Summary of Sessions on Regulatory Frameworks and Sustainability
REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

• Most countries in the region have put in place biofuel mandates with stepping up targets.

HOWEVER:

• There tends to be limited coordination among different decision-making levels;

• effective implementing measures are still lacking in some cases; and

• oftentimes production has fallen short of mandates, due mainly to lack of adequate feedstock supply.
The growing demand for liquid biofuels can lead to a number of benefits, including:

- New market outlet for farmers;
- Agricultural development;
- Economic development and increased value added generation;
- Job creation;
- Reduced dependence on fossil fuels and fossil fuel imports; and
- Climate change mitigation.
SUSTAINABILITY – OPPORTUNITIES (2)

Household level biogas systems:
• Increased access to modern energy services; and
• reduced dependence on traditional biomass, with environmental benefits (e.g. avoided deforestation and reduced emissions) and social benefits (e.g. improved health and education).

Industrial level biomass-based heat and power generation:
• Increased quantity and quality of power supply;
• displacement of fossil fuels; and
• climate change mitigation.
SUSTAINABILITY – CHALLENGES (1)

Inadequate feedstock supply, due to:

• Low agricultural productivity, especially among smallholders;
• lack of adequate infrastructure/logistics, e.g. storage facilities;
• lack of robust supply chains for biomass and residues; and
• market uncertainty and price volatility.
SUSTAINABILITY – CHALLENGES
(2)

Sustainability issues still requiring consideration:

• Land-use change / GHG emissions / biodiversity;
• methane emissions from POME;
• low efficiency/productivity of feedstock production and processing;
• potential competition with other uses of crops and residues, e.g. food, feed, fertilizers; and
• uncertain/insecure tenure rights.

In addition, challenges related to the implementation of sustainability requirements and certification
SUSTAINABILITY – ACTIONS (1)

• Conduct thorough **assessments** of local energy **needs** and of sustainable biomass/bioenergy **potentials**, taking into account all relevant environmental, social and economic dimensions and related trade-offs;

• ensure **multistakeholder engagement** in bioenergy planning and decision-making;

• ensure stable, long-term **policy frameworks**;

• streamline and speed-up **authorization/licensing procedures**;

• phase out fossil fuel **subsidies**;
SUSTAINABILITY – ACTIONS (2)

- Promote **sustainable agricultural intensification**, e.g. through the introduction of improved varieties, technology transfer and exchange of good practices;
- if feedstock expansion necessary, prioritize **low carbon stock areas** and avoid displacement of **staple crops**;
- promote the **integrated production** of food, feed, biofuels and biomaterials through an efficient use of land, biomass and residues;
SUSTAINABILITY – ACTIONS (3)

• Invest in improved infrastructure and logistics
• Promote methane capture and biogas production from POME;
• Promote the establishment of robust and efficient supply chains for biomass and residues;
• promote the inclusion of smallholders in bioenergy supply chains through inclusive business models; and
• strengthen the capacity of smallholders in order to increase their productivity and help them comply with sustainability requirements.
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Thank you

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