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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 ( $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ) 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  $\text{CH}_4$  emissions of enteric fermentation produced from those animals is  $617.68 \text{ Gg CH}_4 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ . The annual number of emissions of  $\text{CH}_4$  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  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  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  $\text{CO}_2$  from  $\text{CH}_4$  enteric fermentation is  $23392 \text{ Gg CO}_2 \text{ eq}$ , the amount of  $\text{CO}_2$  emitted from manure management is the total amount of  $\text{CO}_2$  from  $\text{CH}_4$  manure management is  $70.25 \text{ KgCO}_2$ . The total amount of  $\text{CO}_2$  from  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  manure management is  $166.81 \text{ kg N}_2\text{O}$ . Biogas produce the lower amount of emissions compared to dung that produced  $7100 \text{ Mg CH}_4$  in comparison of biogas that produces  $57 \text{ Mg CH}_4$ ,  $885 \text{ G CO}_2$  od dung compared to biogas that produced  $81.5 \text{ g CO}_2$  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 ( $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ) 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  $\text{CH}_4$  de la fermentación entérica producidas por esos animales es de 617,68 1 Gg de  $\text{CH}_4$  al año. El número anual de emisiones de  $\text{CH}_4$  del manejo del estiércol incluye los tres tipos de ganado (ganado no lechero, porcino y aves de corral) es 2494,12 Gg  $\text{CH}_4$  al año y la cantidad total de  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  del manejo del estiércol es 0.095 Gg  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  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 m<sup>3</sup> / 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  $\text{CO}_2$  de la fermentación entérica de  $\text{CH}_4$  es 23392 Gg  $\text{CO}_2$  eq, la cantidad de  $\text{CO}_2$  emitida por el manejo del estiércol es la cantidad total de  $\text{CO}_2$  proveniente del manejo del estiércol de  $\text{CH}_4$  es de 70.25 Kg $\text{CO}_2$ . La cantidad total de  $\text{CO}_2$  procedente de la gestión del estiércol  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  es de 166,81 kg  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ .

El biogás produce la menor cantidad de emisiones en comparación con el estiércol que produjo 7100 Mg de CH<sub>4</sub> en comparación con el biogás que produce 57 Mg de CH<sub>4</sub>, 885 G de CO<sub>2</sub> de estiércol en comparación con el biogás que produjo 81,5 g de CO<sub>2</sub> y el estiércol produjo 290 mg de N<sub>2</sub>O en comparación con el biogás que produce 5.4 mg N<sub>2</sub>O 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

សង្គម

គោលចំណាំការសិក្សានេះគឺ ជាកំណត់ប្រចាំឆ្នាំទៅការបញ្ចប់សុវត្ថភាពរបស់ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម (កាបូលីអូរុបសុំ និងក្រុតអូរុបសុំ និងយេត្តិការណ៍) ដែលបានមកពីលាយកសាងចិត្តរបស់ខ្លួន។

រោងទៅការប្រព័ន្ធសីសុំផ្លូវកញ្ចក់ ( $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ ) ត្រូវបានគណនាមក្តុំ លាយកសត្វគោរដលិចចិត្តយកទីរៀងរាល់ ក្នុងក្រុង និង នាទី

ដែលជាសម្រួលប្រវត្តិកនៃគេទៅប្រជុំសកម្មជាប្រជុំសកម្មជាមានឈានស្ថិតិភាពសម្រាប់បង្កើតនូវការងារ

ក្រោម

២៩៨

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ស្រុកចាប់ផលិតទីក្រឹងយកទីក្រឹងដោយបំប្លែន ៩៤ភាពជន&លាង, និង ក្រឹងចំនួន ១៩៤ភាពជន&លាង ក្នុង។ សូមក្រោចសរុបតាមនគរិតីក្រឹងចំនួន ១៩៤ភាពជន&លាង ក្នុង

រួមចាត់លើក្រុងពីរបានដោយការសង្គម និង ក្រុម ហេងទៅតាមរបាយការណ៍បែងប្រជុំនូវភាពឯក្រាម ២០១៣។ លាកមកដែលបានមកពីស្ថាបីពីរបានដោយការសង្គម និង ក្រុម ហេងទៅតាមរបាយការណ៍បែងប្រជុំនូវភាពឯក្រាម ២០១៣។

၁၀၀၈၂၅,၀၁ ဒီဇိုင်း၊ ၁၇၁၆ ခုနှစ်ကဲကပါတေသန၏  $\text{CH}_4$  ထမ္မယ်ကဲပော်လာရန်၏ အနေဖြင့် ၁၀၀,၁၃၁ Gg  $\text{CH}_4 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  ။

ການອີກຕ່າງປະເທດມາຂອບໃຈ  $\text{CH}_4$  ຕາຍະເງິນ: ກາງບໍ່ທຸກຄາມທັງບໍ່ດຳກຳຕື່ມ ໂມສະກິດ, ၁၆ Gg  $\text{CH}_4 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  ຖາມກົດໝັ້ນຕະຫຼາມບໍ່ປະເທດ

ກົດລາຍການມີສ່າງເບື້ອສັ່ວສະກຳຕ່າງປະເທດໃນປະເທດໄກ

ຄະນະ ၁၂ မှ။ နေသိချုပ် အောက်ပါတဲ့ ဒေသခံ volatile solids များ ဖြစ်ပေါ်မှု များ များ ဖြစ်ပေါ်မှု များ

ផែនការទាំងប្រចាំថ្ងៃនេះរបស់ខ្លួនឯង សម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់បានក្នុងការបង្កើតរបស់ខ្លួន។

កំពង់ផែលមានទំនួលភូមិក្នុងប្រជាជាតិ

សមិទ្ធបានកំណត់ថា  $\text{CO}_2$  ដែលរាយការណ៍នៅក្នុងបានកំណត់ថា  $\text{CO}_2$  និង  $\text{CH}_4$  មិនមែនត្រូវបានកំណត់ថា  $\text{CO}_2$

អនីលូម៉ូរសំគាល់រាយក្រឹត N<sub>2</sub>O នៅ ៩៦ ៩០ kg N<sub>2</sub>O.

ສືບອົດຕະລາງການ ດັ່ງນີ້ແມ່ນໄດ້ຮັດວຽກ ພະຍາຍາດ ຂອງອົດຕະລາງ ທີ່ມີຄວາມສິນສຶກຂອງ  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$ , ມີ  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  ສໍາຜິດຕະຫຼາດທີ່ໄດ້ຮັດວຽກ ຢ່າງເປົ້າ

$$\text{CH}_3\text{---}\text{C}(\text{CO}_2\text{---}\text{Ar})_2\text{---}\text{N}(\text{O}_2)_2\text{---}\text{C}(\text{CO}_2\text{---}\text{Ar})_2\text{---}\text{CH}_3$$

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## 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                                     |