

Activities & Research

at the Mazingira Centre at ILRI in Kenya

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<https://mazingira.ilri.org/>

Mazingira Centre - Mandate



- Generate environmental baseline data of livestock production systems
- Test interventions to reduce environmental impact of livestock
- Serve as center for capacity building & hub for scientific exchange in sub-Saharan Africa



Mazingira Centre - Vision

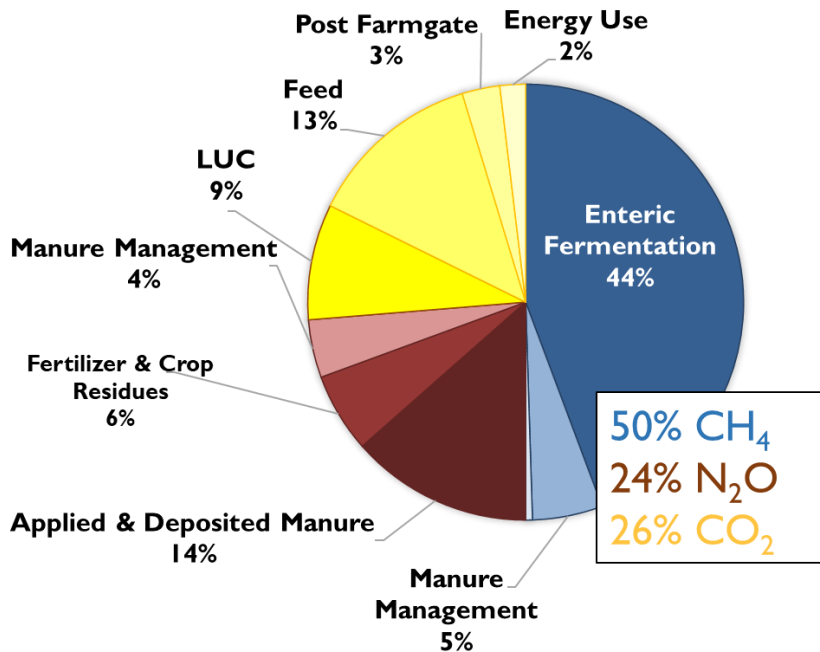


- To test and develop **Mitigation & Adaptation** strategies that increase livestock production while decreasing GHG emissions, resource use, and environmental degradation

