

## Biogas News Articles

Here are some biogas articles that I bookmarked. I will be putting more articles here as I find them.

### [Vietnam wins UN award for community biogas project](#)

Vietnam has won the prestigious Energy Globe award for 2006 for a community biogas program, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development announced ...

### [Biogas plant to power 50 streetlights](#)

A Rs. 6.15-lakh **biogas plant**, utilising human waste, is nearing completion at Durga Nagar under the Tiruneermalai town panchayat in Kancheepuram ...

### [Energy created from waste biogas](#)

The smell might not be pleasant at the Glenfield sewage treatment plant but now the waste biogas will help produce green energy. ...

### [Biogas plant uses macerating pump](#)

A Mono TR Muncher installed at Holsworthy **Biogas Plant** in Devon is ensuring that waste is reduced to a particle size of 12mm to comply with the regulations ...

### [Mono® smelling sweet at Holsworthy Biogas](#)

A Mono TR Muncher® installed at Holsworthy **Biogas Plant** in Devon is not only keeping the plant's digestion process working efficiently, but is ensuring that ...

### [Biogas can replace natural gas in Europe by 2020](#)

The result of the study is that in Europe, natural gas can be completely replaced by biogas by 2020. The study showed that a European biogas feed-in ...

### [Digester generates energy & value](#)

The memory from Nepal still resonates with Jewitt, who plans to build an anaerobic digester this year to create valuable energy from biogas and to help with ...

### [Tanzania: Cheap biogas coming soon](#)

Instead of depending on grid electricity, people would have cheaper alternatives like the compact biogas system and charcoal briquettes from agricultural...

### [Environmental Power Announces First Delivery of Pipeline Natural...](#)

The facility is able to generate biogas from manure and other agricultural waste, condition the biogas to natural gas standards and distribute RNG(TM) via a ...

### [EL SALVADOR: Biogas - Killing Two Birds with One Stone](#)

He admits that at first he "knew nothing" about things like biogas production, and that only after the peace agreement was signed in 1992 did he make it to ...

### [Tulare Co. may get biogas power plant](#)

Tulare County could be the home of a new power plant fueled partly by "biogas" from cow manure, if a Fresno company's plans bear fruit. ...

### [Biogas, saving nature naturally in Nepal](#)

"One day I woke up and told my husband that I wasn't going to risk my life by collecting wood from the forest anymore and that we were going to get a biogas ...

### [Uganda: Biogas - the Clean, Cheap Option for Farmers](#)

Livestock farmers in Wakiso, Mbale, Bukedea, Kampala and Masaka districts have massively embraced the tubular biogas digester system because it is cheap and ...

### [PG&E Harnesses Cow Manure For Energy](#)

Pacific Gas and Electric is working with dairies around California to convert biogas into its transmission system, NBC11's Mike Luery reported. ...

## Tanzania: Cheap biogas coming soon

Mon. March 26, 2007 01:20 am.- By David Odoki. - [Send this news article](#)

(SomaliNet) Tanzania's rural population will soon be relieved of using costly energy following the introduction of a new technology of using food and agricultural waste to generate electricity for domestic use.

Smiles will be seen on the faces of a bigger percentage of Tanzanians especially rural dwellers who have never used modern technology for domestic use, after Appropriate Rural Technologies Institute (ARTI-TZ) introduces a compact biogas system that is cost saving and environment friendly.

Mr Dennis Tessier, the Tanzanian director of ARTI-TZ programme, said this week in Dar es Salaam during the launching of the technology that it will serve both rural and urban dwellers seeking alternative sources of energy for domestic use.

Instead of depending on grid electricity, people would have cheaper alternatives like the compact biogas system and charcoal briquettes from agricultural wastes, helping urban dwellers to save up on buying electricity.

Currently we are educating people on how to use such technology. It will allow them to use agricultural waste products to produce charcoal and their food waste from their last meal to generate the energy required for domestic use," he said. (Guardian)

Thanh Nien News | Youth | Vietnam wins UN award for community biogas project

## THANHNIEN NEWS

### Vietnam wins UN award for community biogas project



Vietnam has won the prestigious Energy Globe award for 2006 for a community biogas program, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development announced Thursday.

It was chosen from 732 projects from 96 countries in the categories of earth, fire, water, air and youth. Vietnam's biogas project was nominated along with two other projects under air-related projects

Assisted by the Netherlands Development Organization (SNV), the biogas program was started in 2003 and has, since, provided 27,000 families in 24 provinces cooking facilities, lighting, and toilets.

