

Opportunities and constraints to a bioeconomy: international perspective

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Plenary IV



Policy for the bioeconomy

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<http://www.ornl.gov/sci/ees/cbes/>



<http://climatechangescience.ornl.gov/>

Outline: bioenergy opportunities and constraints

- **Current situation**
 - Modern vs Traditional
 - Policies
- **Barriers**
 - Relative prices
 - Uncertainty
 - Sustainability concerns
- **Opportunities**
 - SDGs
 - Potential to ‘boost bioenergy’
- **Tools for moving forward**
 - Monitoring and evaluation
 - Continual improvement
 - Communications

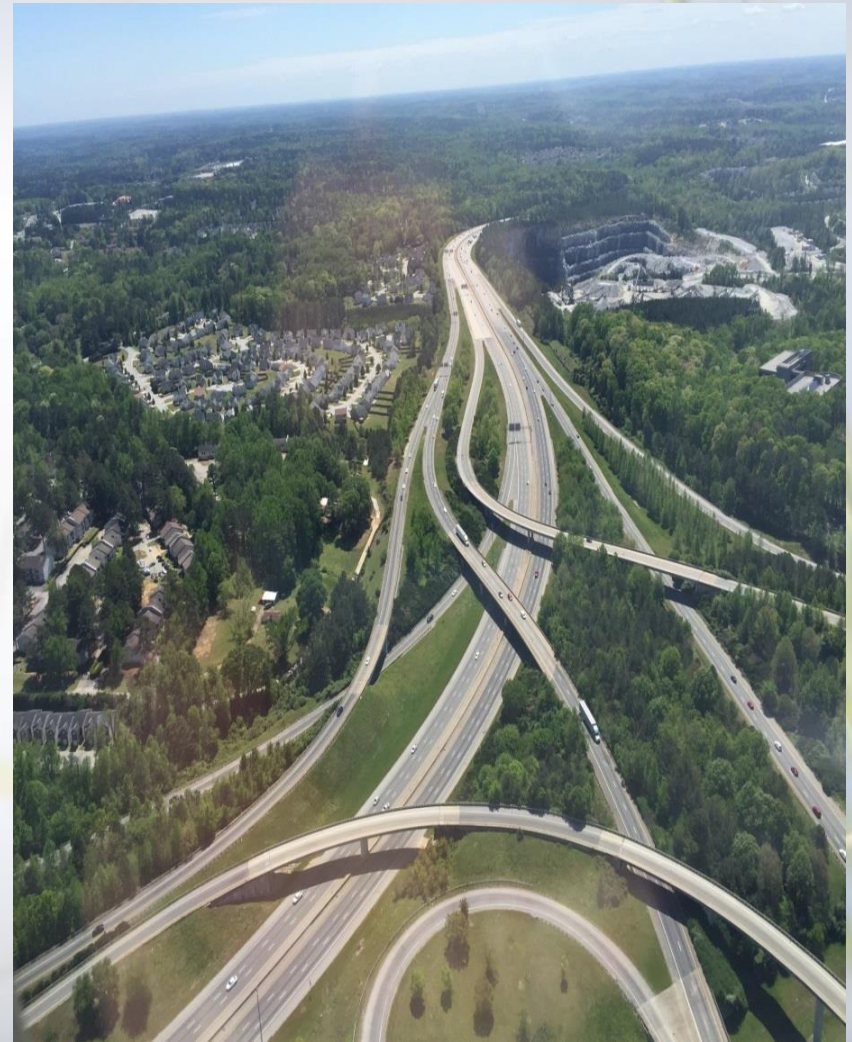
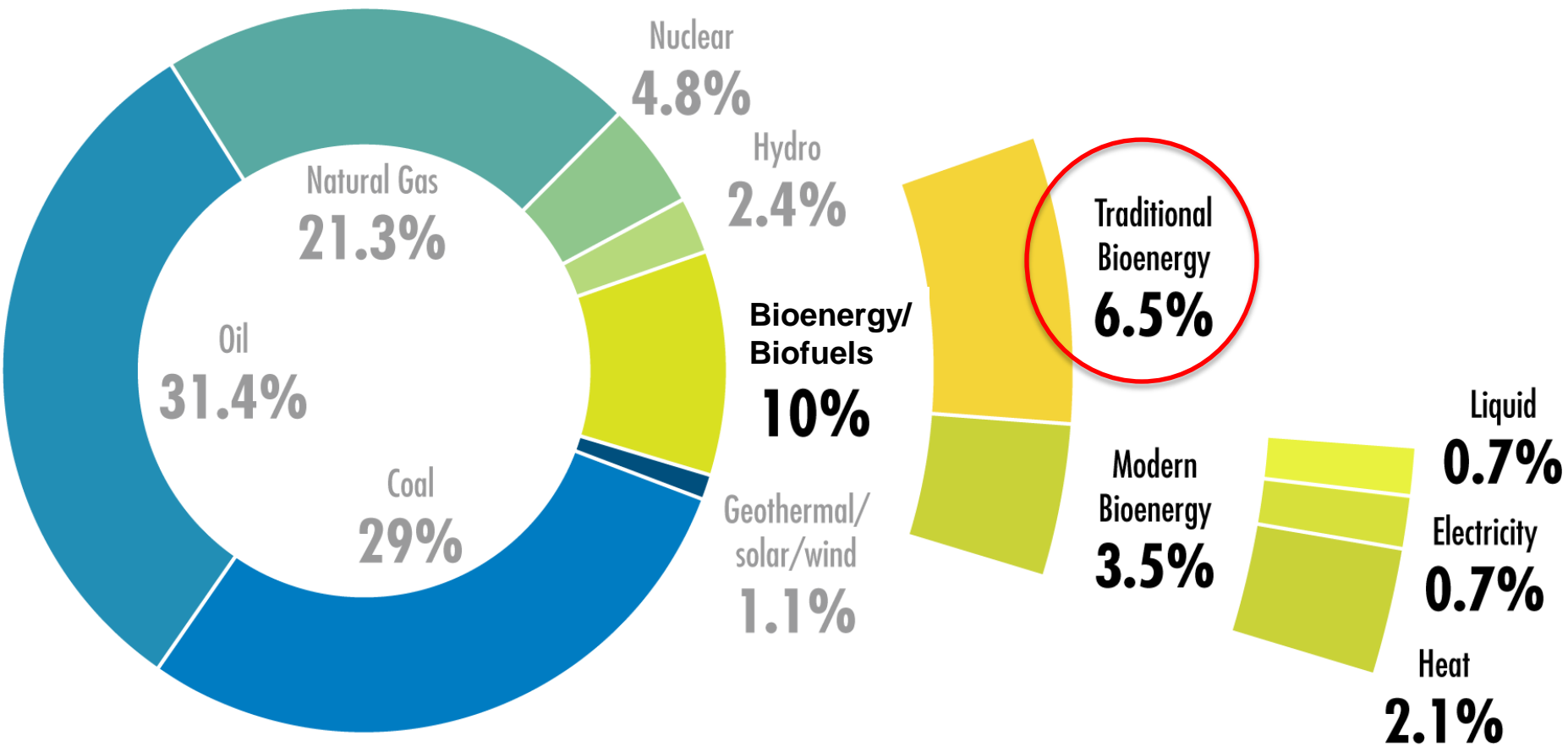


