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A new EuropeAID project to study the environmental and social impacts of bioenergy use



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Task-38 Expert Consultation on Sustainable Biomass

Dubrovnik, 25 October 2007













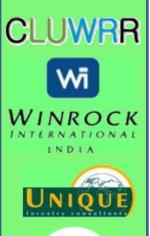




RE-Impact: Forestry based Bioenergy for Sustainable Development

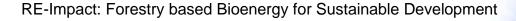


Introduction



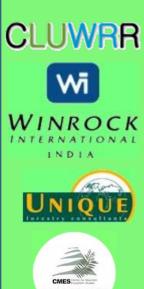
- Description
- Work Packages
- Host Country Case Studies
 - Different scales
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
- Land Use Incorporated into LCA Approach
 - Water
 - Greenhouse gases
 - Climatic forcing







Description



- Programme on Tropical Forests and other Forests in Developing Countries
- Rural Energy Production from Bioenergy Projects: Providing regulatory and impact assessment frameworks, furthering sustainable biomass production policies and reducing associated risks
- Outputs
 - Tools to assess and visualise spatially the biofuel production impacts
 - Water, GHGs, Social, Biodiversity
 - Case studies
 - Modular impact assessment guidelines
 - Policy support
- Emphasis now on biofuels particularly Jatropha

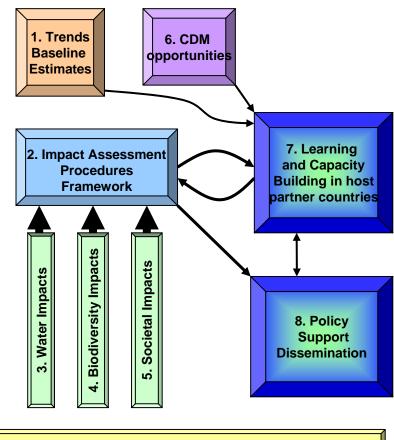


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Work Packages



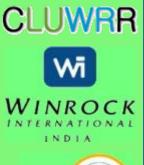


through International Networks IUFRO, UNFCCC, IPCC and Biofuel Conferences

9. Project Management



South Africa



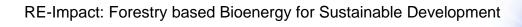




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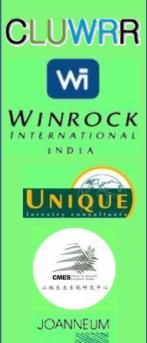


- **National Scale**
- **Rural Electrification**
 - More beneficial than local level sustainable projects
 - Biomass is targeted as liquid fuel not electrification
- Bioenergy
 - Relatively little experience (3 4 years)
 - Commercially rather than policy driven
- Jatropha
 - Introduced 2 years ago but
 - Dept. of Agriculture froze production due to concerns on
 - Social impacts
 - **Biodiversity impacts**
 - Hydrological impacts
- RE-Impact to use South African Strategic Environmental Assessment framework





China

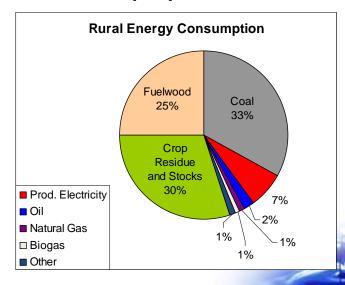


भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान दिल्ली

- 27% of world energy demand
 - Increased demand for biofuels
- World's largest importer of vegetable oils
- Rural Energy Production
 - Rural population 60% of total population

(800 million)

70 million people without electricity





China Energy Objectives





2010 : 11 G m3/year

2010: 1 M tonnes/year

2020: 50 M tonnes/year

Solid Biomass

2020 : 18 G m3/year



Sugar cane, Cassava etc

2020 : 10 M tonnes/year

Biodiesel

Jatropha, rapeseed etc, restaurant waste etc

2020 : 10 M tonnes/year





China



Risks

- Food security
- Forest destruction
- Insufficient technical assistance
- Incomplete market system
- Environmental impacts
 - Jatropha in SE China, water shortages
- Biodiversity impact
- Social impacts
 - Land availability
- Provincial Level Assessment