Any family with at least two cows or four pigs can run a simple biogas plant. The family toilet can also be connected to it. Such a plant – the last word in sustainability – will generate enough gas to power a stove and a lamp. The cost of a biogas plant, around US\$540, can be recouped within a few years through savings on firewood, and the rest can still be used as manure.

Besides, biogas is a clean cooking fuel, unlike firewood. Research by the World Health Organization has shown that 1.6 million people die every year owing to fuel fumes and poor indoor ventilation.

The program is also creating much employment in rural Vietnam.

Implemented by the Vietnamese Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and co-financed by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it targets to develop around 167,000 biogas works in 50 provinces by 2010.

The Energy Globe, one of the world's most recognized environmental awards, is given away by the Austrian government and supported by the UN, EU, and others.

Each category carries a cash prize of €10,000 (US\$13,525), a 17 kg bronze statue, and a certificate.

*Source: Tuoi Tre – Compiled by Luu Thi Hong*

*Story from Thanh Nien News*

*Published: 13 April, 2007, 12:00:38 (GMT+7)*

*Copyright Thanh Nien News*

## Biogas - the Clean, Cheap Option for Farmers

New Vision (Kampala)

NEWS

4 March 2007

Posted to the web 5 March 2007

By John Kasozi  
Kampala

LIVESTOCK farmers in Wakiso, Mbale, Bukedea, Kampala and Masaka districts have massively embraced the tubular biogas digester system because it is cheap and cost-effective.

Biogas is an inflammable gas produced by bacteria in the process of fermentation of organic materials such as cow dung and chicken droppings in an air tight container called a digester.

Cow dung and goat droppings including urine are channelled into the digester unit, where they decompose and ferment for some days.

It is unknown to many, but biogas also improves the environment. The homes that use biogas are cleaner and do not have the smell from the dung.

The tubular system is cheap compared to other biogas energy sources such as the Chinese fixed dome, Indian floating cover digesters and hydropower and fuel wood energy systems.

Because of the polythene digester, the tubular biogas system is delicate and farmers need to be trained to handle it with care.

The productivity of biogas plants is affected by temperature.

The quantity of the gas also depends on the mixing ratios of urine and dung.

"The polythene tubular biogas system was first developed in Colombia in the 1980s. The technology was widely used in Vietnam. It was then introduced to Tanzania, Kenya and finally to Uganda," says Andrew Yiga, a renewable energy consultant.

Dr. Sarwatt of Morogoro University, Tanzania, introduced the tubular digester in Uganda in 1996. A number of demonstration plants were constructed at Kawanda, Luweero, Kiteezi, Nansana, Nangabo and Kabanyoro.

"The low-cost tubular biogas digester costs about sh300,000 and it takes only one day to install," he explains.

It is a simple design which is easy to set up and it is affordable for rural communities and low-income earners.

Polinal Ndimutenda, the farm manager of Harambe Training Centre in Wakiso, says since 2004, they have used biogas to cook for five hours daily. "In the long run it is cheaper than other sources of energy," Ndimutenda says.

"The gas generated is sent to the polythene storage tank. It is from here that it is sent to the kitchen.

The by-product is used in fertilising plants and feeding fish," says Ndimutenda.

Aida Kalule, a resident of Maganjo, Wakiso district, says her daughter used to wake up at 6:00am to prepare food using biogas.

"She found it very convenient and was always in time for her lectures. We also saved a lot of money which would have been used to buying firewood," says Kalule.

## Biogas — saving nature naturally in Nepal

06 Mar 2007

By **Trishna Gurung\***

“One day I woke up and told my husband that I wasn’t going to risk my life by collecting wood from the forest any more and that we were going to get a biogas stove, even if we had to take a loan,” recalls Jari Maya Tamang, 41, as she stands proudly next to the first biogas system in her village in Badreni, Nepal.

Since Jari Maya took out a micro-credit loan to install the energy-efficient stove, others have quickly followed. Today, 80 per cent of the 82 households in the village — about a four-hour drive south-west from the capital, Kathmandu — have similar systems in their homes.

Sitting on the edge of Nepal’s Chitwan National Park — home to some of the largest surviving populations of Bengal tigers and greater one-horned rhinos — Badreni has earned the distinction of being the first biogas village in Nepal’s Terai Arc Landscape.

