

# ***Bioenergy: Prosperity and Sustainability***

*Department of Commerce  
"Building Biofuels Infrastructure"  
June 19, 2007*



# *The UN Foundation*

- A Ted Turner Philanthropy, est. in 1998, to support UN causes
- “Problems without Passports”
  - Health
  - Environment
- Priority on Clean Energy & Energy Access for the Poor
- Need to strengthen policy in developing as well as developed countries.

# *UNF Supports UN Programs*

- Expand the use of clean energy at the local and national level
- Expand the interaction between the UN and the private-sector
- Dialogue to strengthen the current UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and to follow on agreement

# *UN Partners*

## ■ Key UN Agencies

- UN Development Program (UNDP)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- UN Environment Program (UNEP)
- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

# *Current Initiatives*

- International Bioenergy Initiative (IBI)
  - UN Agencies + UN Foundation = G8 Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP)
- UNF – Sigma XI Report  
Confronting Climate Change - “Avoiding the Unmanageable and Managing the Unavoidable”
- High Level Panel on “Global Leadership for Climate Action”, convened with the Club of Madrid.
- UNF- Energy Future Coalition- Biofuels FAQ

## *The UNF's IBI work:*

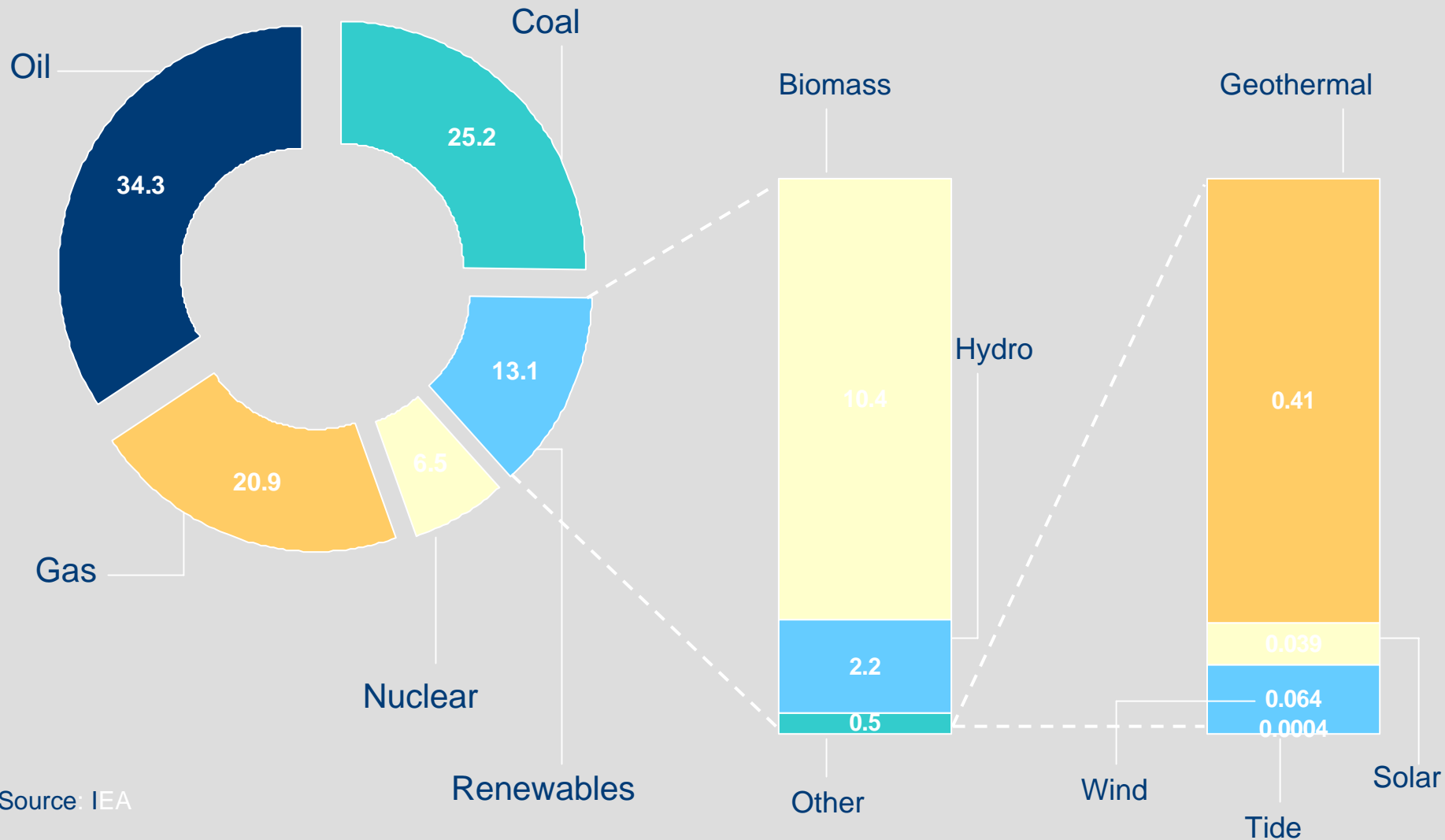
- Expanding energy access in developing countries
- Advocating sustainability
- Financing investment in biofuels and bioenergy
- Promoting new trade opportunities

