IEA Bioenergy

Towards a Sustainable Bioeconomy:

Insights from GBEP, IEA Bioenergy and how the SDGs can guide the development of bioeconomy

Presentation at the conference "Bioeconomy and its trade-offs towards meeting the Paris Agreement and the SDGs"

Nov 19, 2019 @ INSA, Toulouse



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SDGs: all countries are "developing"





































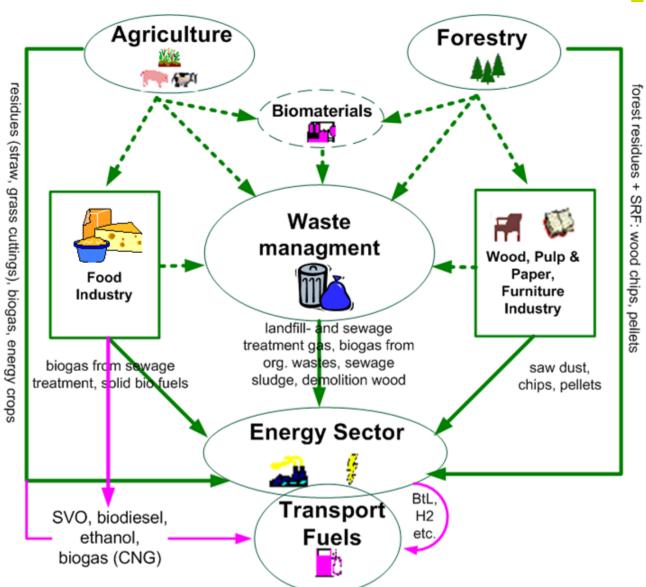


Source: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs

SDGs = normative **framework** to operationalize sustainability of land and biomass use

Biomass: the stuff of life





SDGs and Biomass



15 out of 17 SDGs are directly or indirectly linked to biomass, especially

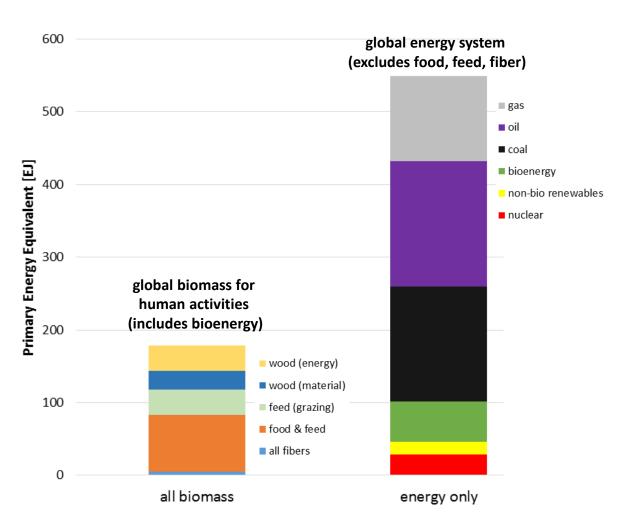
- 2 (food & agriculture)
- 3 (health) and 6 (water)
- 7 (energy)
- 8 (growth, employment)
- 11 (cities)
- 12 (consumption & prod.)
- 13 (climate change)
- 15 (forests, land)

SDG links indicate tradeoffs

SDG	Key wording	Driver	Safe- guard
1 II Úv ů Ú vů	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	(✓)	(~)
2 	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	*	1
3 :000:000 -W∳	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	(✓)	(~)
4 1857. 	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all		
5 ::::	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	(✓)	(√)
6 CLAMENTS	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	(✓)	(√)
	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	*	(√)
**************************************	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	1	(√)
9 00000 00000	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	(✓)	
10 ===	Reduce inequality within and among countries		
11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	4	(~)
©	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	1	(√)
13 225	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	4	~
14 ====	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	(✓)	(~)
15 ₩ <u>•</u> *~	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	1	V
16 255.00	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels		(√)
17 ====	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development	(✓)	(√)

Bioconomy and global energy





Source: IINAS calculation

Competing uses of biomass



POTENTIALS

Biomass cultivation (= land)
Biogenic residuals
Wind, water, etc.

