



# climatmundi

## Energy from biomass in India

This project generates heat from the combustion of agricultural residues (rice husk, wood waste, sugarcane bagasse, coconut residues, cotton stalk ...) that were not recovered until then.

The project has several advantages: it enables the production of **renewable energy** that replaces coal-based energy and allows people to improve their living conditions.

This project is registered by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as a **CDM\*** project under the n°2952.



### Focus...

The project is located in the state of **Uttar Pradesh**, in India. The Sterling Agro Industries dairy plant currently operates in the city of Bhitouna, and requires large amounts of heat.

In the countryside, agricultural and forest residues are usually left in heaps (and rot, releasing methane) or burned in open air to decrease their volume. Their use for energy production therefore has definite advantages.

This project also has **social benefits**: in addition to increasing the farmers' income permitted by the purchase of biomass, this project allows the improvement of living conditions in the factory compound as well as in the vicinity. The project also creates employment opportunities and generates indirect employment for the collection of huge amounts of biomass required to operate the project.

Emission reductions have been **verified by SGS**, an independent entity accredited by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Emission reductions

**18 000**

tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per year.

Type of credits

**VER pre CER**

Standard



Certificate dated 03/10/2011



(\*) Clean Development Mechanism