

CZECH UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCES PRAGUE

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**Estimation of Biogas Potential from Livestock
Manure and its climate value for Cambodia**

MASTER'S THESIS

Prague 2021

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Declaration

I hereby declare that I have done this thesis entitled Estimation of biogas potential and its climate value for Cambodia, independently, all texts in this thesis are original, and all the sources have been quoted and acknowledged by means of complete references and according to Citation rules of the FTA.

In Prague date 06.08.2021

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Ana del Carmen Garavito Sanjur

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank my family for always support me, believe on me and gave me the courage to keep going. I will be always grateful. Thank you to me for never giving up and always moving forward and being able to deal with any difficult situation.

Thanks to the supervisor Dr. Hynek Roubík and members of the Biogas Research Team for their support and feedback on my thesis.

Abstract

The aim of this study is to estimate the greenhouse gases emissions (carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane), from livestock manure from enteric fermentation and manure management when is handle without any treatment and the biogas potential of Cambodia, which could generate from livestock manure. For this reason, the greenhouse gas emissions (CO_2 , CH_4 , N_2O) were calculated with the number of non-dairy cattle, buffalos, swine and chickens taking into account, which have the more availability in the Cambodian households. Cambodia has in total 6,499,525 million of swine, 129,625, 285 million of chicken, 9,437,575 million of non-dairy cattle, 1,427,375 million of buffalos. In total Cambodia has 146,989,760 million of livestock from swine, non-dairy cattle, swine and buffalos according to the 2013 Cambodia National Census. The total amount of manure produced is 1107 525. 06 kg is obtained for those animals. The total amount of CH_4 emissions of enteric fermentation produced from those animals is $617.68 \text{ Gg CH}_4 \text{ yr}^{-1}$. The annual number of emissions of CH_4 from manure management include the three livestock (non-dairy cattle, swine and poultry) is $2494.12 \text{ Gg CH}_4 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ and the total amount of N_2O from manure management is $0.095 \text{ Gg N}_2\text{O} \text{ yr}^{-1}$. The biogas produced its was calculated through the 2019 refinement of the 2006 IPCC guidelines for greenhouse gases Inventories. The total biogas potential was calculated through IRENA, 2016 Methodology of feedstocks giving a value of $735.19 \text{ m}^3/\text{yr}$ using country specific values of volatile solids for Asian countries this was equivalent to $16,174.18 \text{ MJ}$ can use from livestock manure. The top animals that produce the higher amount of manure was non-dairy cattle, buffalos, swine and chicken. The Cambodia zone resulted to have the higher number of livestock, following by Plain Zone. Pailin was the province with the lowest number of livestock.

The total amount of Greenhouse gases emissions of CO_2 from CH_4 enteric fermentation is $23392 \text{ Gg CO}_2 \text{ eq}$, the amount of CO_2 emitted from manure management is the total amount of CO_2 from CH_4 manure management is 70.25 KgCO_2 . The total amount of CO_2 from N_2O manure management is $166.81 \text{ kg N}_2\text{O}$. Biogas produce the lower amount of emissions compared to dung that produced 7100 Mg CH_4 in comparison of biogas that produces 57 Mg CH_4 , 885 G CO_2 od dung compared to biogas that produced 81.5 g CO_2 and dung produced $290 \text{ mg N}_2\text{O}$ in comparison of biogas that produces $5.4 \text{ mg N}_2\text{O}$ showing the environment benefits to threat livestock manure through biogas that at the same time the fertilizer is rich in nutrients and less polluted when the manure is spread in the soil or storage in piles.

Key words: biogas potential, greenhouse gas emissions, livestock manure, Cambodia, IPCC, manure management, enteric fermentation

Resumen

El objetivo de esta tesis fue estimar las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero (dióxido de carbono, óxido nitroso y metano) del estiércol de ganado que provienen de la fermentación entérica y del manejo del estiércol cuando es manejando sin un tratamiento apropiado. Por este motivo, se calcularon las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero (CO_2 , CH_4 , N_2O) teniendo en cuenta el número de bovinos no lecheros, búfalos, cerdos y pollos, que tienen mayor disponibilidad en los hogares camboyanos.

