

CCAC webinar in advance of COP25 Koronivia discussions:
***Sharing the CCAC and China's efforts on improved nutrient use and manure management
towards sustainable and resilient agricultural systems***

Local times:

Monday 25 November 2019 at 18:00 EST

Tuesday 26 November 2019 at 0000 CET/ 0700 CST / 1200 NZDT

(see call in details in Annex 1)

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The demand for livestock products, especially in developing countries, is expected to increase due to population growth and changes in dietary preferences. Without proper manure management practices, the increased animal numbers needed to meet this demand will result in an equal increase in emissions and other problems arising from manure collection, storage, treatment, and utilization.

While integrated manure management practices exist today, many farmers lack information to improve manure management or are faced with institutional, technical and socio-economic constraints that prevent them from adopting new practices.

The Climate and Clean Air Coalition is working to promote integrated practices that encompass all activities associated with the management of dung and urine: excretion, collection, housing and storage, anaerobic digestion, treatment, transport, application, and losses and discharge at any stage along the 'manure chain.'

This webinar will bring together policy makers and scientific experts to discuss the advances in improved nutrient use and manure management, highlighting best practices.

Agenda

1. The CCAC's work

Victoria Hatton, New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industries, and Co-Chair of the CCAC Agriculture Initiative (3 minutes)

2. China's efforts

Manure Management and Challenges in China

Dong Hongmin, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS) (7 minutes)

3. The importance of inventories

DATAMAN - Establishment of a database on greenhouse gas emissions from manure for refinement of national inventories

Tony Van der Weerden, AgResearch NZ (7 minutes)

4. Opportunities for Practice Change

Introduction and lessons learned on Integrated Manure and Nutrient Management

Theun Velling, Wageningen University (7 minutes)

5. Question and answer session (30 minutes)



**CLIMATE &
CLEAN AIR
COALITION**
TO REDUCE SHORT-LIVED
CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

Webinar: CCAC and China's efforts on improved nutrient use and manure management

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About the CCAC's work on manure management

Reducing agricultural emissions of short-lived climate pollutants, like methane and black carbon, is vital if the world is to keep warming to 1.5° Celsius by the end of the century. Agriculture and forestry are responsible for 24% of all greenhouse gases emitted worldwide, including roughly 40% of global black carbon emissions and half of all man-made methane emissions.

Total emissions from global livestock represent 14.5 percent of all anthropogenic GHG emissions. About 44 percent of livestock emissions are in the form of methane (CH₄). Emissions from livestock supply chains originate from four main processes: enteric fermentation, **manure management**, feed production and energy consumption. Manure acts as a source of both methane and nitrous oxide. Methane emissions from the storage of (especially liquid) manure are responsible for 4% of global anthropogenic methane emissions; and 40% black carbon emissions from the burning of dung as heating and cooking fuel.

More information on the CCAC's work on this is here:

<https://ccacoalition.org/en/activity/livestock-and-manure-management>.

You can also visit our “Manure Knowledge Kiosk”

<https://ccacoalition.org/en/resources/manure-knowledge-kiosk>.

We also have a range of “opportunities for practice change, and trainings available:

<https://www.ccacoalition.org/en/climate-tags/manure-management>

About the CCAC's agriculture work more generally

The CCAC's Agriculture Initiative is aimed at increasing agricultural climate action and ambition. We support countries to identify increasingly ambitious actions, policies and targets across the food system. Guided by a priority to enhance food security and livelihoods, we demonstrate solutions to reduce short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) that deliver quick benefits for the climate and air quality.

Why we do this work

Agriculture contributes around 11% of total anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions. With land-use change, this rises to around 25%. The effects of a changing climate are already negatively impacting agricultural production, increasing hunger and hurting farmers. Transforming the agriculture sector, and our global food system, to emit less and be more resilient is critical to ensuring food security and preserving the livelihoods of millions of farmers and food workers.

How we work

Our work ultimately aims to raise ambition in 2030 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to include actions to reduce agricultural SLCP emissions. To get there, we are building a group of leaders in the field and raising awareness about the actions that can be taken now. We assist countries with tools and capacity-building to identify increasingly ambitious actions, policies and targets, while also supporting strengthened coordination at the national level. To unlock the potential for scale-up, we work to marshal evidence that enables financing for large-scale climate impact.

For more information, please visit: <https://ccacoalition.org/en/initiatives/agriculture> or download our infosheet: <https://ccacoalition.org/en/resources/ccac-agriculture-initiative-infosheet>