# *A Sense of Urgency*

## Climate issue at scientific/political turning point

- Global climate change accelerating & caused mainly by humans:
  - Average temperature 0.8° C above pre-industrial value
  - Increased incidence of extreme weather events
  - Accelerating sea-level rise, reduction in summer sea ice
  - Ecosystem boundaries moving
- Political recognition of changes & urgency of situation:
  - Expect continuing increases at 0.2°-0.4° per decade with potential abrupt changes in climatic patterns and major impacts on economic and social systems
  - Climate change will make achievement of MDG's harder
  - Pressure building for resolute international action

# World Total Primary Energy Supply Fuel Share, 2004 %

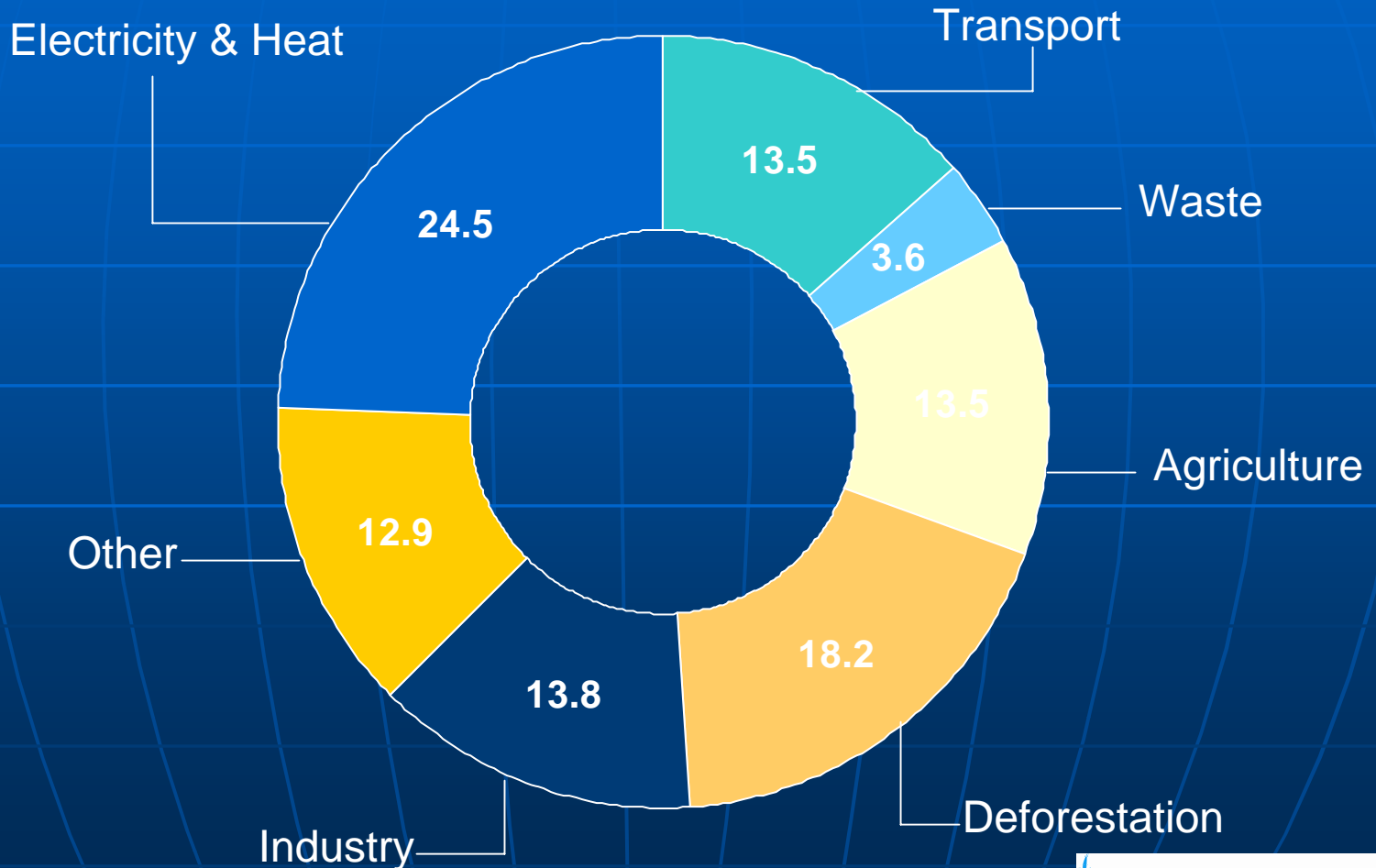




# *The Challenge Ahead*

- To avoid exceeding the 2-2.5° C limit will require stabilizing atmospheric concentrations at the equivalent of no more than 450-500 parts per million of CO<sub>2</sub> (compared to about 380 ppm CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent today)
- That in turn requires global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to peak no later than 2015-2020 at not much above their current level and decline by 2100 to about a third of that value.

