



# climatmundi

## Electricity from biomass in India

This project generates electricity from hitherto discarded agricultural residues such as rice husk, bagasse, and cotton stalk.

The benefits of the project are two-fold: it produces renewable electricity which replaces electricity from coal and allows local farmers to improve their income.

This project is registered by the United Nations Frame on Climate Change Convention as a CDM\* project under the n°971



### Focus...

The project takes place in **Karnataka** state, which counts 52 millions people and where 66 % of inhabitants live in rural areas. This state faces significant electricity shortage. Bangalore, the « Indian Silicon Valley » lies in the south of Karnataka. The plant allows a **7.5 MW** electricity production, supplied to the local grid.

In the countryside, agricultural residues such as rice husk, bagasse, cotton stalk and wood waste are either burnt in open fields or left to decompose, emitting methane. Thus using these residues to produce electricity presents noticeable advantages.

The project activity is leading to important **social benefits** by generating additional income for local farmers who sell their residues, as well as producing direct and indirect employment benefits. The plant employs directly many people and the transport and handling from the fields or mills to the power plant of large quantities of biomass provides further employment. These employment opportunities and increasing revenues help prevent the migration of the rural population to the cities.

Emission reductions were verified by **DNV**, independent entity approved by the United Nations Frame on Climate Change Convention.

Emissions reductions

**24 000**

Tons CO<sub>2</sub> per year

Type of credits

**VERs pre CERs**



(\*) Clean Development Mechanism