



Agro-Ecological Environmental Biotechnology Systems for Food and Fuel Sovereignty in Southern Africa.

Presentation to the
African Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)
Science and Technology Programme,
SANUMARC, June 03, 2010

PEOPLE'S POWER AFRICA
CONVERTING WASTE INTO ENERGY

ZERI
South Africa[®]

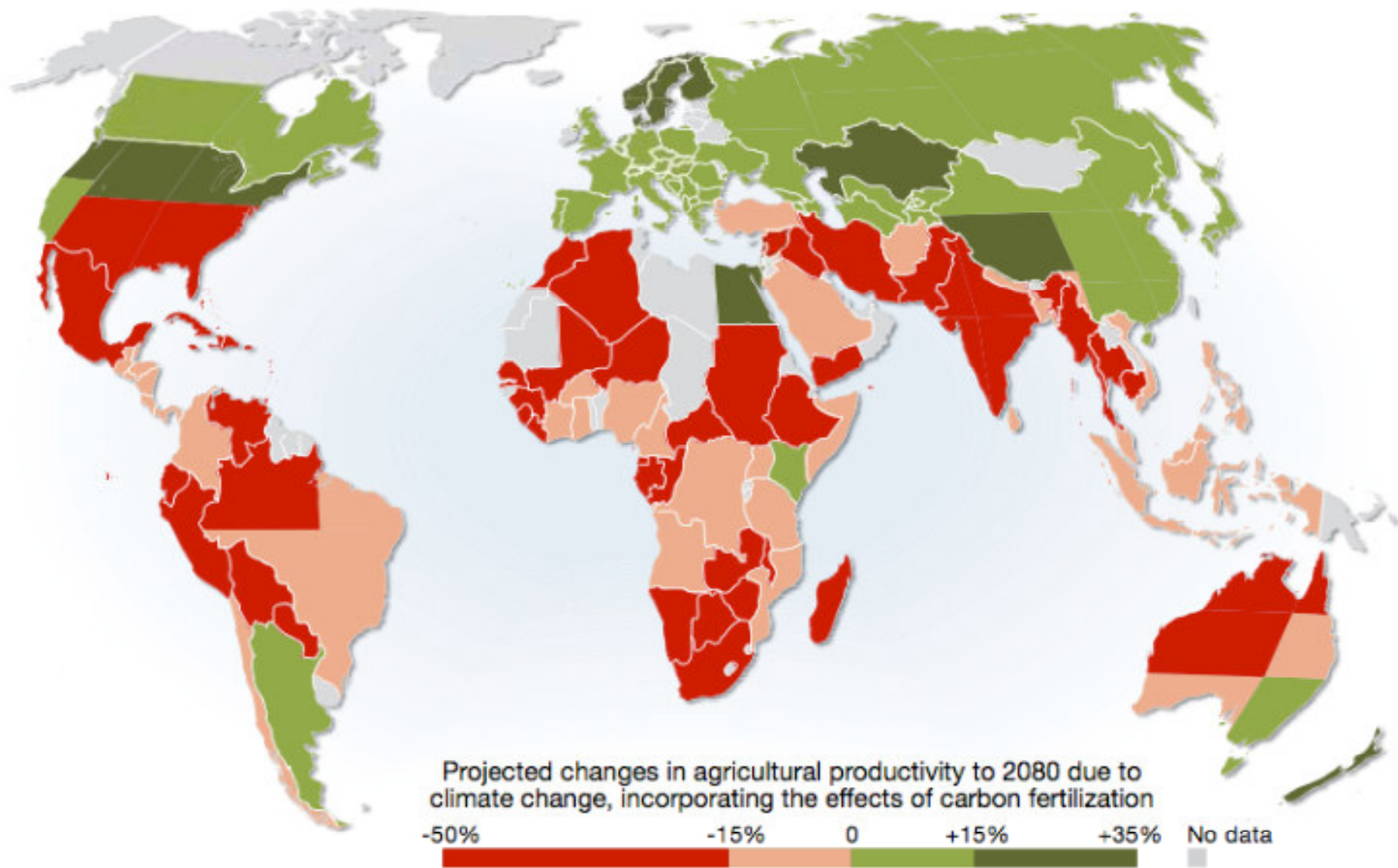
Agro-Ecology Farming Systems

The IAASTD (2008), the most comprehensive assessment of agricultural knowledge, science and technology to date.

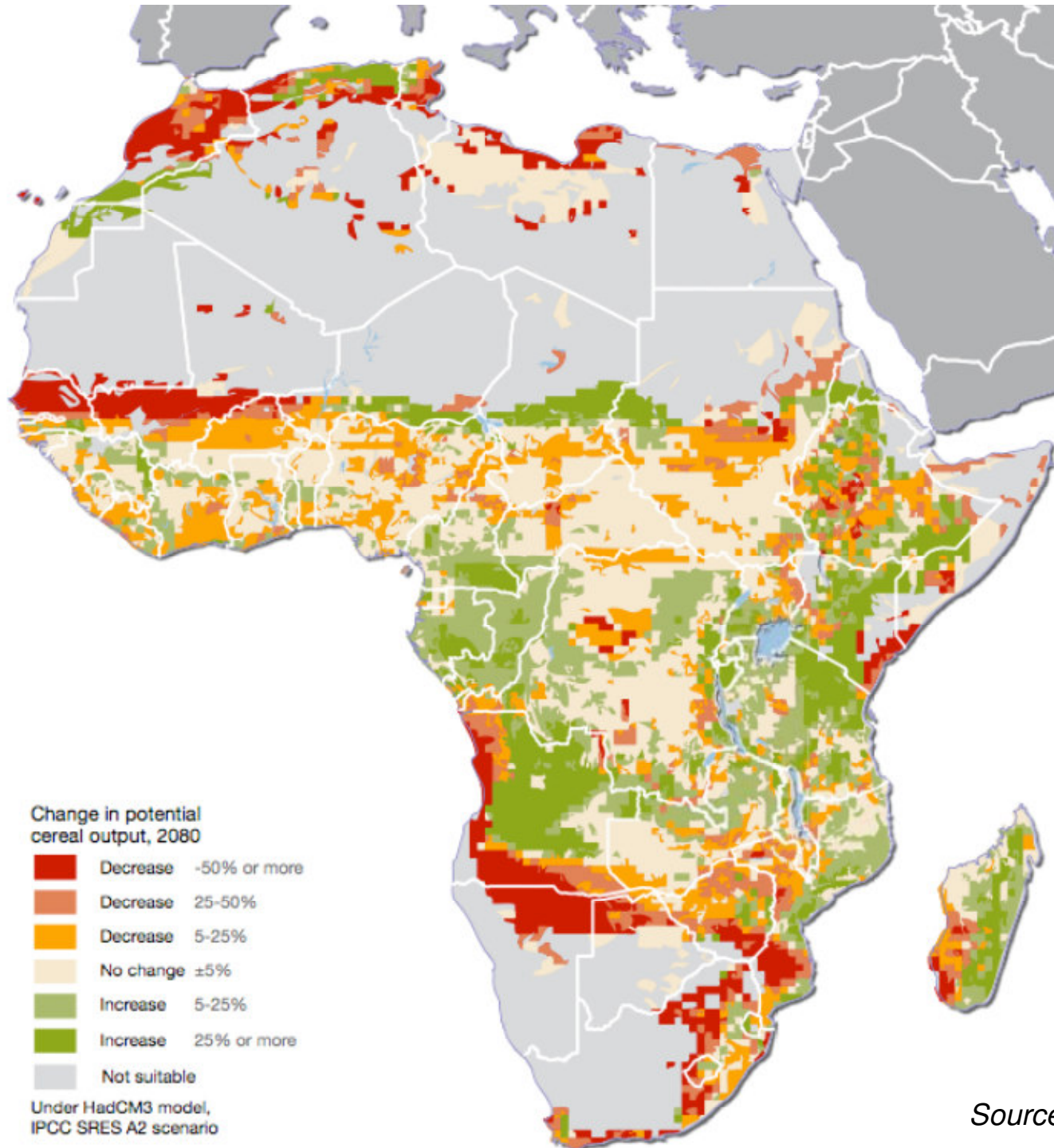
Four year study engaged over 400 scientists and agricultural experts from 110 countries, two peer reviews, concludes that small scale agroecological systems:

- generate greater yields per hectare
- more jobs per hectare
- resilient to drought and disease
- contributing positively towards climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience.