India



- National programme to convert "wasteland" to Jatropha plantations
 - 30 M ha 20% diesel by 2011-2012
- Energy security (2020)
- Energy independence (2030)
- Improved rural livelihoods
- Watershed level
 - Suktel River Basin
 Chhattisgarh, NE India

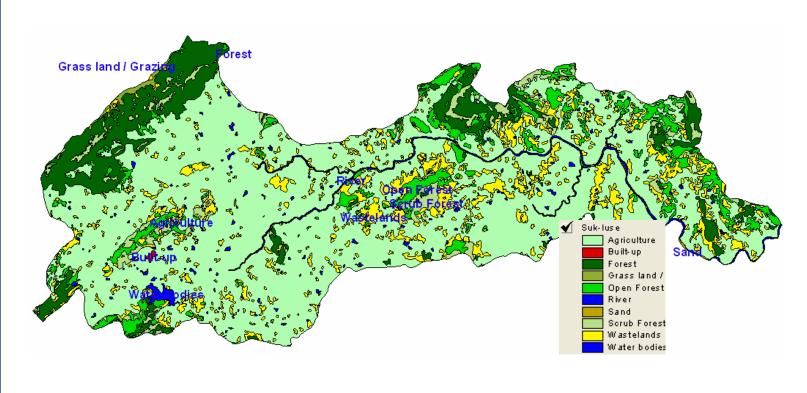






Suktel Watershed









Uganda



Power Situation

- 400 MW total installed capacity
- Low Lake Victoria water levels limit hydro production (daily shortages of 50 MW)
- 50 % of current electricity from fossil fuel based thermal power
- 0.26 US\$/kWh thermal power draining revenues and increasing tariffs to 0.23 US\$/kWh for low voltage consumers
- Demand projections suggest additional power demand beyond 2012 even with projected Karuma and Bujagali hydro power projects
- Diversification of local renewable power production required

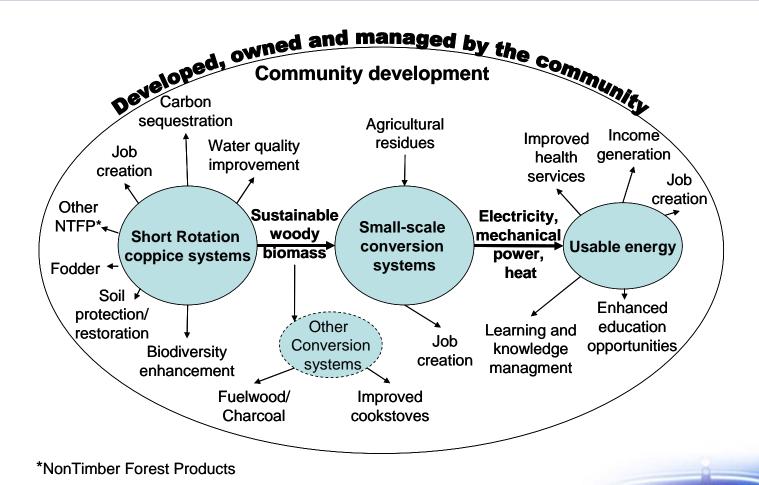


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Uganda

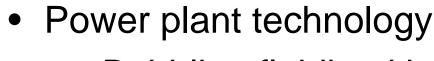
Small-scale Wood Gasification Concept







Uganda Aldwych Biopower Project

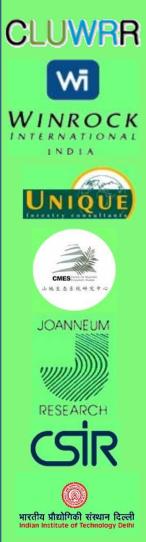


- Bubbling fluidized bed boiler with steam turbine
- Steam turbine cycle operates at 485°C;
 75 bar

