

# Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP)

WORKING TOGETHER FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

## 2nd Bioenergy Week

Maputo, Mozambique

5-9th May 2014

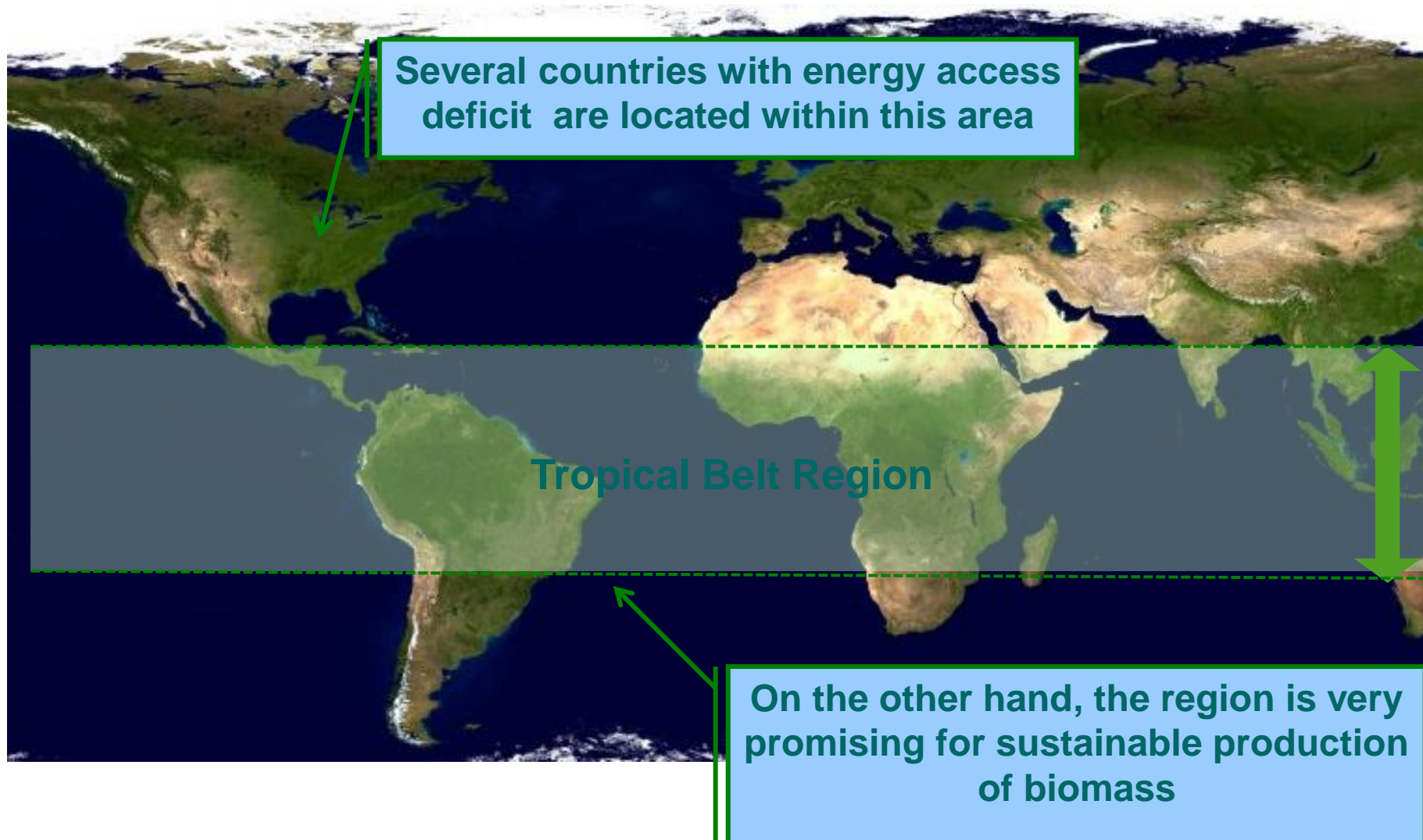
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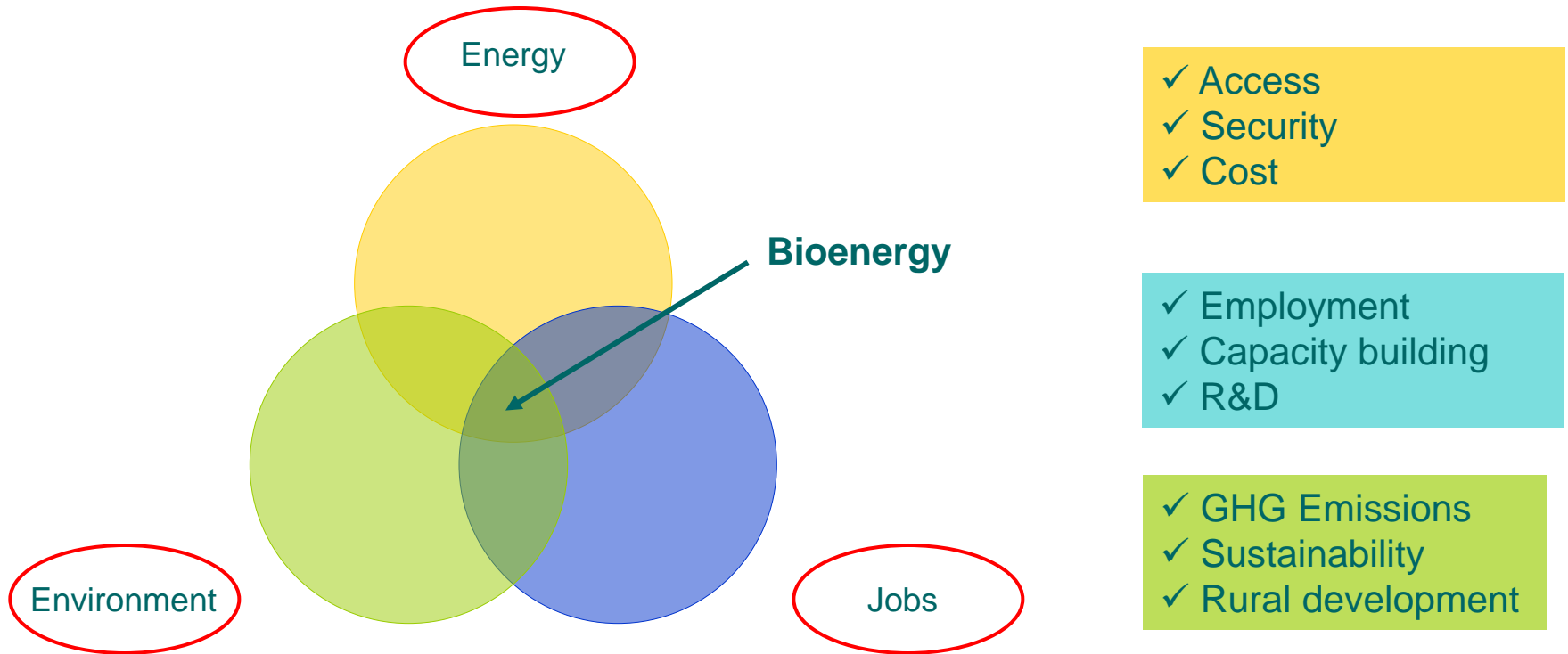
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# Opportunities: Cooperation