IAASTD World Agricultural Report is ratified by 58 countries calls for governments to redirect their focus from chemical and energy intensive conventional farming systems towards productive small-scale agro-ecological farming linked to equitable distribution systems



Source UNEP 2009



Source UNEP 2009

Zero Waste Environmental Biotechnology

- In nature one natural kingdoms waste is food for another natural kingdom
- These natural processes can be used to produce energy and nutrients.
- Waste is not a problem but a resource!



plants



animals



bacteria



fungi



algae

ENVIRONMENTAL BIOTECHNOLOGY

The optimal use of nature, in the form of plants, animals, bacteria, fungi and algae, to produce energy, food and nutrients in a synergistic integrated cycle of profit making processes where the waste of each process becomes the feedstock for another process.



plants



animals



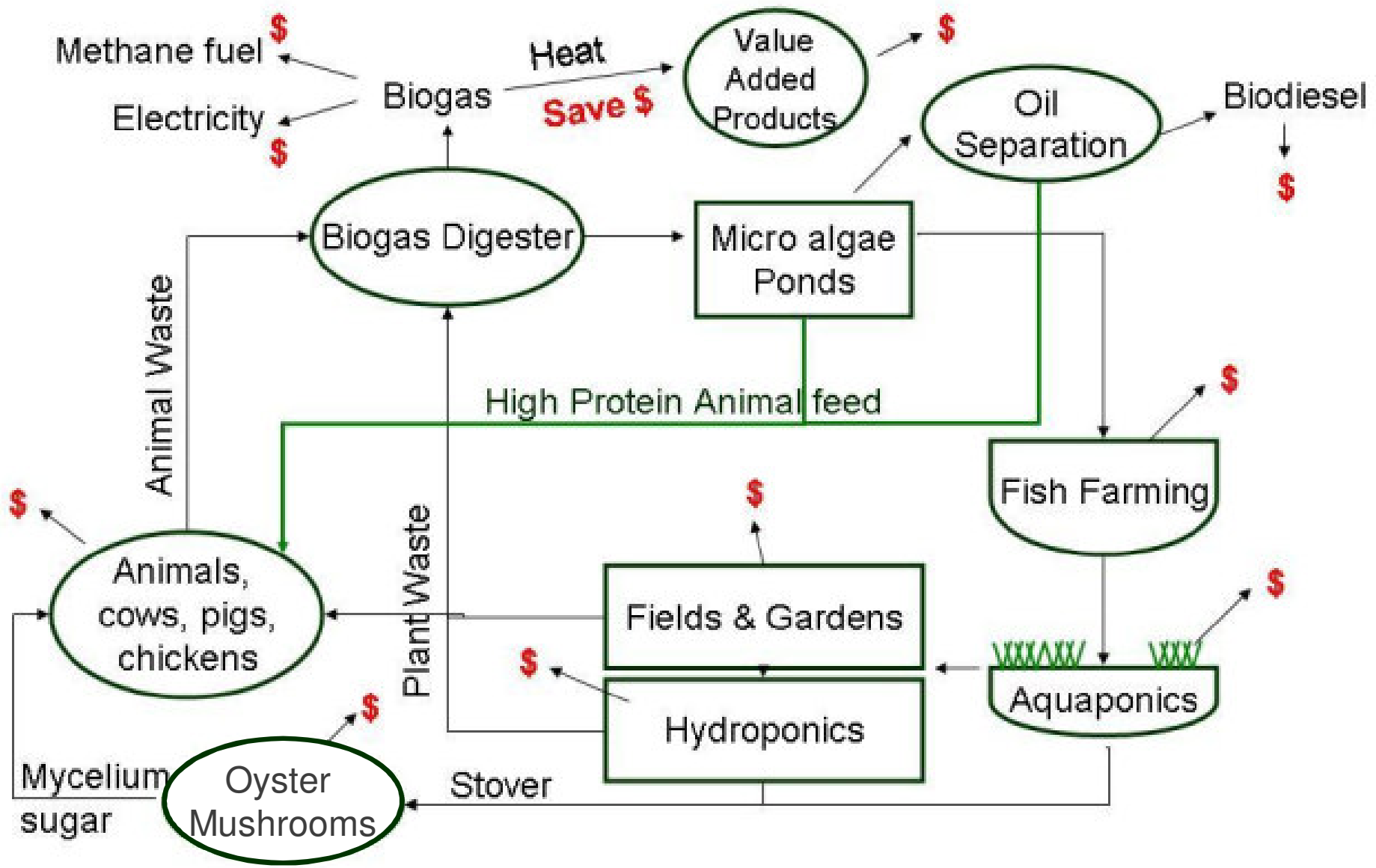
bacteria



fungi



algae



Simple Integrated Agro-Ecological System



Traditional farmers can utilize their kraal and biowaste resource to produce food, energy, feed & fertilizer.

1.7 million smallholders with access to arable land

1.2 million cultivate crops like maize and sorghum

0.9 million have animals other than chickens



biogas burner.MPG



Low cost tube biogas digester for kraal waste at the Agro-ecological Cooperative in Chintsa, East Cape

Biogas for Biofertilizer



80 - 90% Nitrogen Loss



Composting



60% Nitrogen Loss



Anaerobic
Digestion

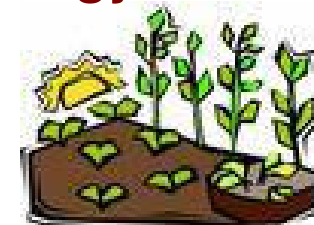


Biogas Energy

Minimal Nitrogen Loss





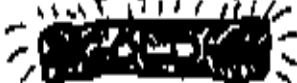




+ 20% more available Nitrogen after digestion

= 1200% more Nitrogen Available



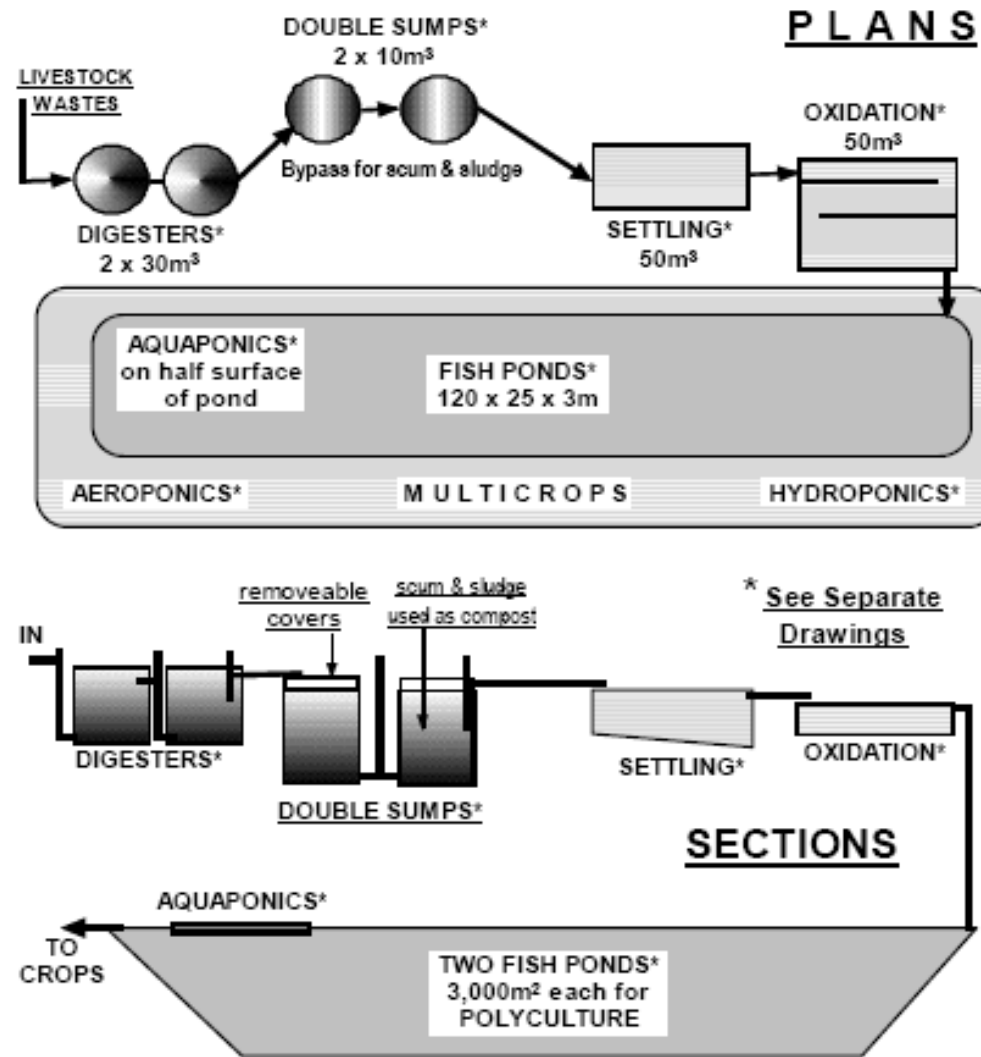
CAPITAL INTENSIVE (more machines, equipment, buildings)

