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EXTENDED COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF BIOGAS GENERATION USING MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

By

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Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the postgraduate degree of Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Forestry and Environmental Management of the Faculty of Graduate Studies in University of Sri Jayewardenepura.

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October 2004

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DECLARATION

I carried out the research study described in this dissertation on economics of a biogas generation project, under the supervision of Dr. Mrs. U A D P Gunawardena as the partial fulfillment of the M.Sc. degree course, in the Department of Forestry and Environmental Sciences at the University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka.

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20 - 11 - 2004 Date



SUPERVISOR'S CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this dissertation is based on the study carried out by the candidate herself and is now approved for submission.

15/11/2004

Date

NORPHY

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DEDICATION

То

My Loving Parents And Teachers

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Mrs. U A D P Gunawardena, Senior lecturer of the Department of Forestry & Environmental Sciences, of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Nugegoda for her generous assistance, advice and guidance rendered to me throughout this study & the preparation of the dissertation.

I am also grateful to all the academic staff members of the Department Forestry & Environmental Sciences for their valuable advices, suggestions in preliminary presentations & for the encouraging making this success.

I would like to be grateful to Dr M.D.A. Athula Jayamanne, Senior Research Engineer and Ranjith Sowise, Project Engineer, Department of Renewable Energy, NERD center, Ekala, Ja-Ela, for the opportunity given me to carry out this study and for the information they provided and useful suggestions concerning this study. And also thank to all who helped me during the survey in relevant local authorities to make my study success.

Finally a special word of thanks goes to my husband for his generous co-operation throughout the study and all the nonacademic staff of the Department of Forestry and Environmental science and NERD center for their assistances in many ways.

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ABBREVIATIONS

BCR	- Benefit Cost Ratio
CAFOs	- Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations
CBA	- Cost Benefit Analysis
CEA	- Central Environmental Authority
CVM	- Contingent Valuation Method
DUV	- Direct Use Values
GHG	- Green House Gas
GWP	- Global Warming Potential
IPCC	- Inter government Panel of Climate Change
IRR	- Internal Rate of Return
IUV	- Indirect Use Value
MSW	- Municipal Solid Waste
NERD	- National Engineering and Research Development center
NPV	- Net Present Value
NUV	- Non-Use Values
OV	- Option Value
P.S.	- Pradesheya Saba
PV	- Present Value
SWM	- Solid Waste Management
τεν	- Total Economic Value
U.C.	- Urban Council
UV	- Use Value
WTA	- Willingness To Accept
WTP	- Willingness To Pay

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Karunarathna K.G.S. P. Extended Cost Benefit Analysis of Biogas

Generation using Municipal Solid Waste

Department of Forestry and Environmental Science, University of Sri Jayewardenepura

ABSTRACT

Solid waste is a growing problem in Sri Lanka in the absence of proper management measures. Development and implementation of a National strategy for municipal management is essential in order to reduce environmental, social and the economic problem associated with the present disposal practices. Such strategies however, need to be subjected to proper economic analysis in order to arrive at informed decisions. The present study presents an extended cost benefit analysis of a biogas generation plant that uses munipal solid waste as the raw material.

To dispose vegetable market garbage available in Wattala, Kandana and Ja-ela areas productively, the 640 Mt capacity biogas/ bio fertilizer project has been housed at Muthurajawela (along Hamilton canal, Elakanda), by the National Engineering Research & Development Center of Sri Lanka (NERDC), which uses Dry Batch Anaerobic Digester Technology. Among the other biological treatment options, anaerobic digestion is the most cost effective, due to the high-energy recovery linked to the process and its limited environmental impacts.

Economic analysis has been carried out to identify costs and benefits associated with the above project. Several environmental valuation methods have been applied to value the identified costs and benefits. The main benefit of reduction of municipal solid waste has been estimated as Rs 1,093,444 per year. Contingent valuation method (CVM) was used to estimate this benefit using samples from Wattal-Matola, Ja-ela, and Peliyagoda local authorities. Green house gas (methane) emission from solid waste was estimated through Scholl Canyon model and valued using avoided global damage cost approach. Benefits of biogas as an energy source, organic fertilizers and employment benefits were estimated by market based approach.

The project is viable from economy and environment point of view with net present value of Rs. 249.43 million for 20-year period with 10% discount rate. This analysis provides a justification for undertaking solid waste management strategies in a technologically environmentally and economically viable manner.