Photo by Kline: LUC near Atlanta, GA

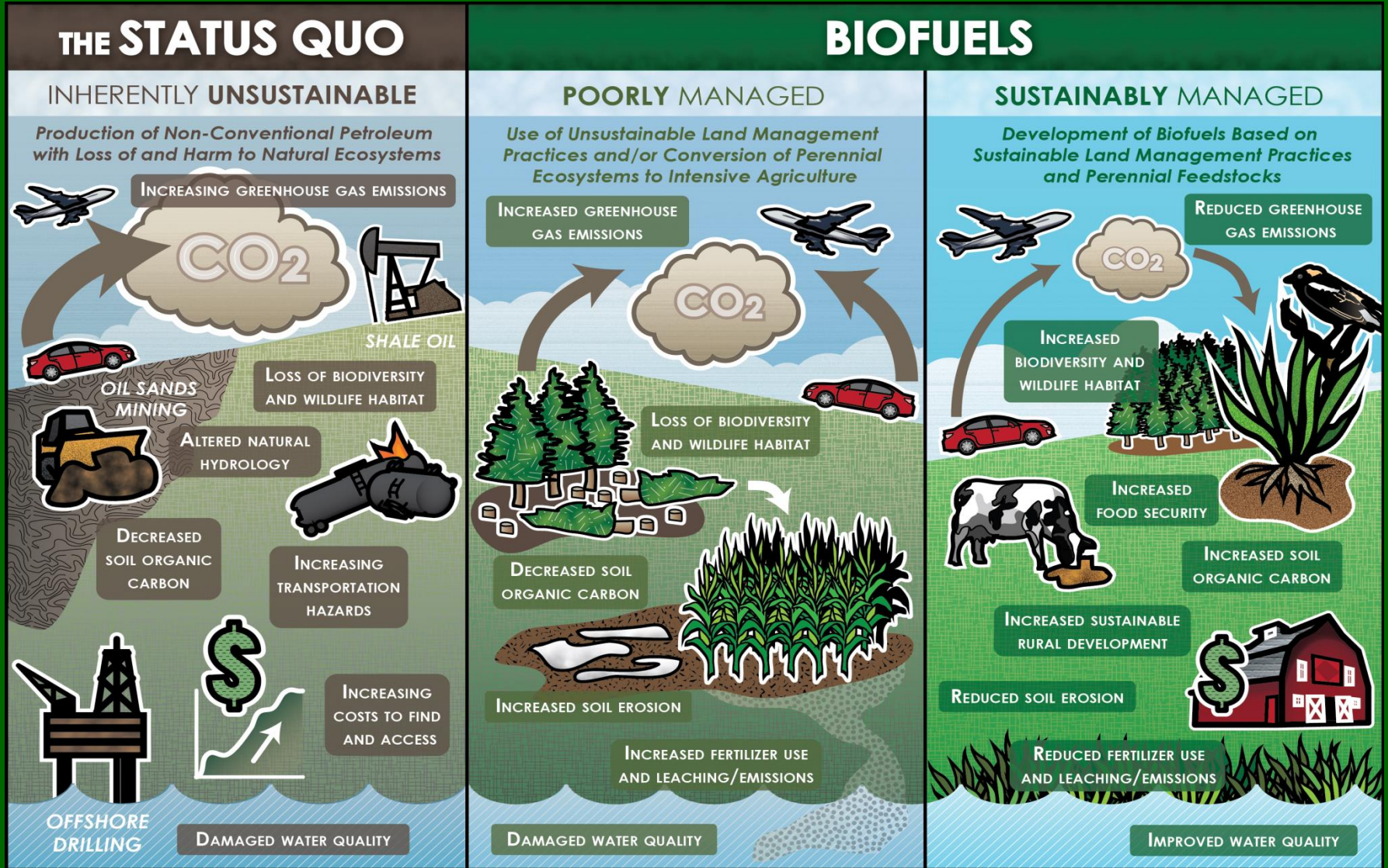
Share of total primary energy supply in 2012



Source: IEA Energy Statistics

As cited in Souza et al. 2015 (summary).