LABOR INTENSIVE (more workers)

 <p>ONE LARGE COAL-BASED FERTILIZER PLANT IN THE CITY</p>	 <p>26,150 BIOGAS SYSTEMS</p>
 <p>TOTAL COST</p> <p>\$140,000,000</p>	 <p>TOTAL COST</p> <p>\$125,000,000</p>
<p>FOREIGN EXCHANGE COST →</p> <p>\$70 MILLION</p> 	<p>← MONEY OWED TO OTHER COUNTRIES</p> <p>ZERO</p>
<p>JOBS</p> <p>1,000</p> 	<p>(PER SYSTEM) JOBS</p> <p>130,750</p> 
<p>ENERGY CONSUMED</p> <p>0.1 MILLION MWH/YEAR</p> 	<p>ENERGY PRODUCED</p> <p>6.35 MILLION MWH/YEAR</p> 

Source: US Peace Corp, 1985

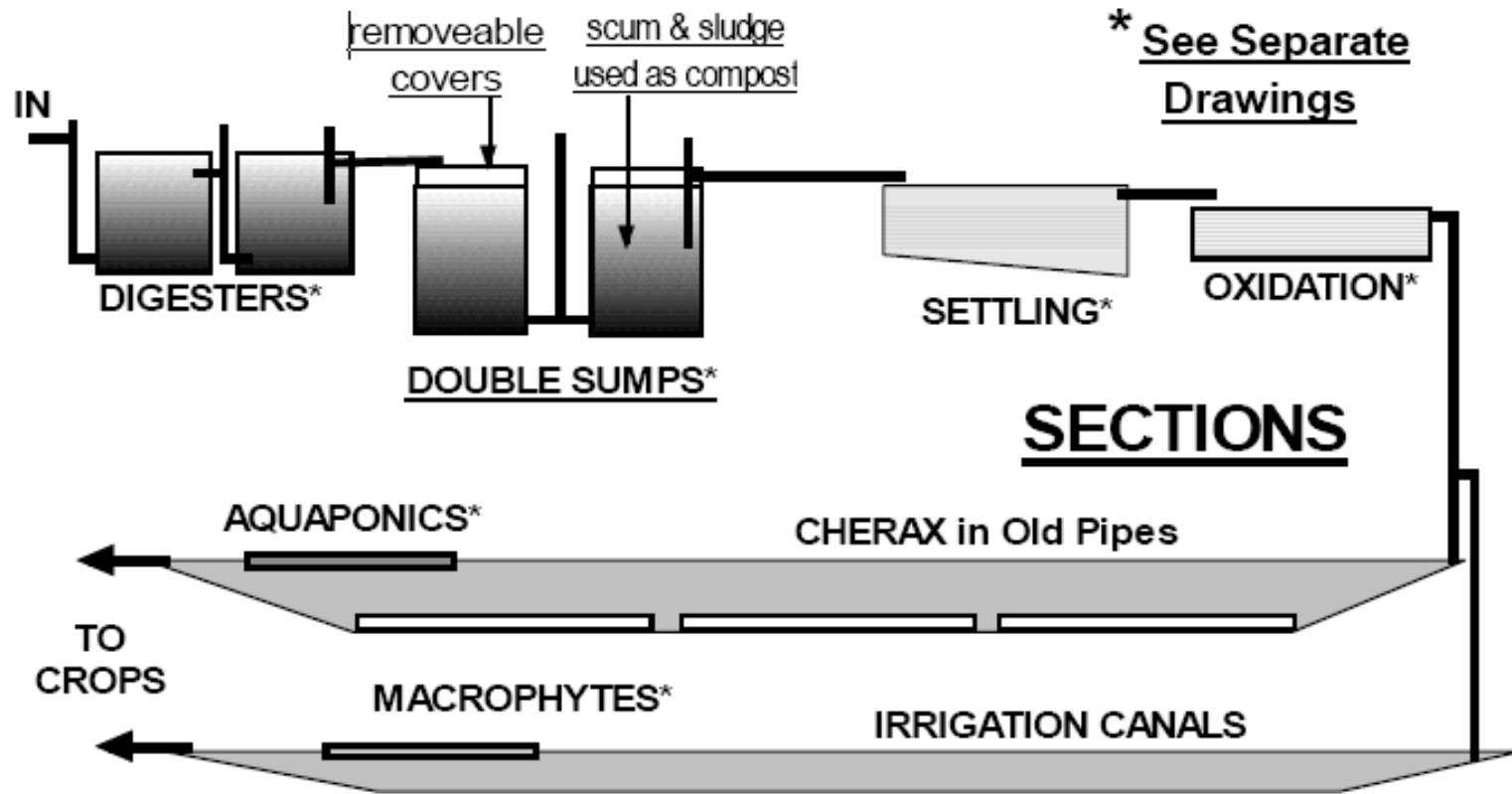
Two Ways of Producing 230,000 Tons of Nitrogen-rich Fertilizer



Double Sumps separate SCUM and STABILIZED SLUDGE from Digester Effluent, and store them for use as Bio-Fertilizers as and when needed, allowing a clearer effluent to enter Settling Tank and Oxidation Basins

Source (Chan, 2006)

Generic design for fin fish production



*** See Separate Drawings**

Double Sumps separate SCUM and STABILIZED SLUDGE from Digester Effluent, and store them for use as Bio-Fertilizers as and when needed, allowing a clearer effluent to enter Settling Tank and Oxidation Basins

Source (Chan, 2006)

Generic design for fresh water crayfish production

Integrated Algal Systems

The production of microalgae such as *Chlorella* is a tried and tested oxidation method for the treatment of effluent from both large and small scale biogas digesters.

Integrated Biogas and Algal Systems were pioneered by Golueke and Oswald in 1970's and enhanced by Professor George Chan from the Zero Emission Research and Initiatives (ZERI) organisation.



Source (Chan, 2006)



Source (Chan, 2006)

Integrated Biogas & Algal System in Fiji



Source (Chan, 2006)

With Integrated Aquaculture



Source (Chan, 2006)

High Rate Algal Ponds, Brazil

Algal production is enhanced by movement of liquid with paddles in the basins for more exposure to solar energy & dissolved oxygen.





Urban Integrated Biogas and Algal System

Ponds at 3 blocks of apartments,
Hamburg Institute, Dongguan,
China

Consists of:
Biogas Digesters,
Settling tanks,
Algal oxidation basins,
Fish pond,
Hydroponics,
Garden.

Source (Chan, 2006)

Aquaponics on nutrient rich organic fertilizer



Source (Chan, 2006)



Young PAPAYA
Trees were
Irrigated and
Fertilized by
nutrient rich water
after the algal
ponds show quick
growth and early
fruit bearing.

Daily irrigation with
nutrient pond
water produces
more growth than
chemical fertilizer
applied twice a
year.