DEMAND SECTORS

Heat
Power
Motorised transport
Food & Feed
Raw materials

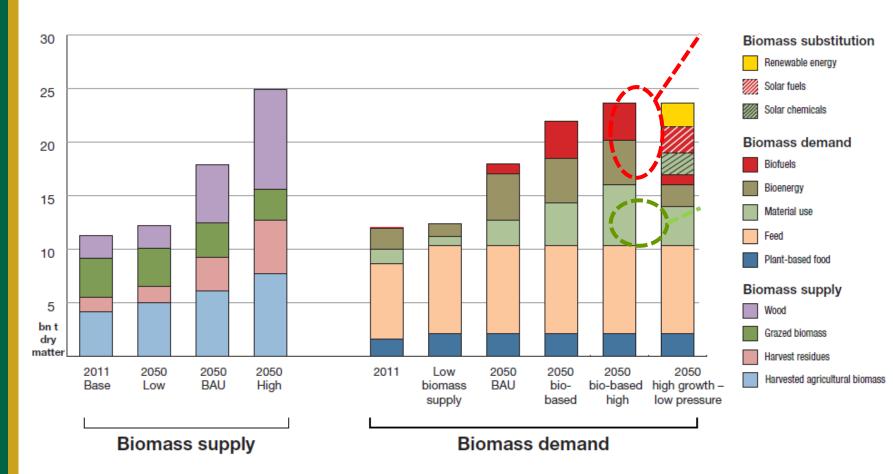
GOALS/CONSTRAINTS

Nature conservation
Climate change mitigation
Security of supply
Employment
Costs

Be aware of trade-offs -most of all: go for positive ones (AKA synergies)

Bioeconomy: Global Scenario 2050

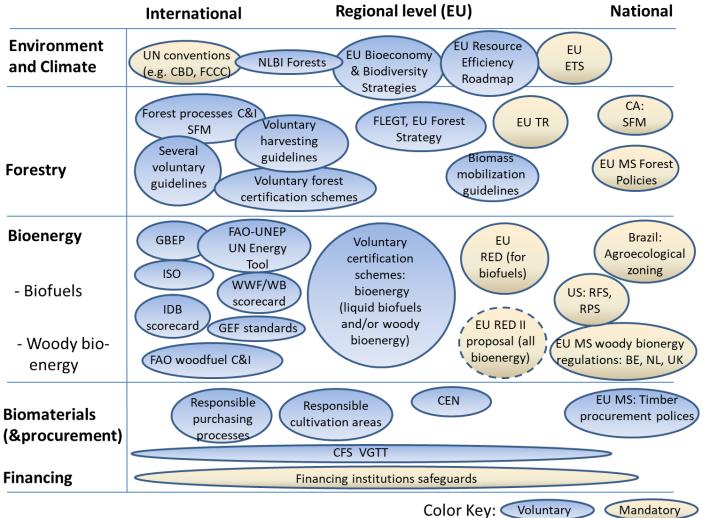




Nova (2015) Global bioeconomy in the conflict between biomass supply and demand. nova paper #7. Hürth www.bio-based.eu/nova-papers

Sustainability approaches





Need to harmonize sustainability requirements across sectors

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GBEP Sustainability Indicators





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gef

Environmental pillar	Social pillar	Economic pillar	
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 requalification 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	16. Incidence of occupational	24. Capacity and flexibility o	

injury, illness and fatalities

production

use of bioenergy

GSI for Germany – 2nd reporting







ifeu – Institut für Energie- und Umweitforschung Heidelberg GmbH

7.3

8.3a

8.3b

8.3c 8.3d

8.4

8.1 8.2

¥

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7

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Update of the Implementation report of the GBEP Indicators for Sustainable Bioenergy in Germany – 2nd Reporting

A German contribution accompanying the Working Group on Capacity Building (WGCB) of the Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP)

on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi) in cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL)