Seeking policies for transition toward sustainability

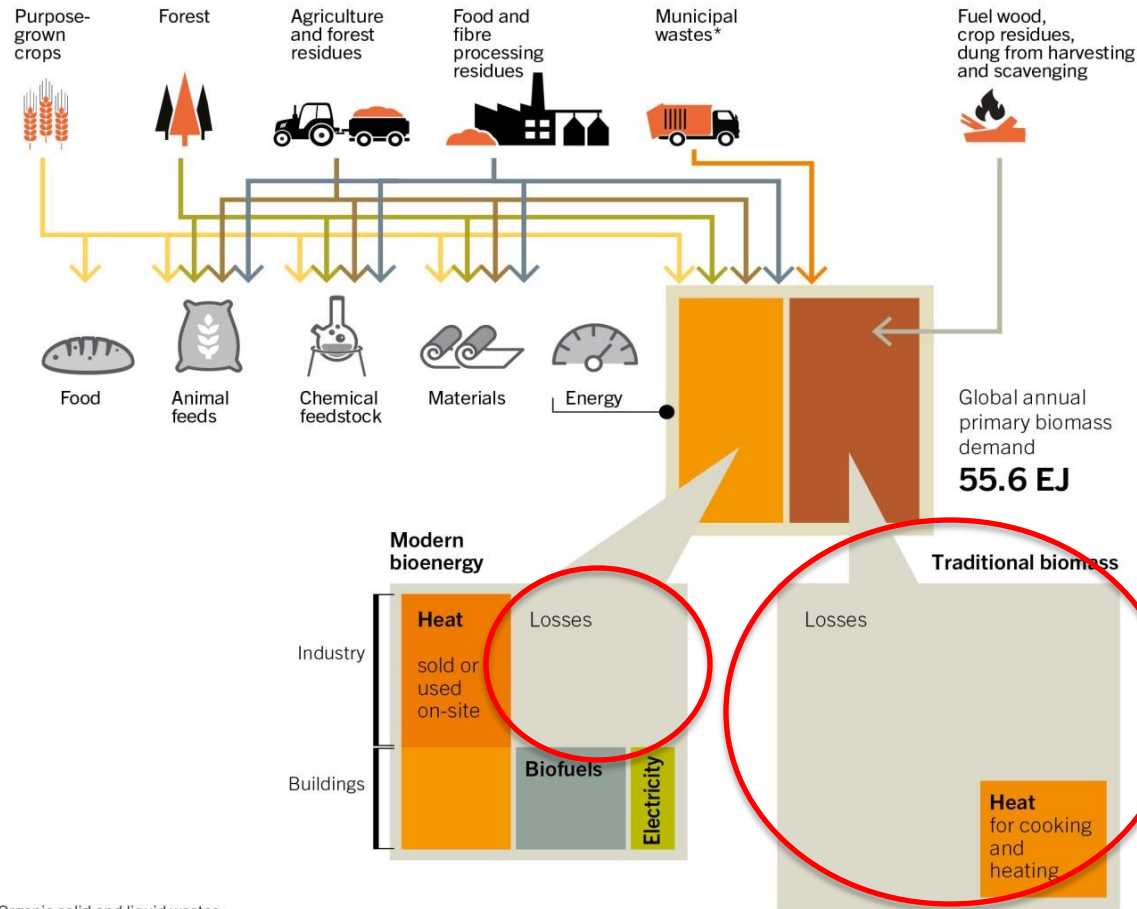


Dale et al. 2014. Take a closer look: biofuels can support environmental, economic and social goals. Environ. Science & Technology