Aquaculture



Aquaponics



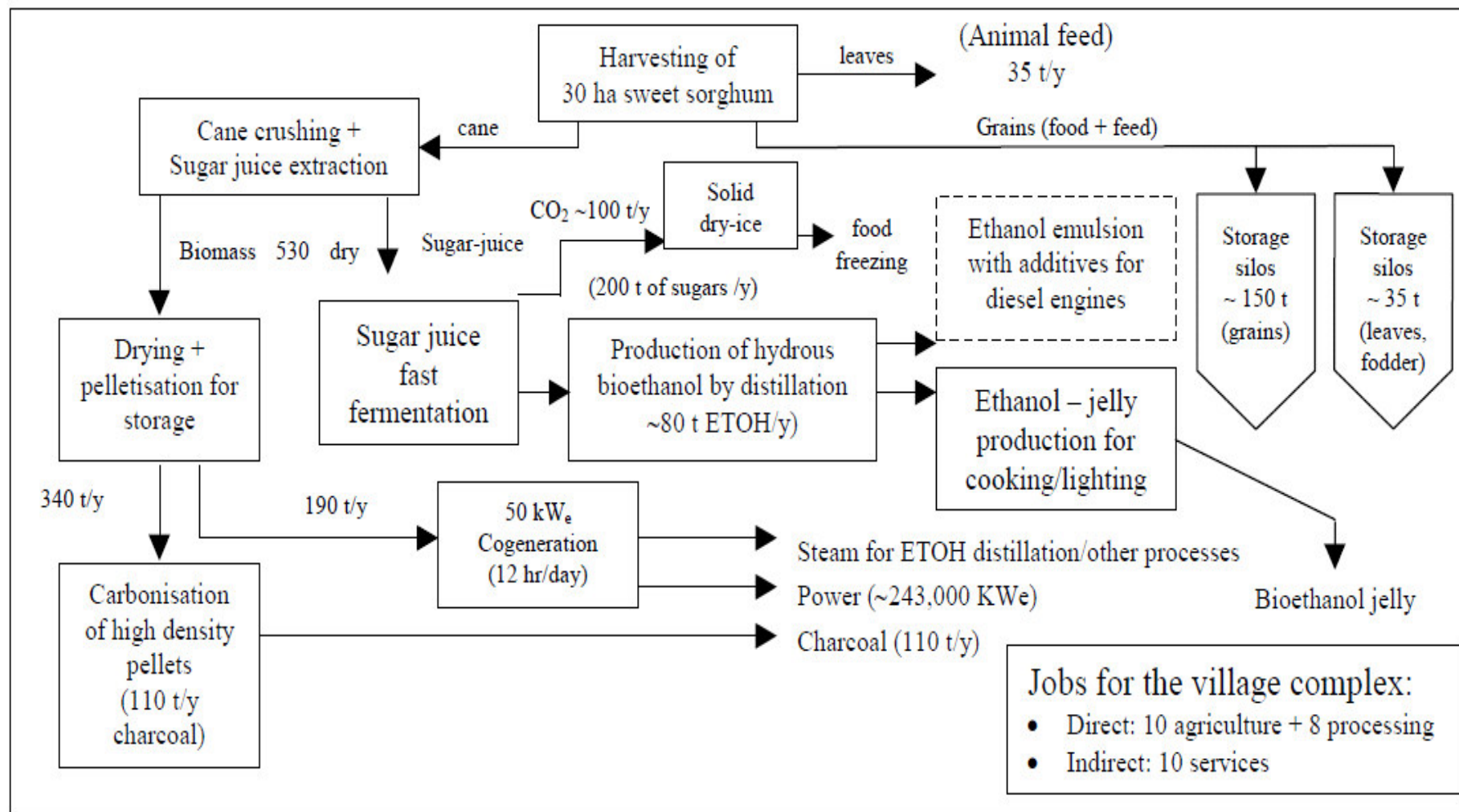
Aeroponics and Hydroponics from aquaculture effluent



Mushroom Production from Stover and Grass using biogas for sterilisation

Sweet Sorghum

ACTIVITY FLOW SHEET



Source: Small-Scale Modern Autonomous Bioenergy Complexes Development Instrument For Fighting Poverty And Social Exclusion In Rural Villages, G. Grassi and Zhou Qiong, European Biomass Industry Association, June 2002,

Action Required

- Establish environmental biotechnology agro-ecological reference centres that demonstrate food and fuel production and distribution for smallholders
- Develop appropriate community based biofuel processing technologies:
 - Biogas scrubbing, compression and storage
 - Oil extractors and biodiesel processing
 - Sugar sap extractors, ethanol fermentation & distillation
- Introduce applications for technologies for bioenergy utilisation for rural communities
 - e.g. Biogas powered electrical generators, chillers and vehicles
 - e.g. Ethanol powered engines, pumps, chainsaws and vehicles
- Ongoing research to enhance productivity of integrated systems



Biogas is People's Power!

Biogas

- Anaerobic fermentation is a 3000 year old technology
- There are over 15 million biogas digesters worldwide
- Sector growth is > one million digesters / year
- Produces useful methane rich biogas energy
- Produces useful biofertilizer sludge and effluent



Biogas digester advantages

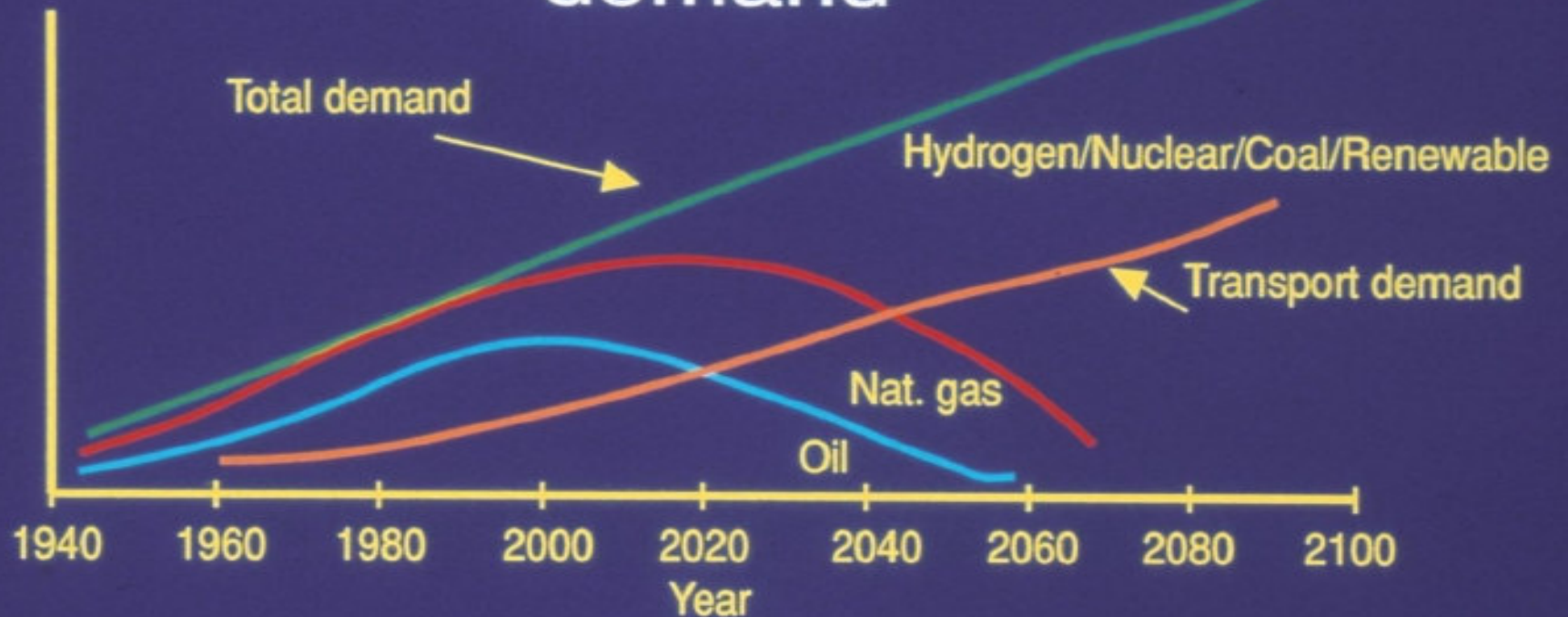
- Low maintenance ecological sanitation
- Digests food waste (40% of solid waste), leads to 80% reduction of municipal waste removal cost
- Enhanced Nutrient capture & fertilizer production
- Water recycling & purification
- No Chemical and Electrical Inputs
- No bad smells



