

Bioenergie sostenibili come opportunità di sequestro di carbonio nei Paesi Terzi

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Biochar e carbon farming: opportunità di sequestro di carbonio e per lo sviluppo sostenibile delle aree rurali nell'UE e nei paesi terzi

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GBEP - Working together since 2006

International initiative established to implement the commitments taken by the **G8 in 2005** and receiving renewed mandates from **G7 and G20** since then. The initiative is aimed to promote bioenergy for sustainable development.

Brazil and USA Co-Chairs.

Italy Chair 2006-2020 (14 years)

FAO is a founding partner and hosts its Secretariat at FAO HQ in Rome.

38 Partners and 45 Observers

(Governments and International Organizations)



GBEP Sustainability Indicators (GSI) for all types of bioenergy

- ENVIR
1. Life cycle
 2. Soil
 3. Harvesting resources
 4. Emission of pollutants and toxic substances
 5. Water use
 6. Water quality
 7. Biological diversity in landscape
 8. Land use and land-use change related to bioenergy feedstock production

ECOFYS



NL Agency Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment
 NL Agency Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation



Análisis e identificación de indicadores de sostenibilidad relevantes definidos para las cadenas de producción de biomasa y bioetanol en Uruguay

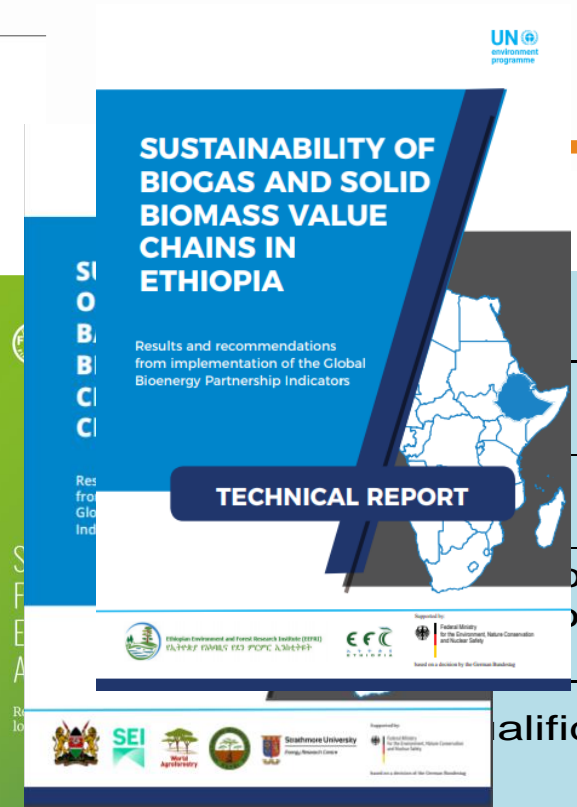
SEGUNDO INFORME
 Propuesta metodológica y de información

Proyecto FAO – MIP

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Enero 2015



Heidelberg, Darmstadt, Berlin
 November 2018

2018

UN environment programme

capacity and flexibility of use of bioenergy



Situation in developing countries

Problem analysis

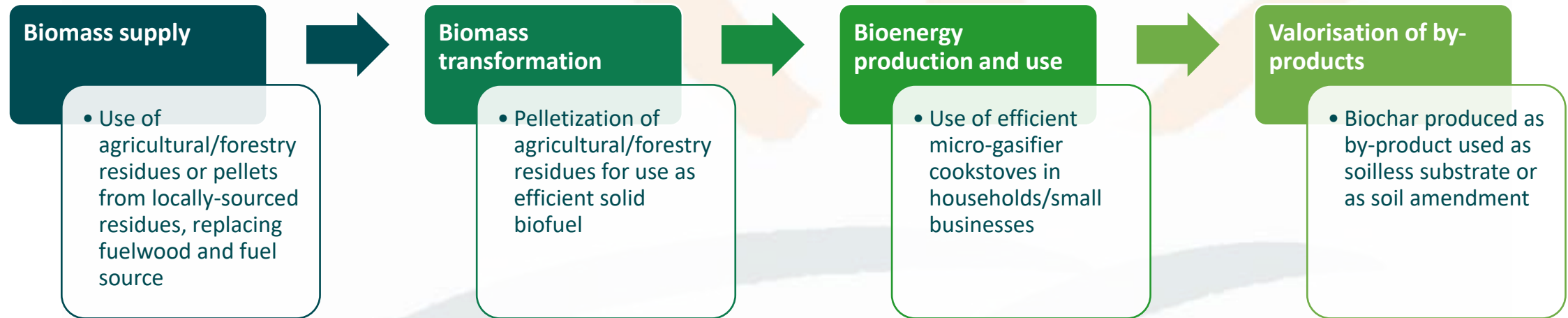
- *Traditional bioenergy* → inefficient use of resources → land degradation & impacts on forests → lack of basic energy services
- Problem of managing and disposing of *wastes* → further contamination of environment
- Impacts on all aspects of development

