



Cows to Kilowatts

Ibadan, Nigeria



Partners

Global Network for Environment and Economic Development Research, Nigeria (NGO)

Biogas Technology Research Centre, KMUTT, Thonburi, Thailand (Research Institute)

Centre for Youth, Family and the Law, Nigeria (Community-based Organisation)

Sustainable Ibadan Project, Nigeria (UN-HABITAT Programme)

A local NGO and a community-based organisation (CBO) have joined with researchers and entrepreneurs from Thailand and the Sustainable Ibadan Project to install a biogas plant to create a source of inexpensive domestic energy, abate pollution and mitigate greenhouse gas emission from abattoir effluents.

Environmental pollution caused by abattoir effluents has become a problem faced by most urban poor communities. Water contamination and greenhouse gas emission have a critical impact on human health, communities, climate, agriculture, potable water supplies and the ecology of aquatic species that are crucial sources of food.

There are currently no waste treatment plants for abattoirs in Nigeria. Moreover, there are no specific environmental policies and effluent standards for abattoir waste and greenhouse gas emissions. Legal protection of water sources is inadequate and poorly enforced.

The partnership project aims to abate pollution and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions through the building of a sustainable biogas plant. The plant treats wastewater from the abattoirs and produces biogas, below the current market price. Hence it not only reduces pollution but also provides energy, liquid fertilizer and nutrient recovery. The pilot

biogas plant will be constructed for the Bodija Market Abattoir in Ibadan, the largest indigenous city in Tropical Africa.

Each partner will contribute to a particular stage of the process. The NGO is the initiator of the project and is financially accountable. The community-based organisation engages the local stakeholders, and the design of the plant is provided by the Thai research institute. The construction of the plant will be handled by the NGO using local manpower and materials for cost effectiveness and development of human and institutional capacity.

Based on an economic appraisal the biogas plant will have a productive life of fifteen years and will generate significant income, returning a profit on investment within three years. The project is a prototype that could be replicated across Africa where unabated abattoir pollution threatens water resources and citizens' health, and the need for affordable domestic energy sources runs high.



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