Heidelberg, Darmstadt, Berlin Oktober 2019

Table 1	1 Overall synopsis of the results of GBEP indicators applied in Germany – state and trend
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Table 1 Overall symposis of the results of ober indicators applied in Germany – state and trend							
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1	n n	9		17			
2)	9.1	→	17.1	→		
3		9.2	→	17.2	77		
3.1	→	10	→	17.3	77		
3.2)	11	→	17.4			
3.3)	11.1	→	18			
4		11.2	→	18.1	7		
4.1)	12		18.2	7		
4.2)	12.1	7	18.3	7		
4.3	→	12.2	→	18.4	7		
4.4	8	12.3	→	19	4		
4.5	7	12.4	→	20			
5		12.5	→	20.1a	7		
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5.1b	→			20.2			
5.2	→			22	→		
6				24			
6.1	→			24.1	7		
6.2	→			24.2	7		
7							
7.1	K						
72							



SDGs and GSIs – next steps



Engaging in national and international activities on implementing the SDGs to inform about opportunities of GSI work and data (issue for GBEP TFS and Secretariat)

Discuss proxies for GSIs that could support SDG Tier III discussion

Your comments and suggestions are welcome!





in collaboration with

Linkages between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the GBEP Sustainability Indictors for Bioenergy (GSI)

Technical Paper for the GBEP Task Force on Sustainability

- Final Draft -

prepared for



prepared by

Uwe R. Fritsche & Ulrike Eppler, IINAS Horst Fehrenbach & Jürgen Giegrich, IFEU

sponsored by



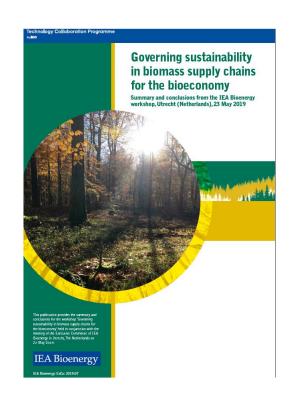


Darmstadt, Berlin, Heidelberg, November 2017

Governing sustainability in biomass supply: Utrecht workshop May 23

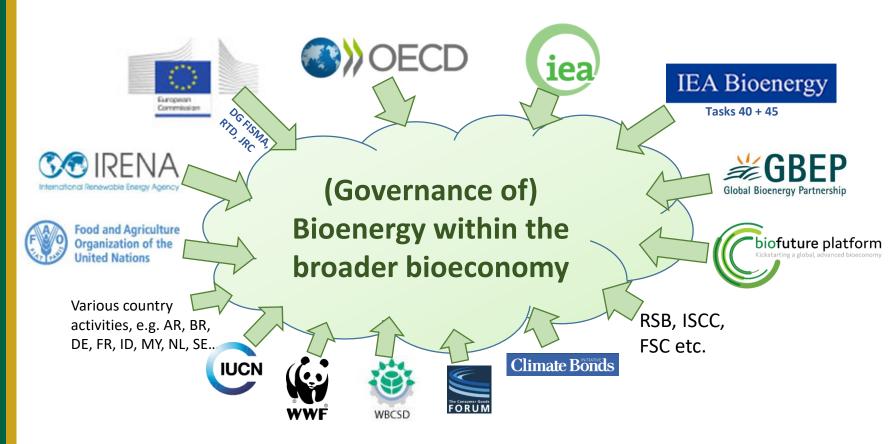


- Improve Understanding among bioeconomy & land use actors and across sectors by mutual learning
- Foster good practice examples and approaches providing positive SDG contributions as part of future deployment of bioenergy within a sustainable bioeconomy
- Aligning the variety of (international) approaches and initiatives, and initiate joint activities as follow-up



International contributors to sustainable bioeconomy governance





To be involved (among others):



Governing sustainability in land use and biomass supply: Key issues



- Operationalize governance of sustainable land & biomass use, incl. food/feed ("practical indicators & proxies" → Task 45 project)
- Creating trust through good governance for sustainable bioeconomy and land use, including bioenergy
- International collaboration, especially financing institutions

Who "governs"?



Landscape of relevant "hi-level" organizations



United Nations















(national) governments, but also:

















Who "governs"?





