

ASSESSING
BIOMASS AVAILABILITY
AND COMPRESSED BIOGAS (CBG)
POTENTIAL IN SAHARANPUR DISTRICT
UTTAR PRADESH



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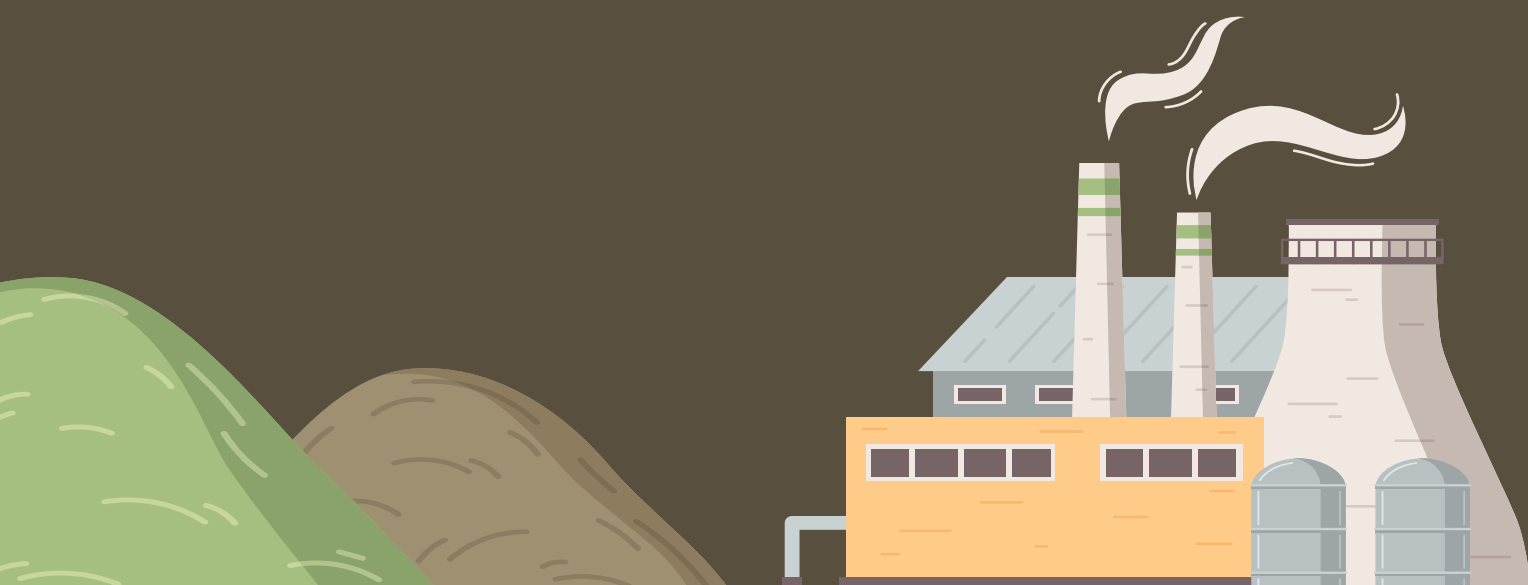


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Executive Summary

India's energy demand is projected to triple by 2050, making the shift to renewable energy sources essential. Biomass energy presents a sustainable solution by converting organic waste into fuel, thus mitigating environmental concerns and enhancing energy security. Uttar Pradesh, particularly Saharanpur district, has significant potential for biomass-based Compressed Biogas (CBG) production due to its agrarian economy and abundant biomass resources.

Biomass Availability and CBG Potential in Saharanpur

The study utilised Geographic Information System (GIS) tools and field data collection to assess biomass availability in Saharanpur. Key findings include:

- **Major Net Biomass Feedstocks:** Sugarcane press mud, sugarcane leaves, paddy straw and cow dung.
- **High-potential Zones:** Deoband, Nakur and Saharanpur tehsils emerged as top biomass sources. Potential locations for CBG plants could be sited close to the sugar mills or sugar farms in these tehsils.
- **CBG Generation Potential:** The district has the potential to generate approximately 157 tonnes per day (TPD) of CBG from major feedstocks, such as sugarcane press mud and cattle dung, thereby contributing to the goal envisioned under the SATAT (Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation) Scheme, which envisions installing 5,000 CBG plants by 2030.

Table 1: Tehsil-wise, feedstock-wise CBG Potential in TPD as per NIBE factors

Tehsil	Sugarcane Leaves	Sugarcane Pressmud	Paddy Straw	Cattle Dung	Total
Behat	10.87	0.68	0	1.81	13.36
Deoband	31.11	13.91	0.12	1.472	46.612
Nakur	30.06	4.85	0	3.198	38.108
Rampur Maniharan	20.33	2.08	0	1.458	23.868
Saharanpur	21.87	4.84	1.98	1.7	30.39
Saharanpur District	114.24	26.36	2.1	9.638	152.338

- **Emission Savings:** Compressed biogas is a sustainable alternative to traditional natural gas and therefore can replace it as an automotive fuel or in city gas distribution networks. This replacement can result in a reduction of natural gas consumption and save carbon emissions. To put it in figures, a total installed capacity of 152 TPD capacity CBG plants can collectively abate 1,42,900.66 T CO₂ emissions annually¹.
 - » In other words, 152 TPD of CBG can replace 152 TPD of CNG, which will correspond to daily carbon emission savings of close to 391 T of CO₂.
- **Supply Chain Considerations:** Efficient logistics and storage solutions are essential for sustainable biomass utilisation.



¹ Assuming combustion of 1 Kg of Methane produces 2.75 Kg of CO₂ emission, Source: G, Sutheo, et.al., 2024, Comparison of Carbon-Dioxide Emissions of Diesel and LNG Heavy-Duty Trucks in Test Track Environment, Clean Technol, Vol.6, pp. 1465-1479.

Recommendations

1. Hybrid Feedstock Utilisation

- » Encourage blending of sugarcane leaves, pressmud mustard straw, Napier grass, and cattle dung to ensure year-round CBG production.
- » Diversified feedstocks stabilise biogas output and reduce supply fluctuations.

2. Biomass Banks and Farmer Incentives

- » Establish biomass banks managed by Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) to streamline biomass collection and distribution.
- » Introduce transparent pricing and payment mechanisms to encourage farmer participation.

3. Strategic Siting of CBG Plants

- » Identify barren lands near sugar mills (within a 3-5 km radius) for setting up of CBG plants.
- » Locate plants close to cowsheds, poultry farms, and fuel stations to optimise feedstock procurement and CBG distribution.

4. AgriPV for Fallow Land

- » Install Agrivoltaics (AgriPV) on fallow land to create a favourable microclimate, enabling land reclamation for cultivation.
- » AgriPV helps conserve soil moisture, reduce evaporation, and provide shade, enhancing agricultural productivity.

5. AgriPV in Horticulture Areas

- » Deploy AgriPV systems in horticultural zones to improve crop yield and increase biomass availability.
- » Certain crops like leafy greens benefit from AgriPV, leading to higher biomass production for CBG generation.

6. Promotion of Bio-Slurry Utilisation

- » Encourage farmers to use bio-slurry from CBG plants as an organic fertiliser to improve soil health and crop productivity.
- » Develop training programs to educate farmers on the benefits and application techniques of bio-slurry.

7. Advanced Biomass Storage Solutions

- » Implement in-house and third-party storage facilities to manage seasonal fluctuations in biomass availability.
- » Utilise separate storage solutions for short-lived residues like press mud and long-lasting residues like paddy straw.

Introduction

India is expected to experience the largest increase in energy demand, tripling from current levels by 2050.² With rising global energy demand, limited local fossil fuel reserves, and environmental concerns, renewable sources like solar, wind and biomass³ are gaining focus. Biomass energy not only meets the rising energy demand but also effectively manages organic waste - crop residues, animal waste, and municipal solid waste - reducing environmental problems if left unaddressed. Currently, India's bioenergy accounts for 13 percent of the total final energy consumption, with a projected growth rate of 45 percent between 2023 and 2030.⁴ India's abundant biomass availability (see Fig.1, which describes the potential of biomass power in India) positions it well to meet this demand.

2 The Hindu Bureau, India's energy demand to triple by 2050, 05 October, 2024, <https://www.thehindu.com/business/indias-energy-demand-to-triple-by-2050/article68719527.ece>

3 Singh, A., Olsen, S.I., 2011. A critical review of biochemical conversion, sustainability and life cycle assessment of algal biofuels. Appl. Energy 88, 3548-3555.

4 IEA 2025, Unlocking India's bioenergy potential, <https://www.iea.org/commentaries/unlocking-indias-bioenergy-potential>

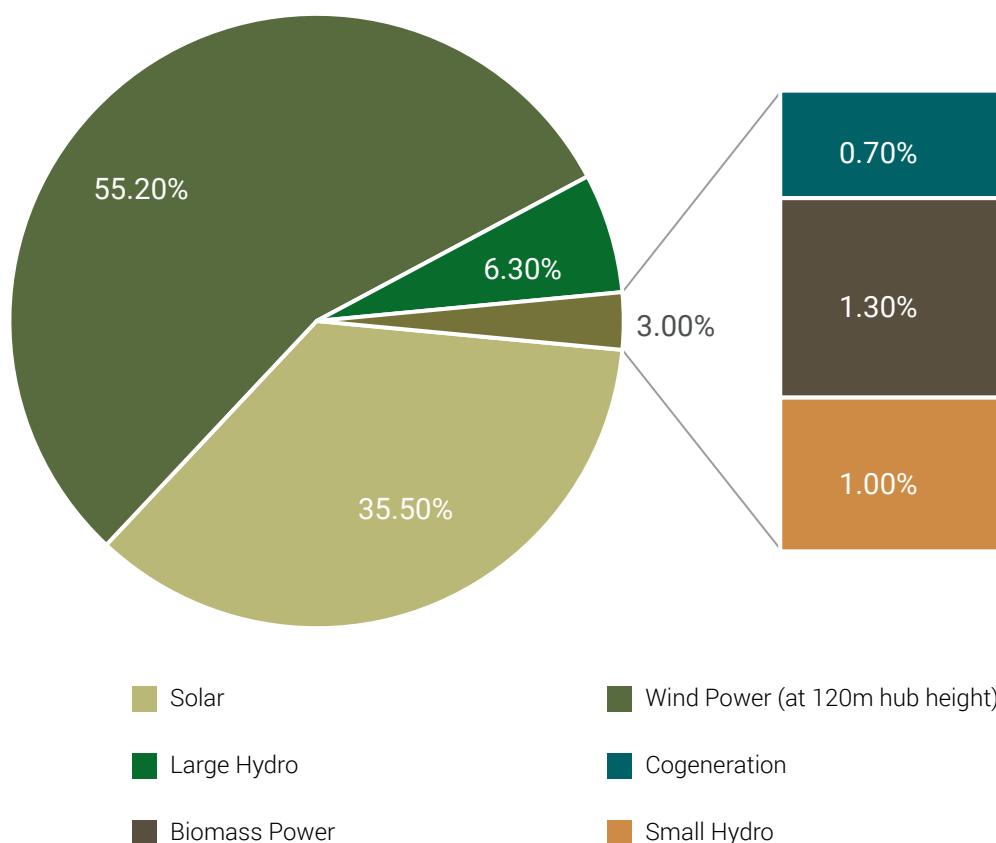


Figure 1: Source-wise renewable power potential in India, 2023^{5,6}

India is the second largest agro-based economy and has 58 percent of its total land area available for agricultural purposes,⁷ with a net cultivated area of around 219.16 million hectares and has about 141.6 percent cropping intensity.^{8,9} Therefore, it generates a huge amount of agricultural residues, which can contribute to biofuel and bioenergy production.¹⁰ At the national level, India generates approximately 686 Million Tonnes (MT) of gross crop residues,¹¹ including approximately 234.5 MT of surplus residues¹² annually.

In India, Uttar Pradesh is a leading agrarian¹³ state (see Fig.2) and has the highest biomass power potential (See Fig.3). It is building a robust renewable biofuel economy in line with its Bio-energy Policy 2022. The main thrust of the policy is to promote the production of biofuels such as bio-CNG¹⁴ and bio-coal through waste-based enterprises.

5 Energy Statistics 2024, Ministry of Statistics, Programme and Implementation (MoSPI)

6 This share is against total estimated renewable power potential of India as on 2023, i.e., 21,09,654 MW.

7 Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Land Use Statistics At A Glance: 2022-23, September 2024

8 Cropping Intensity is the ratio of the Net Area Sown to the Total Cropped Area. (Source: Explanatory Notes, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare)

9 Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, PIB Press Release dated 30 July 2024, <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseSelfFramePage.aspx?PRID=2039218>

10 D, Singh. U, Mina., 2022 On and Off Farm Crop Residue Management: A brief review on Options, Benefits, Drawbacks, Limitations and Policy Interventions, Journal of Cereal Research Vol. 14(2): 108-128

11 Gross crop residue can be defined as the sum total of crop residues produced for a particular crop.

12 Surplus crop residue of a particular crop represents the amount of crop residues that are available for energy production after all other competing uses such as cooking fuel, cattle feed, roof thatching, composting, animal bedding and others.

13 As per National Policy on Crop Residue Management 2017, Uttar Pradesh generates 115.68 MT of crop residues every year making it the highest in India

14 Bio-CNG (Compressed Natural Gas), chemically same as CBG (Compressed Biogas) has methane content of more than 90% and can be used a green automotive fuel and in city gas distribution networks replacing CNG, etc. (Source: IREDA)

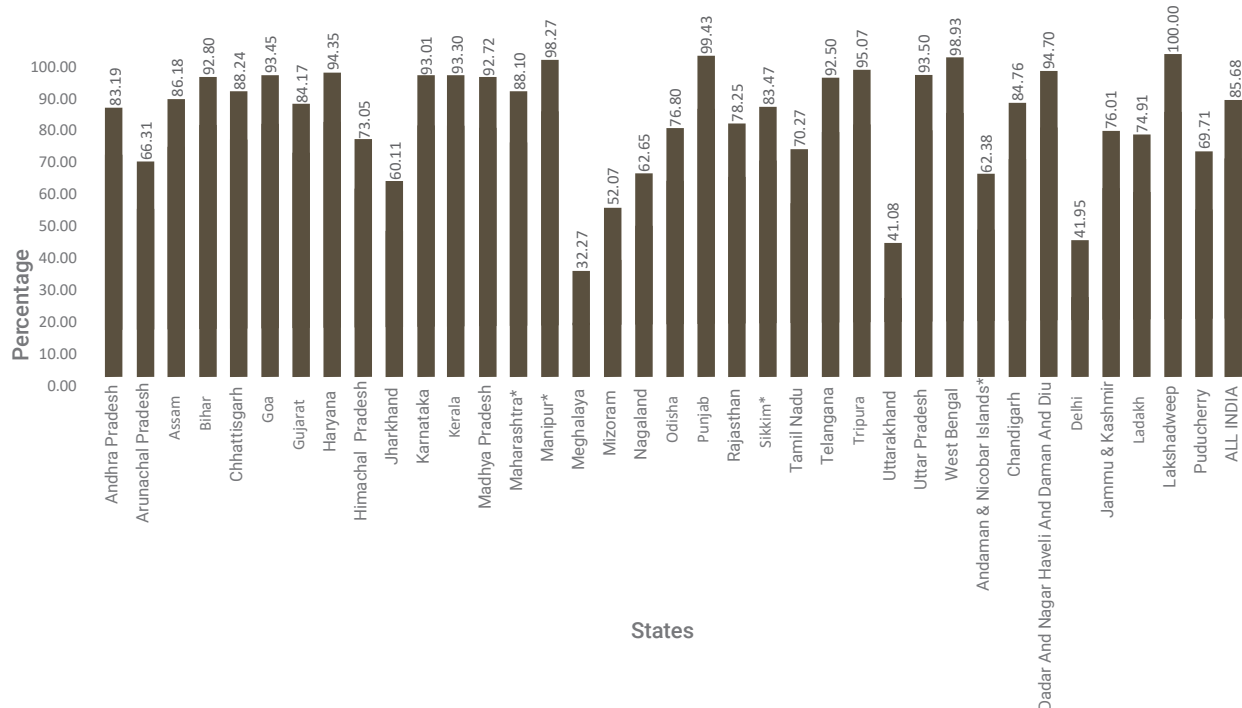


Figure 2: State-wise percent of cultivated land to the total agricultural/cultivable land during 2022-23¹⁵

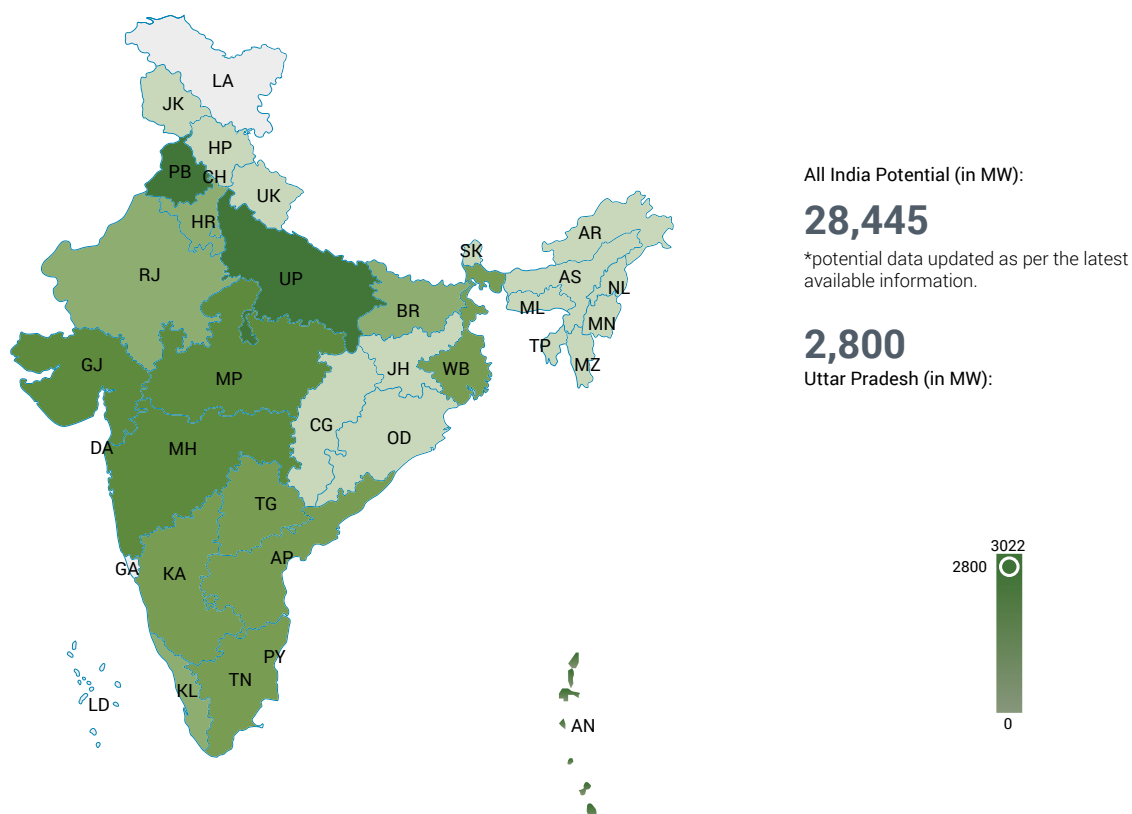


Figure 3: Biomass power potential in India¹⁶

¹⁵ Land Use Statistics At a Glance: 2022-23, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

¹⁶ India Climate and Energy Dashboard (ICED) 2025

Uttar Pradesh, among all other States, also has one of the highest total biomass and surplus biomass residue in India, i.e., 124 MT and 21 MT,¹⁷ respectively (See Fig.4). It has abundant biomass residue available, which includes bagasse, press mud, paddy straw, cattle dung, etc., which are potential feedstocks for Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) production.

As per the 2022 Agricultural Statistics, state-wise potential availability of agriculture-based biomass (MT) is summarised in table 1:¹⁸

Table 2: Potential availability of biomass in Uttar Pradesh

State	Rice Husk	Wheat Straw	Maize Cobs	Pearl Millet Straw	Sugarcane Bagasse	Groundnut Shell	Cotton Stalks
Uttar Pradesh	7.64	45.15	N.A.	3.24	58.55	N.A.	N.A.

Despite the availability, challenges such as limited offtake, seasonal biomass supply, and inadequate logistics continue to hinder the consistent production of CBG. To ensure a steady and reliable feedstock supply for a commercial CBG plant, it is crucial to evaluate the available biomass, considering both the type of feedstock and its respective quantity. If such assessments can be conducted at a local level (say, sub-district), it can enable CBG stakeholders to plan and execute projects that are commercially viable and sustainable.

