Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP)

WORKING TOGETHER FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP)

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Global Bioenergy Partnership

GBEP PARTNERS AND OBSERVERS

36 Partners (23 governments – 13 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, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UN Foundation, World Council for Renewable Energy and EUBIA.

32 Observers (22 governments – 10 organizations):

Angola, Australia, Austria, Chile, Egypt, 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, IFAD, IRENA, 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 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.
It also provides a platform for sharing information.

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24 SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS

agreed by 23 countries & 13 international organizations

involving a total of 45 countries and 23 int. organizations (Ps & Os)

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

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