

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: Ghana

Project/Initiative Title: Peri-urban Poultry - Poultry manure use in peri-urban agriculture (Ghana) Subproject of IBSRAM's Africaland network
1995

Scale: many communities Nos. farmers: 200 Hectares: 20ha

Agro-Ecological Zone: III/VI

Improvement types

1 x	2	3	4	5 x	6	7	8	9
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Success and Limits to spread

Success	Limits
1b,1c,3e	2b,3a

A. Key Impacts

A1 - Productivity

	Before/Without	After/With	% change
Crop 1 Maize	2.2 t/ha	3.0 t/ha	36
Crop 2 Cassava	12 t/ha	21 t/ha	75

A2 - Impacts on natural capital

?? Reduced nutrient mining through additional inputs

?? Reduced water pollution through uncontrolled poultry manure disposal

A3 - Impacts on local community (social capital)

8 farmers' groups formed

A4 - Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

Improved skills and knowledge (at farmers' level and researcher/extensionist level)

A5 - Key changes in farm / regional system

Recycling of waste stream products (poultry manure) from small-scale to agro-industrial poultry farms

These are average data from 2-3 years of on-farm trials with Maize/Cassava planted as intercrop. The difference is due to the application of 4 tonnes poultry manure per hectare.

B. Types of Sustainable Agriculture Improvements

Type 1: Better use of available renewable natural capital

- Type 2: Intensification of single sub -component of farm system
 Type 3: Diversify by adding new productive natural capital and regenerative components
 Type 4: Better use of non-renewable inputs and technologies
 Type 5: Social and participatory processes leading to group action for making better use of natural capital
 Type 6: Human capital building through training-learning programmes
 Type 7: Access to Finance
 Type 8: Add value by processing to reduce losses and increase returns
 Type 9: Add value by direct or organised marketing of produce to consumers

	Yes/No	Narrative
Type 1	x	Around Kumasi, Ghana, more than 100 tonnes of poultry manure is produced per week. This waste product has no price (free), and is usually dumped or burnt. The project tried to rise awareness, skills and knowledge on poultry manure application for typical maize/cassava intercropping and not only for vegetable production.
Type 2		
Type 3		
Type 4		
Type 5	x	Participatory rural appraisal, participatory monitoring and evaluation, village meetings, field days
Type 6		
Type 7		
Type 8		
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C1 – Key Lessons Learned

Not with omnipotent large-scale solutions, but with an eye for local or regional opportunities, it is possible to identify land management options which are yield increasing, production risk reducing, economic viable, socially acceptable, and safe for the environment, thus meeting the 5 pillars of the FESLM (FAO framework for the evaluation of sustainable land management).

See for details:

Drechsel, P. and Quansah, C. 1998. Sustainable land management with alternative fertilizer. A successful approach of IBSRAM in Ghana. In: Proceedings of the 16th World Congress of Soil Science (August 1998, Montpellier, France), International Society of Soil Science/CIRAD: CD-ROM.

C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success

Ability and will of NARS staff to form and co-operate in multi-disciplinary teams.
 Good research-extension linkages at district scale.
 Farmer initiatives and cooperations.

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

Weak research – extension and extension - policy linkages at larger scale to disseminate messages from districts to regions.

C4 – Policy issues

Weak research – extension linkage at larger scale

New technologies have to pass ministries before they will get support for dissemination in other districts.

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

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