

Bioenergy provides opportunities for energy security, climate change mitigation and development. However, bioenergy comes, just as all energy sources, with its drawbacks. **Planning, design and implementation** will determine whether and in how far risks and opportunities will materialize.

UNEP is working with UN sister agencies, private sector, NGOs and governments on:

- **sustainability assurance:** principles, criteria, indicators
- **research and tools** to provide decision-makers in governments and the private sector with appropriate information and guidance
- **creating markets** and promoting business models that provide development benefits





GBEP – sustainability task force sub-group on environment and iLUC

Sustainability TF, lead by the UK 'to provide relevant, practical, science-based, voluntary sustainability criteria & indicators to guide analysis and decision-making'. Work is organised in three subgroups, ensuring close interaction.

Sub-group on environment, lead by Germany and UNEP 'to develop relevant, practical and science-based indicators for the current set of draft criteria', and function as the 'locus for work on indirect effects'

- **Members** so far: Brazil, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USA and FAO and UNEP
- **Provisional list of criteria:** Greenhouse gas emissions, Productive capacity of land and ecosystems, Land-use change, including indirect effects, Air quality, Water availability, use efficiency and quality, Biological diversity
- **Next steps:** back to back meetings 7/8/9 July in Paris (sustainability task force and workshop on mapping and definitions of marginal and waste land)
- **Build on work that has been done already**, e.g. GHG Task Force and in other fora. UNEP is also engaged in the RSB and monitors other initiatives on sustainability standards and certification, with the aim of achieving synergies and reducing the risk of proliferation of standards.



UN Energy – renewables cluster Decision Support Tool

Planning Strategically and Managing Risks in Investment Choices

Objective: Assist decision makers in developing countries at national and local level in planning bioenergy programmes and assessing investment options:

- Provide countries with **step-wise guidance** to build national strategy and assess investments
- Highlight **technical resources** (tools, guidelines etc.) relevant to each of the critical risks and challenges;
- Guidance on identification and inclusion of **stakeholders** and on adopting **transparent processes** for good governance

The document complements the Framework document prepared by UN Energy in 2007 with additional analysis and practical guidance:

- Not prescriptive, but supportive
- Planning/appraisal only, not implementation
- Build upon and highlight existing tools

First draft has been shared amongst UN Energy and was presented on 12 May in a side-event during CSD. We plan for further outreach to further refine and complement the report. A living document.



helping to improve the scientific base

International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management

- provides independent, authoritative scientific assessments of policy relevance on the sustainable use of natural resources
- produces a series of reports, one of which is **'Towards sustainable production and use of resources: Assessing Biofuels, an assessment'**, which covers:
 - Current and potential future use of biofuels
 - Environmental effects of major types of biofuel production and use
 - Macro effects of increased production and use of biofuels, incl. indirect land use change
 - Options for a more efficient and sustainable use of resources
 - Strategies and measures to enhance resource productivity

GEF Targeted Research Project 'Global Assessments and Guidelines for Sustainable Liquid Biofuels Production in Developing Countries'

- UNEP, UNIDO, FAO co-executing agencies
- identify and assess sustainable systems for the production of liquid biofuels both for transport and stationary applications worldwide
- enable the GEF to set policies and priorities for future work and investments in biofuel related projects while providing guidance to countries that are keen to engage in this sector
- addresses Life Cycle Energy and Green House Gas Assessments, Economics, Social/Food Security and Pricing and Environmental Impacts, Fuel and Vehicle Compatibility plus Stationary applications, Scale-up impacts and 2nd Generation of biofuels.