffoe	EPA	Jabaffoe@gmail.com +233 262373698	-do-
	Kwame Agyei	Forestry Commission	+233 20 7947471	-do-
	Kingsley Amoako	Ministry of Food & Agriculture (MoFA)	kingkwaw@yahoo.com +233 244599596	-do-
	Kofi Darko	MoFA	kofidarko200@gmail.com	-do-

Sectoral Roles

- **Environmental Protection Agency**
- Lead Agency in developing guiding principles in environmental management in Ghana and developing national appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs)
- **Forestry Commission**
- Restore the forest cover of degraded forest lands and reduce the wood situation and seek to improve environmental quality and provide opportunity for the country to tap benefits from the climate change market for carbon sequestration
- **Ministry of Food & Agriculture**
- Ensure sustainable food security by promoting climate smart agricultural practices

Strengths in management structure of national inventory system

- ◉ Existing platforms for stakeholder collaboration
- ◉ Good team dynamics
- ◉ Appreciable technical abilities of Team members
- ◉ Appreciable logistical support to facilitate activities(roles and responsibilities) of team members

Improvement to institutional arrangement

- Improve capacity (technical support) of team members in generating annual reports.
- Increase frequency of working sessions
- Provide funds to facilitate active of team members i.e. inputs for data collection, quality control/assurance, preparation of reports.

DATA COLLECTION IN LIVESTOCK AND MANURE MANAGEMENT

- The goal of the livestock policy is to: increase supply of domestic meat, animal and diary product from 30% in 2010 to 80% in 2015
- Help reduce poverty among food crop farmers (who also keep livestock) from 59% in 2010 to 30% in 2015

Livestock data conti..

- Data on movement of live animals into the country from neighbouring countries are not well documented
- The livestock sub-sector is the second most important agricultural activity and contributed about 1.2% of GDP in year 2014 at basic prices.
- Among the ruminants, the top three were 5.5 million goats, 3.2 million sheep and 2.4 million cattle.
- In the bird category, there were 16.6 million chicken, 2 million guinea fowls and 386,000 ducks.
- Since these activities are basically rural based, over 60% of the keepers are also in rural areas. Total number of animals and keepers in 2014 were about 42,820,150 and 2,233,900 respectively.

Livestock data conti..

- The main animals in the sub-sector are cattle
- sheep
- goats
- chicken
- pigs

Manure data

- Ghana does not generate data on manure estimates from livestock production
- There are very little manure management systems at the national and regional level currently.

- At the local (household) level, livestock farmers employ some manure mgt systems by collecting and use manure for:
 - Sold for income
 - As fertilizer in maintaining soil fertility
 - Energy (fuelwood) for domestic uses ie for cooking, heating and lighting

Biennial Update Report (BUR)

- The report was prepared by the Ministry of Environment Science, technology and Innovation (MESTI) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to meet Ghana's obligation to prepare and submit BUR to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by end of 2014

Summary of Ghana's national circumstances

- Service-sector led economy, industry and agriculture the rest of the economy output
- Annual GDP growth of 5.8% b/n 2001 and 2013
- 25.4 million people with a population growth rate of 2.4% per annum
- Cost of environmental degradation is estimated at 9.3% of GDP
- Tropical weather continues to get warmer and rainfall remains uncertain

Conti...

- Total national emission of 33.7MtCo₂e in 2012 with AFOLU and energy sectors being the largest sources
- Committed to going green within the context of sustainable development
- Prepared national climate change policy accompanied 10 prioritized sector strategies
- Signed and ratified the Kyoto protocol and UNFCCC convention

Benefits

- BUR is to showcase the country's resolve to be part of the collective global efforts to mitigate future climate change
- Use the BUR to communicate to the international community the practical steps taken to reduce GHG emissions
- Afford the chance to let the citizenry know the positive impacts the policies and measures being embarked upon are having on sustainable development

Mitigation actions

- Many of the mitigation actions being implemented have significant sustainable development contributions:
- Transport
 - biofuels, public transport, fuel efficiency
- Waste
 - Waste to compost, landfill gas to energy, landfill gas flaring and waste water to energy

Mitigation actions...

- Agriculture & Forestry
- Forest plantations
- Smart cocoa Agriculture
- Sustainable land mgt
- Fuel-efficient stoves
- Energy & refinery
- Gas replacing crude oil
- Sustainable charcoal pdtn
- Energy efficiency in lighting, refrigerators and appliances.

Challenges

- Insufficient capacity (technical abilities) of National team members on climate change
- Inadequate logistical and financial support for task team members
- Limited opportunities for interaction amongst task team members
- Absence of national policy on agricultural land use
- Poor understanding of environmental issues related to agriculture leads to the and destruction of natural resources

Challenges conti...

- ◉ Weak coordination among collaborating institutions
- ◉ Inadequate survey instruments to capture livestock and manure statistics
- ◉ Poor quality data and monitoring systems on livestock

Thank You