BIOGAS COMPOSITION

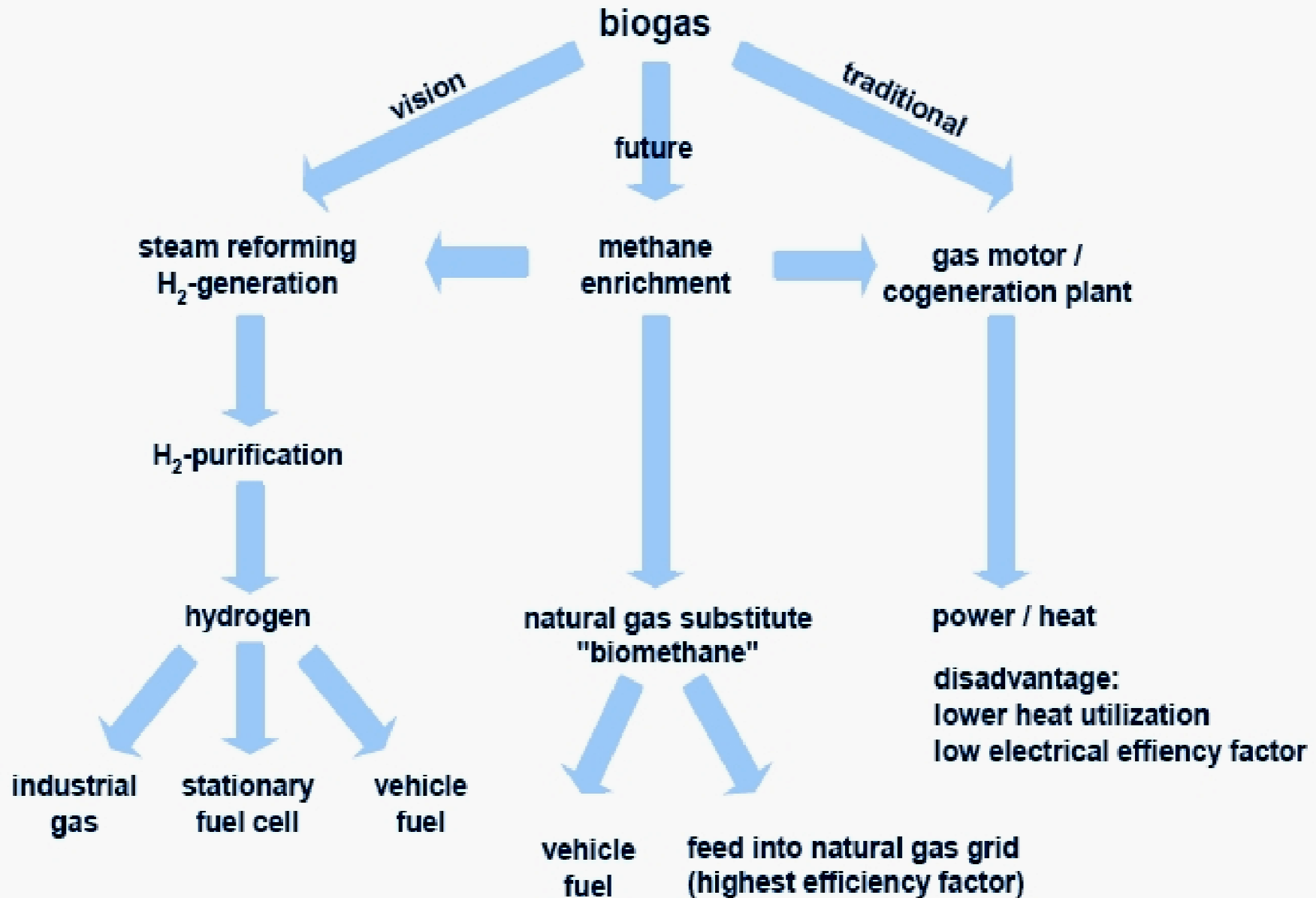
Composition of biogas		
Substances	Symbol	Percentage
Methane	CH ₄	50 – 70
Carbon Dioxide	CO ₂	30 – 40
Hydrogen	H ₂	5 – 10
Nitrogen	N ₂	1 – 2
Water vapour	H ₂ O	0.3
Hydrogen Sulphide	H ₂ S	Traces

Predicted world energy resources and demand



Biogas is rich in bio-methane, a sustainable renewable fuel not linked to the unstable price of fossil fuels

Route of Biogas Utilization





Source (Japan for Sustainability, 2009)

Biogas powered vehicles?



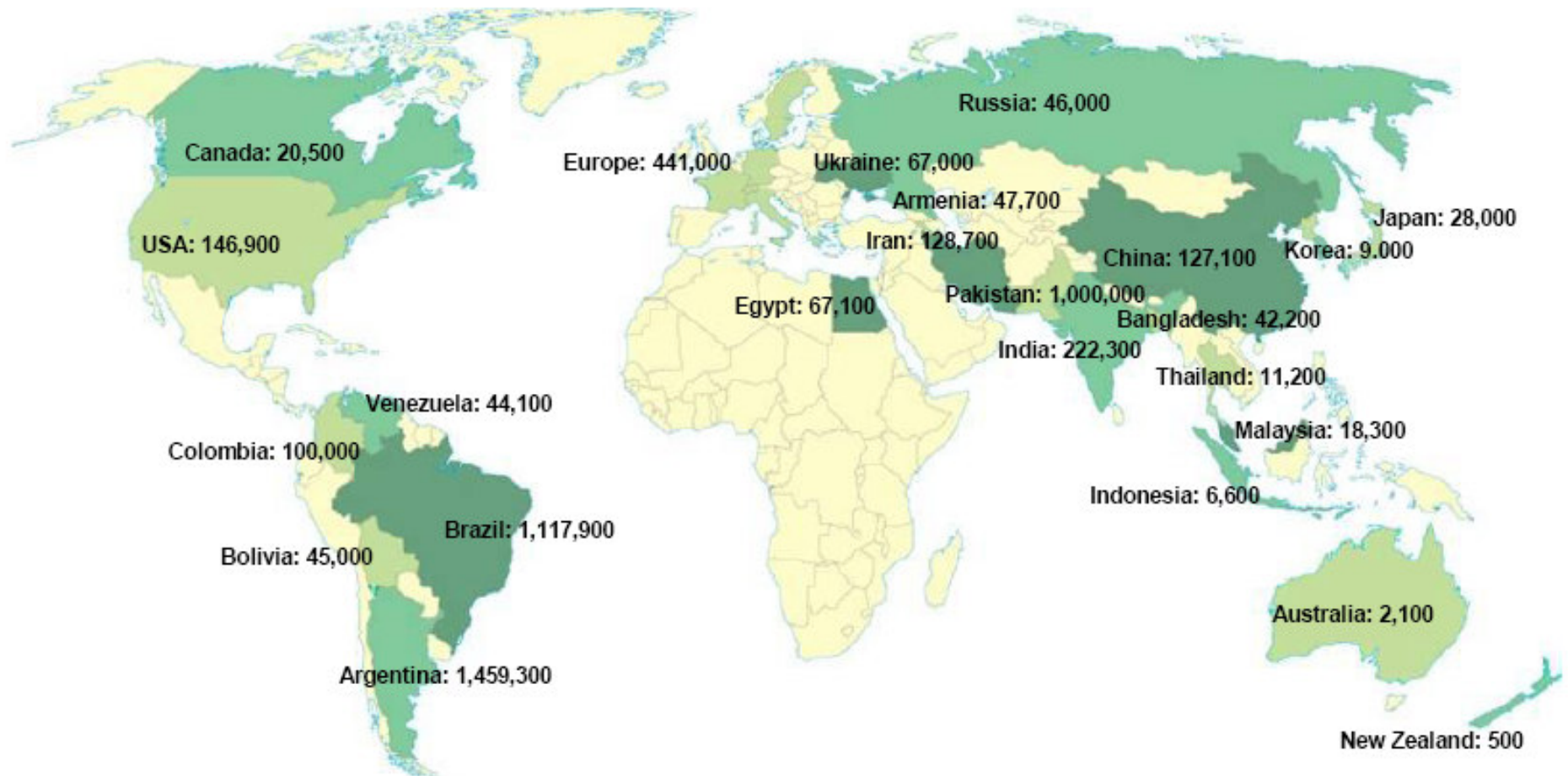
Source (Examiner, 2009)