Traditional biomass: losses >75%

= opportunities for future improvement

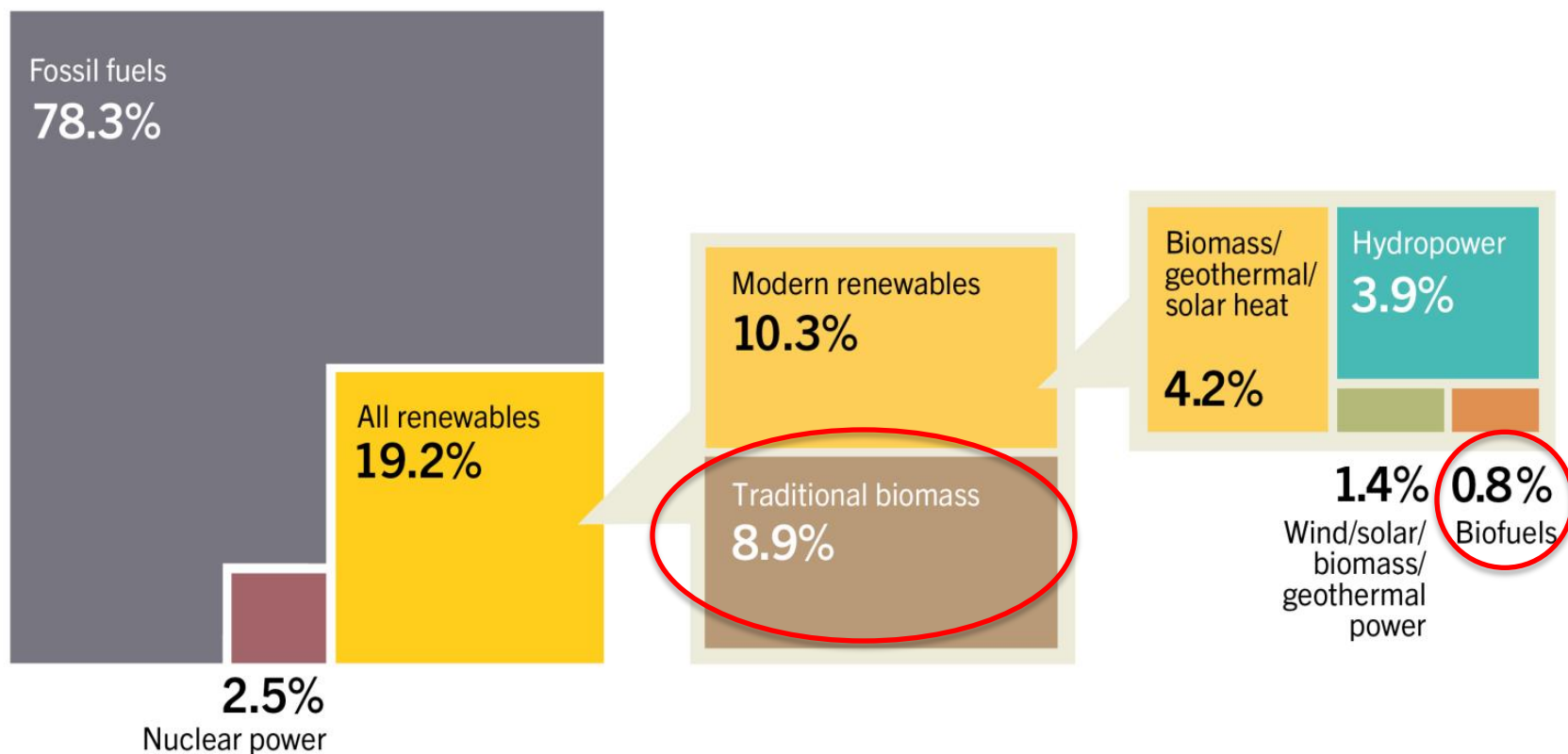
Biomass Resources and Energy Pathways



* Organic solid and liquid wastes

Modern renewables share growing, traditional biomass still large

Estimated Renewable Energy Share of Global Final Energy Consumption, 2014



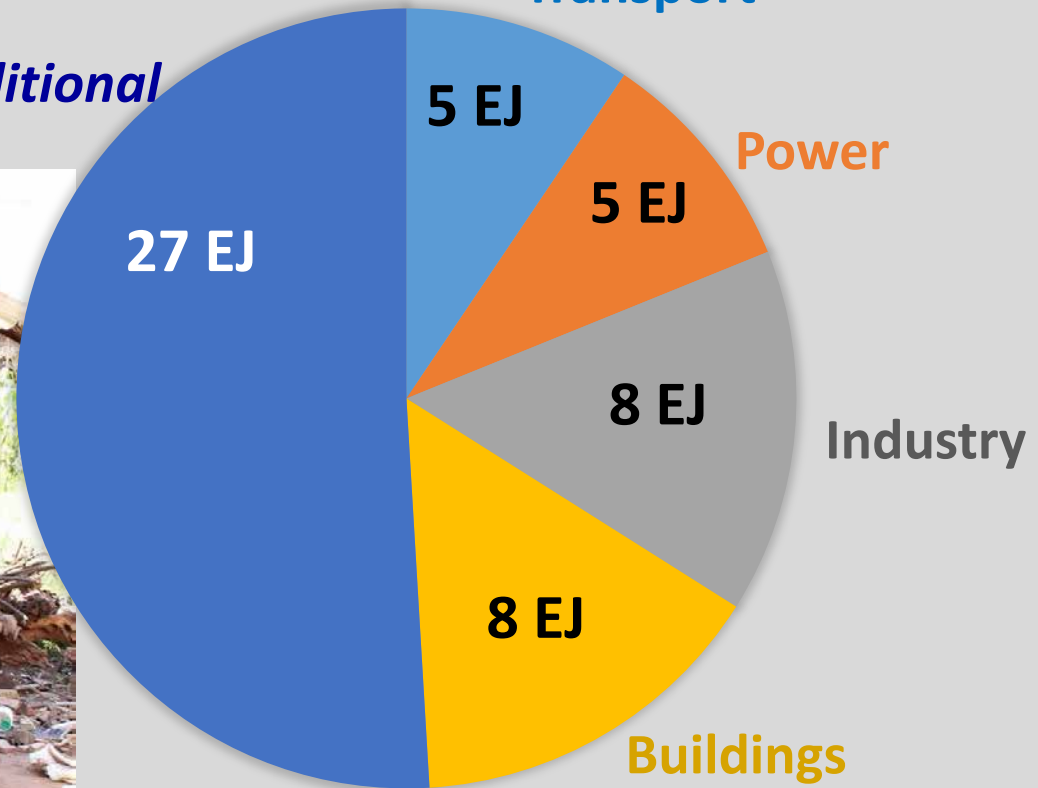
Impacts of traditional biomass for energy are large, costly

How to accelerate a transition to clean renewables?

For climate goals, modern bioenergy to quadruple by 2030, to over 100 EJ



Traditional



Source: J. Skeer IRENA (2016) presentation "Boosting Biofuels" in <http://www.eubce.com/parallel-events/workshops/the-world-needs-more-land-use-change.html>

Barriers and opportunities

Key Barriers

- ✓ Cheap fossil fuels
- ✓ Uncertainty in bioenergy markets
- ✓ Sustainability concerns
 - Land-use change (LUC)
 - Food security

Solutions

- ✓ Clearly define problem
 - Emissions? Polluters pay (carbon tax)
 - Relative costs?
- ✓ Policies to reduce risk
- ✓ Incorporate sustainability as market enabler
 - Science-based analysis to determine cause and effect
 - Science: systematic methodology based on evidence

Challenge

As long as deforestation continues around the world, concerns about LUC will persist



Photo VH Dale, 2016: Logging residues in East TN left to rot or burn because there is no market for biomass-bioenergy.

Many policies are important to support a successful bioeconomy

- Land tenure
- Education
- Administration of justice
- Health and social services
- Environmental protection
- Mineral and fossil fuel exploration and use...