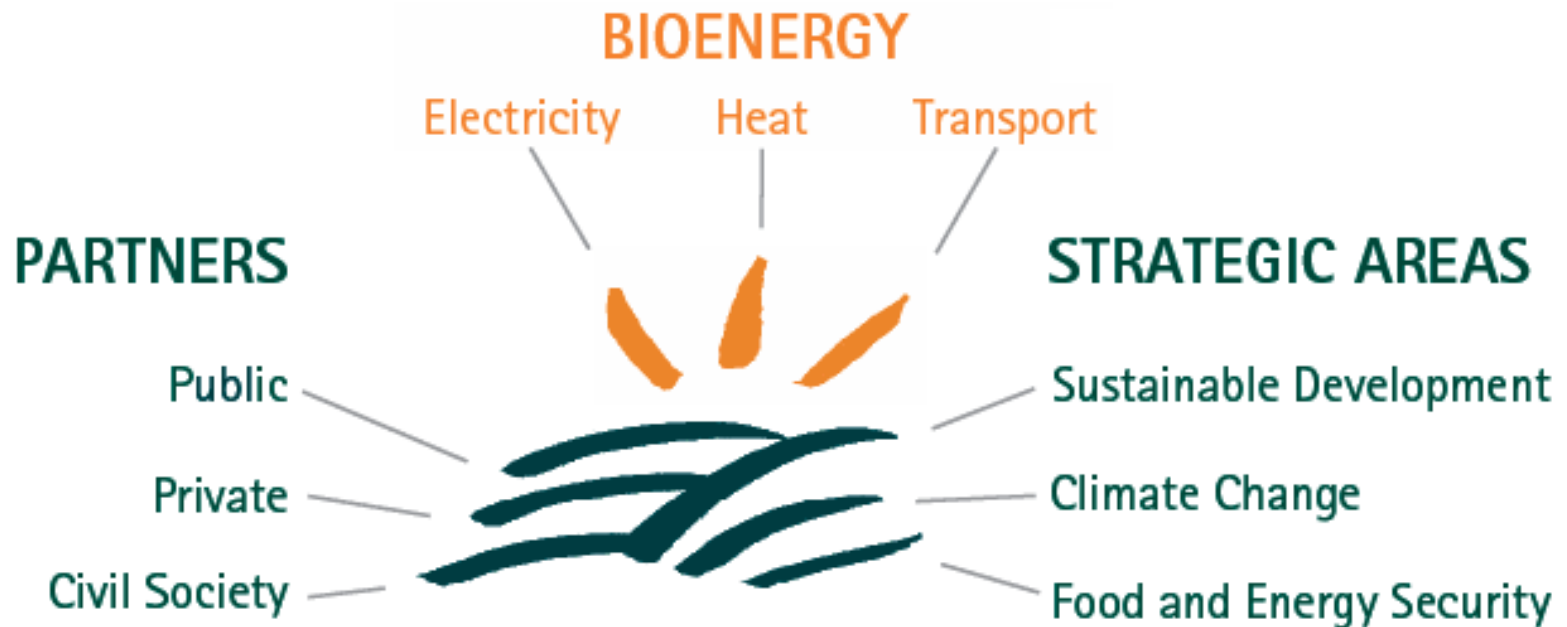


# Opportunities: National Policies



Bioenergy is an alternative that can promote synergies between environmental, industrial and energy policies