The UN System (global level)





The UN System (regional level)



Regional Commissions

ECA Economic Commission for Africa
ECE Economic Commission for Europe

ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

ESCWA Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

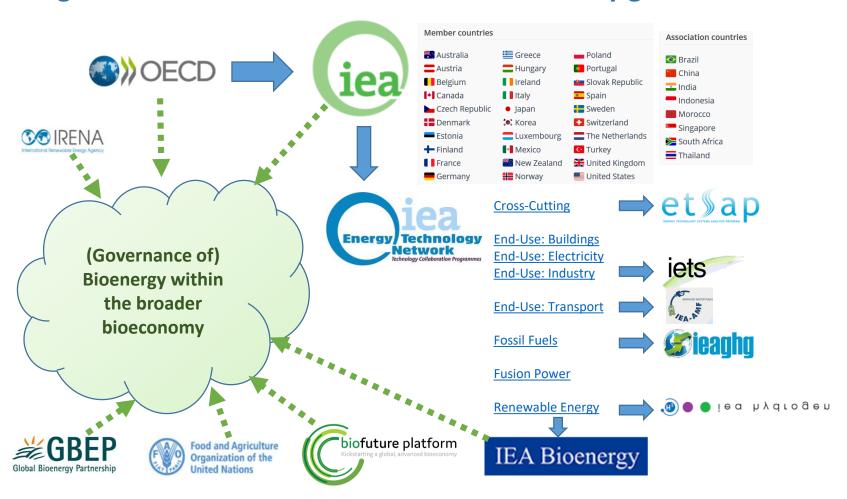




Who "governs"?

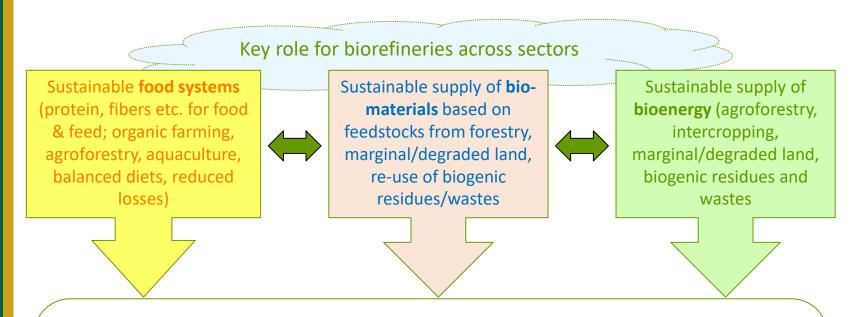


Organizations related to sustainable bioeconomy governance



Sustainable Bioeconomy: a vision

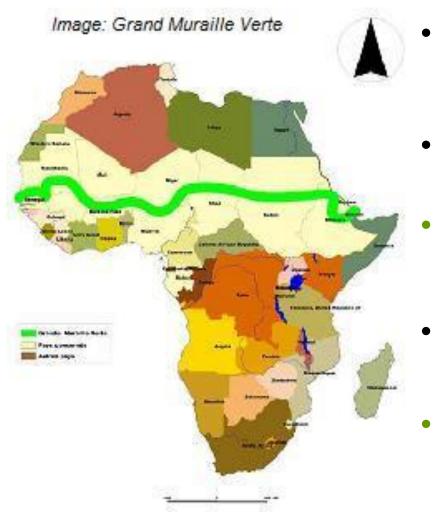




- Global food security, secure land tenure
- Regional/local employment and value added (rural development)
- Sustainable production in agriculture, fishery and forestry
- Reduction of food losses, recycling of wastes (circularity)
- Conservation of ecosystem services (biodiversity, C sequestration, recreation, soil fertility, water...)

Beyond UNECE: A sustainable African bioeconomy?





- New cultivation systems e.g. agroforestry - enrich biodiversity (but no invasive species)
- Bioenergy in waste water management
- Income from landscape/habitat management residues for bioenergy
- Rural development + access to modern energy can reduce deforestation pressure
 - Reduce land competition restore land, inter-cropping. Example: green walls.



It always seems impossible until it's done



Nelson Mandela

...my motto:



If you want to go fast, go alone.

If you want to go far, go together

African Proverb

Thanks for your attention!



More information:

http://task40.ieabioenergy.com

http://task45.ieabioenergy.com

http://itp-sustainable.ieabioenergy.com

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