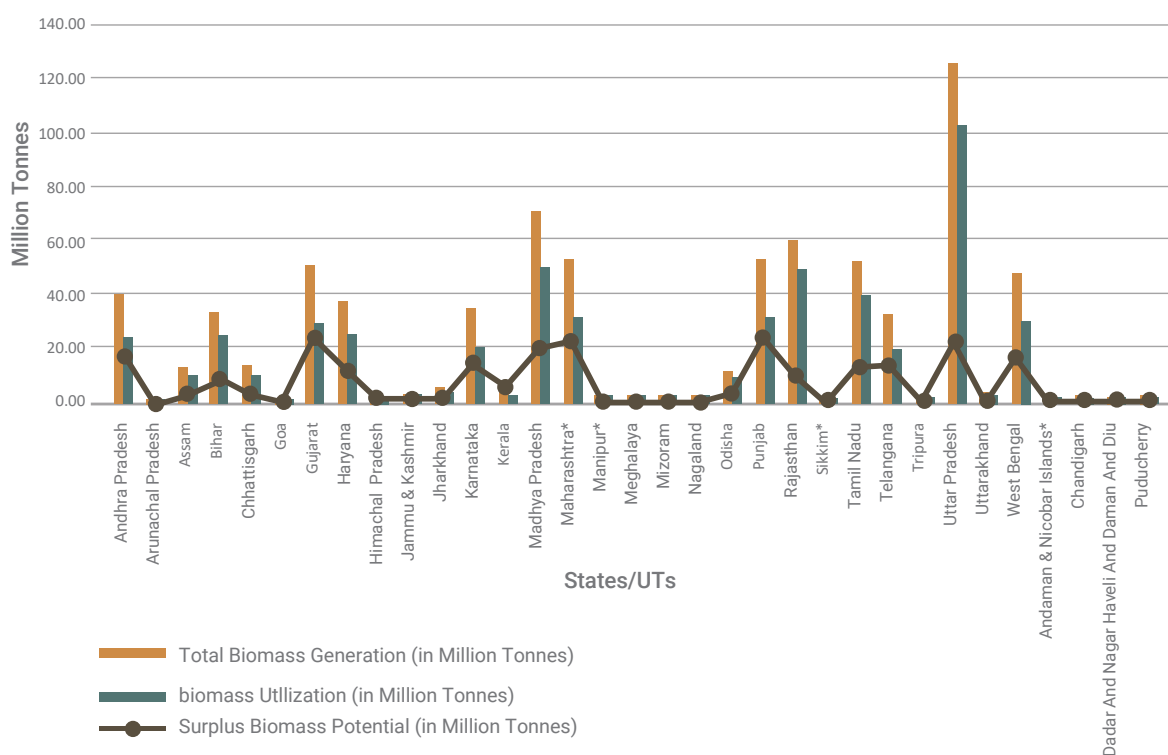


Figure 4: State-wise total biomass production, biomass utilisation, and surplus biomass potential¹⁹

¹⁷ SSS-NIBE, National Biomass Atlas of India: 2023

¹⁸ Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2022, Economics, Statistics and Evaluation Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare

¹⁹ Study Report of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) conducted by Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Centre for Energy Studies (CES), Hyderabad in 2021, Evaluation Study for the Assessment of Biomass Power and Bagasse Power Potential in India, All India – Crop Production, Surplus biomass availability and Biomass Power Potential during 2015-18

Biofuels can be broadly classified as food-based (biodiesel, ethanol from feedstocks like sugar, maize, and vegetable oils, etc.) and non-grain-based (NGB), which are produced from lignocellulose materials such as:

- Agriculture and forestry residues that include – livestock and crop residue (includes non-edible plant parts that are left in the field after the crop is harvested, thrashed or left after pastures graze, including stalk, stubbles, straws, bagasse, seed pods, and roots)²⁰
- Industrial waste

In comparison to food-based, NGB biofuels do not compete with food and also do not necessarily require land to cultivate for energy purposes, making them the most promising feedstock for energy generation²¹. Further, the contribution of NGB biofuels in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions is 30-35 percent greater compared to food-based biofuels.²²

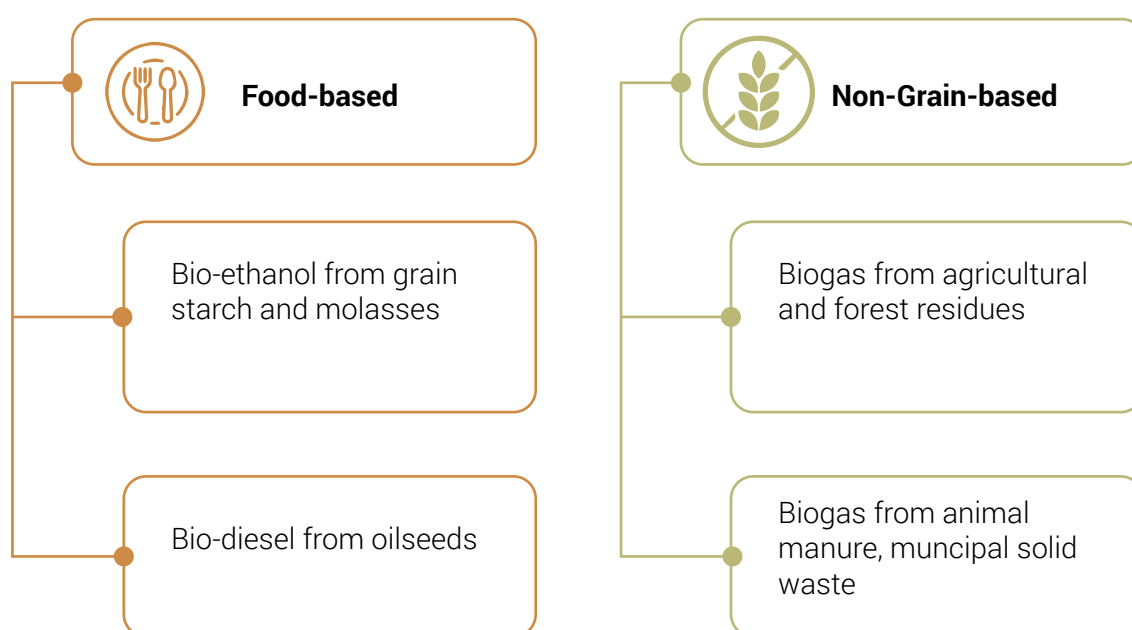


Figure 5: Classification of biofuels

2.1 Scope of the Study

This study aims to measure the net biomass residue production during 2023-24 across all seven tehsils (administrative subdivisions) of Saharanpur district in Uttar Pradesh. The resulting data will help determine the appropriate capacity and number of CBG plants that can be sustainably established and operated district-wide at sub-district levels. This approach ensures that planned facilities align with the available biomass supply, thereby protecting investor profitability while preventing unsustainable practices in biomass procurement. The assessment includes various agricultural and organic waste feedstocks and their respective residues.

20 Sharma, I.P, Kanta, C., Gusain, Y.S., 2018. Crop residues utilization: wheat, paddy, cotton, sugarcane, and groundnut. Int. J. Botany Stud. 3(3), 11-15.

21 Prasad, S., Singh, A., et. al., 2020 Sustainable utilization of crop residues for energy generation: A life cycle assessment (LCA) perspective, Bioresource Technology 303

22 Global Biofuel Alliance 2025, Role of Non-grain-based Biofuels in India's Energy Transition

Table 3: Different feedstock and their biomass residues

Feedstock	Scope of the Study
Agricultural Residue	Stalks, leaves, cobs, tops, straw, and other organic residues from cereals, millets, perennial grass (sugar crops), oilseeds, pulses, horticulture crops, agri-plantations
Livestock	Dung/litter from cattle, goat, sheep, swine, poultry
Municipal Solid Waste	Dry, wet, home composting, and sanitary waste from municipalities and municipal councils

The study excludes the following feedstocks which include forestry residues, municipal solid wastes, effluents and other wastes from industries such as paper and pulp, food processing, etc. It provides an ‘*as-is*’ condition and excludes the potential of biomass residues that can be generated by utilising barren and uncultivated land or fallow lands, etc. It takes into consideration the current biomass residue management practices and further decreases in the available feedstock due to its usage in the existing or underway bioenergy projects at each tehsil.

The study quantifies the net residue across two major cropping seasons (kharif and rabi) across all the tehsils. The crops were selected based on their acreage and production across the district. The selected crops for the spatio-temporal mapping include mustard, potato, jowar, sugarcane, vegetables, wheat, bajra, maize, pulses, paddy and other crops (e.g., barley).

2.2 Importance of Biomass Quantification

Agro-residues are geographically distributed with variation in spatio-temporal availability. Agricultural statistics are fundamental datasets for assessing the general conditions of agricultural production and rural economy in India and are proven to be reliable and useful in various applications. For viable utilisation of biomass residue for energy generation, a prior and precise database of residue distribution, seasonal fluctuation (peak and lean period of availability) is a prerequisite.²³ Logistics such as residue harvest, collection, storage and transportation are spatially interlinked and need meticulous planning. In this study, adequacy, precision, reliability of data collected through traditional methods (secondary data collection or survey) is integrated with high-resolution spatial maps of crop production (one of the major agro residues) at the sub-district level that can inform the potential plant capacity, annual feedstock availability for CBG production (both, in terms of quantity and location from where it can be procured).

Government agencies and industry developers/investors can utilise these biomass quantification findings to evaluate crop residue availability across the district. By providing detailed information on both the quantity and type of crop residues (such as paddy straw and wheat husk) available in each area, the research supports the design and implementation of CBG plants tailored to local feedstock conditions.

²³ A, Chakraborty, et.al., 2019 Spatial Disaggregation of the Bioenergy Potential from Crop Residues Using Geospatial Technique, The International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences, Vol. XLII-3/W6

2.3 Overview of Compressed Biogas (CBG) Industry

India has a diverse range of feedstocks available for biogas generation. The optimal feedstock for biogas production is determined by its methanogenic potential - the maximum methane yield per tonne of raw material. This potential is primarily influenced by two factors: the organic matter content and its composition. Higher organic matter concentrations directly correlate to greater biogas production volumes. Additionally, the specific composition of this organic matter significantly affects yield, with lipids exhibiting methanogenic capabilities compared to proteins or carbohydrates. The most common feedstocks utilised in existing CBG plants include animal waste, agricultural residue, organic fraction of municipal solid waste (MSW), and sewage sludge.

Biogas production constitutes an intricate biological process unfolding in four distinct phases. The process begins with hydrolysis (Phase 1), where fermentative bacteria break down complex biopolymers such as proteins, polysaccharides, and fats/oils into simpler monomers and oligomers like sugars, amino acids, and peptides. In the acidogenesis phase (Phase 2), these simplified compounds are further transformed by fermentative bacteria into short-chain volatile organic acids, including propionate and butyrate. During acetogenesis (Phase 3), these intermediate products are transformed by acetogenic bacteria into acetate, hydrogen (H_2), and carbon dioxide (CO_2). Finally, in the methanogenesis phase (Phase 4), methanogenic microorganisms follow two pathways: acetolactic methanogens convert acetate into methane (CH_4) and CO_2 , while CO_2 -reducing methanogens utilise hydrogen to reduce carbon dioxide to methane. Figure 6 shows this sequential breakdown of organic matter under anaerobic conditions, ultimately producing biogas.



Figure 6: Bio-chemical process flow for biogas production

Biogas is mostly composed of methane (40-60%) and carbon dioxide (30-35%), with small amounts of impurities such as hydrogen sulphide (H_2S), ammonia and moisture. This biogas can be used directly as cooking fuel or undergo additional processing. An important secondary benefit of biogas production is the digestate byproduct, which contains high concentrations of carbon and nitrogen compounds. Once dewatered, this digestate can be marketed as a premium fertiliser.²⁴ This dual-product approach creates two distinct revenue streams from a single CBG plant operation.

Additional processing of biogas is carried out by removing carbon dioxide (CO_2), H_2S , and moisture content, resulting in a fuel of higher calorific value. If the methane content of the upgraded product is above 90 percent, it can be used directly as a transportation fuel to replace Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) or injected into gas grids as CBG, which should meet IS 16087:2016 specifications of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). Tables 3 and 4 summarise the characteristics of raw biogas and bio-CNG/CBG.

²⁴ R, Jain. K, Jawed., Biogas digestate: This high-value byproduct deserves more attention, DownToEarth 12 February 2023, <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/renewable-energy/biogas-digestate-this-high-value-byproduct-deserves-more-attention-87649>

Table 4: Chemical composition of raw biogas vs. CBG

Composition	Raw Biogas	Bio-CNG/CBG
Methane	55-65%	>90%
Carbon dioxide	30-40%	<4%
Hydrogen sulphide	0.1-4%	<16 ppm
Nitrogen	3%	<0.5%
Oxygen	0.1-2%	<0.5%
Moisture	1-2%	0%
Calorific Value	19.5 MJ/kg	47-52 MJ/kg

Table 5: Composition of CBG as per IS 16087:2016

Characteristic	Requirement
Methane (min)	90%
Carbon dioxide (max)	4%
Oxygen (max)	0.5%
Total sulphur (including H ₂ S) (max)	20mg/m ³
Moisture (max)	5mg/m ³

The wide variability in biogas substrates and raw materials often necessitates the use of pretreatment processes, which can substantially enhance biogas yields. Figure 7 illustrates significant advantages that can be achieved through appropriate feedstock pretreatment. A single feedstock or a combination of feedstocks is fed into shredders (mechanical pretreatment) that make the substrate smaller or break open their cellular structure, increasing the specific surface area of the biomass (See Fig. 8).²⁵ This gives a greater possibility for enzymatic attack and increase biogas yields. The substrate is then dewatered to remove excess moisture from biomass material, thereby improving its thermal efficiency and storage stability.²⁶ After the substrate is homogenised and dewatered, it is preheated in a preparation tank before it is actually fed into a digester.²⁷

²⁵ F.R., Lucy, et. al., Pretreatment of feedstock for enhanced biogas production, IEA Bioenergy 2014

²⁶ N, John, P.S., Fathima, et.al., 2023, Physical Conversion of Biomass: Dewatering, Drying, Size Reduction, Densification, and Separation, Handbook on Biomass, Springer

²⁷ K.K., Ashin, et.al., 2022, Numerical Analysis of bio-digester substrate heating methods, Vol. 66, pp. 1563-1570

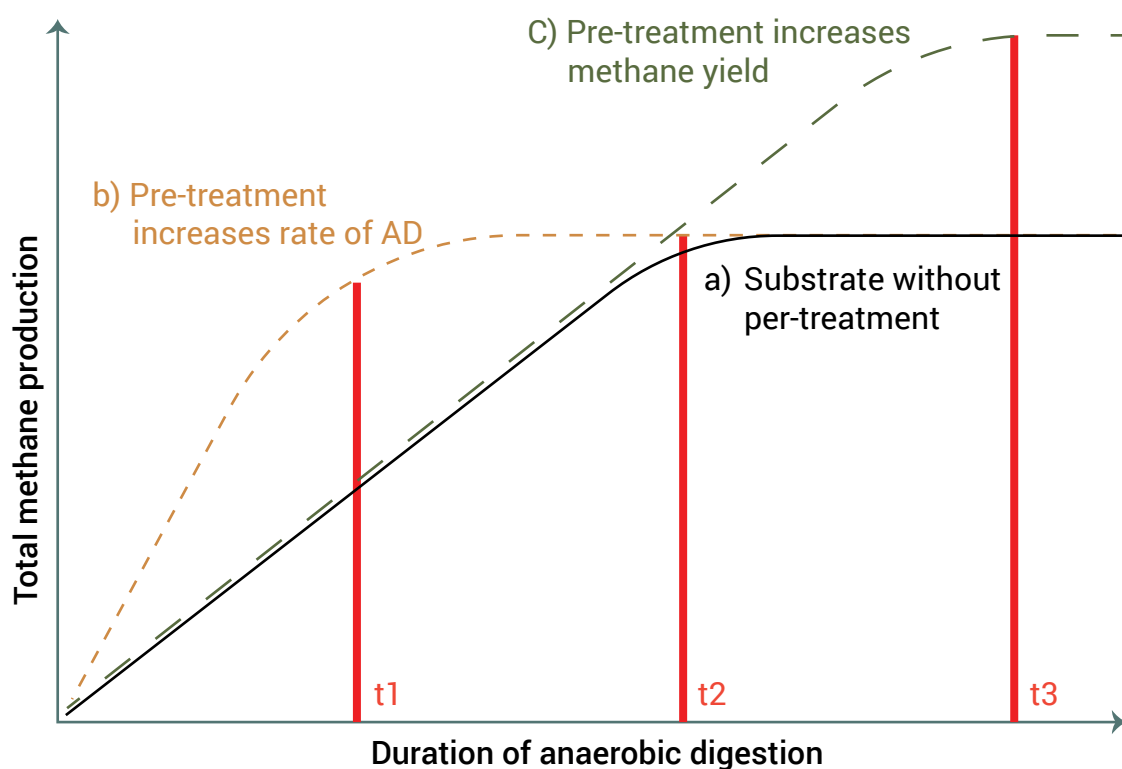


Figure 7: Pretreatment method can increase the rate of anaerobic digestion, or can increase the methane yield²⁸

After the raw biogas exits the digester, the moisture is removed using a dehumidifier or dryer, as water vapour can not only decrease the heat value of the gas but also form condensates and accumulate in the downstream unit, thereby forming plugs or hydraulic seals obstructing the transport of biogas.²⁹ This is followed by the removal of hydrogen sulphide, which not only contaminates the environment, but also minimises the useful life of downstream equipment by corrosion. Carbon dioxide is removed from the biogas stream using a Pressure Swing Adsorption technique, which separates the two gases through selective adsorption. Purified gas is then compressed in a high-pressure compressor before being deposited in a high-pressure compartment or cylindrical vessel.



²⁸ IEA Bioenergy 2014

²⁹ J, Reina., 2018, Study of effect of the water vapor removal on the biogas stream, 5th International Conference on Renewable Energy Gas Technology

- GOBARDhan (Galvanising Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan), which promotes converting cattle dung, agricultural residue and other organic waste into CBG and organic manure. The initiative has resulted in the installation of 110 community biogas plants and 21 CBG plants in Uttar Pradesh alone.³²
- Under the Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative, the Government has introduced the phase-wise mandatory blending of CBG in transport and PNG (Petroleum Natural Gas) in the city gas distribution network³³
- Under the National Bioenergy Programme, the government has been promoting energy generation from urban/industrial/agricultural residues.
- Market Development Assistance under GOBARDhan and amendments in the Fertiliser (Control) Order of 1985³⁴, providing financial assistance to CBG developers, primarily for promotion of organic fertilisers, i.e., manure produced at CBG plants. This further enables farmers to get access to organic fertilisers, namely, Fermented Organic Manure (FOM), Liquid FOM, Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM), at reasonable prices, addressing the organic carbon and micronutrients deficiency in Indian soil
- Facilitating CBG offtake by financially supporting cost-effective pipeline transportation of CBG from production facilities to consumption centres (Scheme for Development of Pipeline Infrastructure³⁵) and price support for CBG gas under the CBG-CGD Synchronisation scheme³⁶

Among all the states, Uttar Pradesh accounts for 24 percent of the total CBG generation potential in India³⁷ due to abundant organic feedstock availability.

32 Status of GOBARDhan Scheme for Waste-to-Wealth Plants, Official Reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 718, 10.02.2025, Ministry of Jal Shakti

33 Under the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act 2006, CGD in a specified geographical area includes the following distinct segments:

- i. Compressed Natural Gas predominantly used as auto-fuel
- ii. Piped Natural Gas used in domestic, commercial, and industrial segments

34 Fertilizer (Inorganic, Organic or Mixed) (Control) (Third) Amendment Order, 2025 introduced a new category of fertilizer termed "organic carbon enhancers from CBG plants"

35 Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) (2024, 2025) Scheme Guideline for Development of Pipeline Infrastructure (DPI) for injection of Compressed Biogas (CBG) in City Gas Distribution (CGD) network, 2024 and 2025 Revisions

36 GAIL, MoPNG, 2025, Change in methodology and revision in price of Biogas/CBG under CBG-CGD Synchronization scheme

37 Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) 2024, Compressed Biogas Landscape in Uttar Pradesh





District Profile

3.1 Geographic Overview

Saharanpur district is situated between $29^{\circ} 34'$ to $30^{\circ} 21'$ N north latitude and $77^{\circ} 09'$ to $78^{\circ} 14'$ E east longitude. Its total area is 3689 km². The district is rectangular in shape and is surrounded by the Shivalik hills that separate it from the Dehradun district in Uttarakhand. The river Yamuna forms its boundary in the west, which separates it from the Karnal and Yamunanagar districts of Haryana. In the east lies the district of Haridwar, which was part of the Saharanpur district before 1989 and in the south lies the district of Muzaffarnagar, which was part of the Saharanpur district during the colonial rule.

According to the 2011 census, Saharanpur district had a population of 34,67,332. It is primarily an agricultural district characterised by the Shiwalik, Tarai, Khadar, and the plain. Industry has acquired a place of importance in the economy of the district. There are important units of paper mill, dairy, cigarette factory, textile mill and sugar mills in the district. The industrial establishments are mainly concentrated around Saharanpur and Deoband towns.



Figure 9: District Map of Saharanpur as per the 2011 Census³⁶

3.2 Administrative Units (Tehsils/Blocks)

For administrative convenience, the district³⁸ is divided into 5 tehsils, which are: Saharanpur, Behat, Nakur, Deoband and Rampur Maniharan. There are 11 blocks in the district. As per the 2011 Census, there are 766 Gram Sabhas, 1,572 revenue villages with 1,243 inhabited villages and 329 uninhabited villages in the district.