Located in the shadow of the Himalayas, the Terai Arc covers 5 million hectares from Nepal’s Bagmati River in the east to India's Yamuna River in the west.

### A role model for alternative energy

As part of WWF Nepal's Terai Arc Landscape Programme, some 7,500 biogas plants are to be installed in villages like Badreni over the next three years.

“With more than 9.3 million head of cattle and over 6.7 million people, there is a future for biogas in the Terai Arc, but this technology is still out of reach for the majority of people who cannot afford it without micro-finance schemes that WWF funds through grassroots forest users groups,” says Basu Dhungana, Chairman of the Mirgakunj Buffer Zone User Committee in Chitwan.

“Badreni is our model. The people understand there is a direct link between our actions and impacts on the environment.”

With a dense population, high biodiversity and fragile ecosystems, deforestation is a major issue facing the Terai Arc. Unsustainable fuelwood extraction affects both community and government-managed forests.

Sixty-one per cent of all households in the Terai Arc Landscape in Nepal currently rely on fuelwood for cooking, and 49 per cent source their wood from nearby government-managed forests. A family uses an average of between 1.3–2.5kg wood everyday. Evidence suggests that this is not sustainable.

### Reliable and efficient

More and more people are turning to biogas in Nepal, especially as the technology is relatively simple, reliable, accessible and risk free.



Jari Maya Tamang, one of the first to install a biogas system in her village. Badreni, Nepal.  
© Trishna Gurung / WWF Nepal

### Related links

[Terai Arc Landscape, Nepal](#)

[WWF biogas project in the Terai Arc](#)

[More on WWF's conservation work in Nepal](#)



Cooking with a biogas stove, instead of burning firewood, eases the workload of women and saves forests.  
© WWF-Canon / Helena Telkanranta



A biogas system attached to an outhouse in Badreni, Nepal. Many villagers are turning to biogas in Nepal, especially as the technology is relatively simple, reliable and accessible.  
© Trishna Gurung / WWF Nepal



The "biogas village" of Badreni sits on the edge of Nepal's

“The advantages of a toilet-attached biogas plant are numerous,” says Jari Maya. “The village’s reliance on forest fuelwood has decreased dramatically, and health and sanitation conditions have improved.”

sits on the edge of Nepal’s  
Chitwan National Park —  
home to some of the largest  
surviving populations of  
Bengal tigers and greater  
one-horned rhinos.  
© WWF-Canon / Jeff Foott

Cooking with firewood causes chronic respiratory diseases, especially as there are no chimneys in traditional rural houses in Nepal. Installing a biogas system in the house often improves the health of the family, especially that of women and children, who spend a lot of time in the kitchen.

Not only has research shown that an average-sized biogas plant can save 4.5 metric tonnes of firewood annually, but woman like Jari Maya don’t have to go as often to the forest to collect wood where they are vulnerable to wildlife attacks.

### **Biogas and climate change**

Biogas also has a direct positive impact on climate change, helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and global warming. According to WWF, a single biogas plant reduces carbon emissions by 4.7 tonnes per year.

Alternate energy promotion is an important priority for WWF’s work in Nepal’s Terai Arc Landscape. In 2006, WWF Nepal partnered with the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre and Biogas Sector Partnership–Nepal, signing a tripartite working arrangement to install the 7,500 biogas plants.

“We are actively promoting biogas installation through microfinance schemes in 13 sites in the Terai Arc, particularly for the poorer, more marginalized communities,” said WWF Nepal Country Representative Anil Manandhar.

“There is a great potential for biogas villages like Badreni to be replicated throughout Nepal.”

*\* Trishna Gurung is WWF Nepal’s Communications & Marketing Manager.*

### **END NOTES:**

- Biogas is produced from cattle manure and toilet waste. Each household can produce their own biogas by installing a toilet-attached biogas plant. The technology is simple: the manure and toilet waste are mixed with water and dumped in an airtight underground pit of about 6 cubic metres. In these anaerobic conditions, methane starts forming and it is led via a narrow pipe into the gas stove in the kitchen. A valve is turned on whenever the gas is needed for cooking. The gas in itself is pure methane, clean and odourless. It burns more effectively than wood, increasing the efficiency of cooking.
- Through the Terai Arc Landscape Programme, WWF-Nepal encourages installation of biogas systems by giving information and advice, and finances a part of the cost, especially for the construction of toilets and linking them to biogas plants. The total cost for an average sized biogas plant is 20,000 Nepali rupees (US\$280).