

Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP)

WORKING TOGETHER FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

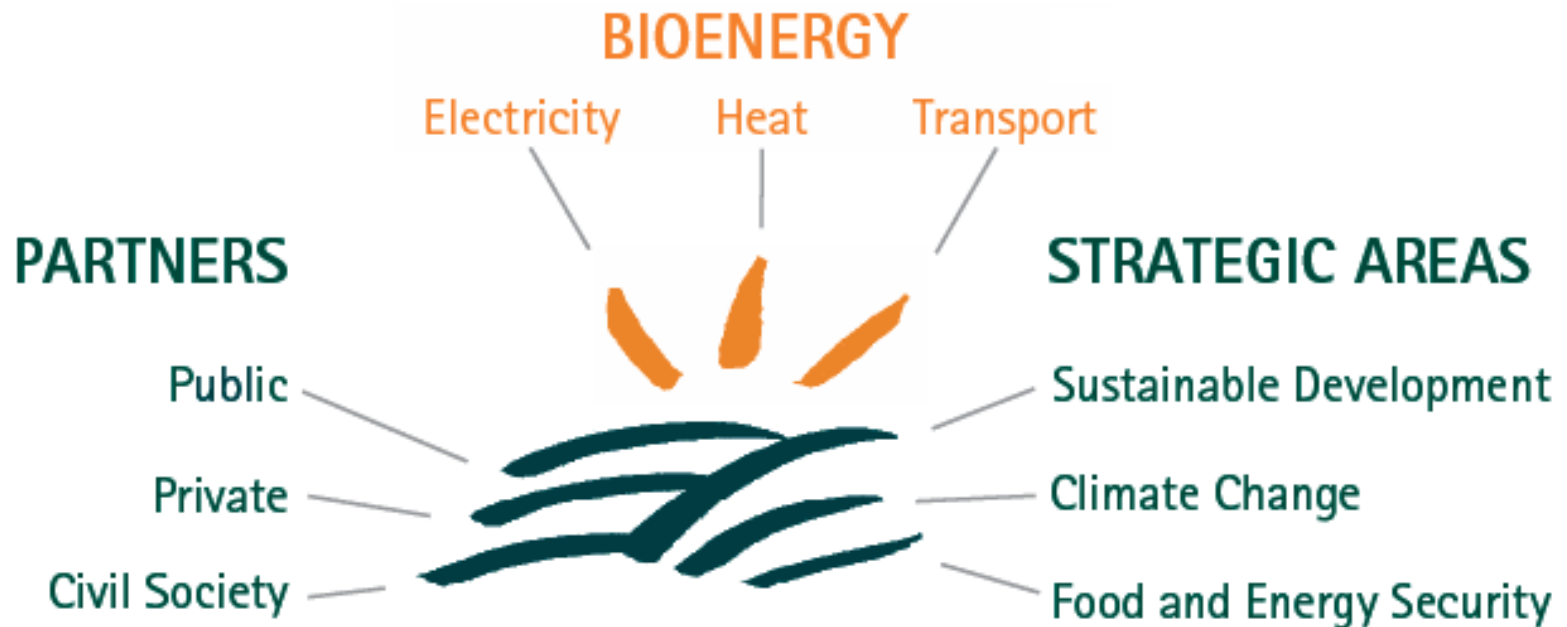
ECOWAS/GBEP Workshop on the Piloting of GBEP Sustainability Indicators

Praia, 7-8 November 2013

Maria Michela Morese
Executive Secretary
Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP)



THE GLOBAL BIOENERGY PARTNERSHIP



G8 AND G20

- COMMITMENTS AND MANDATES -

G8

2005 Gleneagles
Plan of Action

- “We will promote the continued development and commercialisation of renewable energy by: [...] d) launching a **Global Bioenergy Partnership** to support wider, cost effective, biomass and biofuels deployment, particularly in developing countries where biomass use is prevalent”.

G8

2012 Camp David
Summit

- “Applaud the Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP) for finalizing a set of sustainability indicators for the production and use of modern bioenergy and for initiating capacity building activities through a Regional Forum in West Africa. Invite GBEP to continue implementing capacity building activities that promote modern bioenergy for sustainable development.”

G20

2011 Paris
Min. Agriculture Summit

- “We continue to support the work of the Global Bioenergy Partnership”

G20

2013 Saint Petersburg
Summit

- “We [...] recognise the importance of the sustainable and responsible production and use of modern bioenergy and the role played by the Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP) in this regard.”

GBEP PARTNERS AND OBSERVERS

37 Partners (23 governments – 14 organizations):

G8 Governments (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States of America) plus Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, Fiji Islands, Ghana, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Paraguay, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland and Tanzania, as well as the ECOWAS, European Commission, FAO, IDB, IEA, IRENA, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UN Foundation, World Council for Renewable Energy and EUBIA.

37 Observers (26 governments – 11 organizations):

Angola, Australia, Austria, Cambodia, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, El Salvador, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Laos, Madagascar, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Norway, Peru, Rwanda, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia and Vietnam, along with the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, ECLAC, European Environment Agency, GEF, ICRAF, IFAD, Organization of American States, UEMOA, World Bank, and the WBCSD.

Italy and **Brazil** are currently Chair and co-Chair of the Partnership.

The Secretariat is hosted at the FAO in Rome.

GBEP PARTNERS AND OBSERVERS



37 Partners (23 governments – 14 organizations)

37 Observers (26 governments – 11 organizations)

GBEP PROGRAMME OF WORK

GBEP is a forum where voluntary cooperation works towards consensus amongst its partners in the areas of the sustainable development of bioenergy and its contribution to climate change mitigation.