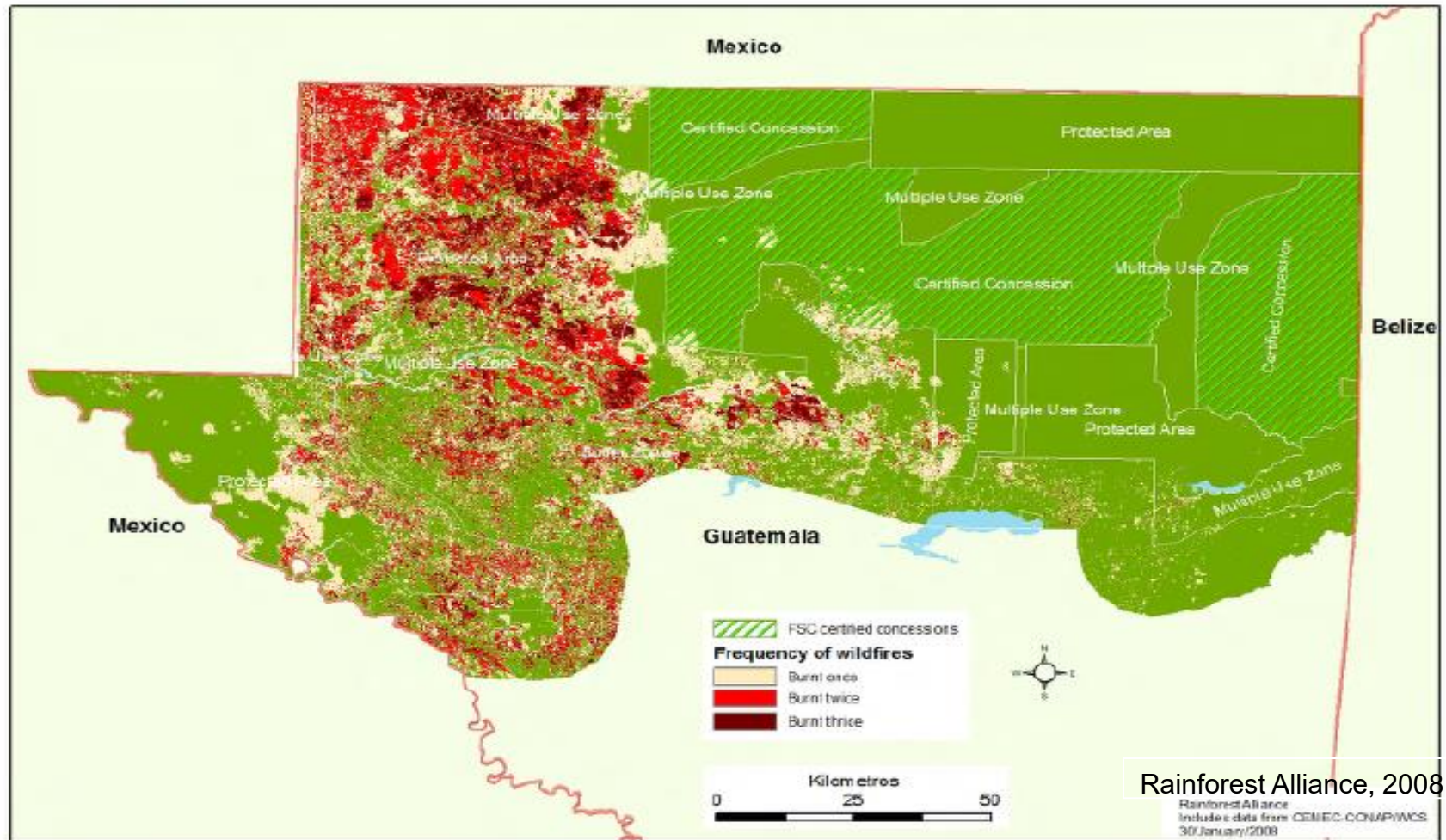
USAID assisted women in Tajikistan to get certificates for land-use rights. *USAID photo.*
<https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/frontlines/feed-future/laws-land-raise-tajik-women-farmers>

Fires and deforestation in Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala. Habitat loss, contamination of water and soil, and new settlements are legacies of oil, not agriculture.

Map 4. Frequency of wildfires for 2003, 2005 and 2007 fire seasons in the MBR.



Wildfires - 2003, 2005 & 2007



BOOSTING BIOFUELS

Sustainable Paths to Greater Energy Security

- **Close yield gaps**
- **Better use of pasture,
marginal land**
- **Reduce food chain losses**
- **Forestry**

Bioenergy & Sustainability: bridging the gaps

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Challenge: As long as hunger continues around the world, concerns about food security will persist