³⁸ Uttar Pradesh Statistical Diary 2023, Economic & Statistics Division p.13, Planning Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh

Table 6: Tehsil-wise revenue village count in Saharanpur district as per UP Bhulekh geo-dashboard³⁹

Tehsil	Total Revenue Villages
Behat	327
Deoband	237
Nakur	410
Rampur Maniharan	187
Saharanpur	463
Total	3454

3.3 Climatic Conditions

The climate of the district is characterised by general dryness, a bracing cold season and a hot summer. The cold season from around the middle of November to February is followed by the hot season lasting till the end of June. The monsoon season starts from July to mid-September. Winds are generally light with some increase in force driving the late summer and monsoon season. The northern part of the district is hilly terrain with abundant forest area, because of which the rainfall is comparatively more in Saharanpur. During the cold season, the passing western disturbances affect the weather, causing a few thunderstorms, some of which are accompanied by hail. Dust storms and thunderstorms occur during the hot season.⁴⁰

Table 7: District agricultural and climate profile of Saharanpur⁴¹

District Agricultural and Climate Profile				
Agro-Climatic Zone ⁴² (State Agricultural Profile ⁴³)			Northern Plain, Agro-climate zone: Upper Gangetic Plain Region (Bhabhar and Terai zone)	
Rainfall ⁴⁴				
Season	Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	Normal Rainy Days (no.)	Normal Onset	Normal Cessation
Southwest Monsoon (June-September)	880	55	3 rd week of June	2 nd week of September

³⁹ UP Bhulekh, 'Digitization of Cadastral Maps & Geo-referencing', <https://upbhulekh.gov.in/#/home>

⁴⁰ District Census Handbook, Saharanpur, Series 10 Part XII-A 2011, Directorate of Census Operations – Uttar Pradesh, Census of India

⁴¹ Agriculture Contingency Plan for Saharanpur

⁴² India has been classified into 15 Agro-climatic zones based on land use, soil type, irrigation, amount of rainfall received, etc. Each zone is further classified into regions and sub-regions at the district level for developing long-term land use strategies. Sub-regions are characterized by homogenous soil, climate, physiography and moisture.

⁴³ State Agricultural Profile: Uttar Pradesh 2024, Directorate of Sugarcane Development

⁴⁴ Agriculture Contingency Plan for District: Saharanpur, 2019, Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare

Post-monsoon (October-December)	40	2-5	-	-
Winter (January-March)	45	4	-	-
Pre-monsoon (April-May)	50	5	-	-
Annual	945	-	-	-
Temperature (in degrees Celsius) ⁴⁵		44.60C (Max)		6.1 (Min)
Soil		Sandy loam and loam (coarse sandy loam in many tracts) with pockets of clay loam		
Major Climate Contingency and Frequency		Regular	Occasional	None
Drought			✓	
Flood			✓	
Cyclone				✓
Hailstorm			✓	
Heat wave		✓		
Cold wave			✓	
Frost				✓

A report⁴⁶ which measured district-level climate vulnerabilities in India highlighted that Saharanpur district in Uttar Pradesh falls under a relatively low vulnerable category, and the major drivers of vulnerability include a high percent of marginal and small operational holders, a low percent of area covered under centrally funded crop insurance, lack of forest area per 1000 rural population, etc.



⁴⁵ Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Saharanpur, Agriculture Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh

⁴⁶ Department of Science and Technology, 2019-20, Submitted by IIT Mandi, IIT Guwahati and IISc Bengaluru

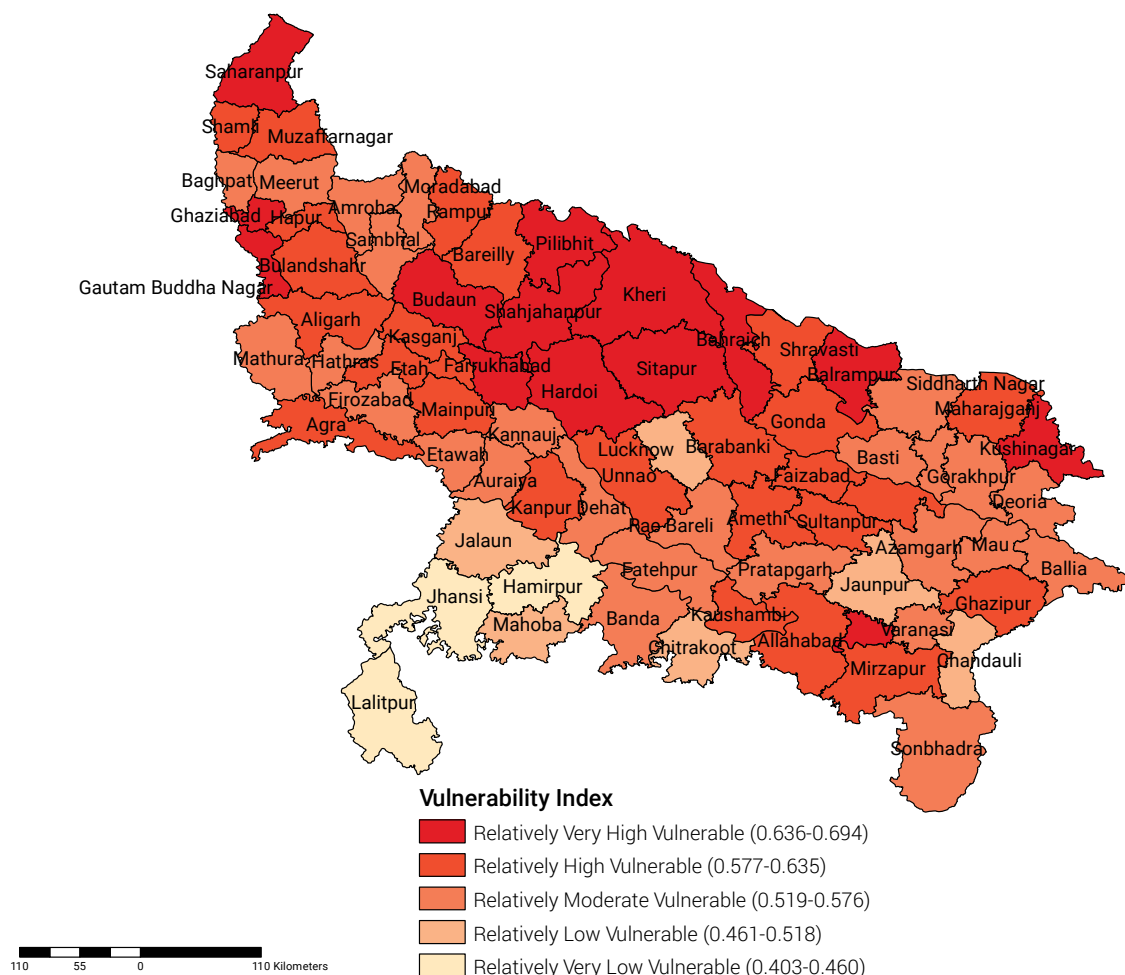


Figure 10: District-wise climate vulnerability index

On the basis of soil, climate, topography, vegetation, and crops, Uttar Pradesh has been divided into nine agro-climatic zones. Saharanpur is located in the Tarai & Bhabhar (as described in *Fig. 11*) and records high productivity of food grains as seen in Table 8:

Table 8: Productivity of food grains in different agro-climatic zones of Uttar Pradesh

Zones	Productivity of Food grains (Q/ha)	Category
Tarai & Bhabhar	25.07	High
Western Plain	31.53	High
Mid-Western	25.17	High
South Western Semi-dry	27.51	High
Mid-Plain/Central	24.68	Medium
Bundelkhand	14.58	Low
North Eastern	23.24	Medium
Vindhyan	17.62	Low
Eastern Plain	23.43	Medium
Uttar Pradesh	23.66	

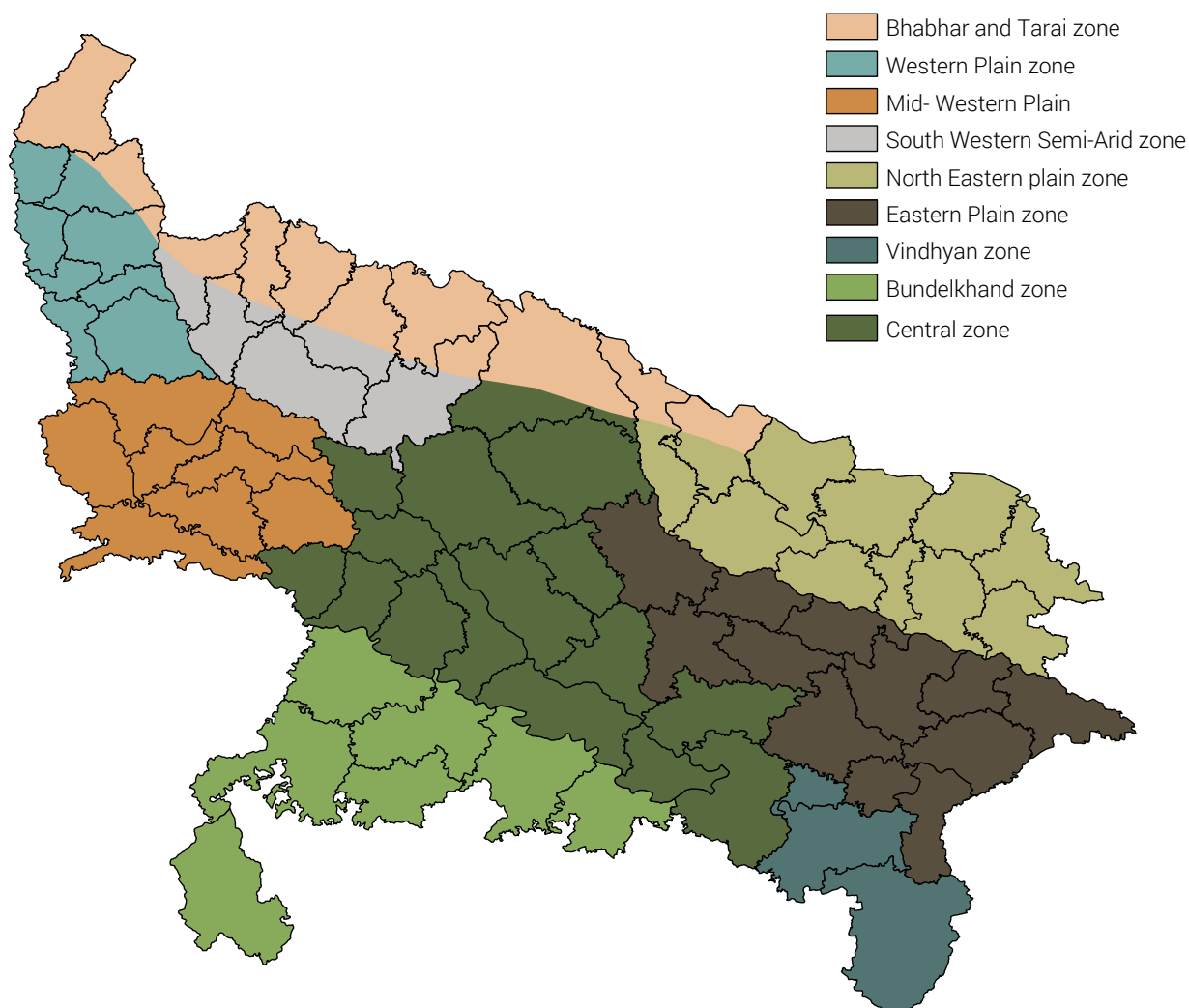


Figure 11: Agro-climatic zones in Uttar Pradesh⁴⁷

3.4 Demographics (Urban/Rural)

Agriculture is the primary occupation in the district, with over 71 percent⁴⁸ involved either as cultivators or agricultural labourers.

In terms of agricultural landholdings, 25.46 percent of the holdings in the district were less than 1 hectare (ha.) while 24.64 percent of the holdings were 1-2 ha, 33.27 percent of the holdings lie between 2-4 ha and 16.63 percent of the holdings were 4 ha or more during 2015-16. In terms of agricultural income, during 2021-22, the gross value of agricultural produce per ha. of net area sown was ₹1,53,280

⁴⁷ S, Misra, et.al., Exploitation of agro-climatic environment for selection of 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (ACC) deaminase producing salt tolerant indigenous plant growth promoting rhizobacteria, Microbiological Research, Vol. 205, December 2017, pp. 25-34

⁴⁸ https://updes.up.nic.in/updes/data/dist_dev_indicator/dist_dev_indicators_2024.pdf

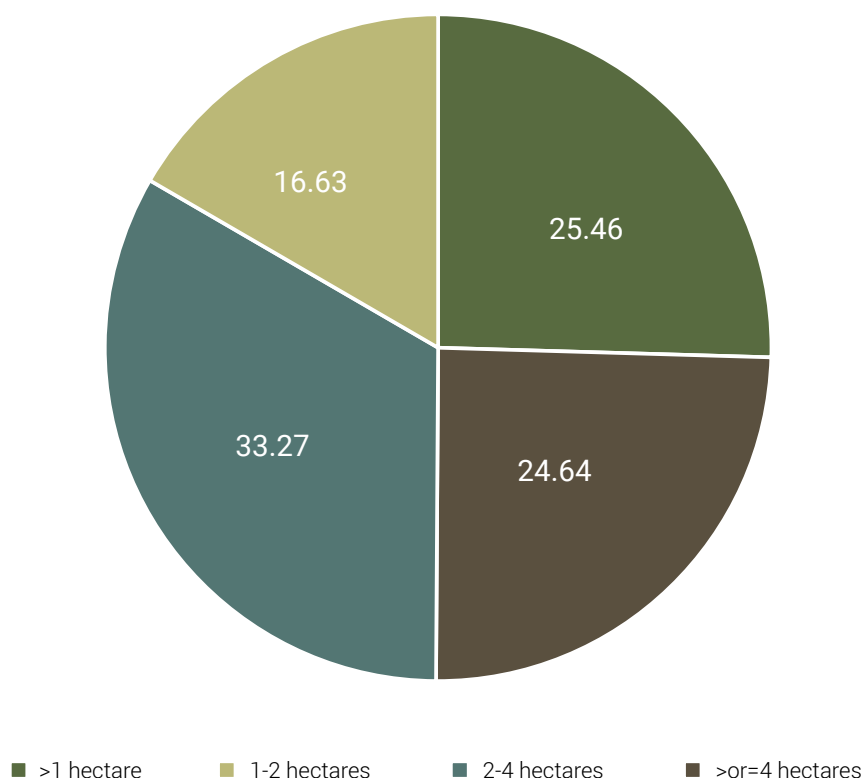


Figure 12: Agricultural land holdings in Saharanpur⁴⁹

3.5 Agricultural Overview

Saharanpur is predominantly an agricultural district in Uttar Pradesh. At the district-level, cultivable area of around 2.74 lakh hectares (ha.) with a cropping intensity of 155.73 percent.⁴⁹ Gross cropped area is approximately 4.23 lakh ha. with over 1.49 lakh ha. area sown more than once. The net irrigation area is around 2.57 lakh ha. out of which 17848 ha. is rain-fed. Other major sources of irrigation include tube wells and canals.

3.5.1 Total Agricultural Area

Table 9: Agricultural land area and cropping intensity in Saharanpur district

Agricultural Land Use	Area ('000 ha)	Cropping Intensity (%)
Net sown area	274.2	155.73
Area sown more than once	149.5	
Gross cropped area	423.7	

⁴⁹ District Wise Development Indicators Uttar Pradesh 2024

3.5.2 Major Crops and Cropping Patterns (Kharif, Rabi and Zaid)

Major crops by production in the district include mustard, sugarcane, wheat and vegetable crops during Rabi season and maize, paddy, sugarcane, bajra, etc. during Kharif season. Zaid are intermediate harvest and is of little significance. Cash crops that are popularly sown in the district include sugarcane, etc. At times, double cropping is practised in the district to obtain more yield. Figure 13 describes the extent of land use in terms of gross area sown for Kharif and Rabi crops in Saharanpur district during 2021-22

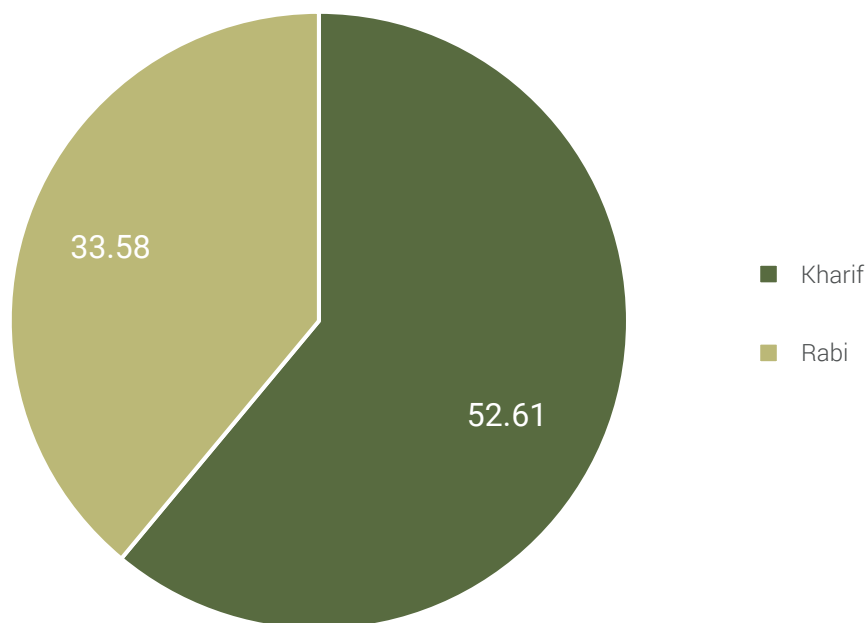


Figure 13: Gross area sown during both the cropping seasons in Saharanpur⁴⁹

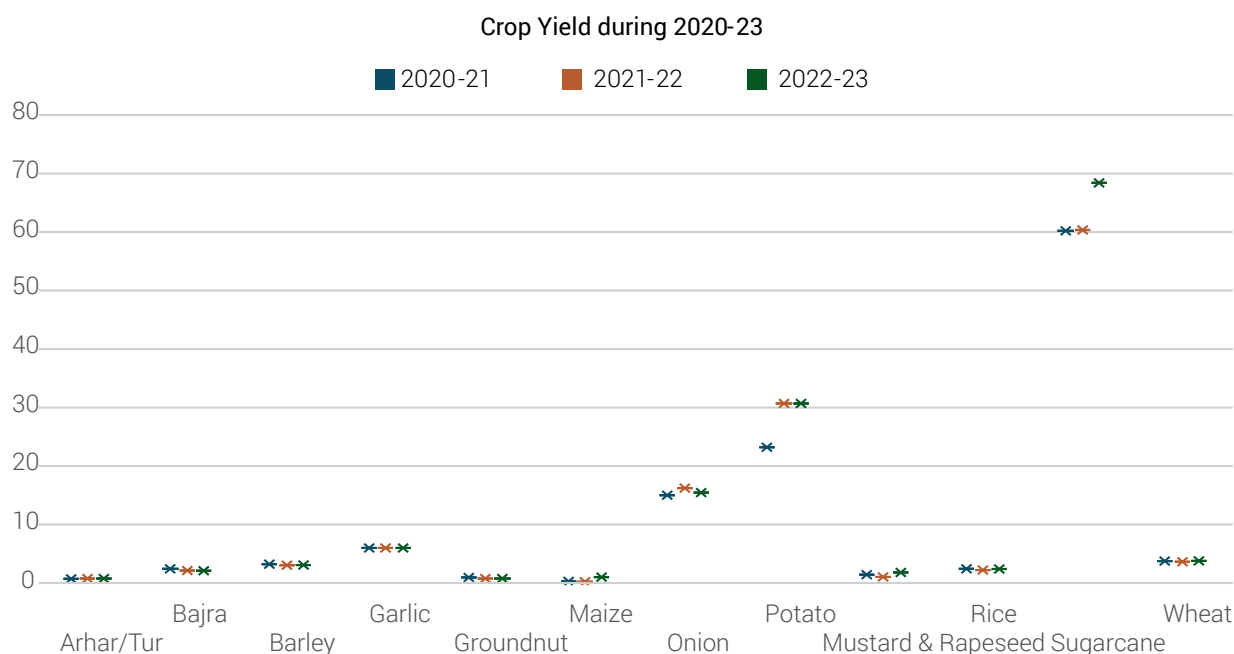


Figure 14: Crop yield during 2020-23 for major crops sown in Saharanpur during kharif and rabi⁵⁰

⁵⁰ Area Production Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Rabi crops are sown around mid-November and harvested during spring (April to June), while Kharif crops are sown during the first week of June to mid-July and are harvested during September to October. During 2023-24, the prominent rabi crops were wheat and mustard, where wheat alone occupied close to 78 percent of the total cropped area. Other major rabi crops include vegetables, barley, bajra, etc.

Table 10: Tehsil-wise cropped area of rabi crops (in ha.) during 2023-24⁵¹

Sr. No.	Tehsil	Mustard	Other Crop	Sugarcane	Vegetable	Wheat	Grand Total
1	Behat	1599.86	2299.80	2352.73	215.55	18612.78	25080.72
2	Deoband	1055.84	1818.00	2084.27	96.71	19457.58	24512.40
3	Nakur	1976.29	2506.15	3475.23	212.65	39110.91	47281.24
4	Rampur Maniharan	1090.60	1513.85	2136.57	89.39	19038.79	23869.20
5	Saharanpur	2658.92	2932.67	4718.84	131.93	27706.38	38148.75
Total		8381.50	11070.48	14767.66	746.23	123926.44	158892.31

During 2023-24, the prominent Kharif crops in Saharanpur were paddy and sugarcane which together comprised 68 percent of the total cropped area. Other major kharif crops, vegetables, maize and bajra that were sown and cultivated during the same period. Among all tehsils, Deoband had the highest share of cropped area for sugarcane, while Saharanpur dominated in the cultivation of paddy, followed by Nakur and Behat.

