Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP)

WORKING TOGETHER FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

BIOENERGY AND WATER WORKSHOP

Developing strategic priorities for sustainable outcomes

Paris, 20-21 February 2014

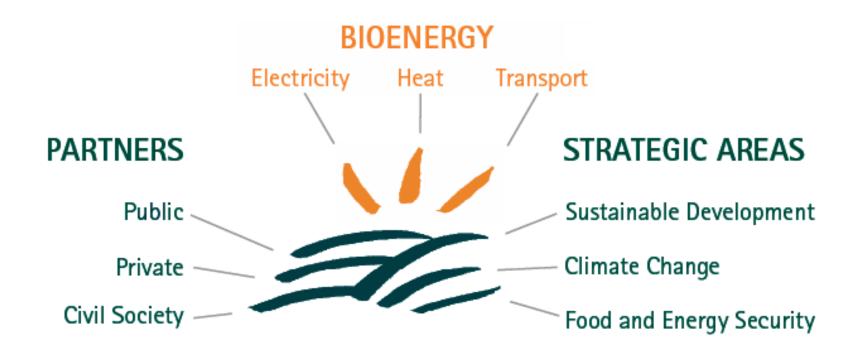
Maria Michela Morese

Executive Secretary
Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP)





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.

38 Observers (26 governments – 12 organizations):

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

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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







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);

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GBEP WORK ON SUSTAINABILITY

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

ACHIEVEMENT

In December 2011 GBEP finalized the report "The GBEP Sustainability Indicators for Bioenergy" to inform decision making and facilitate the sustainable development of 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

The uniqueness of the GBEP work on Sustainability lies in the fact that :

- It is the only initiative seeking to build <u>consensus</u> among a broad range of national governments and international institutions on the sustainability of bioenergy;
- The emphasis is on providing <u>science-based measurements</u> useful for informing national-level policy analysis and development;
- It doesn't have directions, thresholds or limits and does not constitute a standard; nor is it legally binding on GBEP Partners in any way;

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It addresses <u>all forms of bioenergy</u>.

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 Global Bioenergy Partnership

WATER RELATED NDICATORS

INDICATOR 5 - WATER USE AND EFFICIENCY

Description:

- (5.1) Water withdrawn from nationally determined watershed(s) for the production and processing of bioenergy feedstocks, expressed
 - (5.1a) as the percentage of total actual renewable water resources (TARWR) and
 - (5.1b) as the percentage of total annual water withdrawals (TAWW), disaggregated into renewable and non-renewable water sources;
- (5.2) Volume of water withdrawn from nationally determined watershed(s) used for the production and processing of bioenergy feedstocks per unit of bioenergy output, disaggregated into renewable and non-renewable water sources

INDICATOR 6 - WATER QUALITY

Description:

- (6.1) Pollutant loadings to waterways and bodies of water attributable to <u>fertilizer and pesticide</u> application for bioenergy feedstock production, and expressed as a percentage of pollutant loadings from total agricultural production in the watershed
- (6.2) Pollutant loadings to waterways and bodies of water attributable to <u>bioenergy processing</u> effluents, and expressed as a percentage of pollutant loadings from total agricultural processing effluents in the watershed

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PILOTING OF INDICATORS

GBEP Partners and Observers are **piloting** the set of indicators:

- FAO is piloting GBEP indicators in Colombia and Indonesia;
- Piloting at the national level Germany, Japan, NL, US;
- Piloting at the local/regional/provincial level Brazil, China, Italy and Japan; and
- Piloting through cooperation projects Ghana, Argentina, Jamaica.



Thank you!



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