What do we need?

- Need an immediate but gradual transition away from traditional bioenergy and fossil fuels towards *modern sustainable bioenergy* as part of a circular economy approach → many co-benefits



Deployment of micro-gasifier cookstoves for cooking and biochar in Ghana



Co-benefits:

- Increased energy access – lower cost fuel
- Health benefits – clean cooking
- Reduce pressures on local forest resources
- Community waste management
- Climate-smart agricultural practices – biofertilizer
- Climate change mitigation – CCS
- Direct and indirect job creation from value chain

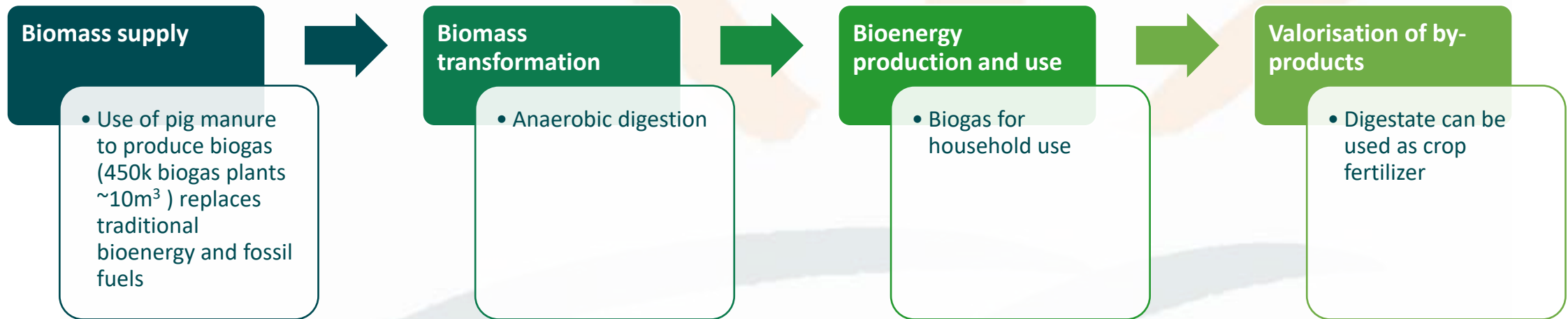
Lessons learnt:

- Access to investors/investment is key
- Should be combined with training to local farmers in making biofertilizer and engagement in process to address agricultural market bottlenecks