Table 11: Tehsil-wise production of Kharif crops (in ha.) during 2023-24

Sr. no	Tehsil	Agri Plantation	Maize	Paddy	Sugarcane	Vegetable	Grand Total
1	Behat	13241.69	485.51	6096.53	11249.56	75.91	31149.20
2	Deoband	1034.50	453.89	790.12	36838.43	19.74	39136.69
3	Nakur	6987.72	808.81	8480.86	34136.54	234.11	50648.03
4	Rampur Maniharan	3352.57	476.30	1852.04	23299.38	75.67	29055.95
5	Saharanpur	5849.67	525.45	12982.46	22650.35	234.74	42242.68
Total		30,466.15	2,749.97	30,202.01	1,28,174.26	640.16	1,92,232.55

3.5.3 Land Use Categories (Irrigated, Rainfed, etc.)

In Saharanpur, the percent of gross irrigated area to the gross area sown was 95.04 during 2022-23⁵². During 2023-24, 1.22 percent of flood-affected area to the total area sown under kharif in Saharanpur⁴⁹

⁵¹ Analysis by Vasudha Foundation, 2025

⁵² District Census Handbook for Saharanpur, 2011

Table 12: Sowing pattern for major kharif and rabi crops, which are both irrigated and rainfed

Sowing win- dow for major field crops	Wheat	Rice	Pigeonpea	Maize	Sugarcane	Mustard	Pea
Kharif – Rainfed	-	4 th week of June- 1 st week of July	4 th week of June-1 st week of July	4 th week of June-1 st week of July	-	-	-
Kharif – Irrigated	-	June (nursery)	-	-	-	-	-
Rabi – Rainfed	3 rd week of October- 4 th week of October	-	-	-	-	3 rd week of October- 4 th week of October	3 rd week of October- 4 th week of October
Rabi – Irrigated	3 rd week of November- 4 th week of November	-	-	3 rd week of October-3 rd week of November	October/Nov (planting)	October - November	3 rd week of October-3 rd week of November
Summer Irrigated	-	-	-	3 rd week of March-3 rd week of April	February/ March (planting)	-	-

3.6 Forest Resources

3.6.1 Total Forest Area

Table 13: Total forest area (by classification) in Saharanpur⁵³

District	Calculated Area (km ²)	Very Dense Forest (km ²)	Moderate Dense Forest (km ²)	Open Forest ⁵⁴ (km ²)	Total (km ²)	Scrub ⁵⁵ (km ²)
Saharanpur	2009.40	0	3.50	14.23	17.73	0.12

3.6.2 Types of Forests and Residue Generated

Forests cover practically the whole of the hilly range of the Shiwalik. This is generally covered with trees and coarse grass, which is in itself of considerable economic value and also useful for grazing. Forestry residue consists of small trees, branches, leaves, bark, tops, and unmerchantable wood left in the forest after cleaning, thinning, or final felling. Woody biomass actually requires thermal gasification at high temperature in a low-oxygen environment to convert it into a mixture of gases, mainly carbon monoxide, hydrogen and methane (syngas)⁵⁶. To produce a stream of biomethane of high purity, this syngas is cleaned to remove any acidic and corrosive components. Therefore, woody biomass, which

⁵³ Forest Survey of India, India State of Forest Report 2023 Vol. II p.300

⁵⁴ Open Forest denotes all lands with a forest cover of trees with a canopy density of over 40% (Source: Forest Survey of India)

⁵⁵ Scrub denotes lands having bushes and/or poor tree with canopy density less than 10%. Such lands are delineated largely within or around continuous forest areas (Source: Forest Survey of India)

⁵⁶ IEA 2020, Outlook for biogas and biomethane: Prospects for organic growth

consists of residues from forest management and wood processing, has to follow the gasification route, unlike other feedstocks like agricultural residue or Municipal Solid Wastes (MSW). Biomass such as paper, wood, dried leaves, wooden shavings, etc, is generally high in lignin and cellulose. These substances are not suitable for commercial biogas generation.⁵⁷

3.7 Livestock Population

Uttar Pradesh is one of the top five milk-producing states, contributing approximately 14.93 percent of the total milk production in the country during 2021-22.⁵⁸ The continuous rise in the population of animals has also led to a significant increase in livestock residues. Uttar Pradesh also has one of the highest numbers of livestock among all states.

3.7.1 Cattle, Poultry, and Other Livestock Statistics

Table 14: Tehsil-wise livestock statistics and cattle in cowsheds⁵⁹

Tehsil	Cattle	Goat/Sheep	Swine	Poultry (Chicken)
Behat	45,988	11,479	1,992	90,208
Deoband	37,431	5728	1,715	89,144
Nakur	81,334	19,802	3,384	1,36,508
Rampur Maniharan	37,092	4,704	1,158	87,167
Saharanpur	44,241	12,960	1,182	85,460
Saharanpur District	2,46,086	54,673	9,431	4,88,487

Tehsil	Total Govansh
Behat	531
Deoband	319
Nakur	849
Rampur Maniharan	628
Saharanpur	1.056
Saharanpur District	3.383

⁵⁷ Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) 2022, Environmental Guidelines for Compressed Biogas Plant (CBG)/Bio-CNG Plants

⁵⁸ Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, 2022, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

⁵⁹ Animal Husbandry Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh

3.7.2 Manure and Waste Generation Potential

The high population of cattle and other livestock has resulted in higher quantities of cattle dung and poultry litter. Common practices for managing dung and litter include composting for manure production, forming cattle dung cakes to be used as fuel, and as feedstock for small biogas plants. Based on the existing literature^{60,61,62,63} around dung/litter yield from the respective livestock, the following figures are derived:

Table 15: Animal categories and their dung/litter generation potential

Category	Animal	Dung	Assumption
Large	Cows, Buffalos	10-20 kg/day (5-6% of their body weight)	15 kg/day
Small	Sheep, Goat	2 kg/day (4-5% of their body weight)	1.6 kg/day
Small	Swine (Pigs)	4 kg/day (5-7% of their body weight)	2.7 kg/day
Poultry	Broiler, Layer and Other	0.1 kg/day (3-4% of their body weight)	0.045 kg/day



60 Avcioglu, A.O., Turker. et. al., Status and potential of biogas energy from animal wastes in Turkey, Renew, Sustain., Energy Rev. 2012, Vol. 16, pp. 1557-1561

61 Kaygusuz, K., Renewable and sustainable energy use in Turkey: A review, Renew, Sustain, Energy Rev, 2002, Vol. 6, pp. 339-366

62 Afazeli, H. et. al., Potential of biogas production from farm animal waste in Malaysia, Renew, Sustain, Energy Rev. 2016, Vol. 60, pp. 714-723

63 G, Kaur. et. al., Potential of Livestock Generated Biomass: Untapped Energy Sources in India, MDPI, energies, 20 June 2017

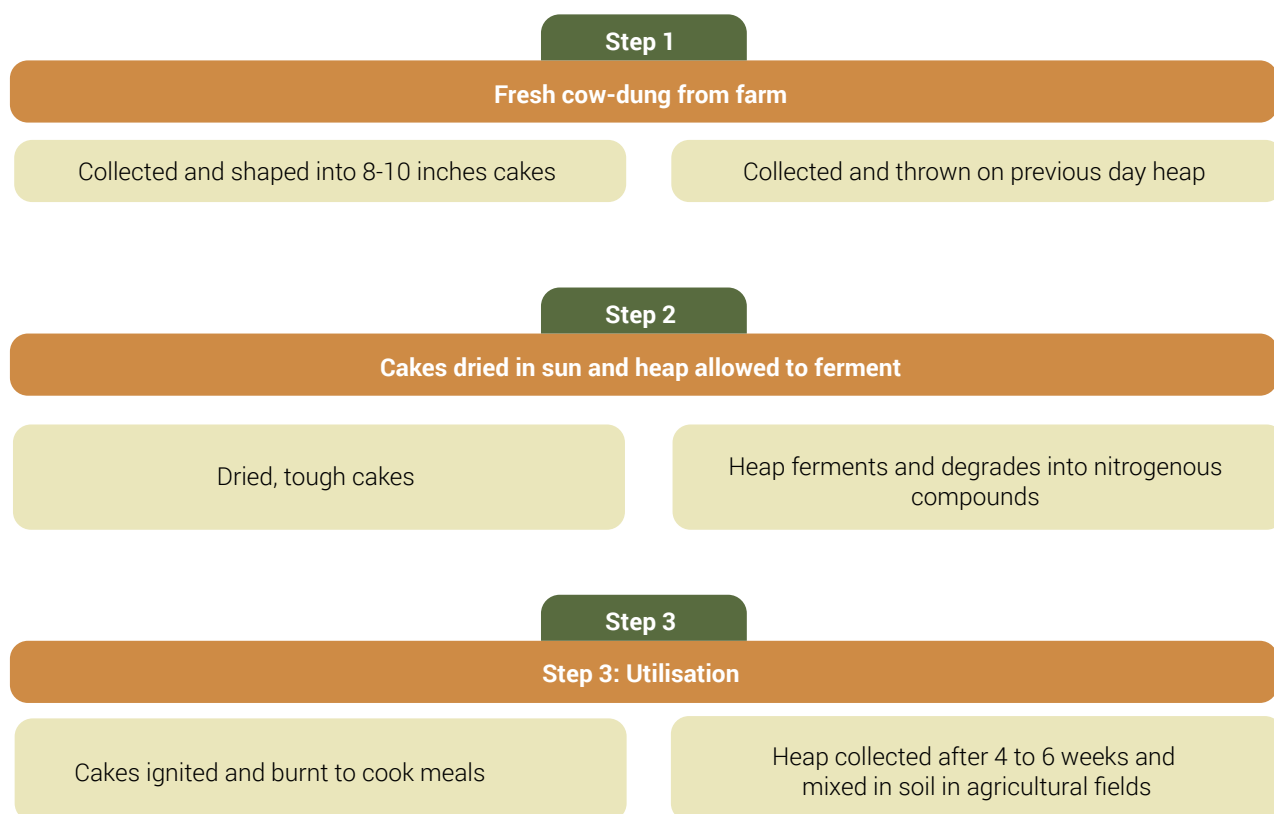


Figure 15: Traditional use of cow dung as kitchen fuel and manure⁶⁴

3.8 Industry and Processing Units

3.8.1 Existing Biomass-based Industries

There are four CBG plants in the district, out of which is one is operational and is located in Rampur Maniharan tehsil and the rest are in various stages of construction.



⁶⁴ G, Kaur, et. al., Potential of Livestock Generated Biomass: Untapped Energy Sources in India, Energies 2017, 10, 847

Table 16: Details of existing biomass-based industries Saharanpur (both, completed and under-construction)

Plant Capacity and Tehsil	Feedstock/Raw Material	By-products	Procurement Plan
6 (TPD) in Rampur Maniharan Teshil	Napier Grass, Cattle Dung	CBG, Bio-Fertiliser	Combination feedstock comprising 80% of Napier Grass and 20% of Paddy straw
5 (TPD) plant in Daya Sugar Mill	Sugarcane Pressmud, Cattle Dung	CBG, Bio-Fertiliser	Combination feedstock comprising 90% of Sugarcane Pressmud and 10% of Cattle dung
13.6 (TPD) in Saharanpur Tehsil (under-construction)	Sugarcane Pressmud, Cattle Dung	CBG, Bio-Fertiliser	Combination feedstock comprising 90% of Sugarcane Pressmud and 10% of Cattle dung, 70% of the Pressmud is procured from sugar mills in Deoband tehsil, and the rest is procured locally and through retailers
6 (TPD) in Behat Tehsil	Napier Grass, Paddy Straw	CBG, Bio-Fertiliser	The plant will use 90% of Napier Grass and 10% of Paddy Straw as its feedstock and will start functioning post-monsoon 2025
6 (TPD) in Nakur Tehsil	Napier Grass, Paddy Straw	CBG, Bio-Fertiliser	The plant will use 90% of Napier Grass and 10% of Paddy Straw as its feedstock, land procurement is complete and the construction will begin post-monsoon, 2025
15 (TPD) in Deoband Tehsil	Press Mud, Cattle Dung	CBG, Bio-Fertiliser	The plant was under construction but is facing some legal hurdles ⁶⁵

⁶⁵ For this report, the following plant was not considered for calculation of surplus and net biomass residue in the district





Data Collection

4.1 Primary Data Collection

Primarily data sets of land cover, usage, and cropping pattern of specified timeframe in each tehsil were studied. Crop mapping was done using high-resolution seasonal time series data and by extracting unique temporal signatures of different crop. Land cover map primarily describes the annual land use pattern in the district and in all the tehsils by differentiating, built-up, agricultural, fallow, barren, scrub, plantation and water bodies. Crop maps provide acreage estimations of seasonal crops.

In addition, field visits were held to understand the biomass residue supply chain, usage and management (for example, visiting the sugar mills to understand the bagasse and press mud, value chain, etc.). Through our survey at sugar mills, we derived the following factors:

Table 17: Operating parameters and conversion factors for sugar mills

Parameter	Value
Conversion Factor (Sugarcane to Bagasse)	40% TCD ⁶⁶
Conversion Factor (Sugarcane to Press mud)	3.5% TCD
Number of Operating Days (Large Sugar Mill)	170 days
Number of Operating Days (Small Sugar Mill ⁶⁷)	150 days
Number of Operating Days (Medium Sugar Mill ⁶⁸)	150 days

Through our meetings with the District Cane Officer and Sugar Mill Operators, we understood the value chain for estimating the net available press mud or bagasse for CBG generation described below:

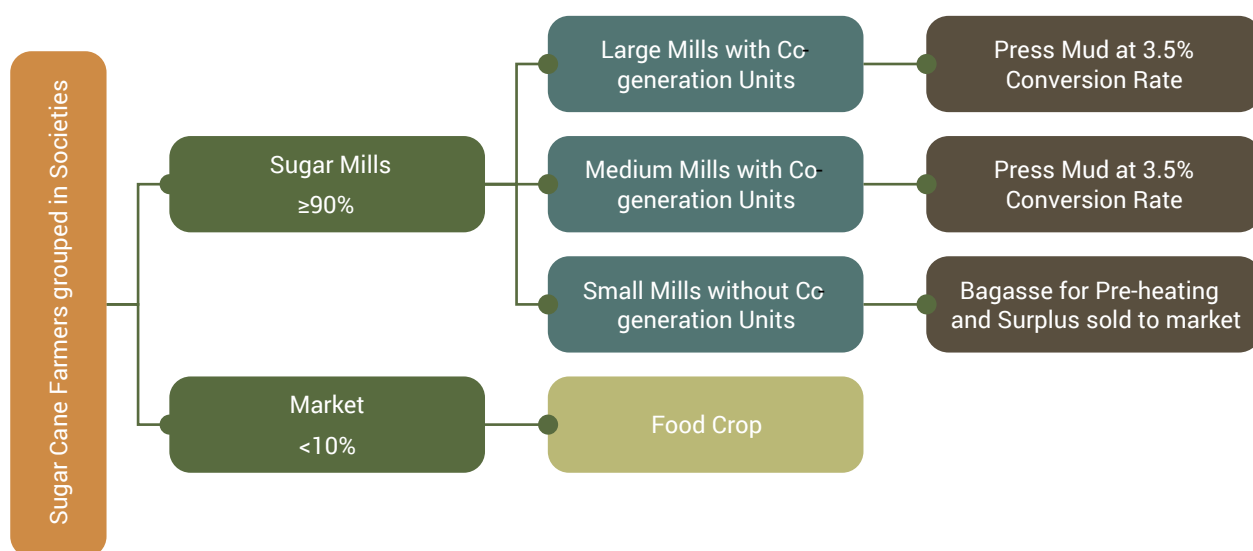


Figure 16: Mapping the value chain of sugar industries

There is one large sugar mill and one existing CBG plant in the District.



⁶⁶ TCD stands for Total Cane Crushed in a Day at a Sugar Mill

⁶⁷ Small Sugar Mills (around 400 units in total) are informal small-scale mills which use Vertical Crushers to crush Sugarcane

⁶⁸ Medium Sugar Mills use Horizontal Crushers to crush Sugarcane

Figure 17. Location of sugar mills in Saharanpur district⁶⁹

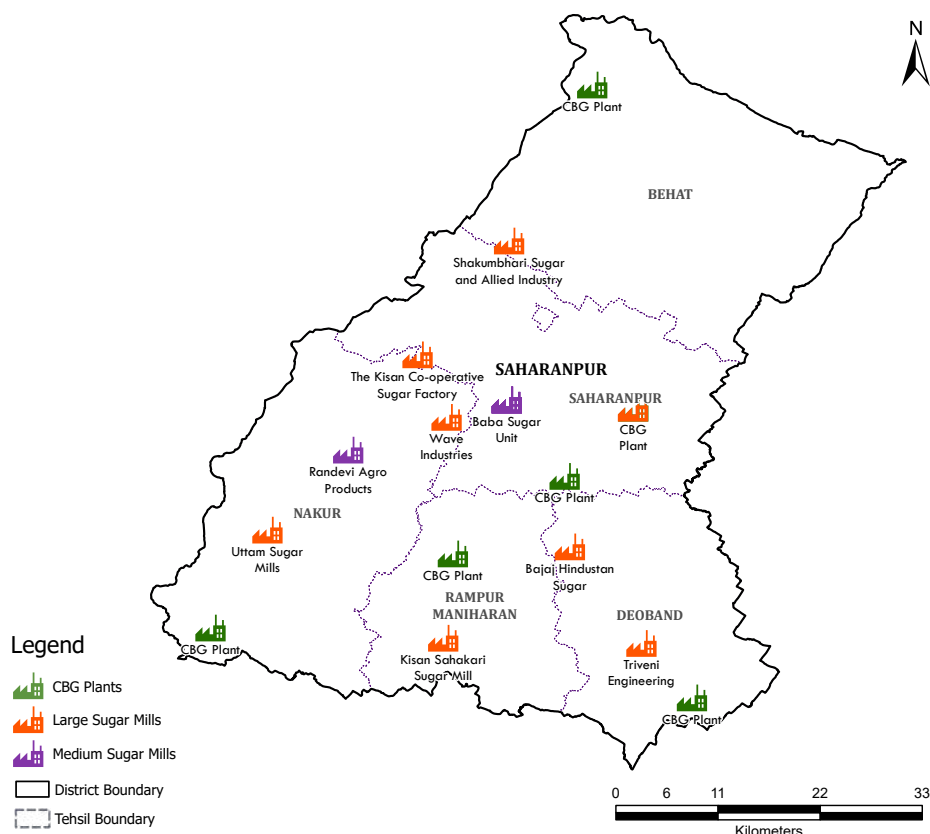


Table 18: Tehsil-wise sugar mills and their annual crushing capacity

Tehsil	Cane Crushing Capacity in TCD		
	Large Mills	Medium Mills	Small Mills (Vertical Crushers)
Behat	5500x1	x	x
Deoband	14000x1, 9000x1	4500x1, 1500x3	x
Nakur	2750x1, 4500x1, 7000x1	x	118x80 TCD per plant
Rampur Maniharan	5000x1	1200x1, 1500x1	x
Saharanpur	3500x1, 9000x1	1500x2	x

4.2 Secondary Data Collection

Major reliance was placed on secondary data that was shared by the Government at the Central, State, District, and sub-district levels. Crop Yield data was collected from the Crop Production Statistics published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare for a three-year period (2021-24) to arrive at an average. Further, the Crop-to-Residue Ratio (on a dry weight basis) was borrowed from the latest National Biomass Atlas⁷⁰ which is described as under:

⁶⁹ Analysis by Vasudha Foundation, 2025

⁷⁰ National Biomass Atlas of India, 2023

Table 19: Residue-to-crop ratio and surplus fraction for various agricultural residue

Crop	Residue	Residue to Crop Ratio	Surplus Fraction
Wheat	Straw	1.5	0.2
	Husk	0.3	0.2
Paddy	Straw	1.5	0.17
		0.2	0.17
Sugarcane	Tops and leaves	0.05	1
Maize	Stalks	2	0.01
	Cobs	0.3	0.01
	Leaves	0.12	0.01
Mustard	Stalks	1.8	1
Pulses	Stalks	2.5	1
Potato	Stalks	0.1	1
Vegetable	Stalks	0.1	1
Barley	Straw	1.3	1
Bajra	Stalks	2	1
	Husk	0.3	1
	Cobs	0.33	1

Biogas yield for different crops/raw materials was shared by the National Institute of Bioenergy (NIBE). For crops with unavailable crop-specific conversion factors, a standardised average conversion ratio (calculated on a dry weight basis) was applied to estimate biogas yield potential. This approach accounts for moisture content variations and ensures consistency in quantifying energy generation capacity from residual biomass.⁷¹

⁷¹ As per the NIBE's approximations

Table 20: Biogas Yield for various Feedstocks as per NIBE estimates

Feedstock/Raw Material	Biogas Yield in m ³ /T
Paddy Straw	250
Wheat Husk	200
Bagasse	85.5
Press Mud	110
MSW	250
Napier Grass	120

For Animal Waste, we derived the collectable dung, total solids, estimated theoretical biomass, availability coefficients for different animal groups (Large/Small/Medium/Swine/Poultry) summarised in the table below:

Table 21: Conversion factor for surplus biomass residue calculation o

Category	Animal	Collectable Dung (Kg/day)	Total Solids	Availability Coefficient	Biogas in m ³	Multiplication Factor ⁷²
Large	Cows, Buffalo	22.5	25%	70%	0.6	4.76086
Small	Sheep, Goat	1.6	29%	20%	0.4	4
Swine	Pigs	2.7	29%	60%	0.4	4
Poultry	Broiler, Layer, and Other	0.045	29%	60%	0.8	4.71428

Alternatively, we also know from various studies that 0.04 m³ of biogas can be generated from 1 kg of cattle dung.