Twin-turbo 3.0-liter Audi A4 Quattro
364.6km/h speed record on biogas from grass clippings,
Maximum Horse Power = 800 (597 kW)



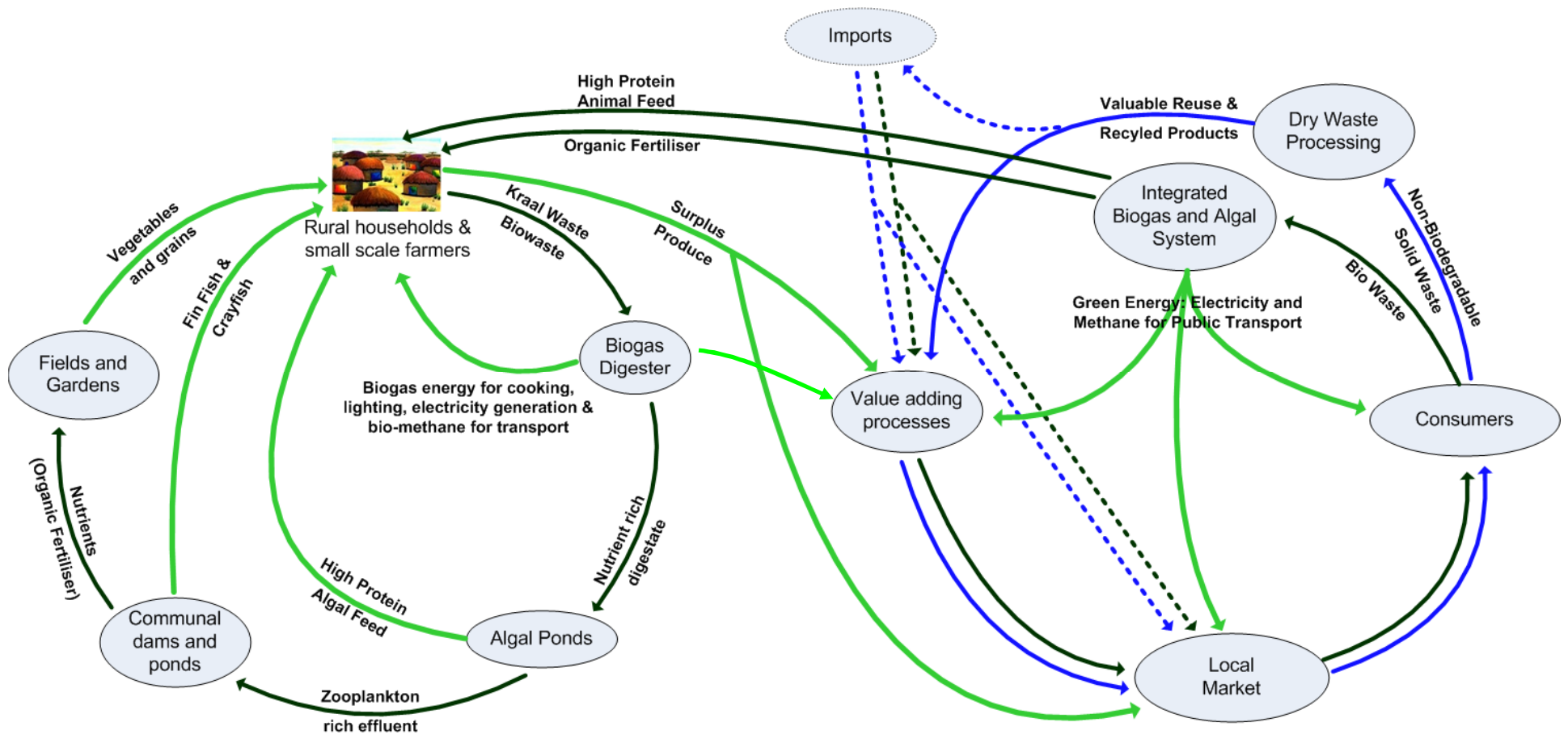
Biogas powered vehicles, Sweden

Over 7 Million Natural Gas Vehicles (NGVs)



30 Million NGVs by 2020

Closing the Rural and Urban Loop in a Zero Waste Economy



Job creation, food security, energy & fuel security, environmental protection, and nutrient beneficiation



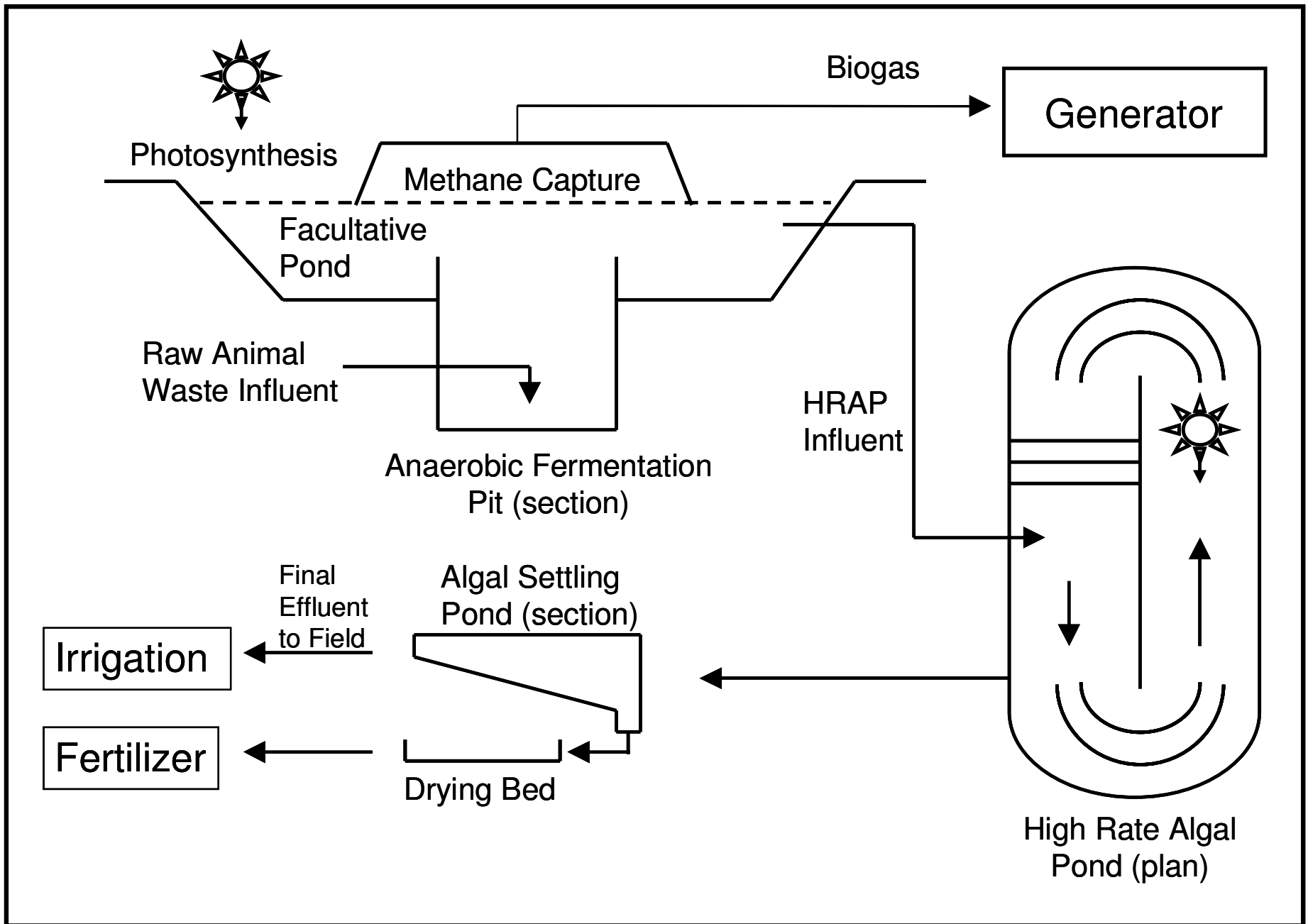
Source (Render, 2008)

Integrated System AIPS™ reference plant at EBRU,
Grahamstown

AIWPS® or AIPS Algae technology

- The AIPS™ system has been used for wastewater treatment for more than 30 years
- There are hundreds of AIPS™ plants internationally with the largest plant processing 7.2 million litres of waste water per day
- The Dept of Water Affairs and Forestry DWAF brought the patent into the public domain in South Africa after 12 years of extensive tests at the 500 person reference plant at the Institute of Environmental Biotechnology, Rhodes University (IEBRU)