# World GHG Emissions by Sector (%)

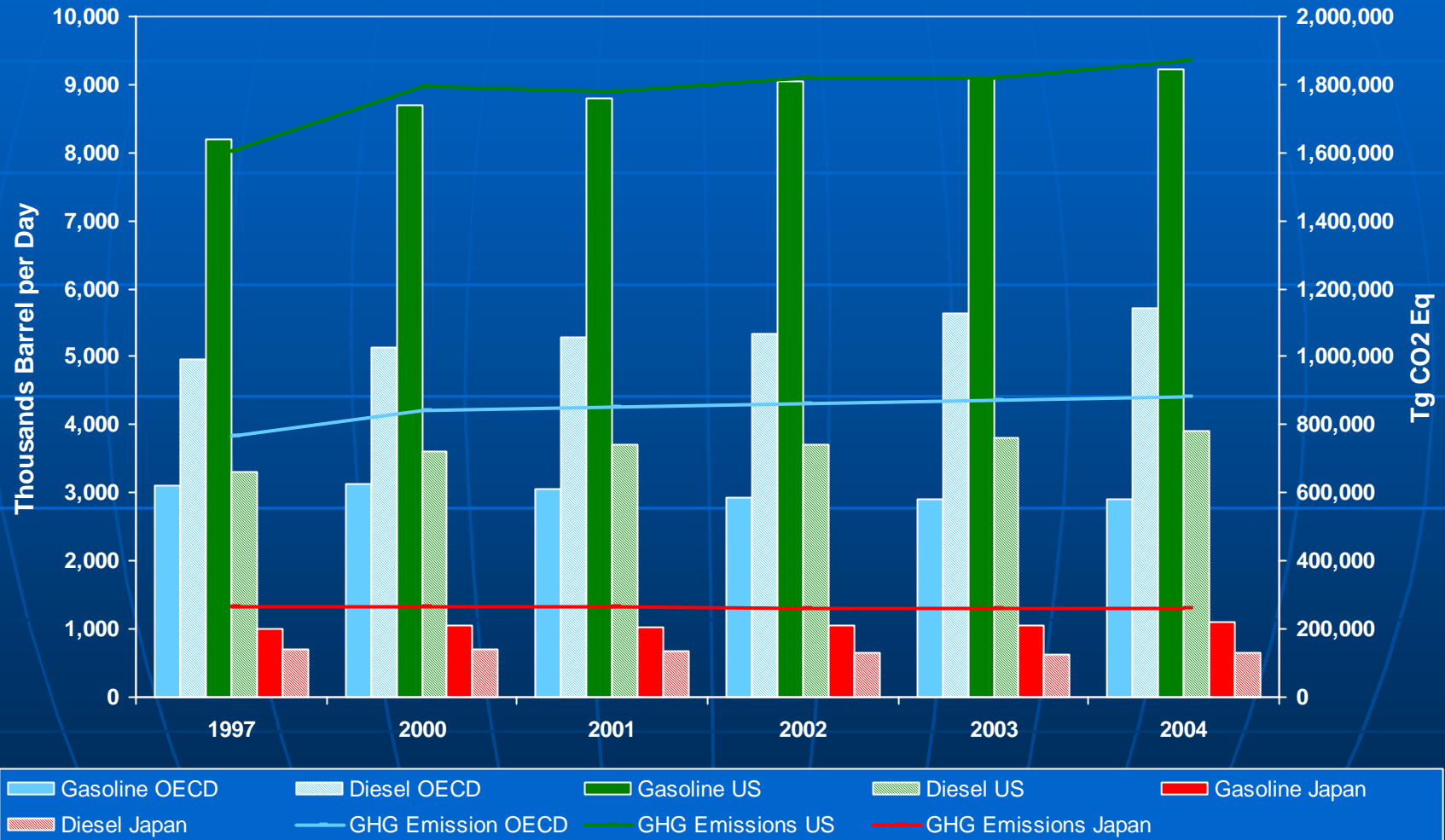


Source: World Resource Institute/ The Economist June 2007.

# *Early “Win-Win” Actions*

- Shifting to non-fossil fuel supply options.
- Designing and deploying only coal power-plants types that can be affordably retrofitted to capture and sequester CO<sub>2</sub>
- Increasing efficiency in transportation and commercial/residential buildings sector
- Expanding use of biofuels in transportation
- Promoting reforestation and afforestation
- Achieving a quadrupling of public and private investment in energy efficiency

# OECD Europe, US and Japan Transport Sector – GHG emissions



Source: Data compiled from IEA and UNFCCC database.

# ***Bioenergy is Critical to Success***

- Petroleum supplies nearly all transport fuel consumed today
- Replacing 25% of existing transport fuel with biofuels could reduce dependence on imported supplies and generate new domestic industries with the right policies.
- Higher volumes of biofuels – produced from forest and agricultural waste – can contribute even more to the solution.

# *Charting the Way Forward*

- The development of Life-Cycle Carbon Accounting Standards
- The adoption of incentive policies or mechanisms that support the production, use and development of the most climate friendly fuels
- New methodologies to provide carbon finance or credits to the best biofuel option
- Devise and implement policies to ensure regular review and evaluation of new feedstocks
- New financial mechanisms and policy toolkits that can support developing countries on their sustainable development strategy

# Thank You!

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