Table 22: Calorific Values^{73, 74} for Animal Residue

Animal Residue	Calorific Value
Cattle Dung	3900 Kcal/Kg
Sheep/Goat Dung	3000 Kcal/Kg
Swine Dung	17.9 MJ/Kg
Poultry Litter	16 MJ/Kg

⁷² United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) & GEF 2022, District Wise Assessment of Waste Availability and Energy Generation Potential (Power, Bio-CNG) in Four Priority Industrial Sectors (Fruit and Vegetable Processing, Poultry, Cattle and Pressmud) Across India.

⁷³ J.R. Backhurst, et.al., Evaluation of physical properties of pig manure, Journal of Agricultural Engineering Research, Vol. 19, Issue 2, 1974, pp. 199-207

⁷⁴ O, Larina, et.al., Influence of different temperature regimes at torrefaction of chicken litter on yield and properties of products, Energy Systems Research 2019

To understand which feedstock is best for CBG production, we used SATAT data published by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG)⁷⁵. The tentative yield of various feedstocks is tabulated as under:

Table 23: Tentative CBG yield from various feedstocks⁸⁰

Feedstock	CBG Production (T)	Feedstock requirement
Agriculture Residue	1	10 T
Press Mud	1	25 T
Spent Wash	1	10 KL
Bagasse	1	10 T
Municipal Solid Waste	1	20 T
Cow Dung	1	50 T
Chicken Litter	1	25 T
Forest Residue	1	15 T
Napier Grass	1	10 T
Sewage Waste	1	15 MLD

⁷⁵ MoPNG, SATAT, Frequently Asked Questions, <https://satat.co.in/satat/#/faq>



05

Stakeholder Mapping

5.1 Identification of Relevant Stakeholders

Multiple stakeholders were identified for data collection and to conduct surveys. This study involved engagement with stakeholders from government at the Centre, State, District and sub-District level, and a few private players to primarily collect data on biomass production, yield, livestock population, biomass supply chain, etc.

Table 24: Stakeholders in bio-energy value chain

Sector	Stakeholder	Data
Central Government	National Institute of Bioenergy	Clarification on surplus factors (the proportion of agricultural/industrial residues available beyond existing uses) and the conversion factor used to translate surplus biomass residues (in T) into potential CBG capacity (TPD). Additionally, the support was provided to identify priority biomass residues (e.g., crop stubble, livestock manure, agro-processing waste) with the highest biogas potential, alongside assessing the suitability of industrial organic waste as feedstock.
State Government	Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department	Livestock Census 2019 data (Tehsil-wise), List of cowsheds in the district
	Agriculture Department	Tehsil-wise and block-wise crop production and yield statistics
	Sugar Industry and Cane Development Department	Society-wise cane production and yield across the district
	Directorate of Economics and Statistics	Tehsil-wise land use, irrigation, crop production statistics for Saharanpur District
Private	Sugar Mills – Large, Medium and Small	Annual cane crushing capacity, press mud market and management, conversion factor for bagasse and press mud in a sugar mill, and bagasse generating capacity for small-sized informal sugar mills
	Operational CBG Plant	Plant capacity, feedstock mix, raw material procurement plan, stocking and reserves, land area, contingency planning, etc.



06

GIS-based Satellite Mapping

GIS-based Satellite Mapping

It can be observed from the Kharif crop map that sugarcane is cultivated across all the tehsils, with Deoband and Nakur having the highest cultivation. Saharanpur, Nakur and Behat have large paddy cultivations in their respective tehsils. Behat and Nakur tehsils also have significant bajra and maize cultivation during this season.

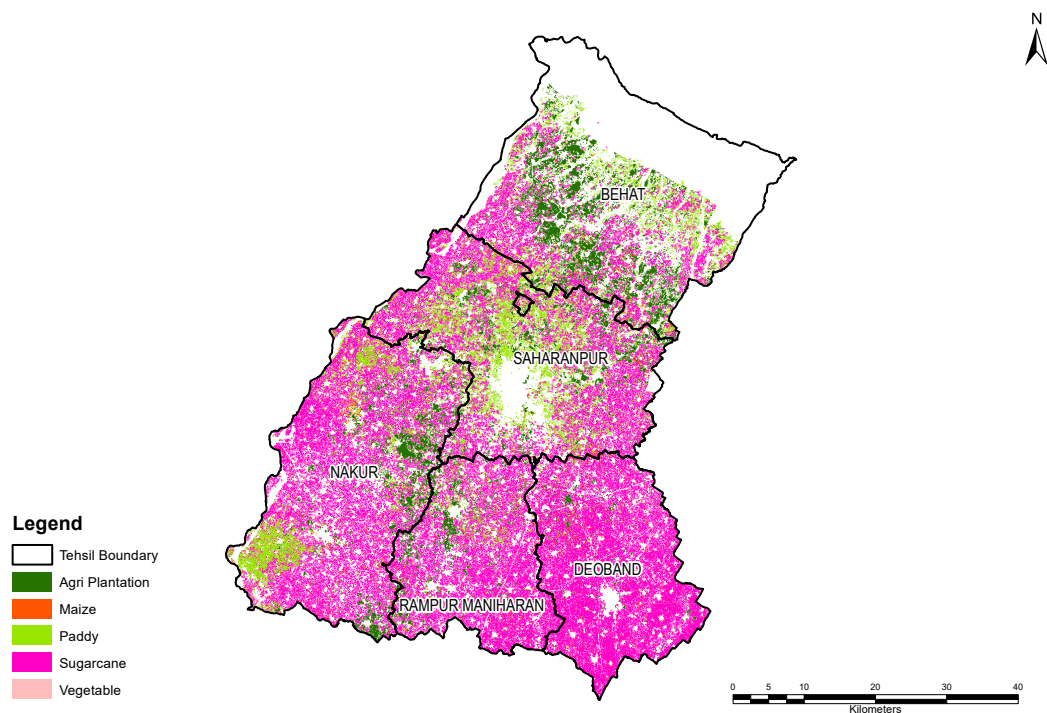


Figure 18: Geographical spread of kharif crops in tehsils of Saharanpur district during 2023-24⁷⁶

During rabi season, wheat is predominantly grown across all the tehsils with traces of mustard, vegetables and other crops, including barley, bajra, etc.

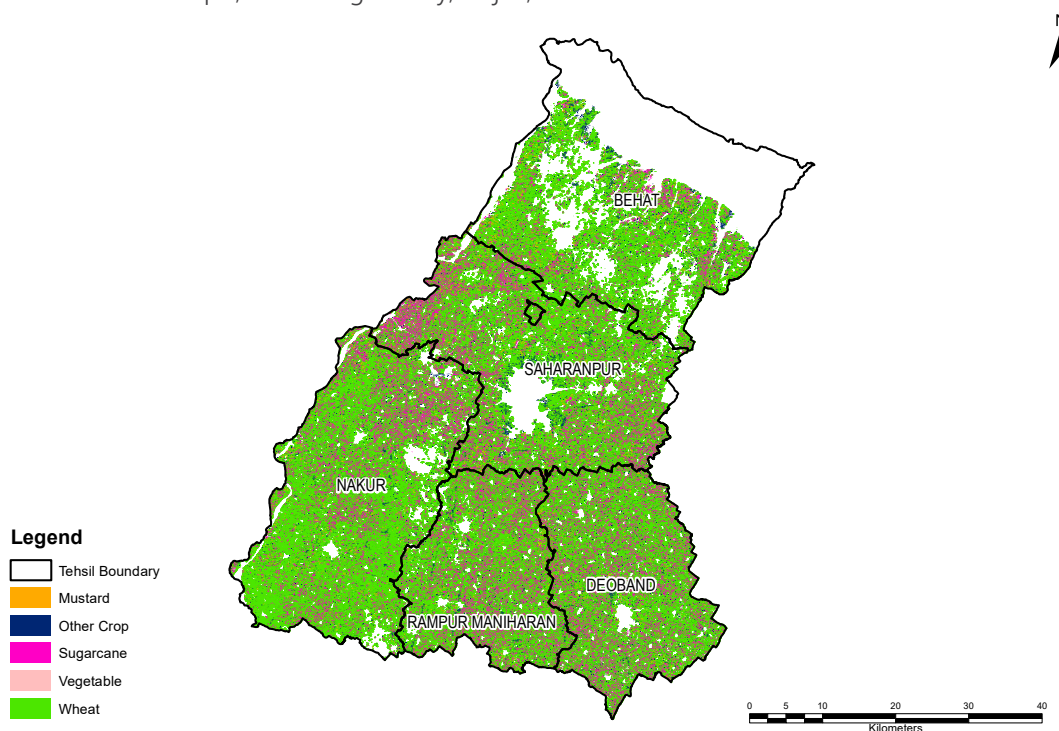


Figure 19: Geographical spread of rabi crops in tehsils of Saharanpur district during 2023-24⁷⁷

⁷⁶ Analysis by Vasudha Foundation, 2025

⁷⁷ Analysis by Vasudha Foundation, 2025

6.2 Land Use and Biomass Distribution Mapping

The statistics of land use are important for studying the changes in land use patterns, cropping patterns, impact of development programmes, as well as the efficient utilisation of most valuable natural resource. Land Use was analysed for Saharanpur during the year 2023-24, and the results are summarised below:

Table 25: Tehsil-wise land-use analysis for Saharanpur in ha.

Sr. No	Tehsil	Barren/ Waste land	Built-Up	Crop land	Forest	Scrub	Water- bodies	Grand Total
1	Behat	7405.87	7049.27	53771.71	33753.92	92.60	798.66	102872.02
2	Deoband	-	4961.45	50715.61	-	23.40	16.63	55717.08
3	Nakur	732.85	8066.02	77248.43	-	151.92	607.96	86807.18
4	Rampur Maniharan	0.28	3987.89	43310.15	-	-	82.67	47380.99
5	Saharanpur	313.90	12954.54	65079.28	-	203.16	308.27	78859.15
Total		8452.90	37019.16	290125.18	33753.92	471.08	1814.19	371636.43

It can be observed from the Land Use analysis⁷⁸ that nearly 86.54 percent of the total geographical area of the district was under cultivation during 2023-24.

⁷⁸ Analysis by Vasudha Foundation, 2025

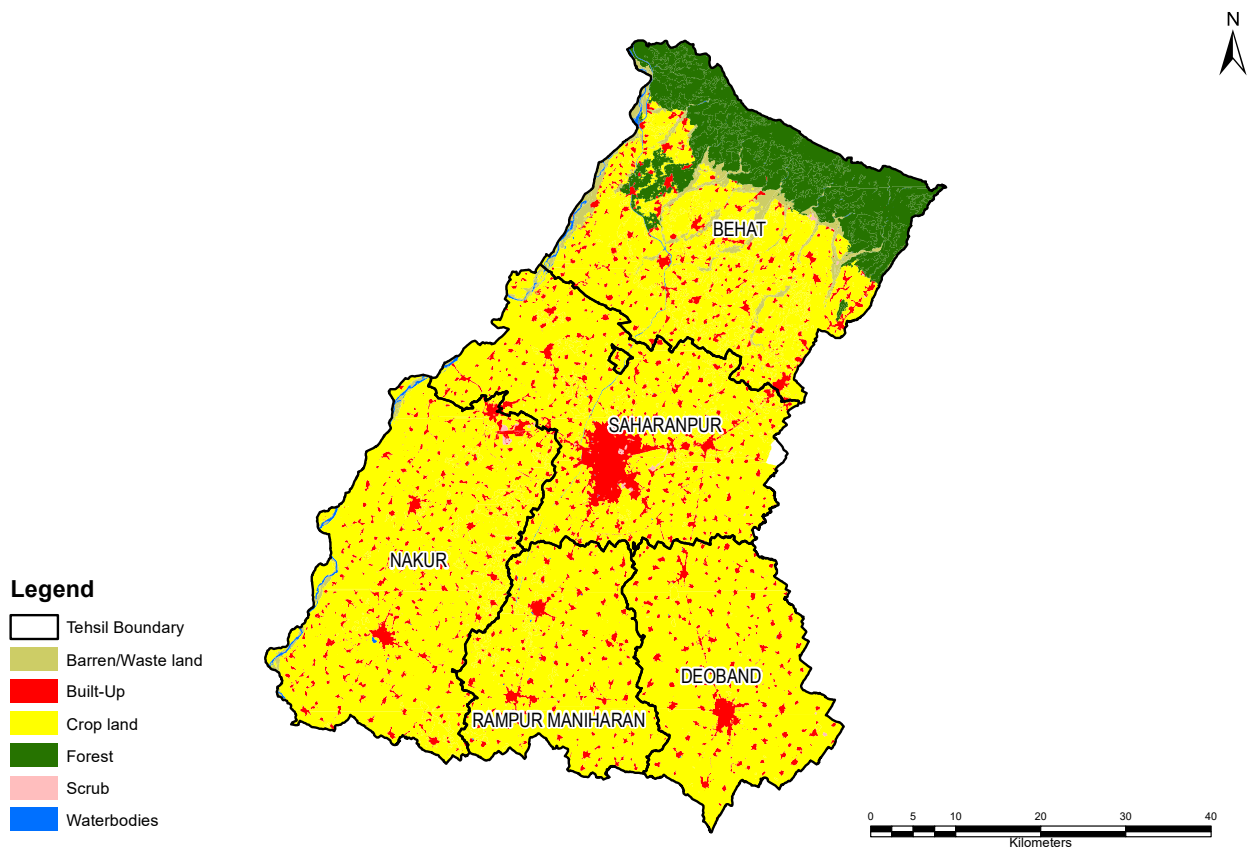


Figure 20: Land Cover Analysis for Tehsils of Saharanpur District during 2023-24⁷⁹

⁷⁹ Analysis by Vasudha Foundation, 2025

Methodology

This study estimates annual net biomass residue availability in all 7 Tehsils of Saharanpur District in Uttar Pradesh. It takes into account the competing uses of the biomass in the respective tehsil and generates a net value of the residue and the corresponding theoretical value of Compressed Biogas (TPD) that can be generated out of it. The following approach was adopted for various feedstocks under consideration:

7.1 Agricultural Residue

The study integrated Geographic Information System (GIS) tools and seasonal satellite imagery to analyse spatial and temporal trends in crop residues. Sentinel-2 satellite data was processed to estimate the cultivated area of kharif and rabi crops. The workflow began with layer stacking and mosaicking of satellite images, followed by spatial subsetting to focus on the Saharanpur district and its seven tehsils using administrative boundaries. A district-level land use/landcover map was then generated, and non-agricultural regions such as forests, water bodies, and urban areas were masked to isolate farmland.

Crop acreage estimation was conducted using the Support Vector Machine (SVM)⁸⁰, a supervised machine learning algorithm trained on ground-truth data to classify satellite imagery into distinct crop

⁸⁰ Support Vector Machine (SVM) is a supervised machine learning algorithm used for classification and regression tasks.

categories. This approach enabled precise mapping of kharif and rabi cultivation zones by assigning pixel-level classifications. After determining crop-specific acreage, the study incorporated existing district- and tehsil-level agricultural statistics -such as yield per hectare—to calculate total production. By merging remote sensing data with regional agricultural records, the analysis provided granular insights into crop productivity patterns across administrative scales, enhancing understanding of spatial variations in agricultural output.

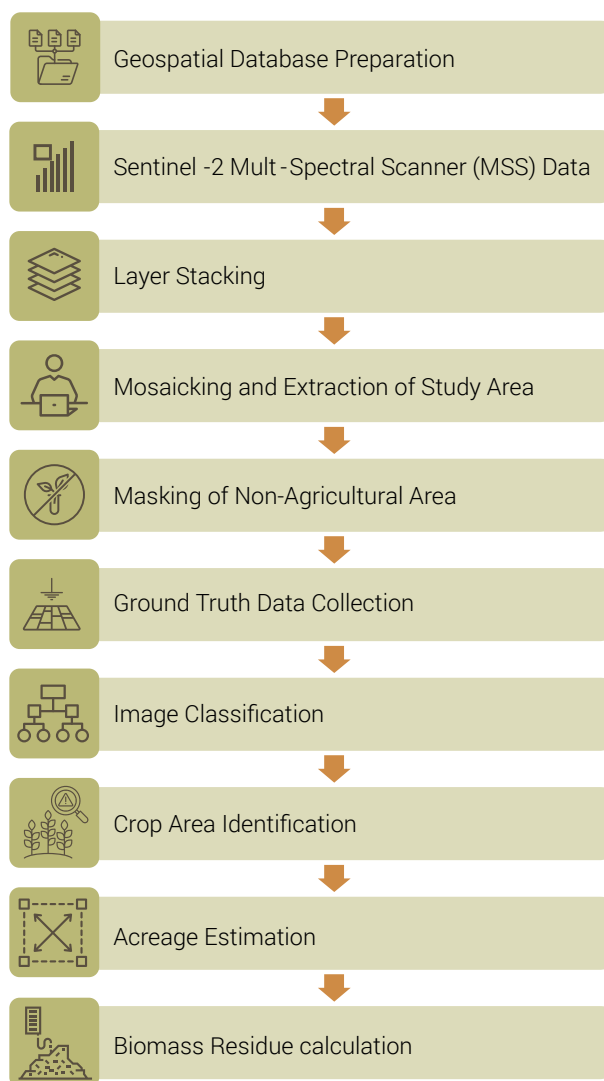


Figure 21: Flow diagram of the methodology used

Once we have the crop-wise acreage and yield estimates, we can calculate the corresponding biomass residue that is generated and that is in surplus for energy generation. The following terminologies and equations would be used in estimating annual biomass residue that would be generated.

Gross crop residue⁸¹ can be defined as the sum total of crop residues produced for a particular crop. In general, there is a 1:1 grain-to-residue relationship between the dry matter of crop grain and the dry matter of crop residues.^{82,83} It is determined based on three important parameters such as: area occupied by the particular crop, crop yield and residue production ratio value for that crop.

81 S,K, Lohan. et.al., 2018, Burning issues of paddy residue management in north-west states of India, Renewable and Sustainable energy reviews, 81, pp.693-706.

82 G, Kaur. K, Yadwinder. et.al., 2017 Potential of Livestock Generated Biomass: Untapped Energy Source in India, Energies MDPI

83 J, Sheehan, et. al., 2003, Energy and Environmental Aspects of Using Corn Stover for Fuel Ethanol, Journal of Industrial Ecology 7:117-46

$$CRg(j) = \sum_{i=1}^n A(i,j) \times Y(i,j) \times RPR(i,j)$$

Equation 1: Gross crop residue calculation

Here, $CRg(j)$ denotes the gross crop residue for n number of crops at j^{th} state, in tonnes; and $A(i,j)$ denotes the area covered by i^{th} crop at j^{th} state, in hectares; $Y(i,j)$ denotes the yield of the i^{th} crop at j^{th} state, in tonnes/hectare, and $RPR(i,j)$ denotes the residue to product ratio for the given i^{th} crop at j^{th} state.