Source (Render, 2008)

The AIPS Process

AIWPS[®] or AIPS Benefits

- Fermentation pit design captures heavy metals
- Algae is excellent source of nutrients
 - Fertilizer & Foliar feed
 - Oils for biodiesel
 - Nutraceuticals & Metabolites
 - Pigments
 - Amino Acids
 - Plant Hormones
 - β -carotene





Source (Render, 2008)

High Rate Algal Ponds sized for 1000 people

AIPS Disinfection mechanism

Combined interaction of:

- Anaerobic fermentation
 - Digestion of solids into elemental nutrients
 - Prolonged (100+ day) oxygen free environment destroys most aerobic pathogens
- Algal Ponds with
 - Sunlight (UV)
 - DO (Dissolved Oxygen) – Supersaturated to 30mg per litre
 - pH – up to 10.5 (ph of 9.2 will kill 100% ecoli)



Source (Render, 2008)

Pathogen free 'bright' water from algal pond

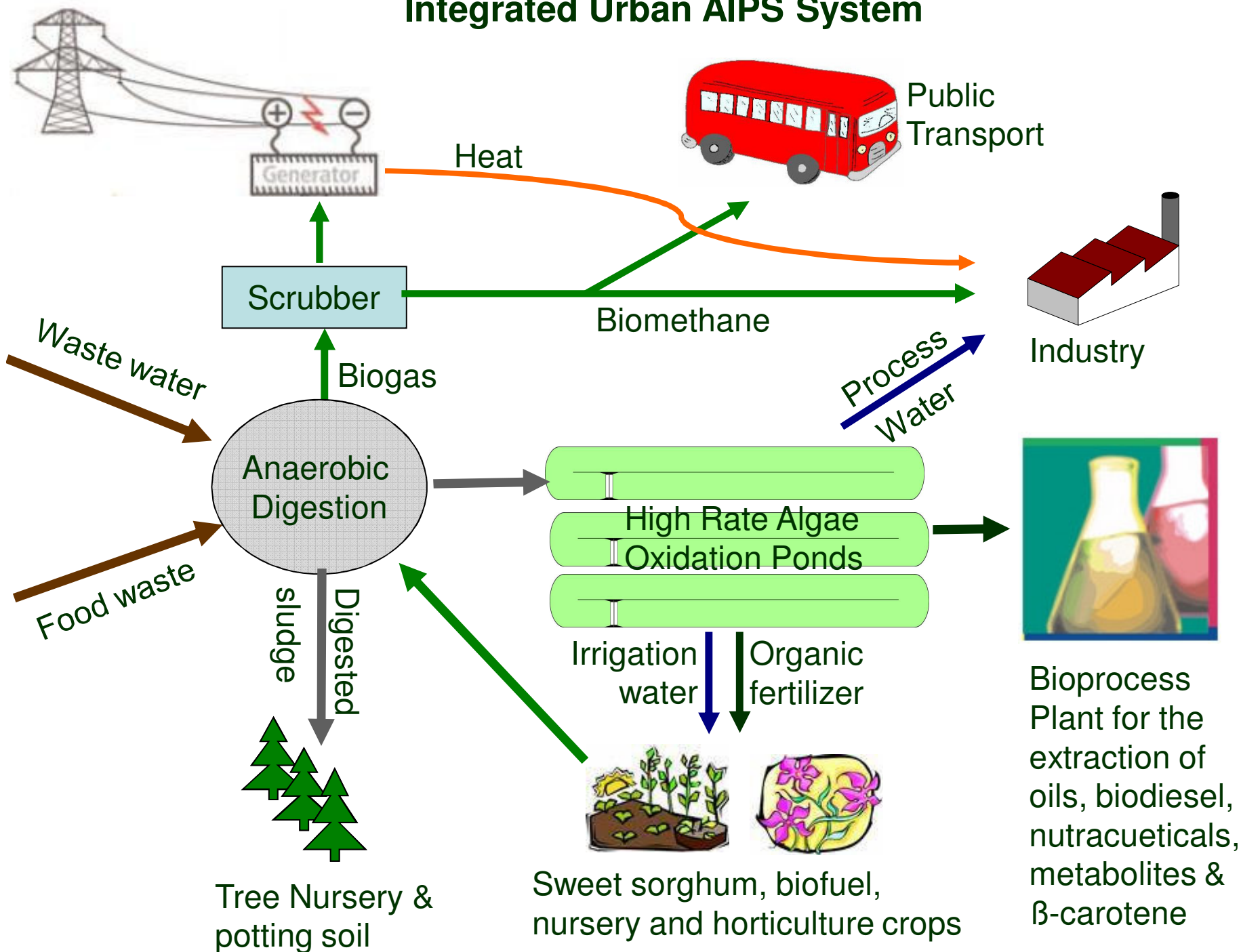


Source (Render, 2008)

Pathogen free algal biofertilizer

1.4 x more effective than 2:3:2, N:P:K fertilizer (Horen, 2004)

Integrated Urban AIPS System



Hoodpoint Integrated Biogas Intervention Feasibility Study (ongoing)



Unlicensed (illegal) shoreline discharge 10MI/day of sewage and 3MI/day of waste activated sludge at Hoodpoint
Moratorium on R200million pipeline until alternatives investigated

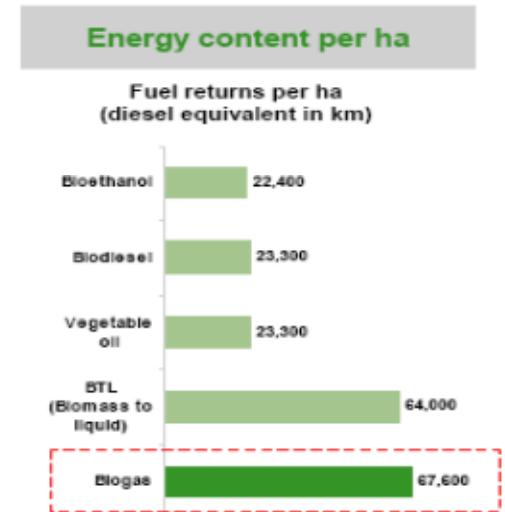
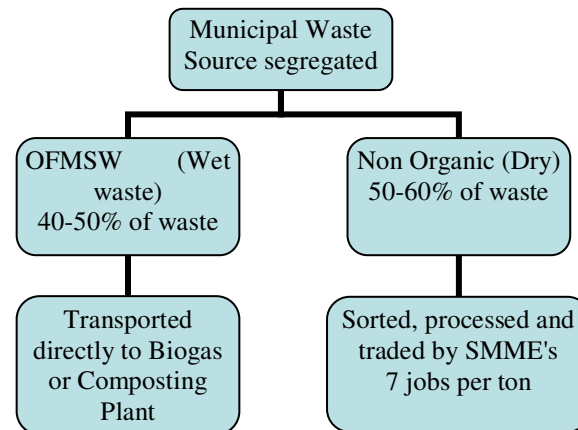
An integrated Biogas Intervention with codigestion of 90 tons of biowaste could create 3million litres of petrol equivalent in biogas per annum; generate more than 862 tons of algal fertilizer



Environmental Biotechnology
Research Unit



Queenstown Central Anaerobic Digester Feasibility Study (ongoing)



Feedstock:

- 1000m³ WAS per day
- Up to 10000 tons OFMSW (municipal biowaste)
- Manure from from 3000sow piggery
- Biowaste from 100LSU abattoir
- 300 ha of bioenergy crops (sweet sorghum)



ZERO WASTE AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS CLUSTER

Local Spatial Development Framework called for the development of a zero waste agricultural business cluster in the Ndakana area with:

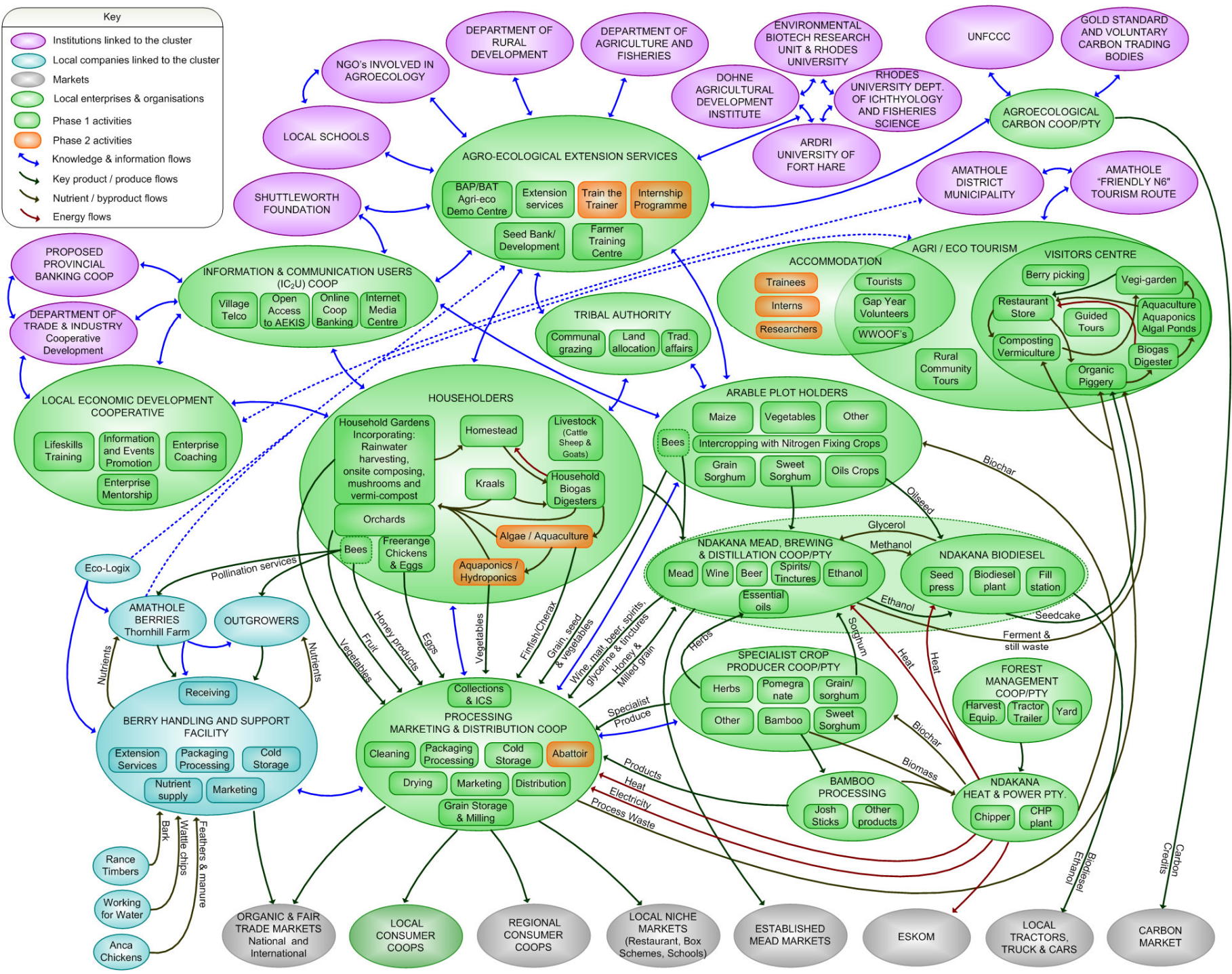
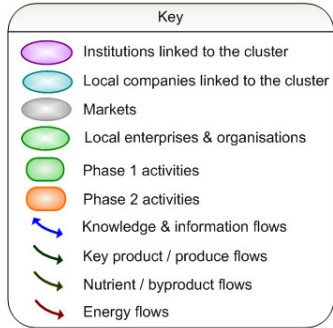
1. 2350ha of tribal land owned by the Amazibula tribe
2. four villages, 1500 houses 8000 people
3. 60% of households have subsistence household food gardens
4. 90% of households have livestock

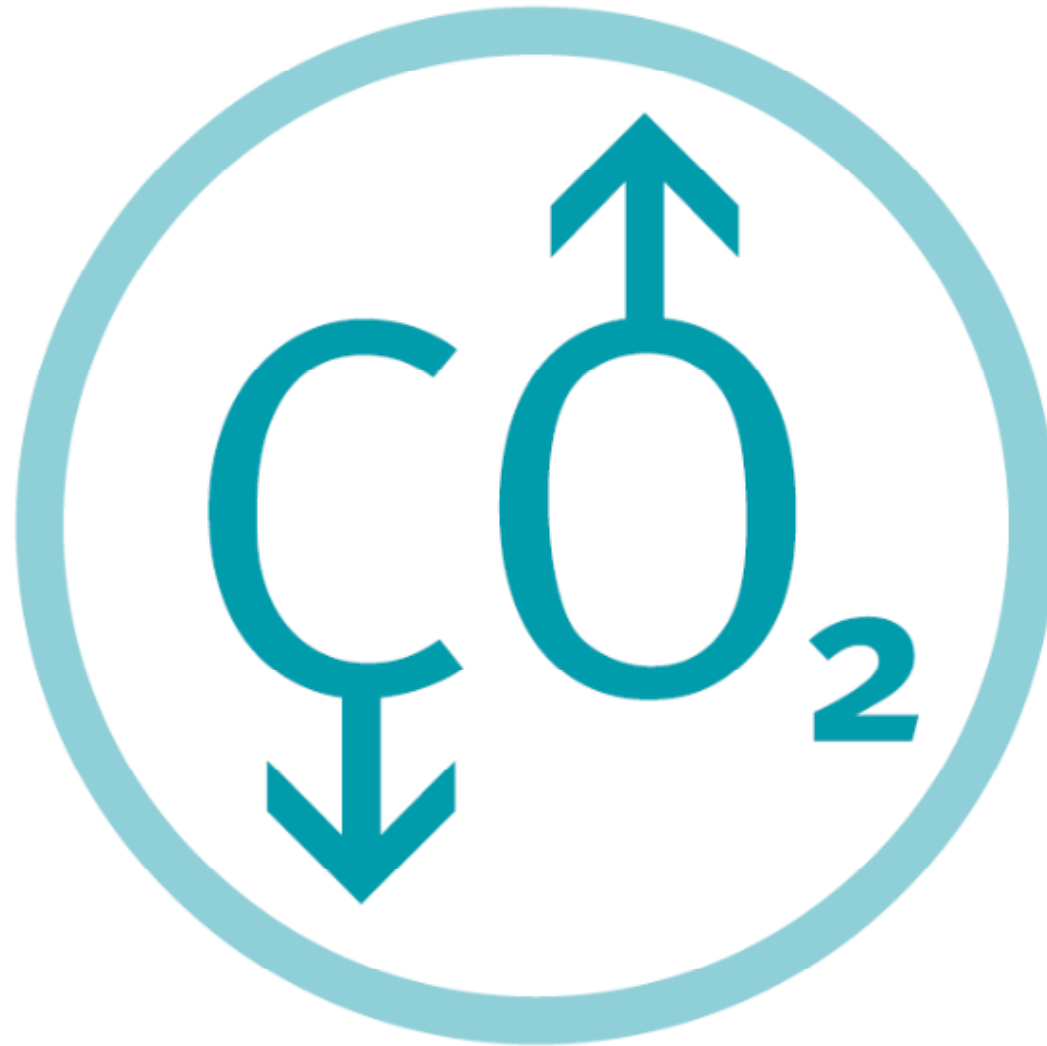


Pre-feasibility study identified potential for 2500 sustainable livelihoods and jobs in food and value add cluster along with the following bioenergy production:

1. 1MWe from CHP using invasive wattle and/or waste bamboo
2. Surplus heat from CHP for boilers, pasteurisation, dehydration, drying, chilling (coldrooms), brewing, distillation biodiesel manufacture.
3. 100 000 l/year of biodiesel produced from oil seed crops
4. 1000 000 l/year of bioethanol produced from drought resistant sweetsorghum
5. 450 000 tons/year of biomethane (equivalent to 700 000 litres petrol) from anaerobic fermentation of kraal manure







**Support climate change resilient
integrated smallholder agroecological food and bioenergy
production linked to equitable distribution systems!**

Thank you

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