Valorisation of livestock wastes – biogas from pig manure in Viet Nam



CASE STUDIES



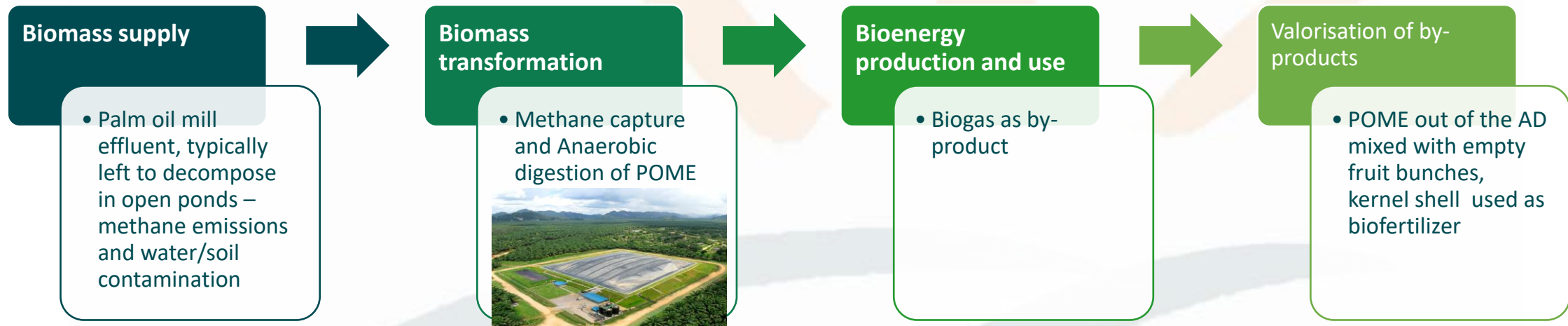
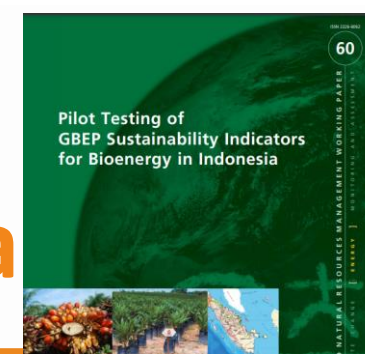
Co-benefits:

- Increased access to modern energy services (ind. 14)
- Reduced time spent collecting fuelwood (ind. 13)
- Reduced exposure to indoor air pollution and to the related health risks (ind. 15)
- Demand for skilled jobs (ind. 12)
- Reduced household expenditures on energy (ind. 11)

Lessons learnt:

- Poor management of ADs must be improved to ensure benefits and reduce risks (digestate discharge, methane leaks and poor efficiency)
- Need awareness raising on use of biogas and by-product
- International coordination is key

Improving value chains through circular economy approach – POME in Indonesia



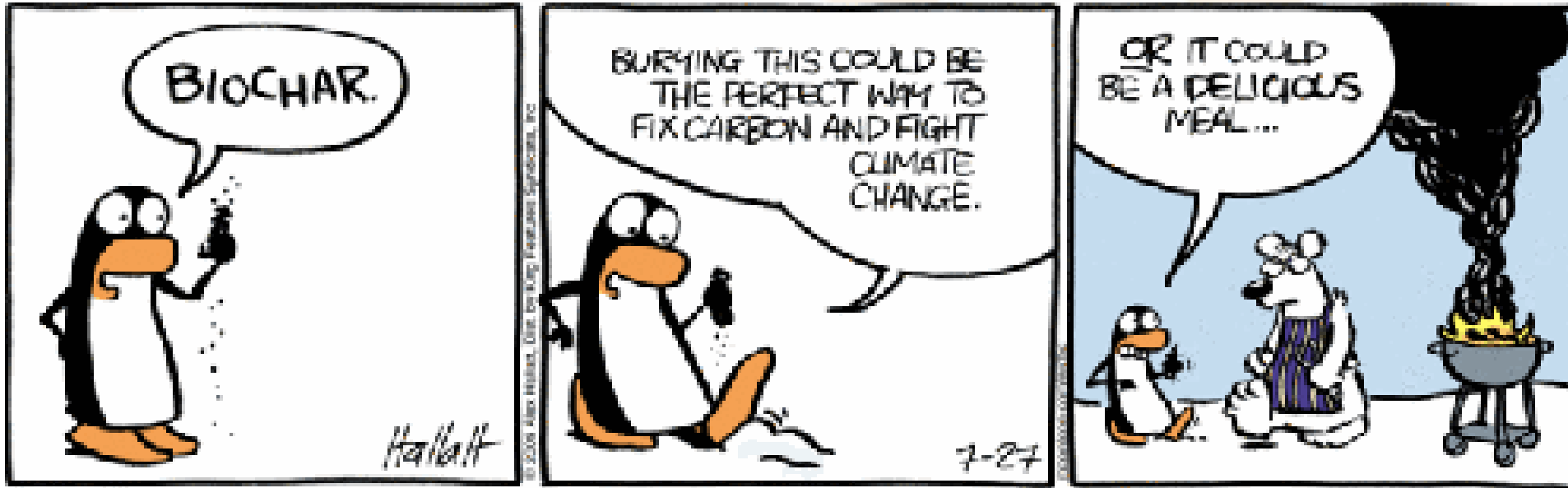
Co-benefits:

- Reduce GHG lifecycle emissions through reduced CH₄ emissions and reduced dependence on fossil fuels for industrial activities
- Reduce soil contamination
- Improve water quality
- Enhance access to modern energy services

Lessons learnt:

- POME anaerobic digestion must be incentivised through both waste regulation and biogas/biomethane incentivisation policies

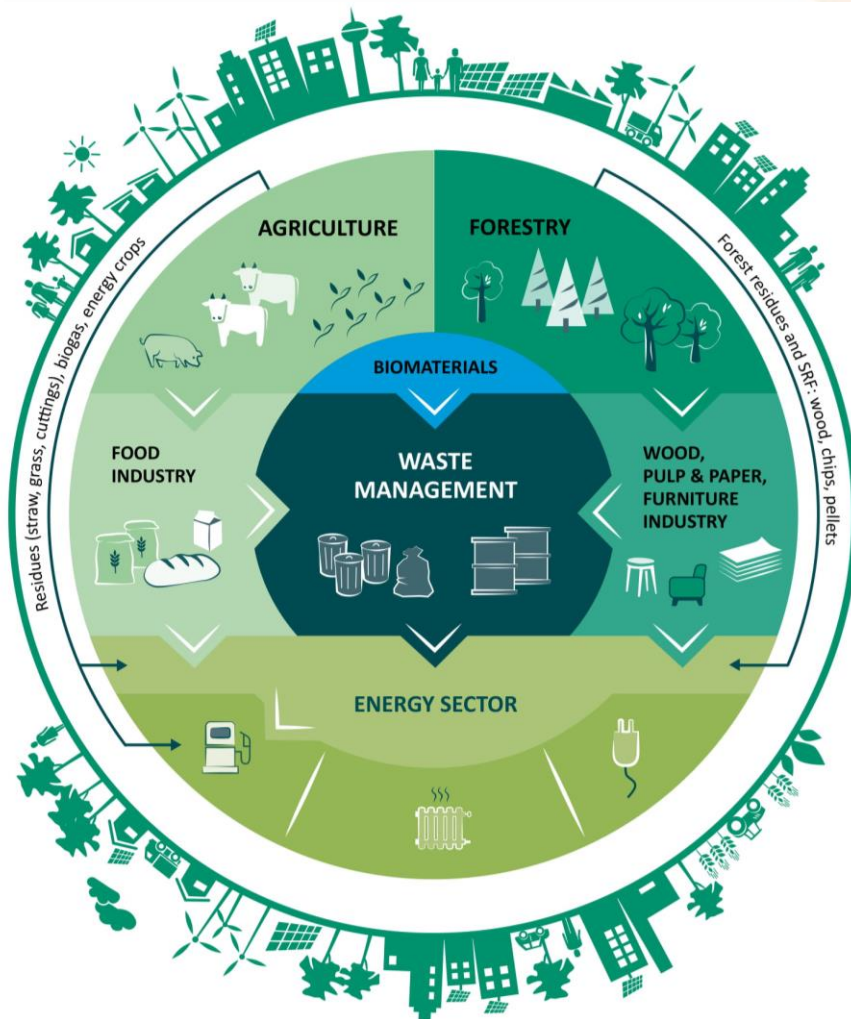
Additional benefits from the use of biochar



- Use of improved cookstoves reduces health risks (indoor air pollution)
- Biochar used for cooking purposes for better nutrition
- Biochar as biofertilizer for better nutrition
- Building stoves for job opportunities → increase income and wellbeing
- Less time consumed collecting wood for traditional wood fuel



Bioenergy within the bioeconomy



- We have to take into account the trade-offs and synergies between **different demands on biomass** to contribute to the overall **sustainable bioeconomy**
- Integrating biomass conversion for multiple purposes using **innovative approaches** can have synergistic effects

Thank you