Camboya tiene en total 6.499.525 millones de cerdos, 129.625, 285 millones de pollos, 9.437.575 millones de ganado no lechero, 1.427.375 millones de búfalos. En total, Camboya tiene 146,989,760 millones de ganado de cerdos, ganado no lechero, porcinos y búfalos según el Censo Nacional de Camboya de 2013. La cantidad total de estiércol producido es 1107 525. 06 kg.

La cantidad total de emisiones de CH_4 de la fermentación entérica producidas por esos animales es de 617,68 1 Gg de CH_4 al año. El número anual de emisiones de CH_4 del manejo del estiércol incluye los tres tipos de ganado (ganado no lechero, porcino y aves de corral) es 2494,12 Gg CH_4 al año y la cantidad total de N_2O del manejo del estiércol es 0.095 Gg N_2O al año. El biogás producido se calculó mediante el perfeccionamiento de 2019 de las guías del IPCC de 2006 para inventarios de gases de efecto invernadero.

El potencial total de biogás se calculó a través de la Metodología de IRENA de la medición de la capacidad y producción de biogás a pequeña escala dando un valor de 735,19 m³ / año utilizando valores específicos de país de sólidos volátiles para los países asiáticos, esto fue equivalente a 16,174,18 MJ que se pueden usar a partir de estiércol de ganado.

Los principales animales que produjeron la mayor cantidad de estiércol fueron el ganado no lechero, búfalos, cerdos y pollos. La zona de Camboya resultó tener el mayor número de ganado, seguida por la Zona Llanura. Pailin era la provincia con menor número de cabezas de ganado.

La cantidad total de emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero de CO_2 de la fermentación entérica de CH_4 es 23392 Gg CO_2 eq, la cantidad de CO_2 emitida por el manejo del estiércol es la cantidad total de CO_2 proveniente del manejo del estiércol de CH_4 es de 70.25 Kg CO_2 . La cantidad total de CO_2 procedente de la gestión del estiércol N_2O es de 166,81 kg N_2O .

El biogás produce la menor cantidad de emisiones en comparación con el estiércol que produjo 7100 Mg de CH₄ en comparación con el biogás que produce 57 Mg de CH₄, 885 G de CO₂ de estiércol en comparación con el biogás que produjo 81,5 g de CO₂ y el estiércol produjo 290 mg de N₂O en comparación con el biogás que produce 5.4 mg N₂O que muestra los beneficios ambientales del estiércol del ganado a través del biogás que al mismo tiempo el fertilizante es rico en nutrientes y menos contaminado cuando el estiércol se esparce en el suelo o se almacena en pilas.

Palabras claves: potencial de biogás, emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, estiércol de ganado, Camboya, IPCC, gestión de estiércol, fermentación entérica

សេដ្ឋកិច្ច

ເຄີຍຫຼັມການໂຄກສົງເອະໄສ ທັງໝ່າງພາກຖານຕາລູ້ຂອງກະຕິກຳ (ກາບອີເມວກສົງ ອີກາຕະກອກສົງ ອີຈິ ເພດ) ແຜນດາມອາຍຕີດີມາກຄວຸມໃຫຍ້

ຄາຍເມຍ: ການບັນທຶກຄາກຂອງຫຼຸດໝະນັດສຳຄັນ ສີຂີ ການໂບ່ນໍາເປົາພາຍໃຕ້ແລະ ເຮືອນີ້ຈະໃຫ້ມີຄວາມສິ່ງ ສັງຄູງດູດນີ້ໄດ້ເອົ້າມີຄວາມສິ່ງ ໂດຍບໍ່ມີຄວາມສິ່ງ

យោងទៅតាមបច្ចុលនេះ ការប្រព័ន្ធស្ថីផ្តើមអាក់ (CO₂, N₂O, CH₄) ត្រូវបានគណនាមកពី លាយកសត្វ់គោរដល់លិចិត្តឱ្យយកទីកនោះ ក្នុង ប្រក និង មាន