The surplus crop residue of particular crop represents the amount of crop residues that are available for energy production after all the other competing uses such as cooking fuel, cattle feed, roof thatching, composting, animal bedding, and others are taken into consideration (as described in **Fig. 15**).⁸⁴

$$CRs(j) = \sum_{i=1}^n CRg(i,j) \times SF(i,j)$$

Equation 2: Surplus crop residue calculation

CRs denotes the surplus crop residue for n number of crops, in tonnes which is estimated based on the surplus factor developed depending on different uses of the crop residue. Surplus factor varies widely among the crops and also shows variations in the cropping seasons.^{85,86}

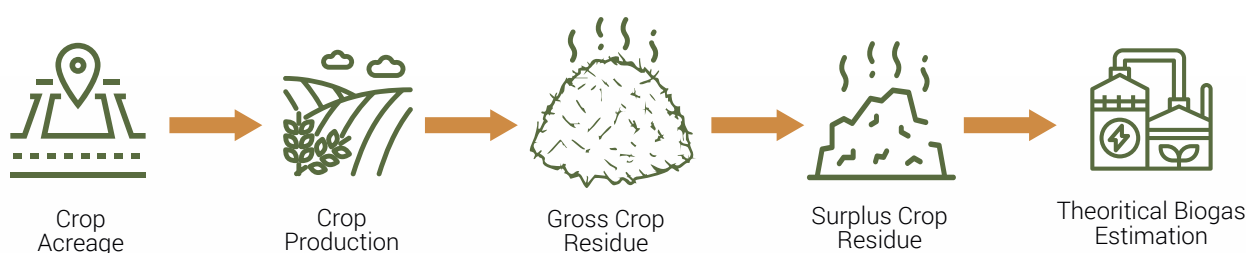


Figure 22: Flow diagram for crop residue estimation



84 V, Venkatraman., et. al., 2021 Assessment of Bioenergy Generation Potential of Agricultural Crop Residues in India, Circular Economy and Sustainability, 1(4) pp. 1335-1348

85 M, Hiloidhari and D.C., Baruah., 2011, Crop residue biomass for decentralized electrical power generation in rural areas (part I): Investigation of spatial availability, Renewable and Sustainable Energy Review, 15, pp. 1885-92

86 Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) & Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), Estimation of Surplus Crop Residues in India for Biofuel Production, October 2018

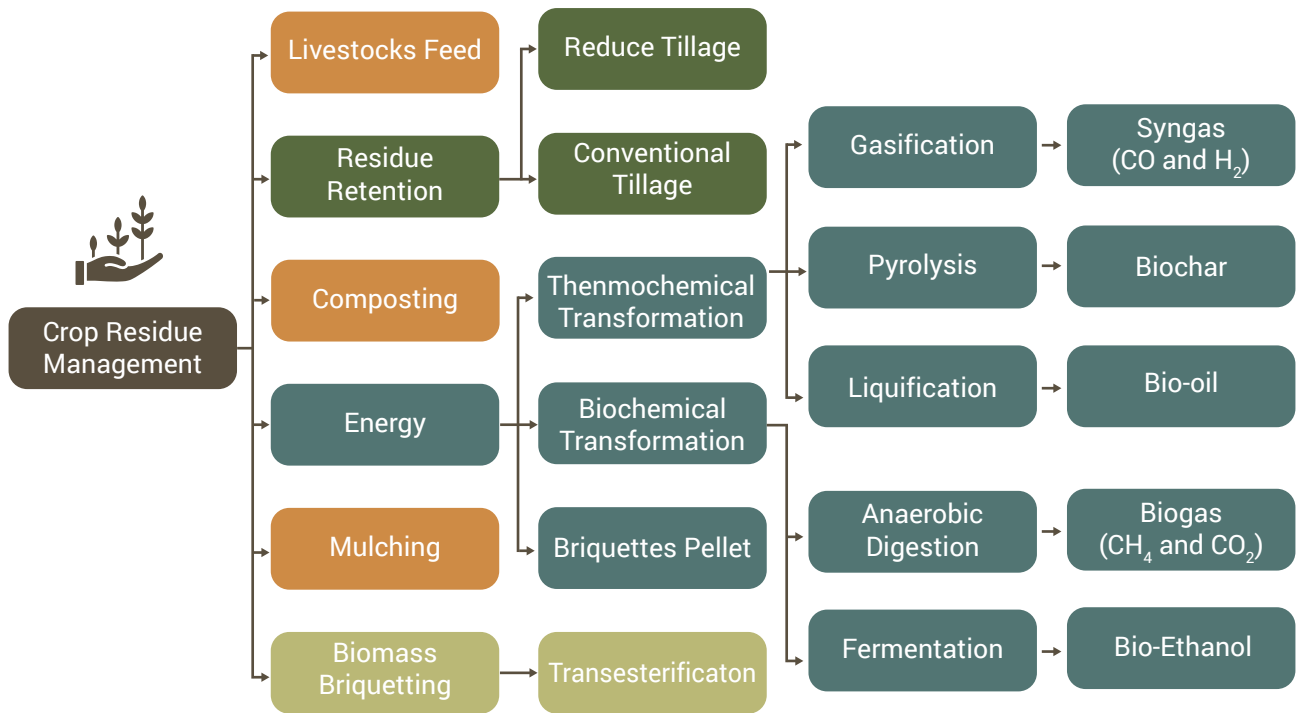


Figure 23: Crop residue management practices⁸⁷

After taking into consideration of the competing uses for the specific crop residue, the net crop residue, $CRn(j)$, is estimated for n number of crops at j th state, in tonnes.

$$CRn(j) = \sum_{i=1}^n CRs(i, j) - CRc(i, j)$$

Equation 3: Net crop residue calculation

Here, CRc denotes the competing usage of i th crop residue at j th state and CRn is the net crop residue available for energy generation at j th state.

$$TBEn(j) = \sum_{i=1}^n CRn(i, j) \times 0.55 \times BY(i, j) \times 0.657 \times \frac{1}{365 \times 1000}$$

Equation 4: Theoretical estimation of CBG from agricultural residues

Here, $TBEn$ denotes the Theoretical Biogas Estimation (CBG) in TPD for n th crop at j th state, 0.55 indicates the percent composition of methane, Biogas Yield (BY) for the i th crop at j th state, 0.657 is the density of methane in Kg/m^3

7.2 Livestock Residue

The data on livestock population at the district level and tehsil level are used to estimate the total dung/litter that could be generated.

⁸⁷ N.R, Gatkal., et.al., Present trends, sustainable strategies and energy potentials of crop residue management in India: A review, Heliyon, Vol. 10, Issue 21 2024



$$TBEn(j) = \sum_{i=1}^n CRn(i,j) \times 0.55 \times BY(i,j) \times 0.657 \times \frac{1}{365 \times 1000}$$

Equation 5: Theoretical CBG estimation from livestock residues

Here, $TBEn(j)$ is the Theoretical Biogas Estimation (CBG) in TPD for n th livestock at j^{th} state, D denotes the dung generation from i^{th} livestock at j^{th} state, Y denotes the annual dung yield, TS denotes the total solids in the dung/litter, AC denotes the Availability Coefficient (considering the competing uses of cattle dung/poultry litter) and MF is the multiplication factor for the respective organic matter. Any bulk usage of dung in, say for example, existing CBG plants, should be considered for calculating the net available residue.

Biomass Category, Sources and Availability

8.1 Agricultural Residues

The results for the Biomass Assessment are tabulated in *Table 26*. It describes for each Tehsil, the feedstock-wise annual biomass production during 2023-24 and corresponding gross residue and surplus residue that is available for CBG production. For agricultural crops, Residue-to-Crop Ratios and corresponding Surplus Fractions for various are listed in *Table 19*. Similarly, the surplus animal dung/litter and biogas yield for various biomass residues are described in *Table 21* and *Table 23*, respectively. *Equations 1-6* were applied to arrive at the biogas yield results. We have two distinct results for CBG potential for the majority of the feedstocks because of the difference in Residue-to-Crop Ratio as is the case for Paddy straw, and different biogas yield ratios prescribed by NIBE and SATAT Scheme.

Table 26: Tehsil-wise surplus biomass and potential CBG generation for various agricultural residue

Tehsil	Name	Production			Gross Residue Total Pro- duction (T)*Crop-to-Resi- due Ratio	Surplus Residue		Net Resi- due (T)	CBG Potential (TPA)	CBG Potential (TPD)	CBG Po- tential (SATAT) (TPD)
		Area (ha)	Yield (T/ha)	Total Production (T)		Gross Residue (T)*Surplus Fraction					
Behat	Wheat	18612.78	4.13	76870.78	Straw	115306.17	23061.23	23061.23	1666.64	4.57	6.32
					Husk	23061.23	4612.25	4612.25	333.33	0.91	1.26
	Paddy	6096.52	2.69	16399.64	Straw	24599.46	4181.91	0	0	0	0
					Husk	3279.93	557.59	557.59	45.33	0.12	
					Bagasse (Small)			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
					Press Mud (Large)			6237	247.91	0.68	0.68
	Sugarcane	13602.29	83.35	1133750.87	Press Mud (Medium)			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
					Tops and Leaves	56687.54	56687.54	56687.54	3968.13	10.87	10.87
	Mustard	1599.86	1.46	2335.80	Stalks	4204.43	4204.43	4204.43	420.44	1.152	1.15
	Tur/Arhar	0	0	0.00	Stalks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00
	Potato	0	0	0.00	Stalks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00
	Vegeta- bles	291.46	15.56	4535.12	Stalks	453.51	453.51	453.51	45.35	0.124	0.12
					Stalks	1835.23	1835.23	1835.23	183.52	0.503	0.53
	Maize	485.51	1.89	917.61	Cobs	275.28	275.28	275.28	27.53	0.075	0.00
					Leaves	110.11	110.11	110.11	11.01	0.030	0.00
	Barley	2299.8	3.08	7083.38	Straw	9208.40	9208.40	9208.40	920.84	2.523	0.00
					Stalks	57468.93	57468.93	57468.93	5746.89	15.745	15.74
	Agri-Plan- tation (Bajra)	13241.69	2.17	28734.47	Husk	8620.34	8620.34	8620.34	862.03	2.362	2.36
				Cobs	9482.37	9482.37	9482.37	948.24	2.598	2.60	

Tehsil	Name	Production			Gross Residue Total Pro- duction (T)*Crop-to-Resi- due Ratio	Surplus Residue Gross Residue (T)*Surplus Fraction	Net Resi- due (T)	CBG Potential (TPA)	CBG Potential (TPD)	CBG Po- tential (SATAT) (TPD)	
		Area (ha)	Yield (T/ha)	Total Production (T)							
Deoband	Wheat	19457.78	4.13	80360.63	Straw	120540.95	24108.19	24108.19	1742.30	4.77	6.60
					Husk	24108.19	4821.64	4821.64	348.46	0.95	1.32
	Paddy	790.12	2.69	2125.42	Straw	3188.13	541.98	541.98	44.07	0.12	0.47
					Husk	425.08	72.26	72.26	5.88	0.02	
					Bagasse (Small)			0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	Sugarcane	38922.7	83.35	3244207.05	Press Mud (Large)			83625.5	3323.99	9.11	9.16
					Press Mud (Medium)			44100	1752.91	4.80	4.83
					Tops and Leaves	162210.35	162210.35	162210.35	11354.72	31.11	31.11
	Mustard	1055.84	1.46	1541.53	Stalks	2774.75	2774.75	2774.75	277.47	0.76	0.76
	Tur/Arhar	0	0	0.00	Stalks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Potato	0	24.21	0.00	Stalks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Vegeta- bles	116.45	15.56	1811.96	Stalks	181.20	181.20	181.20	18.12	0.05	0.05
	Maize	1818	3.08	5599.44	Straw	7279.27	7279.27	7279.27	727.93	1.99	1.99
					Stalks	1715.70	1715.70	1715.70	171.57	0.47	0.47
		453.89	1.89	857.85	Cobs	257.36	257.36	257.36	25.74	0.07	0.07
	Barley				Leaves	102.94	102.94	102.94	10.29	0.03	0.03
	Agri-Plan- tation (Bajra)	1034.5	2.17	2244.87	Stalks	4489.73	4489.73	4489.73	448.97	1.23	1.23
					Husk	673.46	673.46	673.46	67.35	0.18	0.18
					Cobs	740.81	740.81	740.81	74.08	0.20	0.20

Tehsil	Name	Area (ha)	Yield (T/ha)	Production Total Production (T)	Gross Residue Production (T)*Crop-to-Resi- due Ratio	Surplus Residue Gross Residue (T)*Surplus Fraction	Net Resi- due (T)	CBG Potential (TPA)	CBG Potential (TPD)	CBG Po- tential (SATAT) (TPD)
Nakur	Wheat	39110.91	4.13	161528.06	Straw	242292.09	48458.42	3502.09	9.59	13.28
					Husk	48458.42	9691.68	700.42	1.92	2.66
	Paddy	8480.86	2.69	22813.51	Straw	34220.27	5817.45	0	0	3.77
					Husk	4562.70	775.66	63.06	0.17	
					Bagasse (Small)		181248.00	5599.73	15.34	15.55
	Sugarcane	37611.77	83.35	3134941.03	Press Mud (Large)		44572.50	1771.69	4.85	4.88
					Press Mud (Medium)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
					Tops and Leaves	156747.05	156747.05	10972.29	30.06	30.06
	Mustard	1976.29	1.46	2885.38	Stalks	346.25	346.25	34.62	0.09	0.09
	Tur/Arhar	0	0	0.00	Stalks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Potato	0	24.21	0.00	Stalks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Vegetables	446.76	15.56	6951.59	Stalks	695.16	695.16	69.52	0.19	0.19
	Maize	2506.15	3.08	7718.94	Straw	10034.62	10034.62	1003.46	2.75	2.75
					Stalks	3057.30	3057.30	305.73	0.84	0.84
		808.81	1.89	1528.65	Cobs	458.60	458.60	45.86	0.13	0.13
	Barley				Leaves	183.44	183.44	18.34	0.05	0.05
	Agri-Plan- tation (Bajra)	6987.72	2.17	15163.35	Stalks	30326.70	30326.70	3032.67	8.31	8.31
					Husk	4549.01	4549.01	454.90	1.25	1.25
					Cobs	5003.91	5003.91	500.39	1.37	1.37



Tehsil	Name	Production			Gross Residue			Total Pro- duction (T)	Surplus Residue			Net Resi- due (T)	CBG Potential (TPA)	CBG Potential (TPD)	CBG Po- tential (SATAT) (TPD)
		Area (ha)	Yield (T/ha)		duction (T)*Crop-to-Resi- due Ratio	Total Pro- duction (T)*Crop-to-Resi- due Ratio	Gross Residue (T)*Surplus Fraction								
Rampur Maniharan	Wheat	19038.79	4.13	78630.20	Straw	117945.30	23589.06	23589.06			1704.78	4.67	6.46		
	Paddy	1852.04	2.69	4981.99	Husk	23589.06	4717.81	4717.81			340.96	0.93	1.29		
					Straw	7472.98	1270.41	1270.41		0	0	0			
					Husk	996.40	169.39	169.39		13.77	0.04				
					Bagasse (Small)			0.00	0.00	0	0.00				
	Sugarcane	25435.95	83.35	2120086.43	Press Mud (Large)			5880.00		233.72	0.64	1.45			
					Press Mud (Medium)			13230	525.87	1.44	2.09				
					Tops and Leaves	106004.32	106004.32	106004.32	7420.30	20.33	20.33				
					Stalks	2866.10	2866.10	2866.10	286.61	0.79	0.79				
	Tur/Arhar	0	0	0.00	Stalks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	Potato	0	24.21	0.00	Stalks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	Vegeta- bles	165.06	15.56	2568.33	Stalks	256.83	256.83	256.83		25.68	0.07	0.07			
		1513.85	3.08	4662.66	Straw	6061.46	6061.46	6061.46		606.15	1.66	1.66			
	Maize	476.3	1.89	900.21	Stalks	1800.41	1800.41	1800.41		180.04	0.49	0.49			
					Cobs	270.06	270.06	270.06		27.01	0.07	0.07			
	Barley				Leaves	108.02	108.02	108.02		10.80	0.03	0.03			
Agri-Plan- tation (Bajra)	3352.57	2.17	7275.08	Stalks	14550.15	14550.15	14550.15		1455.02	3.99	3.99				
				Husk	2182.52	2182.52	2182.52		218.25	0.60	0.60				
				Cobs	2400.78	2400.78	2400.78		240.08	0.66	0.66				

Tehsil	Name	Production			Gross Residue Production (T)*Crop-to-Residue Ratio	Surplus Residue (T)*Surplus Fraction	Net Residue (T)	CBG Potential (TPA)	CBG Potential (TPD)	CBG Potential (SATAT) (TPD)	
		Area (ha)	Yield (T/ha)	Total Production (T)							
Saharanpur	Wheat	27706.38	4.13	114427.35	Straw	171641.02	34328.20	34328.20	2480.90	6.80	9.40
	Paddy	12982.46	2.69	34922.82	Husk	34328.20	6865.64	6865.64	496.18	1.36	1.88
					Straw	52384.23	8905.32	8905.32	724.04	1.98	7.65
					Husk	6984.56	1187.38	1187.38	96.54	0.26	
					Bagasse (Small)			0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	Sugarcane	27369.19	83.35	2281221.99	Press Mud (Large)			29774.5	1183.49	3.24	3.26
					Press Mud (Medium)			14700	584.3	1.60	1.60
					Tops and Leaves	114061.10	114061.10	114061.10	7984.28	21.87	21.87
					Stalks	6987.64	6987.64	6987.64	698.76	1.91	1.91
	Mustard	2658.92	1.46	3882.02	Stalks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Tur/Arhar	0	0	0.00	Stalks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Potato	0	24.21	0.00	Stalks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Vegetables	366.67	15.56	5705.39	Stalks	570.54	570.54	570.54	57.05	0.16	0.16
	Maize	2932.67	3.08	9032.62	Straw	11742.41	11742.41	11742.41	1174.24	3.22	3.22
		525.45	1.89	993.10	Stalks	1986.20	1986.20	1986.20	198.62	0.54	0.54
	Cobs				297.93	297.93	297.93	29.79	0.08	0.08	
	Barley				Leaves	119.17	119.17	119.17	11.92	0.03	0.03
	Agri-Plantation (Bajra)	5849.67	2.17	12693.78	Stalks	25387.57	25387.57	25387.57	2538.76	6.96	6.96
					Husk	3808.14	3808.14	3808.14	380.81	1.04	1.04
Cobs					4188.95	4188.95	4188.95	418.89	1.15	1.15	



8.2 Animal Waste

The cumulative biogas produced from livestock waste is influenced by several critical factors, including the animal type and breed, average body weight, diet composition, and total solids content in excrement. To accurately quantify biogas yield per unit, a standardized method for collecting dung is essential. Only through such standardised collection techniques can a reliable cumulative biogas volume be determined, which is necessary for calculating the availability coefficient factor. This factor is crucial for predicting the expected and likely biogas yield from livestock waste.

Table 27: Tehsil-wise surplus biomass residue and potential CBG generation from various animal residues

Tehsil	Animal	Popula- tion	Collectable Dung/Litter (Kg)	Total Solids (Kg)	Availability Coefficient (Kg)	Surplus Residue (T)	Bio Energy Potential (MJ)	Bio Energy Potential (MW)	CBG Potential (TPD)	CBG Po- tential (TPD) (SA- TAT)
Behat	Cattle	45988	251784300	62946075	44062252.5	44062.25	718990211.39	0.37985	1.81	2.41
	Goat/ Sheep	11479	6703736	1944083.44	388816.688	388.82	4880427.07	0.0052	0.02	0.03
	Swine	1992	1963116	569303.64	341582.184	341.58	6114321.09	0.00427	0.02	0.03
	Poultry (Chick- en)	90,208	1481666.4	429683.256	257809.9536	257.81	4124959.26	0.00384	0.02	0.03
Deoband	Cattle	37431	204934725	51233681.25	35863576.88	35863.58	585207502.02	0.30917	1.472	1.97
	Goat/ Sheep	5728	3345152	970094.08	194018.816	194.02	2435324.18	0.00259	0.01	0.02
	Swine	1715	1690132.5	490138.425	294083.055	294.08	5264086.68	0.00368	0.0147	0.02
	Poultry (Chick- en)	89,144	1464190.2	424615.158	254769.0948	254.77	4076305.52	0.00379040	0.0179	0.03

Nakur	Cattle	81334	445303650	111325912.5	77928138.75	77928.14	1271600196.87	0.67179	3.198	4.27
	Goat/ Sheep	19802	11564368	3353666.72	670733.344	670.73	8419044.93	0.00894	0.036	0.05
	Swine	3384	3334932	967130.28	580278.168	580.28	10386979.21	0.0072535	0.029	0.05
	Poultry (Chicken)	1,36,508	2242143.9	650221.731	390133.0386	390.13	6242128.62	0.00580432	0.02736	0.04
Rampur Maniharan	Cattle	37072	202969200	50742300	35519610	35519.61	579594788.14	0.30620	1.458	1.95
	Goat/ Sheep	4704	2747136	796669.44	159333.888	159.33	1999958.96	0.00212	0.01	0.01
	Swine	1158	1141209	330950.61	198570.366	198.57	3554409.55	0.00248	0.0099	0.02
	Poultry (Chicken)	87167	1431717.975	415198.2128	249118.9277	249.12	3985902.84	0.00370634	0.0175	0.03
Saharanpur	Cattle	43241	236744475	59186118.75	41430283.13	41430.28	676042787.92	0.35716	1.7	2.27
	Goat/ Sheep	12960	7568640	2194905.6	438981.12	438.98	5510091.02	0.00585	0.02	0.03
	Swine	1182	1164861	337809.69	202685.814	202.69	3628076.07	0.00253	0.0101	0.02
	Poultry (Chicken)	85460	1403680.5	407067.345	244240.407	244.24	3907846.51	0.00363376	0.0171	0.03



8.3 Energy Crops

Poplar Trees, Willow, Jatropha

These crops were not identified in our GIS Crop Maps. As per the State Agriculture Department, there are no such crops grown and cultivated for energy purposes in Saharanpur district.

8.4 Other Types of Biomasses

8.4.1 Napier Grass

Napier Grass, also known as Elephant Grass or Uganda Grass is a species native to the tropical grasslands of Africa. It has a very high productivity, both as a forage grass for livestock and as a biofuel crop. It is most susceptible to frost and grows best in high-rainfall areas (in excess of 1500 mm/year), but its deep root system allows it to survive in drought times. Pusa Giant Napier, developed by IARI provides high yield (250-300 t/ha/year) of green matter under irrigated condition.⁸⁸

Napier Grass can be used as a combination feedstock with paddy straw and animal dung when sugarcane press mud is unavailable (after sugar season).

8.4.2 Groundnut Shell

Groundnut is sown and harvested during the kharif season and yields groundnut shells as residue. During 2022-23, as per the Crop Production Statistics, groundnut was cultivated in 2930 ha. of land accounting for a total annual production of 2643 T of the crop. Using SATAT's CBG conversion factor, the following results are observed.

Table 28: Surplus Biomass Residue and CBG Potential from Groundnut shell

Crop	Area (ha.)	Yield (T/ha.)	Production (T)	Crop-to-Residue Groundnut Shell	Residue (T)	CBG Potential (TPD) (SATAT)
Groundnut	2930	0.9	2643	0.3	792.9	0.217

8.4.3 Sugarcane Bagasse

Apart from large sugar mills, generally, there are small sugar mills (without a bagasse co-generation unit) that operate with vertical crushers in Uttar Pradesh. There are close to 118 sugar mills in Nakur Tehsil of 80 TCD capacity each. These together contribute to approximately 1,80,000 T of bagasse generation in a year which corresponds to 15.34 TPD of CBG. However, bagasse is used captively for heating in the sugar and is sold for other secondary purposes.

⁸⁸ Pandey K.C. and Roy A.K., 2011. p.23, Forage Crops Varieties, Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI)

Biomass Quantification Results

9.1 Total Biomass Availability by Category

Major feedstocks that are taken into account for this categorisation are: paddy straw, sugarcane press mud, and cattle dung. Accordingly, the following results are observed for each Tehsil in Saharanpur district.