FAO HUNGER MAP 2014

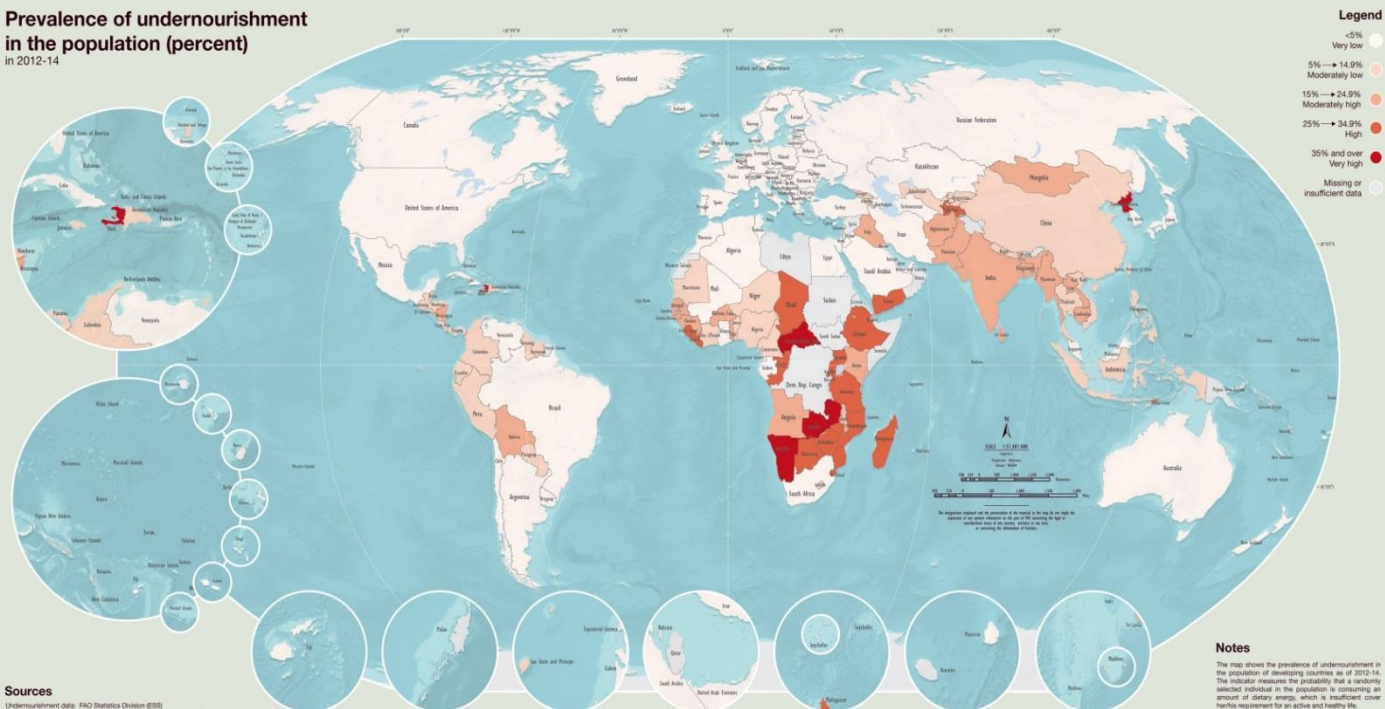
- ✓ About 805 million people – one in nine of the world's population – were chronically undernourished in 2012–14, with insufficient food for an active and healthy life. This number has fallen by 100 million over the last decade, and by 209 million since 1990–92.
- ✓ The vast majority of hungry people live in developing countries, which saw a 42 percent reduction in the share of undernourished people between 1990–92 and 2012–14. Despite this progress, 13.5 percent of the overall population, or about one in eight, remain chronically undernourished in these countries, down from 23.4 percent in 1990–92.
- ✓ 63 developing countries have already met the MDG1 hunger target while 25 have reached the more stringent 1996 World Food Summit target of halving the number of undernourished persons by 2015.
- ✓ The MDG 1c hunger target – of halving, by 2015, the proportion of undernourished people in the developing world – is within reach, but only with sufficiently accelerated progress.
- ✓ Large regional differences remain. Latin America and South-Eastern Asia have been the most successful subregions, while Western Asia is the only one to actually regress. Sub-Saharan Africa, with almost one in four chronically hungry, has more than a quarter of the world's undernourished people. Southern Asia, with over half a billion, has the highest number of the chronically hungry.

produced by
Statistics Division
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



For additional information please visit:
<http://www.fao.org/economic/ess>

Prevalence of undernourishment in the population (percent) in 2012–14



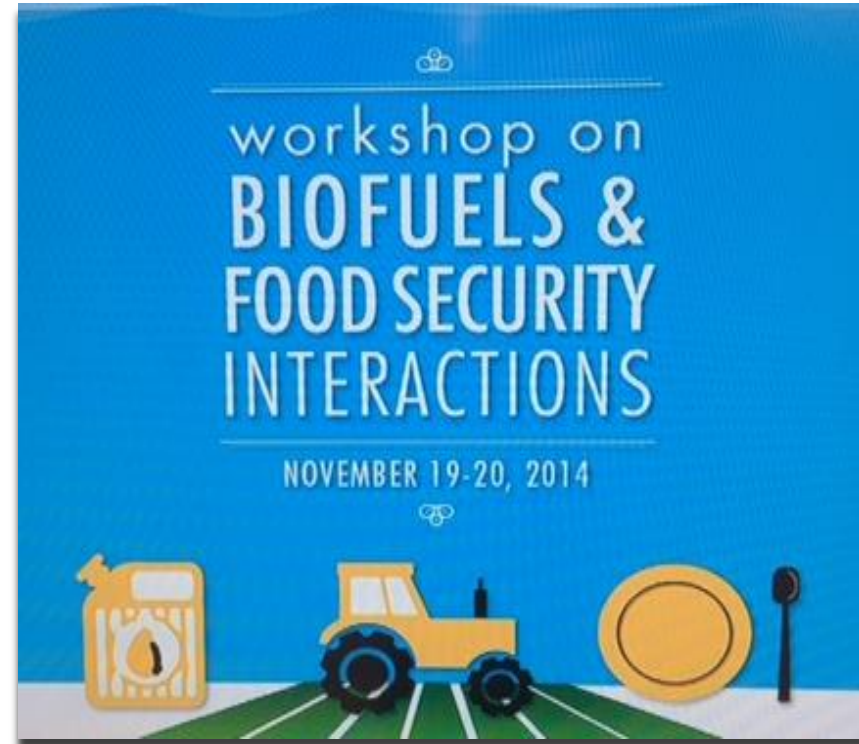
Sources

Undernourishment data: FAO Statistics Division (ESS)
Political boundaries: FAO Global Administrative Unit Layers (GAUL)
Geoid model: ETOPO1 National Geophysical Data Center (NGA)
Inland water bodies: FAO Land and Water Division (NFI)