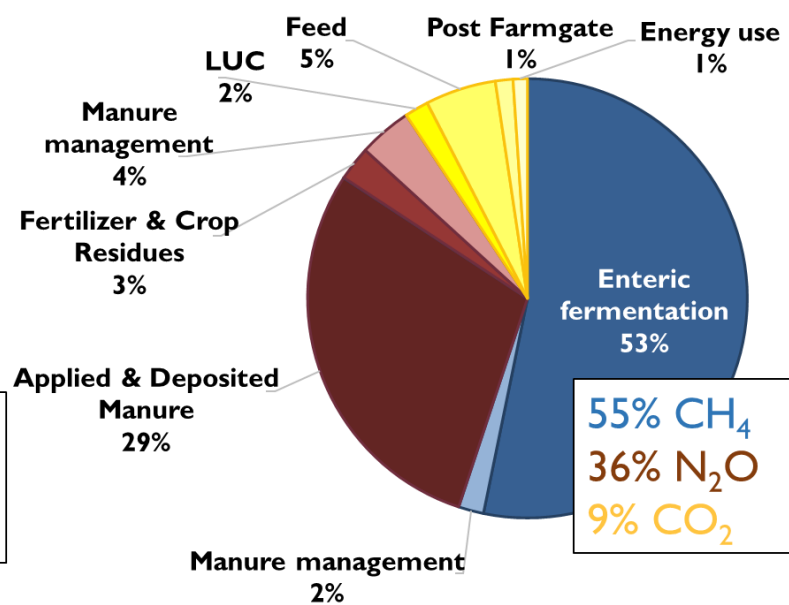


GHG Emissions From Livestock Value Chain

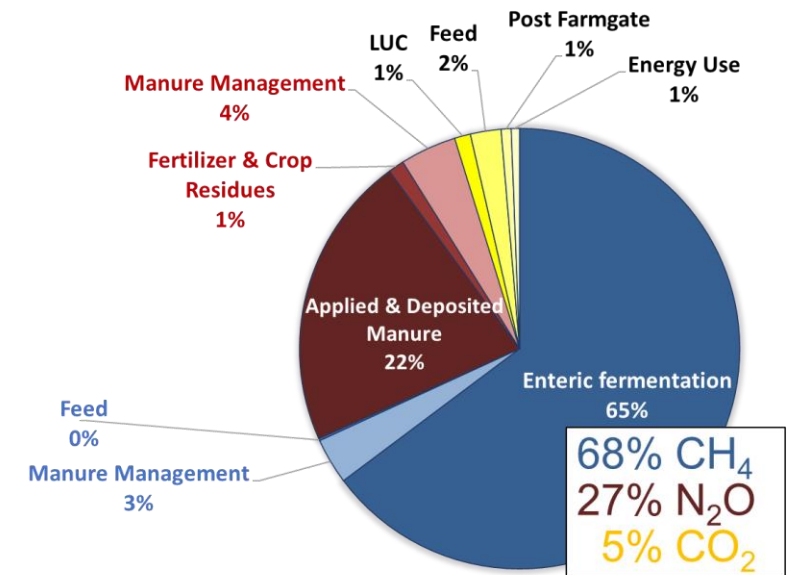
Global



Africa



Sub-Saharan Africa



Research Facilities



Mazingira Centre
Controlled Laboratory
Experiments



Kapiti ILRI FARM,
Research Station &
Conservancy Field
Laboratory

Mazingira Centre Facilities

- Animal GHG emission measurement facilities
- Manure, soil, and water GHG emission measurement facilities & equipment
- Landscape GHG and environmental measurement capacities
- Laboratories
 - GC Lab
 - Animal nutrition lab
 - Soil and Manure Lab



Animal GHG Emission Measurement Facilities



3 Large Ruminant Chambers



3 Small Ruminant Chambers



Mobile Lab & Animal Chamber
(yet to be deployed)



SF6
(under development)

Manure GHG Emission Measurement Facilities



**Chambers for manure heap measurements
(9 with 100 kg capacity, 30 with 250 kg capacity)**



**2 Fixed-dome
biodigesters**

Lab Manure GHG Emission Measurement Equipment



**175 Anaerobic
digestion/biogas
batch bottles**



**150 in-vitro
manure
incubation jars**



**4 Continuously
Stirred Tank
Reactors (CSTR)
(to be set up in 2023)**

Field manure, soil, and water GHG emission measurement equipment



**18 automatic soil GHG chambers
+ Picarro laser analyzer
(soon to be deployed with
mobile field lab)**



**>300 manual chambers for
field GHG measurements
(with GC or Laser/IRGA)**



**3 floating chambers for
water GHG measurements**

Landscape GHG and Field Measurement Equipment



**2 Eddy Covariance
Flux Towers
(CO₂, H₂O, CH₄)**



**1 FLoX box
(Plant fluorescence
→ photosynthesis)**



**1 Lysimeter
(evapotranspiration
→ drought stress)**



**16 Weather
stations (TAHMO
weather network)**



**1 Root scanner in
Eddy tower footprint
(root growth dynamics)**

Landscape GHG and Field Measurement Equipment



**20 GPS collars for
cattle & small
ruminants**



**10 Camera traps (livestock/wildlife counting &
plant phenology)**



1 DJI Drone

GHG Measurement Lab



6 Gas Chromatographs
(N_2O , CH_4 , CO_2)
(SF_6 will be added)



3 Picarro Laser Analyzers
(N_2O , CH_4 , CO_2 , H_2O , NH_3)



1 Los Gatos Research (LGR)
Analyzer (CH_4 and N_2O)



LI-850 CO_2/H_2O Gas Analyzer

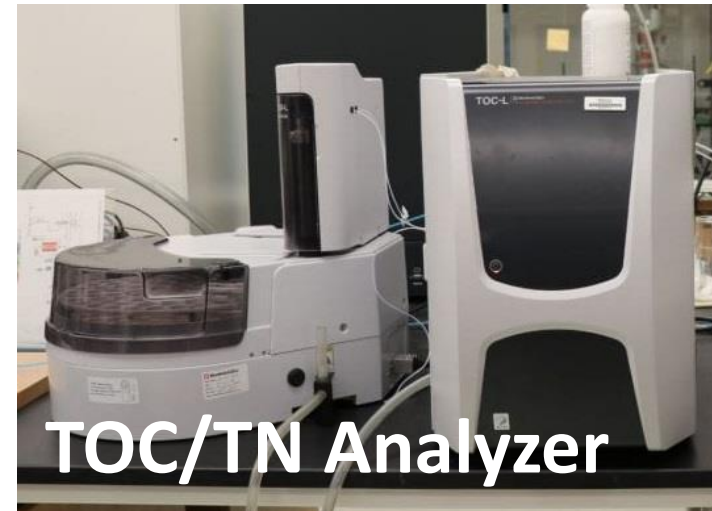
Animal Nutrition Lab

- Dry matter (DM)
- Ash
- Crude fiber (CF)
- Neutral detergent fiber (NDF)
- Acid detergent fiber (ADF)
- Acid detergent lignin (ADL)
- Crude Protein (CP)
- Total carbon and nitrogen (CN)
- Gross energy content (GE)
- LACTOSCAN milk analyzer



Soil & Manure Lab

- Dry matter (DM)
- Ash
- Volatile solid (VS)
- pH
- Soil texture
- Bulk density
- Total carbon and nitrogen (CN)
- Nutrients (ammonium, nitrate, Olsen P, total P)
- Microbial Biomass C and N
- Total organic carbon (TOC), dissolved organic carbon (DOC) and total nitrogen (TN) in aqueous samples (e.g. manure leachate, urine and water samples)
- Soil physics (pF pressure curves)