ផែលជាសក្តុសំបុរាណដោយក្រោមព្រៃទេសកម្មជាប្រោទេសកម្មជាអាមេរិកសាមុខកសុបច្ចេទ ៦៥៩៩៩៨៧៩០ ភ្នំពេញ មាត្រីចំនួន ១២៩៩៨៤៩៩០,

ក្រោល

မန္တာရီ

၁၄၉

សង្គមគោរពលិចធីពីការប្រើប្រាស់ការងារដែលបានបង្កើតឡើងនៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

ມະນາຄົມໄລຍະອະນຸມາດຕະຖານາທີ່ມີຜົນຕໍ່ເກມະນະ ສະບັບຕົວແລ້ວ

ໝາຍເປົ້າມະນຸຍາ ດັ່ງນີ້ແມ່ນການປົກກົງຂອງລູ້ນັ້ນໆ ທີ່ມີຄວາມສຳເນົາໃຫຍ່ທີ່ຈະມີຄວາມສຳເນົາໃຫຍ່

ក្រុមទេសការបញ្ជាផិត្យ ឯកសារក្រុមទេសការបញ្ជាផិត្យ ឯកសារក្រុមទេសការបញ្ជាផិត្យ ឯកសារក្រុមទេសការបញ្ជាផិត្យ

(ស្ថិតិការណ៍អំពីការបញ្ចូនកម្ពស់រឿង N₂O នៃ 0,05% Gg N₂O yr⁻¹ ដើម្បីបញ្ចូនកម្ពស់រឿង)

កំណត់ថ្ងៃចូលរួមជាមួយ ០១៩
នៃគោលការណ៍សម្រាប់អនុវត្តផ្លូវការក្នុងក្រសួងពេទ្យ និងក្រសួងពេទ្យ
របស់ ២០០៦

IPCC ក្នុងសាខាដែនការពារនៃស្ថាបន្ទាត់របស់ក្រសួងពេទ្យ តាមរយៈការណាយការរបស់ IRENA នៅឆ្នាំ ២០១៦ ដែលក្រសួងចំនួន

សាល់, ១៩ ម៉ាក ក្នុងប្រព័ន្ធសកដ្ឋាន volatile solids សម្រាប់ប្រទួលិនីតិ៍ និងការរំលែកទិន្នន័យ ១៦៧៤, ១៩ MJ

ផែលការទីប្រចាំបានសាស្ត្រពីបណ្តាខកទេសទិន្នន័យ។

កំរង់ដែលបានចំណែកជីថាមទីប្រាក់ដែលមកដល់ Cambodia zone និង Plain Zone នៃប្រជុំពីរ

ກະຊວງ ດັວກ ເພື່ອການຄ້າ ຕົວຢ່າງ CO_2 ແລະ CH_4 ດັວກ ດັວກ ດັວກ ດັວກ ດັວກ ດັວກ

CO_2 (kg) CO_2 (kg) CH_4 (kg) $\text{kg CO}_2/\text{kg}$ CO_2

$$\text{Sodium nitroprusside} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{N}_3\text{O}_4 \text{ (sodium nitroprusside)} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{NO}_2$$

$$\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^- + \text{Na}^+ \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$$

ភាគរដ្ឋ: សកម្មពាណិជ្ជកម្ម, អាជីវកម្មសង្គមកញ្ញា, លោកស្រីជំនាញ, ប្រធៀតុ, II CC, ភាគចូលរួមបេរិយ៍,

List of Abbreviations

| | |
|--------|---|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| CDM | Clean Development Mechanism |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| GIZ | German Agency for Technical Cooperation |
| IEA | International Energy Agency |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| IPELC | Livestock and Poultry Environmental Learning Community |
| IPTTS | Environmental Energy Consultants |
| IRENA | International Renewables Energy Agency |
| ISAT | Advisory Service on Appropriate Technology |
| MMT | Million Metric Tons |
| NAMAS | Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions |
| NAPA | National Adaptation Program of Action |
| NEEDS | National Economic, Environment and Development Study |
| OSU | The Ohio State University Extension |
| SARE | Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNSD | Sustainable Development Agenda |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| WB | World Bank |
| WBA | World Bioenergy Association |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| Gg | Gigagrammes |
| MMT | Million Metric Tons |