Food security

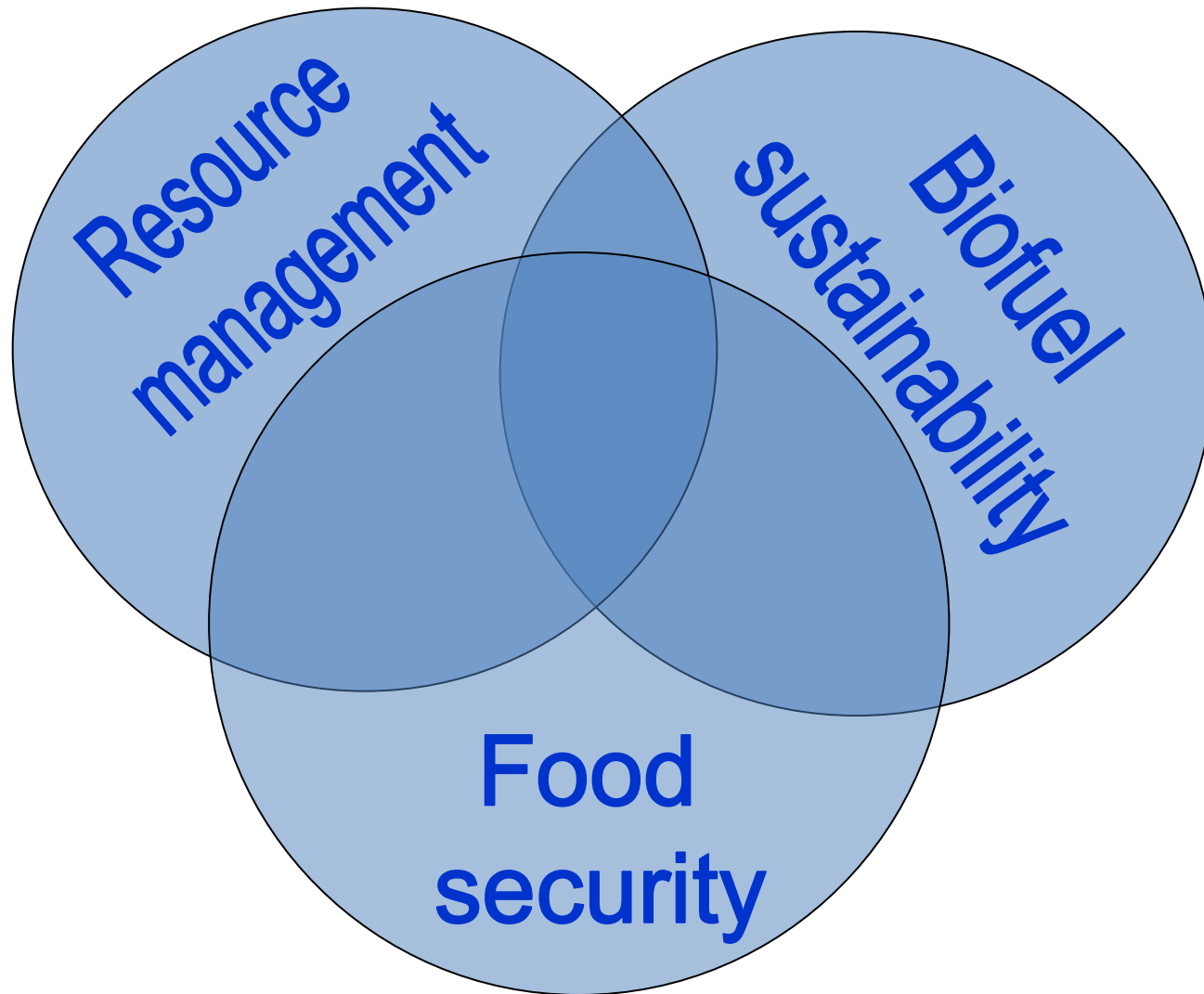
*International workshop**

- **Identify synergies – for example**
 - Flex crops
 - Rural infrastructure supports food & fuel
 - Sustainable resource management
- **Frame the problem: Ask the questions that matter**
- **Use clear terminology**
 - See workshop report (link below) and forthcoming publication in GCB-Bioenergy