# THE GLOBAL BIOENERGY PARTNERSHIP



# 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.

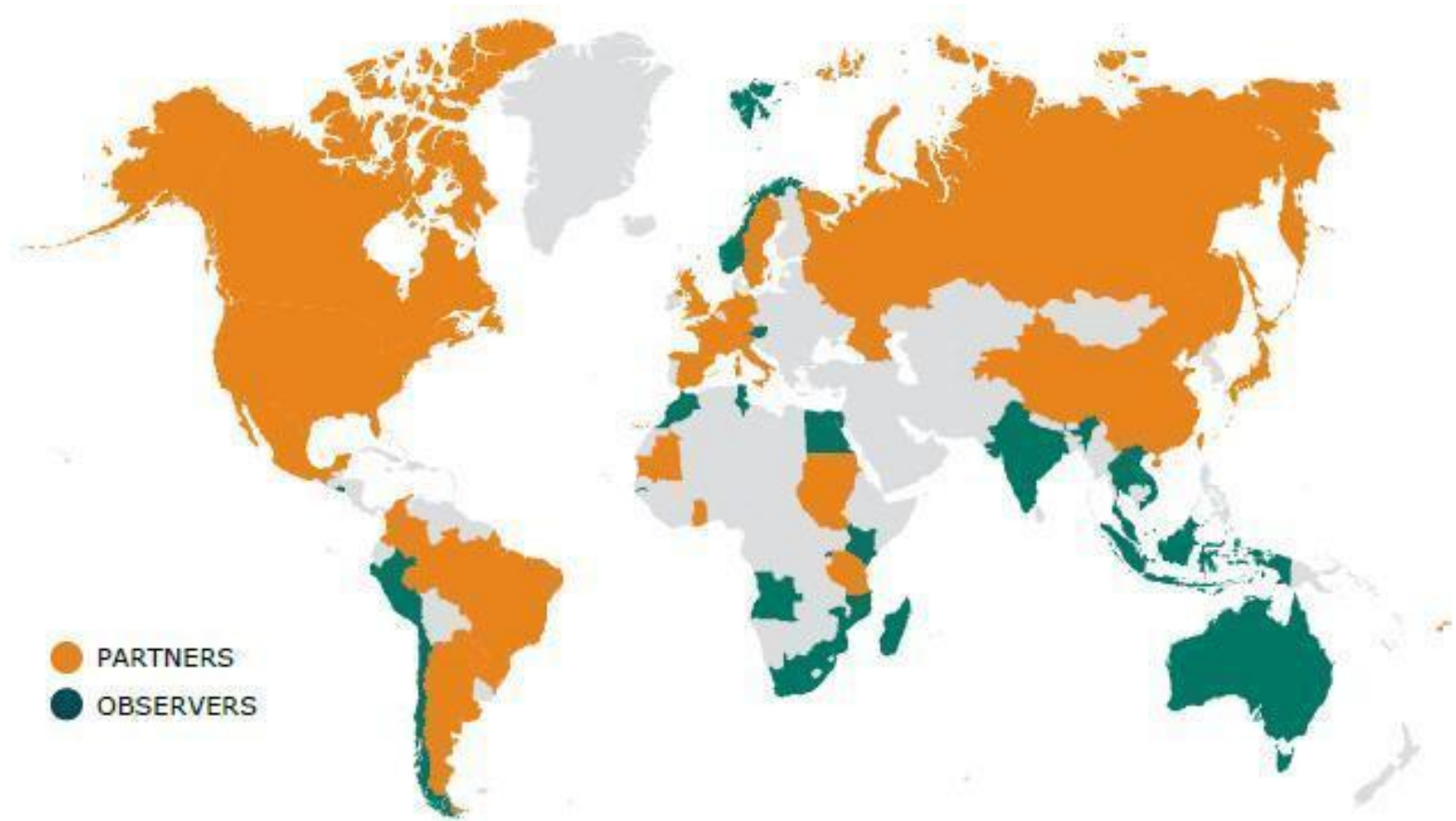
## 37 Observers (26 governments – 11 organizations):