GBEP's main priorities:

- 1. Piloting the GBEP Common methodological framework on GHG emission reduction measurement from the use of bioenergy (Task Force on GHG Methodologies);**
- 2. Facilitating the sustainable development of bioenergy (Task Force on Sustainability);**
- 3. Facilitating Capacity Building for Sustainable Bioenergy (Working Group on Capacity Building for Sustainable Bioenergy);**

1. GBEP WORK ON GHG METHODOLOGIES

- **October 2010** – “**GBEP common methodological framework for GHG lifecycle analysis of bioenergy – Version One**” (3 year process)
- **January 2011** – **Clearing house on GHG methodologies** up and running on the GBEP website.

It sets a platform to test on line the framework as well as to allow users to exchange information on the framework and share relevant documents and studies.

The framework is a checklist that comprises ten steps in the full lifecycle analysis of GHG emissions from bioenergy production and use:

1. **GHGs covered**
2. **Source of biomass**
3. **Land-use changes due to bioenergy production**
4. **Biomass feedstock production**
5. **Transport of biomass**
6. **Processing into fuel**
7. **By-products and co-products**
8. **Transport of fuel**
9. **Fuel Use**
10. **Comparison with replaced fuel**

For each step, a set of questions was developed to check which sources of emissions were considered and through which methods, and which assumptions were made.

2. GBEP WORK ON SUSTAINABILITY

2008 – 2011 – Task Force work led by the UK until October 2010 and then by Sweden until the finalization of the Report at the end of 2011.

SCOPE

- To provide relevant, practical, science-based, voluntary sustainability indicators to guide any analysis of bioenergy undertaken at the domestic level.
- To be used with a view to informing decision making and facilitating the sustainable development of bioenergy.

ACHIEVEMENT

In December 2011 GBEP finalized the report “The GBEP Sustainability Indicators for Bioenergy”.

It presents the GBEP set of 24 sustainability indicators and its methodology sheets that include supporting information relating to the relevance, practicality and scientific basis of each indicator, including suggested approaches for their measurement.

24 SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS

PILLARS		
Environmental	Social	Economic
INDICATORS		
1. Life-cycle GHG emissions	9. Allocation and tenure of land for new bioenergy production	17. Productivity
2. Soil quality	10. Price and supply of a national food basket	18. Net energy balance
3. Harvest levels of wood resources	11. Change in income	19. Gross value added
4. Emissions of non-GHG air pollutants, including air toxics	12. Jobs in the bioenergy sector	20. Change in consumption of fossil fuels and traditional use of biomass
5. Water use and efficiency	13. Change in unpaid time spent by women and children collecting biomass	21. Training and re-qualification of the workforce
6. Water quality	14. Bioenergy used to expand access to modern energy services	22. Energy diversity
7. Biological diversity in the landscape	15. Change in mortality and burden of disease attributable to indoor smoke	23. Infrastructure and logistics for distribution of bioenergy
8. Land use and land-use change related to bioenergy feedstock production	16. Incidence of occupational injury, illness and fatalities	24. Capacity and flexibility of use of bioenergy

NEXT STEPS on activity 1 and 2

**Facilitate the implementation of the
GBEP Common Methodological Framework**

&

Pilot the sustainability indicators

through



capacity building activities:

WG on Capacity Building for Sustainable Bioenergy

3. GBEP WORK ON CAPACITY BUILDING

The Working Group on Capacity Building for Sustainable Bioenergy (WGCB) has been established in May 2011, co-chaired by The Netherlands and USA until mid this year and now co-chaired by Argentina and ECOWAS.

SCOPE

- **To develop capacity building activities and projects for sustainable bioenergy, through collaborative work among GBEP Partners and Observers.**
- **Activities and projects will build upon, but not limited to, the work of the GBEP TFs on GHG Methodologies and on Sustainability.**
- **Activities and projects will be country driven.**

WGCB – Activity Groups

1. **Regional Forum on Sustainable Modern Bioenergy**

Focused on West Africa (leading Partners: U.S. and ECOWAS)

- ❑ Forum held in Bamako (Mali), March 2012 → Regional Bioenergy Strategy
- ❑ Workshop held in Rome, November 2012 → resource assessment and mapping to promote effective policy planning for a sustainable bioenergy
- ❑ Study tour/Bioenergy week, Brasilia (Brazil), March 2013
- ❑ Closing event, Berlin, May 2013

2. **Raising awareness, and sharing of data and experience on the implementation of GBEP indicators** (leading Partners: Germany and Indonesia)

3. **Study tour for capacity building and training** (leading Partner: Brazil)

- ❑ 1st Study Tour/Bioenergy week, Brasilia (Brazil), March 2013
- ❑ 2nd ST/Bioenergy week, Maputo (Mozambique), planned in Spring 2014

4. **Global Bioenergy Atlas** (leading Partner IRENA)

→ **Sustainable modern wood energy development**

MY MESSAGE FOR TODAY'S EVENT...

Modern bioenergy presents very good opportunities for sustainable development, climate change mitigation, food and energy security. However, fast-growing supply and demand for bioenergy could pose challenges.

→ **Sustainability is key and it is at the core of GBEP activities.**

Exchange of experiences is crucial !

This event is an excellent example of concrete willingness to work towards sustainable development of bioenergy in West Africa.

Thank you!



GBEP-Secretariat@fao.org
www.globalbioenergy.org