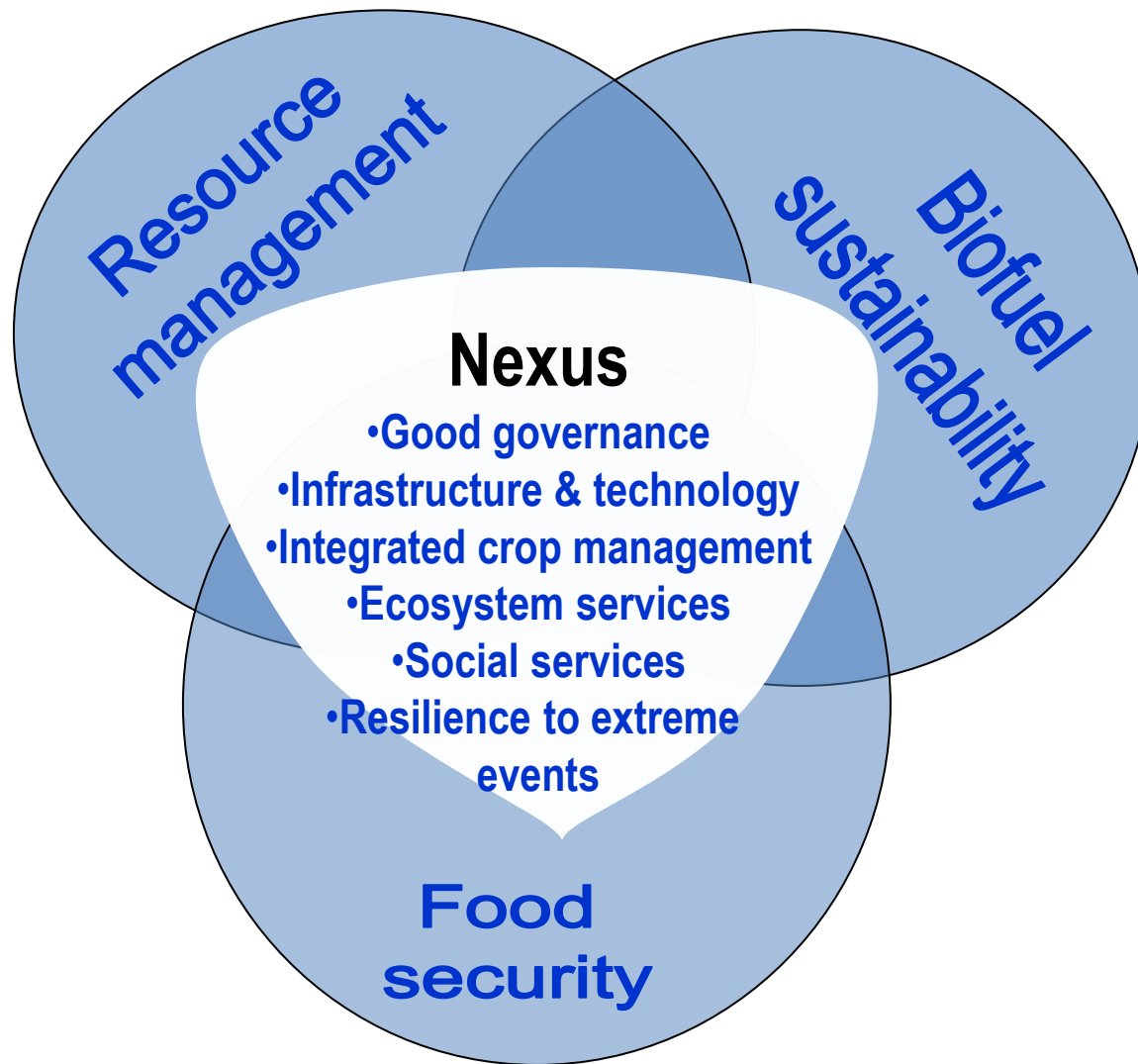
* <http://www.ifpri.org/event/workshop-biofuels-and-food-security-interactions>

The nexus between biofuel sustainability and food security invokes a focus on resource management



(Kline et al. 2016)

Attributes of the nexus



(Kline et al. 2016)

**At the nexus of
food security
and sustainable
bioenergy:**

**Address
rural
poverty**

**Diversify
crops and
sources
of income**



USAID photo - Feed the Future annual report 2015

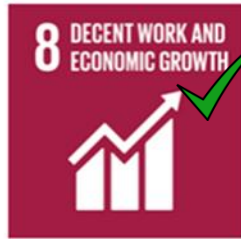


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

>160 indicators

<http://sd.iisd.org/news/iaeg-sdgs-sets-workplan-for-finalizing-indicators/>



Sustainable bioeconomy contributes to SDGs addressing #1 poverty, #2 food security and nutrition, #3 health, #5 gender, #6 water and sanitation, #7 **affordable and clean energy**, #8 **jobs**, #12 sustainable consumption/production, #13 **climate change**, #14 oceans, seas and marine resources, #15 terrestrial eco-systems, forests, land degradation and biodiversity, and #16 strengthened institutions.

Plenty of biomass.

Policies need to reward better management, use



Source: Kline training seminar for Advanced School on Present and Future of BioEnergy; ESPCA – FAPESP – University of Campinas, 10-17 October, 2014. Campinas, SP Brazil. Photos: Ron Savage; ORNL; Kline.

Can policies applying standards and certification *facilitate* the transition toward sustainability?”

“Yes, if” it

1. Is *developed with users* as a cost-effective tool that meets their needs
2. Provides feedback to guide production toward *continual improvement* from users’ perspectives
3. Is designed to *adapt* to changing contexts and priorities
4. Is *inclusive*
5. Is *supported* by government, civil society, and financial incentives





Engage stakeholders to develop collective understanding and resolution of issues

What the world needs now...

Steps to encourage beneficial LUC

- **Motivation to adopt better management practices**
- **Encourage “natural climate mitigation”**
- **Give biomass value! Reduce losses from fire and other disturbances**
- **Create value-added jobs and services that reduce pressure on isolated forest frontiers**
- **Accelerate shift to ever-higher performing, integrated systems**
- **Increase scrutiny, awareness and enforcement to end illicit land-management activities**
- **Apply same performance criteria to all sources of energy and all land management (food, feed, fiber, energy...)**

Summary:

- **Current situation**
 - Plenty of biomass
 - Most used inefficiently
- **Tools for transition**
 - Develop consensus-based standards
 - Science to support, monitoring, evaluation, continual improvement
 - Clarify terms, use consistently
- **Opportunities**
 - Outreach and communications
 - Think about future generations
 - For global barriers, involve international stakeholders
 - Build consensus on the problem first, then approaches to transition to solutions
- **Improve communications**

Thank you

Center for Bioenergy Sustainability

<http://www.ornl.gov/sci/ees/cbes/>

See CBES website for

- Reports
- Forums on current topics
- Recent publications

Most recent: Reconciling food security and biofuels now available:

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/gcb.b.12366/full>



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BETO Bioenergy research at ORNL

- Advance common definitions of environmental & socioeconomic costs & benefits of bioenergy systems
- Quantify opportunities, risks, & tradeoffs associated with bioenergy production in specific contexts
- Support efforts to improve sustainability assessment via agreements on definitions, criteria, baseline & targets & a manageable set of relevant indicators
- Support improved standards, recognizing that *certification* \neq *sustainability*



Enable long-term supply of renewable biomass for clean, domestic bioenergy

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