2 Ways To Estimate Enteric CH₄ Emissions

Direct

In-vivo measurements using
Chambers or SF6



Animal
measurements

Indirect

Basis for GHG Inventories & intervention modelling

GHG emissions = Animal population * Emission
factor

Emissions factor is estimated based on activity data



GHG equations developed from data of direct emissions
measurements in the Global North

Livestock Emission Data From African Systems

- Stock Take



Direct & indirect GHG emissions estimates for enteric CH₄ emissions from African Livestock¹

- Few studies on direct and indirect
- Very little data on small ruminants

Measurement	Number of studies	% of total studies
Cattle	14	70%
Direct	6	30%
Indirect	8	40%
Small Ruminants	6	30%
Direct	2	10%
Indirect	4	20%
Total	20	

Complete study:
Poster #93 Graham et al.

¹Source: Graham et al., unpublished..

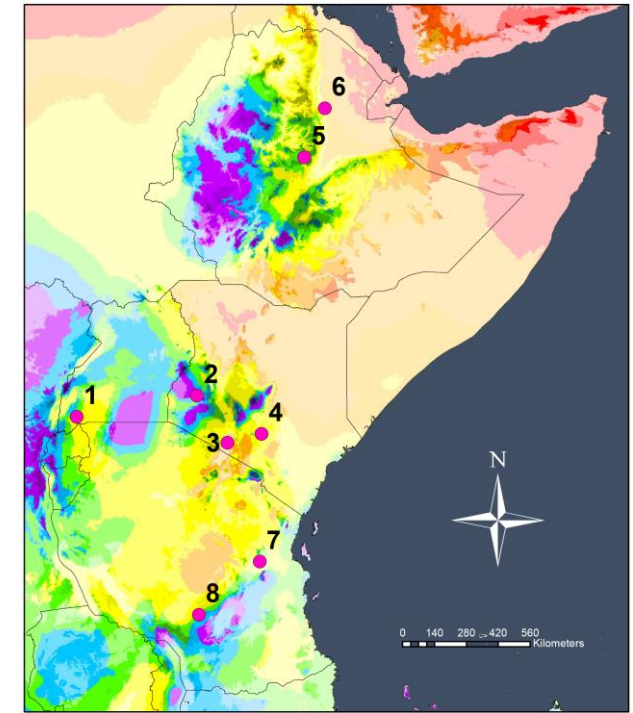
In-vivo Enteric CH₄ Emission Measurements at Mazingira Centre

- Severe below-maintenance feed intake increases methane yield from enteric fermentation in cattle ([Goopy et al., 2020](#))
- Weight gain and enteric methane production of cattle fed on tropical grasses (Napier, Rhodes, *Brachiaria*) ([Korir et al. accepted in Animal production Science](#))
- Performance and enteric methane emission of tropical cattle supplemented with either concentrates or tannin-rich leguminous forage ([Poster #136 by Korir et al.](#))
- Impact of *Haemonchus contortus* infection of Red Maasai and Dorper lambs on enteric methane emissions ([Poster #176 by Mwangi et al.](#))
- Effect of gastro-intestinal tract parasites and tannins in sheep ([trial on-going](#))



Indirect GHG Estimations by Mazingira

- Activity data collection via household surveys
 - Calculation of enteric and manure GHG emissions based on IPCC 2006 methodology
 - Protocol for activity data collection for Tier 2 EF generation for enteric CH₄ and manure CH₄ and N₂O



Research Sites (Cattle & Small Ruminants)

- Burkina Faso
- Kenya
- Ethiopia
- Tanzania
- Uganda



Publications by Mazingira using indirect GHG Estimations

- Farm-level emission intensities of smallholder cattle (*Bos indicus*; *B. indicus*–*B. taurus* crosses) production systems in highlands and semi-arid regions ([Ndung'u et al., 2022](#))
- Data describing cattle performance and feed characteristics to calculate enteric methane emissions in smallholder livestock systems in Bomet County, Kenya ([Ndung'u et al., 2021](#))
- Calculation of new enteric methane emission factors for small ruminants in western Kenya highlights the heterogeneity of smallholder production systems ([Goopy et al., 2021](#))
- Improved region-specific emission factors for enteric methane emissions from cattle in smallholder mixed crop: Livestock systems of Nandi County, Kenya ([Ndung'u et al., 2020](#))
- A new approach for improving emission factors for enteric methane emissions of cattle in smallholder systems of East Africa - Results for Nyando, Western Kenya, ([Goopy et al., 2018](#))
- Improved Emission Factors and Intensities for African Livestock Systems for GHG Accounting and Mitigation – Case studies in Kenya (KE) ([Poster #178 Ndung'u et al.](#))

Thank you very much for your attention!



Better lives through livestock

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