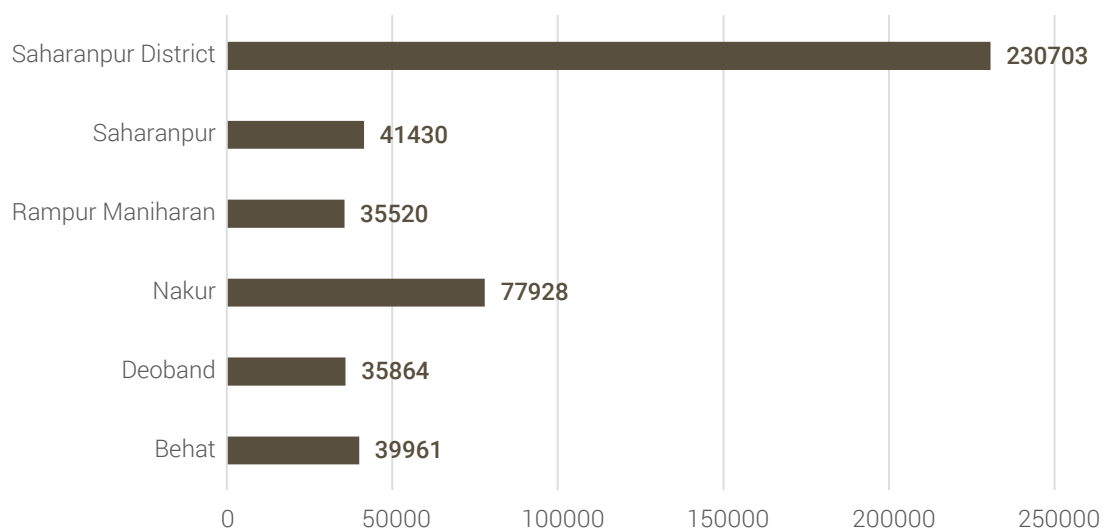
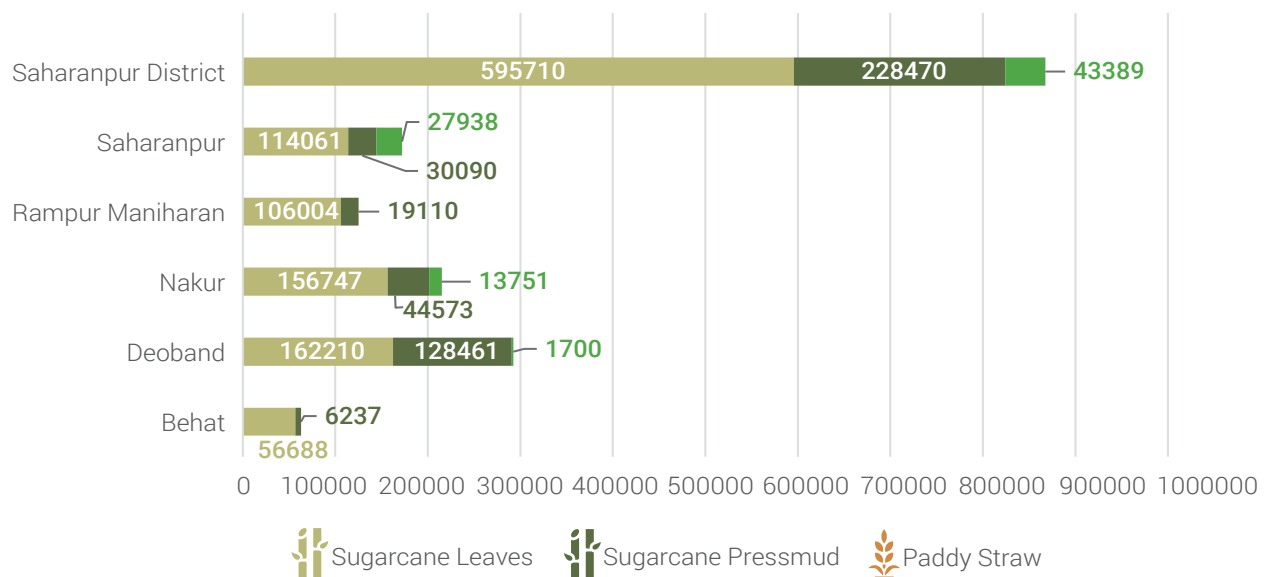
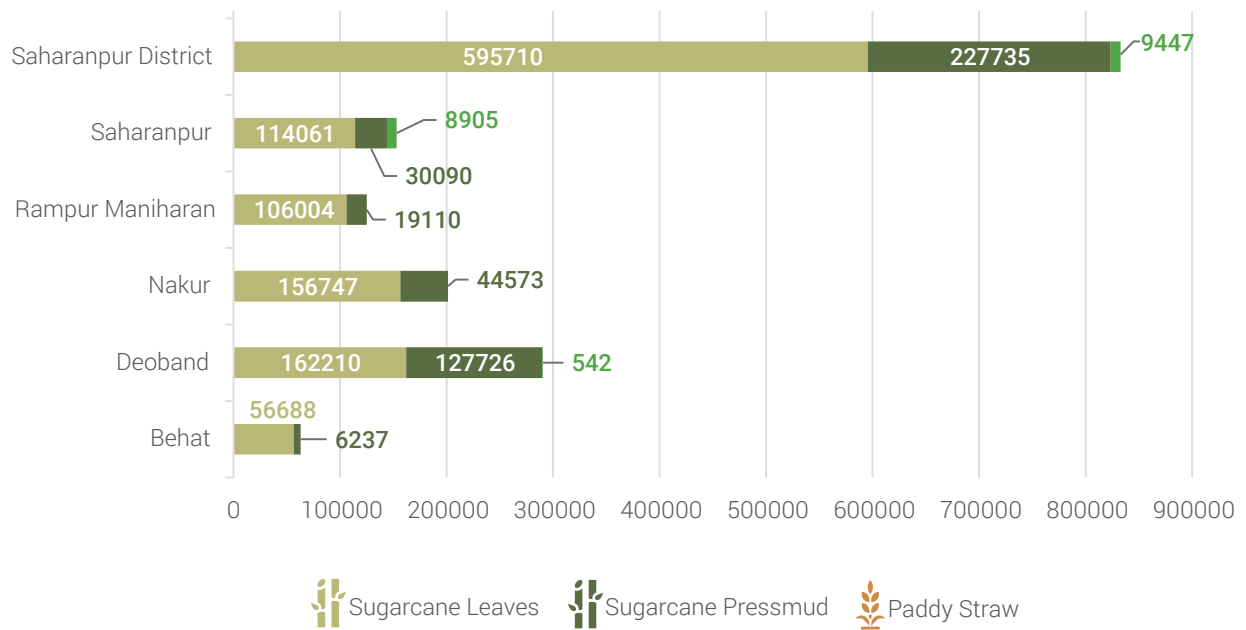


Figure 24: Tehsil-wise Annual Availability of Paddy Straw, Press Mud and Cattle Dung

9.2 Variations in Biomass Availability and Pricing

The availability and generation of sugarcane press mud have varied over the years. From the figures Fig. 25 & Fig. 26, the variation in availability of press mud in all the sugar mills can be attributed to the varying quantities of sugarcane crushed annually in these mills. Fig. 27 depicts the year-on-year change in press mud that is generated. The reasons that can be attributed to varying production could be due to adverse weather conditions (drought and excessive rainfall), crop diseases, etc. This condition is prevalent across the State. This can affect the pricing of the press mud. Based on the data that was shared by the Cane Commissioner, the average cost of press mud for all sugar mills hovered between INR 20 to 50 per quintal during 2022-25.

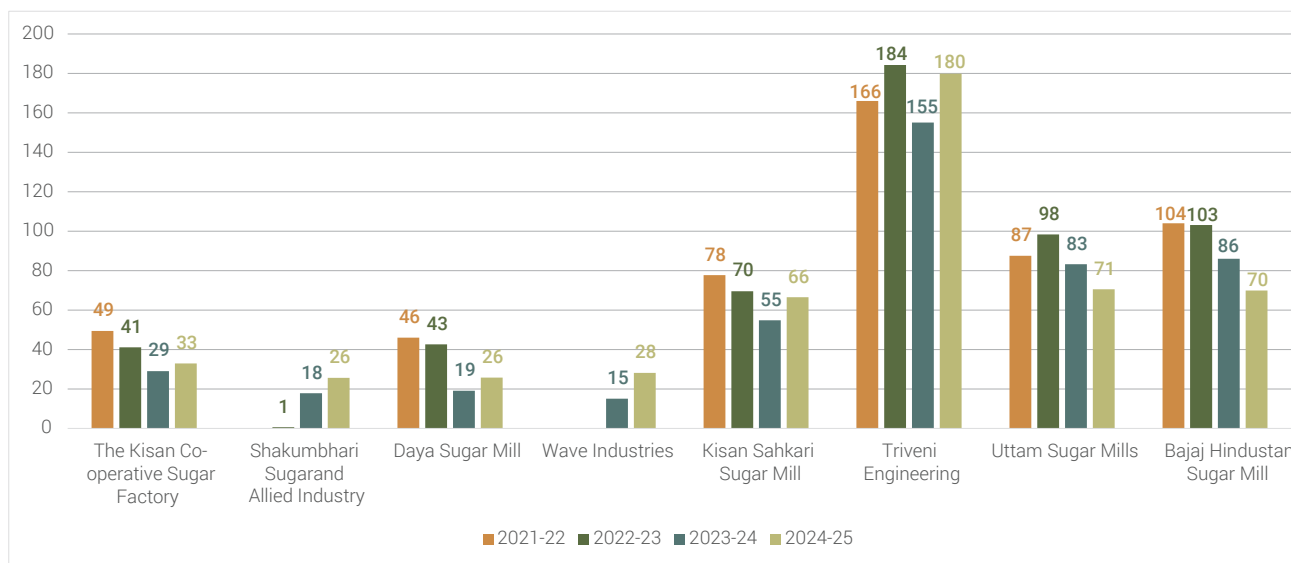


Figure 25: Annual Cane Crushed in Sugar Mills during 2021-25⁸⁹

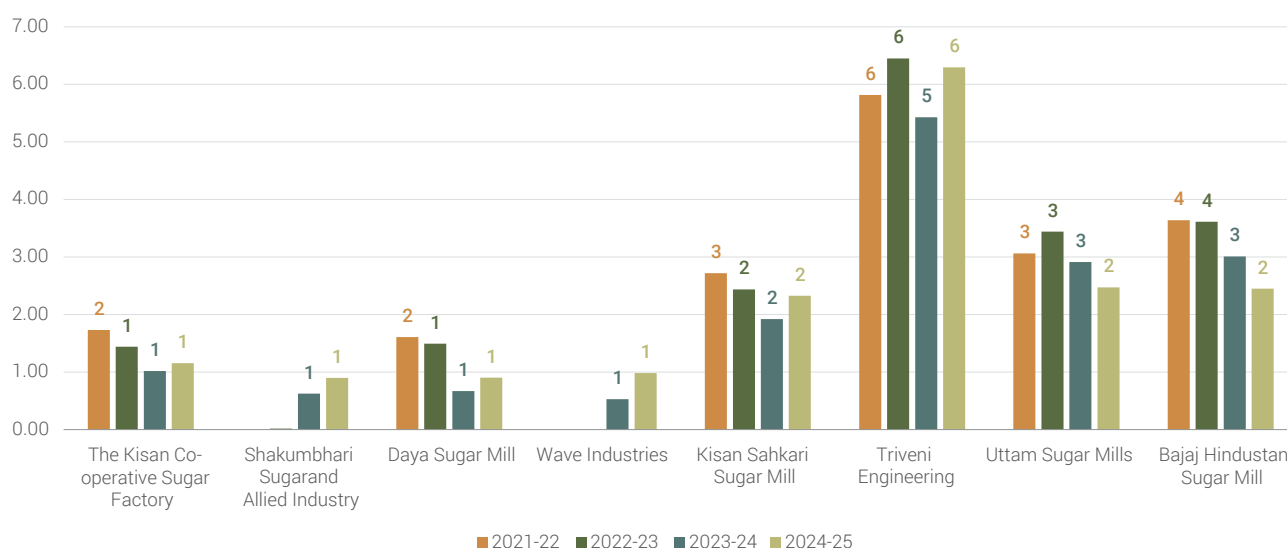


Figure 26: Annual Press Mud generated in Sugar Mills

⁸⁹ Data shared by the Cane Development Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh

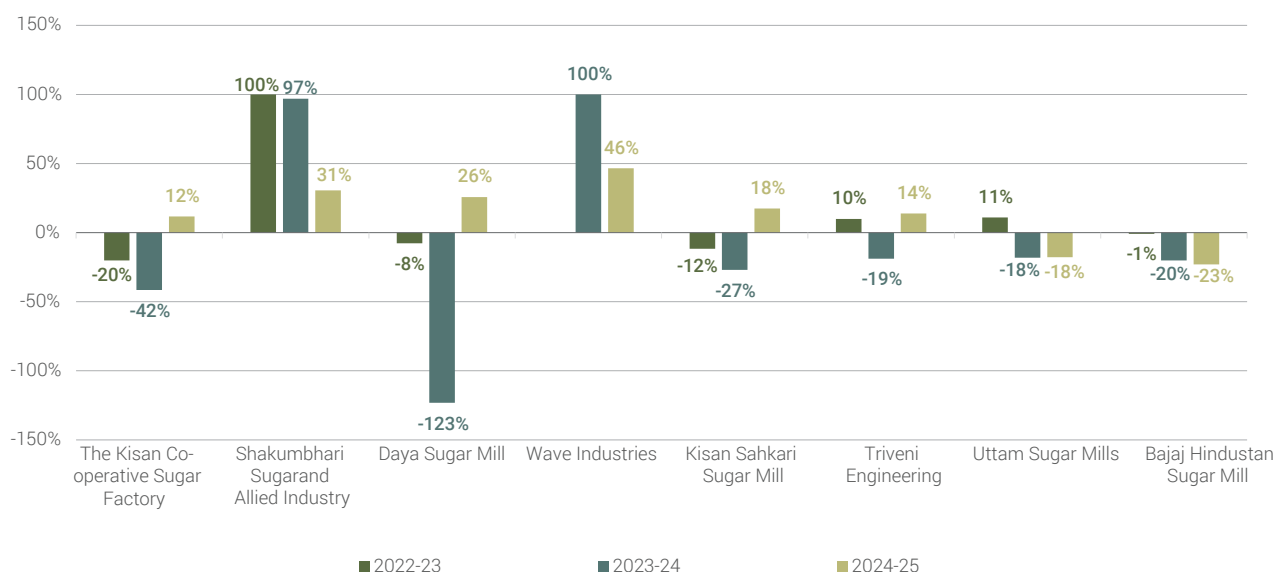


Figure 27: YoY Change in Annual Cane Crushed and Press Mud Generated during 2021-25

It can be observed from *Fig. 28* the press mud price varies significantly in a year. A typical sugar mill runs only for 180 days in a year during the kharif season (mid-November to April). This season is characterised as a peak season. During this period, the price of sugarcane press mud is usually lowest in the year. As we move to non-sugar or off-peak season, price for press mud spikes. The reasons for the spike in price include: high demand for supply of press mud, shortage in availability of coal, high temperature, etc. As temperature increases, quality of press mud increases due to low moisture content. In speaking with the sugar mill operators following reasons were identified for fluctuations in press mud prices during the year 2020-25:

- Price varies from plant to plant based on the operating efficiency, cane crushing capacity, quality of press mud that is generated (usually press mud with low sulphur content is preferred and is priced higher)
- Sugar Mills use coal as a supplementary fuel to run their co-generation unit and in seasons where the coal availability or its price is not favourable, press mud is captively used for cogeneration which reduces the surplus pressmud
- Price also varies between sugar and non-sugar season in a particular year. Usually, it remains low in winter and increases as the temperature increases

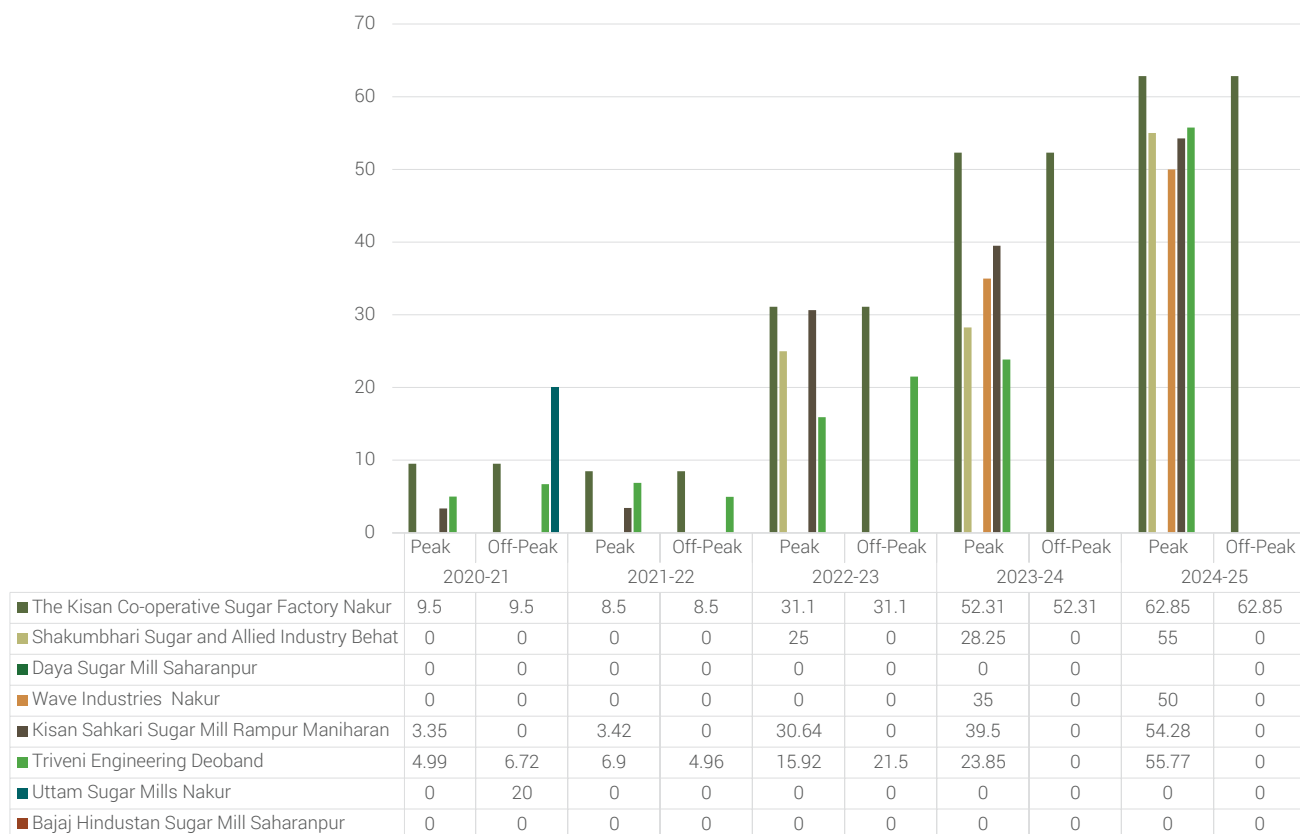


Figure 28: Press Mud Price variations⁹⁰

9.3 High-Potential Zones for Biomass Supply and CBG Production

It can be observed that Deoband and Nakur have the highest sugarcane cultivation and hence, sugarcane leaves. Among them, Deoband has the highest sugarcane pressmud availability, followed by Nakur, Saharanpur and Rampur Maniharan. Significant paddy straw available in Behat and Saharanpur is consumed by the existing CBG plants.