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



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# GBEP'S OBJECTIVES

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The main objectives of the Global Bioenergy Partnership are to:

- promote global high-level policy dialogue on bioenergy and facilitate international cooperation;
- support national and regional bioenergy policy-making and market development;
- favour the transformation of biomass use towards more efficient and sustainable practices; and
- foster exchange of information, skills and technologies through bilateral and multilateral collaboration.

**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 PROGRAMME OF WORK

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GBEP's priorities are:

- 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);
- 4. Raising awareness and facilitating information exchange on bioenergy.**



# GBEP TASK FORCE ON SUSTAINABILITY

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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

# WGCB – Brasília Bioenergy Week

- The purpose of the event was to train specialists from developing countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia, which share environmental and production conditions similar to Brazil, for the sustainable production of bioenergy.
- The event consisted of sharing information on biofuel policies, regulatory frameworks, technologies, prices and standards, following by field trips to biodiesel industry and Embrapa's Research Unit.
- The event was attended by speakers from national and international institutions and participants from 25 countries by Africa, Asia, Central America, North America, South America and Europe. The largest contingent was from Africa.
- Number of participants: 123



# WGCB – Brasília Bioenergy Week

- Participants were invited to facilitate information sharing to improve overall agricultural productivity, yield, and infrastructure logistics such that more feedstock is available for food, feed, fibre, and fuel. Through exchange of technical information, models, and tools for identifying, measuring and reducing costs, and raising efficiency, countries identify opportunities for improving feedstock productivity and logistics and areas for continued technical support.
- The workshop contributed to train developing country officials and stakeholders on ways to improve agricultural productivity and yield, to enhance feedstock logistics, and to increase the use of modern conversion technologies.



# WGCB – Maputo Bioenergy Week

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## The success of the Brasília Bioenergy Week led to the edition of the Maputo Bioenergy Week

- focus the discussion on specific sustainability themes that are of key interest for Africa like agro-ecological zoning, small-scale production, family farming, regulatory and institutional framework, and food security.
- Participation of scientists and officials as well as representatives of the private sector. This will allow to have the opportunity to learn from positive experiences in the sustainable production and use of bioenergy that could guide the design and implementation of bioenergy policies in the interested countries. Furthermore there will be the opportunity to continue a dialogue with private sector and stakeholders on ways to improve mutual cooperation towards a sustainable production and use of bioenergy.

# WGCB – Maputo Bioenergy Week

**Some of the potential benefits of sustainable bioenergy, to be discussed at the Maputo Bioenergy Week:**

Power generation from the use of biomass (agricultural waste): relatively low investment and production of bioelectricity at a cost much lower than that generated from petroleum products;

Integrating food and bioenergy foster investments in the agroindustrial complex;

Develops a structured agricultural system;

Occupy labour in a permanent way;

Generates income all year round, not only during harvest;

Suppliers can be organized in cooperatives;

Workers will get better qualification to work in those complexes;

The production of bioenergy allow the use of clean energies and can obtain carbon credits and others instruments

# Thank you!

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**Ambassador Mariangela Rebuá**  
**Director of the Department of Energy of the**  
**Ministry of External Relations of Brazil**  
**GBEP Co-Chair**

**Further information are available at:**

**<http://www.globalbioenergy.org>**