On the basis of available feedstock, the CBG potential (TPD) was estimated for each feedstock in each tehsil, which are described in the charts below:

⁹⁰ Entries 'zero' or 0 indicate that there was no sale of pressmud or the data was unavailable with the sugar mill

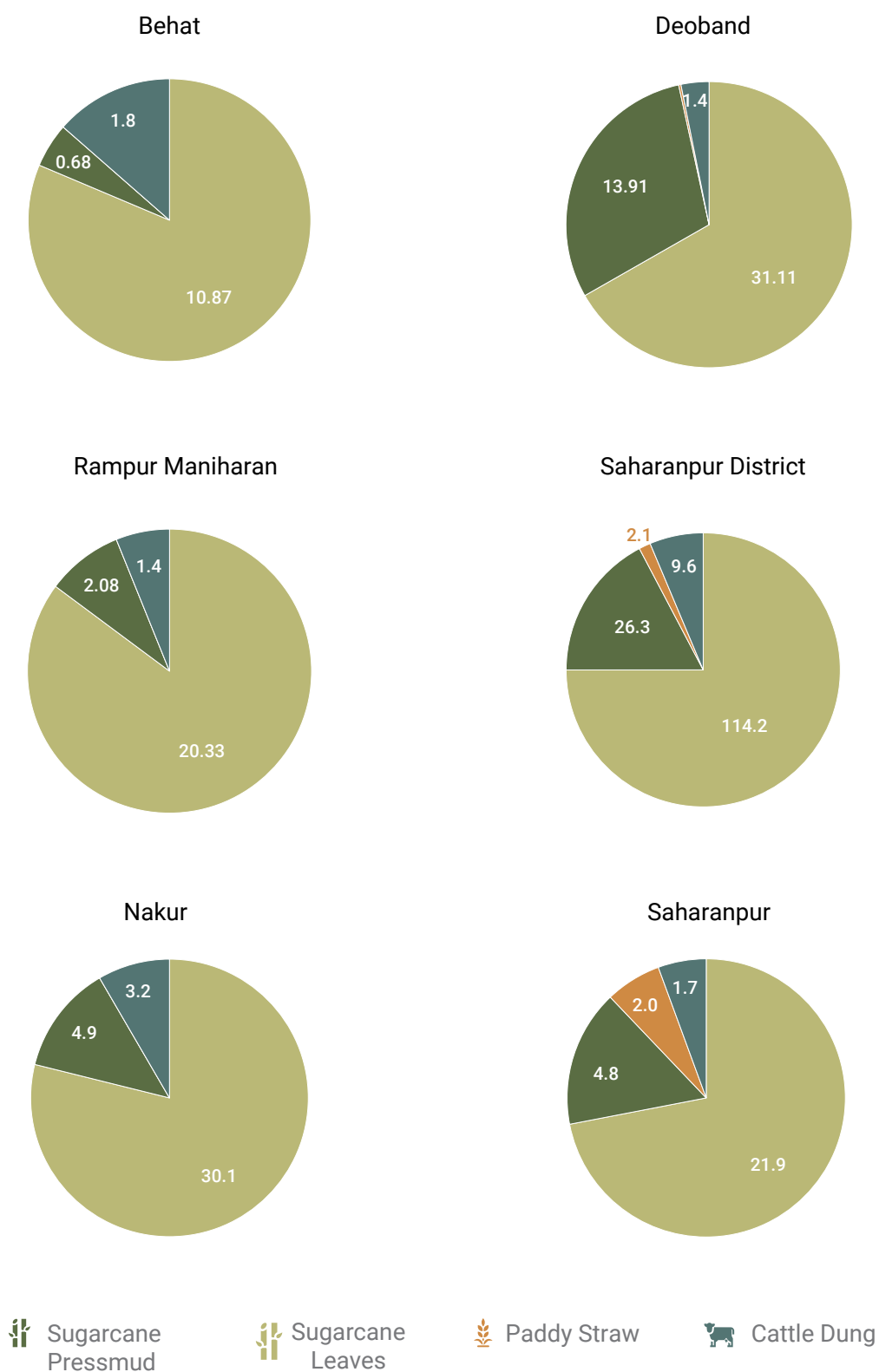


Figure 29: Tehsil-wise Daily CBG Generation Potential for Major Feedstocks: Paddy Straw, Cattle Dung, and Sugarcane Press mud (as per NIBE estimates)

However, the figures showed a different result taking into consideration of the conversion factors suggested by SATAT.

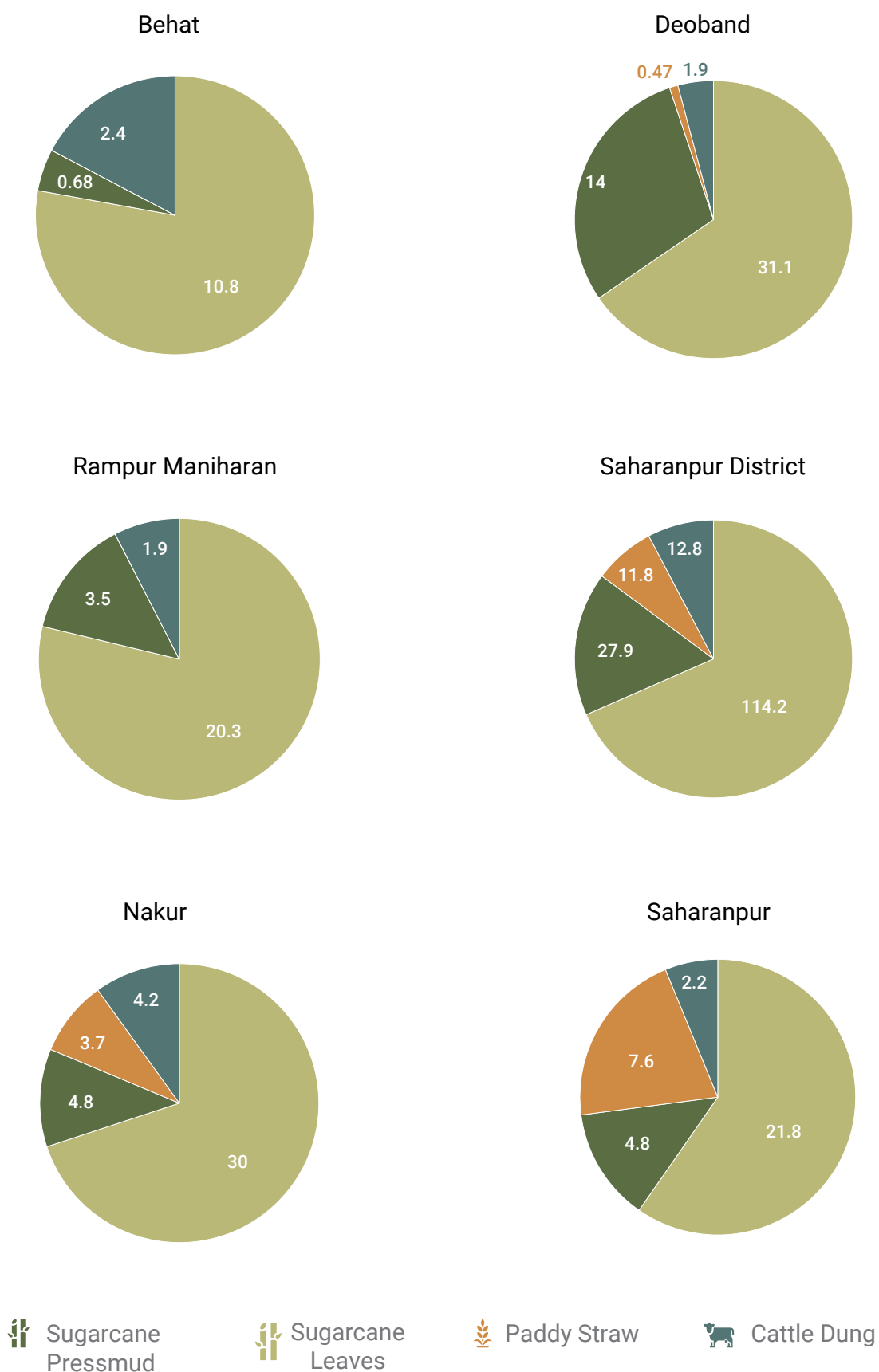


Figure 30: Tehsil-wise Daily CBG generation potential for major feedstocks: Paddy Straw, Cattle Dung, and Sugarcane Press mud (as per SATAT estimates)

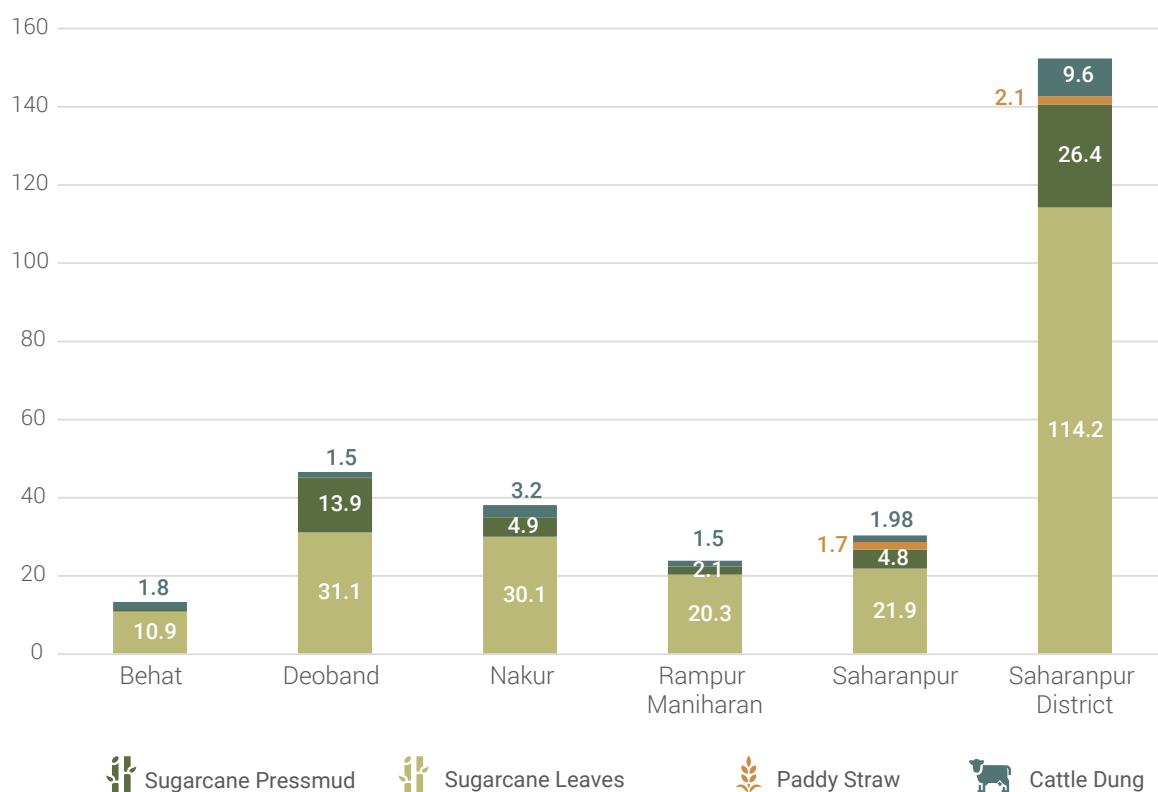


Figure 31: CBG potential from major feedstocks (NIBE estimates)

With respect to cattle dung as a feedstock, CBG developers prefer procuring cattle from nearby cowsheds (either government-owned or private). Based on the data from the animal husbandry department, we derived the tehsil-wise cattle population in these cowsheds.

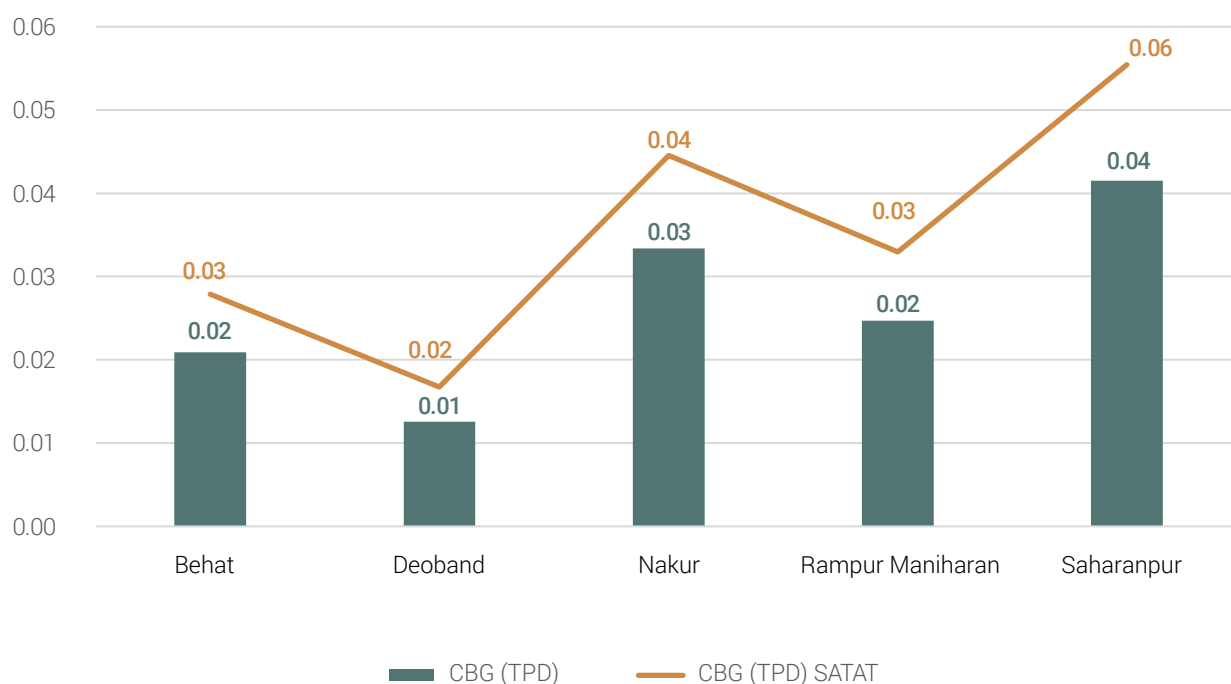


Figure 32: Tehsil-wise CBG potential from cattle sheds

While the CBG capacity from various feedstocks has been outlined, it's essential to recognise that CBG plants often operate on a mix of feedstocks rather than a single type. The sizing and design of these plants depend on a comprehensive set of factors (as captured in the Figure 35), including the quantity and variety of organic waste to be processed, the primary objective of waste treatment, demand for CBG, consumption patterns, local environmental conditions such as soil type and groundwater levels, regional climate factors like temperature and seasonal wind patterns, and the expertise level of the operational staff. This multifaceted approach ensures that CBG plants are optimised for efficiency, sustainability, and adaptability to local conditions.

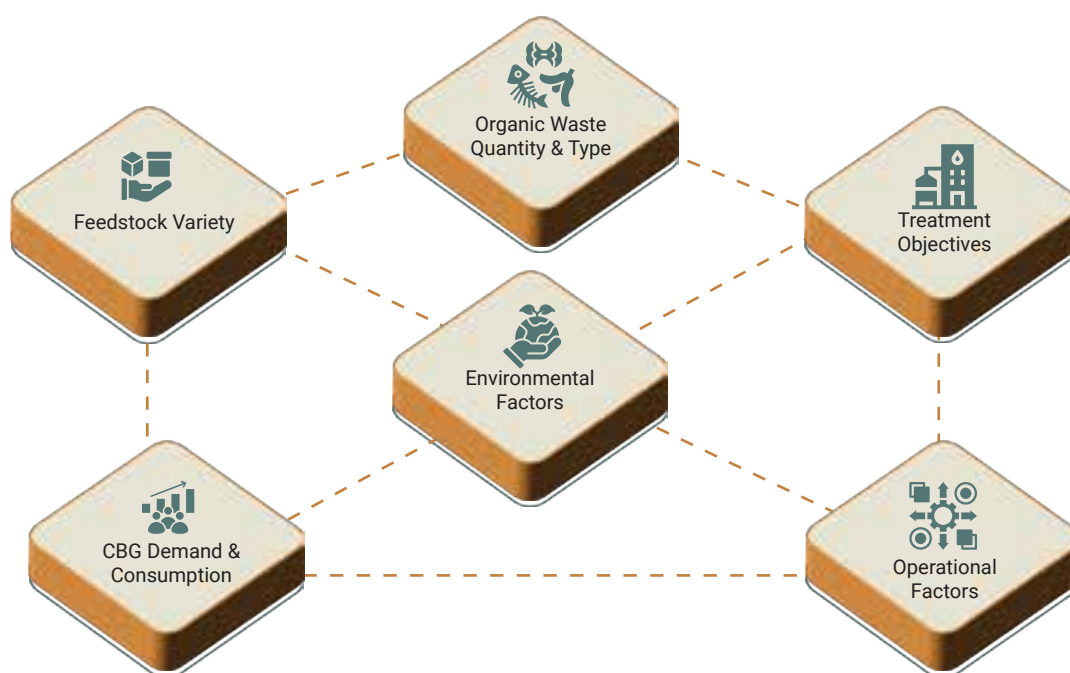


Figure 33: Multi-faceted approach for planning location, size, feedstock category, etc. for CBG plants

The total CBG potential (in TPD) can be summarised in a table as under:

Table 29: Potential daily generation of CBG as per NIBE and SATAT estimates

	Sugarcane Leaves	Sugarcane Pressmud	Paddy Straw	Cattle Dung	Total
Behat	10.87	0.68	0	1.81	13.36
Deoband	31.11	13.91	0.12	1.472	46.612
Nakur	30.06	4.85	0	3.198	38.108
Rampur Maniharan	20.33	2.08	0	1.458	23.868
Saharanpur	21.87	4.84	1.98	1.7	30.39
Saharanpur District	114.24	26.36	2.1	9.638	152.338

Tehsil	Sugarcane Leaves	Sugarcane Pressmud	Paddy Straw	Cattle Dung	Total
Behat	10.87	0.68	0	2.414	13.964
Deoband	31.11	14	0.47	1.965	47.545
Nakur	30.06	4.88	3.77	4.27	42.98
Rampur Maniharan	20.33	3.54	0	1.9463	25.8163
Saharanpur	21.87	4.86	7.65	2.27	36.65
Saharanpur District	114.24	27.96	11.89	12.8653	166.9553

We derive two different CBG Potential figures, especially for paddy straw and cattle dung, primarily because of the difference in Crop-to-Residue Ratios. According to NIBE, 0.17 percent of the gross crop residue is surplus and available for CBG production, whereas, according to UPNEDA, 0.40 percent of the gross crop residue is surplus.

As per the estimates, theoretically, Saharanpur district has a CBG potential of approximately 152 TPD based on the biomass available during the year 2023-24 and also on the net biomass available after considering the existing biomass-based industries. Out of all the Tehsils, Deoband tehsil has the highest potential for CBG production with sugarcane leaves and sugarcane pressmud contributing more than 96% of the total feedstock. Nakur leads after Deoband with approximately 38 TPD of CBG production. At the end, it is crucial to note that the CBG quantification was conducted under ideal conditions. In reality, actual CBG production is influenced by several key operational parameters, including optimal temperature, pH levels, moisture content, toxicity levels, carbon-to-nitrogen (C/N) ratio, organic loading rate, and retention time. This underscores the importance for developers/investors to consider these multiple factors to maximise CBG yield.

Recommendations

1. Saharanpur has a high theoretical potential for CBG with sugarcane leaves and paddy straw as its major feedstock. It is important to ensure that CBG plants are designed to handle combination feedstocks with paddy straw, Napier grass and cattle dung that can support year-round plant operation and maximise biogas yield. Among the feedstocks that were considered for the study, for a given quantity of biomass residue, press mud has the highest CBG yield.
2. Availability of appropriate biomass and a reliable supply chain is indispensable for sustainability and financial feasibility of a CBG plant. Harvestable crop residues per unit of land also depend on region-specific crop production practises. A farmer's willingness to collect crop residues depends critically on the yields and on the biomass prices provided in the market.⁹¹
3. A beneficial, reliable, and transparent pricing and payment mechanism can incentivise the collection and availability of biomass. This would establish a biofuel-led economy that can offer unique opportunities for farmers, enhancing their regular incomes by turning waste into wealth. This additional stream of income can be particularly beneficial during times of market volatility or poor harvests of traditional crops and continues to drive economic growth at the grassroot level.
4. Encourage farmers to use bio-slurry from CBG plants as an organic fertiliser to improve soil health and crop productivity. Implement comprehensive training programs to educate farmers on its benefits and proper application methods. Additionally, provide hands-on demonstrations and success stories to encourage adoption. Establish support networks and incentives to facilitate widespread usage and long-term sustainability.

⁹¹ C, Xiaoguang., 2015, Assessment of Potential Biomass Supply from Crop Residues in China. Environment for Development

5. CBG/Bio-fuel plant has to be designed and tailor-made based on the crop residues for which the long-term availability is guaranteed based on forecasting and observing past trends⁹². Sugarcane and paddy have been dominant kharif crops for a long period of time and will continue to do so. From Agriculture Production Statistics, we can infer that sugarcane production has been on a steady rise with an average YoY growth rate of approximately 65 percent.
6. Explore the installation of Agricultural Photovoltaics (AgriPV) systems on fallow land to establish a conducive microclimate, promoting land reclamation for cultivation. These systems can support the growth of crops like Napier grass by improving soil moisture retention, minimising evapotranspiration, and offering partial shade. By harnessing AgriPV technology, farmers can optimise land use, enhance agricultural resilience, and increase overall productivity.
7. Examine ways to assist farmers in integrating AgriPV systems within horticultural zones to improve crop yields and biomass production. Research has shown that certain crops, including leafy greens and shade-tolerant vegetables, thrive under AgriPV systems, leading to enhanced growth and increased biomass availability for CBG generation. Supporting this initiative can optimise land use while promoting sustainable energy and agriculture.
8. For viable operations of the CBG plant, logistics are key, which can include residue harvest, collection, storage, transportation, etc. These are spatially interlinked and need meticulous planning. Barren lands or fallow lands around the sugar mills (in 3-5km radius) can be identified for the development of CBG projects. Proximity to cowsheds, poultry farms, and off-takers can also be mapped. For example, Petrol or Gas stations are potential off-takers for CBG. Cultivation of energy crops like Napier grass should be prioritised only after considering the local biodiversity concerns.



Figure 34: Cane moved from the field to sugar mills for crushing

9. Dedicated biomass banks can be established either through a third-party agency or through existing institutions like FPOs that can ensure the collection and storage of residues after harvest. Considering the seasonal availability of crop residues, efficient contingency planning should be in place in the event of a supply shortage linked to any extreme event, such as pandemic or climate-linked disaster. This can potentially cut off the supply chain and can leave the plant operations

⁹² A. Chakraborty, A. Biswal et. al., Spatial Disaggregation of the Bioenergy Potential from Crop Residues using Geospatial Technique, Agricultural Sciences & Applications, Remote Sensing Applications Area, National Remote Sensing Centre, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)

stranded. To ensure continuous operations, storage of excess crop residues can be planned either in-house or through an agency, where the storage time could be decided based on the useful life of the residue. For example, press mud can last no longer than 60 days, so they can be organised in a live storage while paddy straw, which can sustain longer, can go into a dead storage. Feedstocks like paddy straw involve careful handling to preserve their energy value and prevent degradation due to microbial activity, moisture, or fire hazards.





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