Surfaces

To economizer

- Electrical Efficiency 29.54 % (without reheating)
- 55 MW gross
- 85 % load factor, 373 GWh/yr



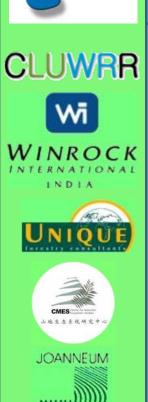


Uganda Aldwych Biopower Project

Dedicated biomass plantations

- 25,000 ha Eucalyptus planted anew every rotation
- 4,000 ha indigenous Markhamia lutea (photo)
 - risk diversification







Uganda Aldwych Biopower Project



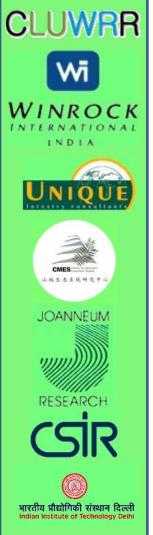
- Issues
 - Social
 - Water
 - Biodiversity
 - GHG balances
- Replicability

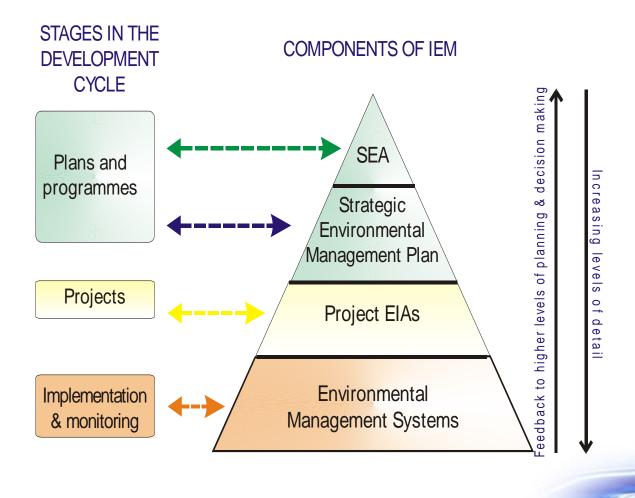






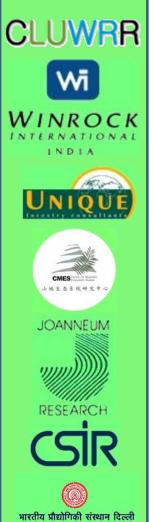
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)







Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)



| EIA | SEA |
|---|---|
| Often reactive to single development proposal | Should inform many development proposals |
| Effect of development on the environment | Effect of environment on development |
| Specific project | Areas, regions or sectors |
| Direct impacts and benefits | Cumulative impacts |
| Mitigation of impacts | Maintaining chosen level of environmental quality |



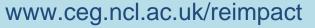




Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

| CLUWRR |
|------------------------------------|
| Wī |
| WINROCK INTERNATIONAL INDIA |
| UNIQUE |
| CMES made manar 山地主名系统研究中心 |
| JOANNEUM |
| RESEARCH |
| भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान दिल्ली |

| | Water | Bio - diversity | Climate change | Socio- economic |
|----------|-------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Global | | | | |
| National | | | | |
| Local | | | | |





Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Sustainability Framework for understanding trade-offs in decision-making for forestry based bio-energy projects in developing countries:

Key decision-making criteria (DRAFT FOR COMMENT)

| SCALE | WATER | BIODIVERSITY | CLIMATE CHANGE (GHG EMISSIONS/sequestration) | SOCIO-ECONOMICS |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| TRANSBOUNDARY | Change in large system ecological processes and social services Change in transboundary water systems | Change in biodiversity Species extinction Biome loss Etc | Net climate forcing (i.e. change in global radient balance), which depends on GHG efficiency, albedo etc | MDGs Poverty alleviation Global food security Global political stability Impacts on global food and fuel markets |
| NATIONAL PROVINCIAL / STATE | Change in ecological reserve for rivers Change in total streamflow and available water to downstream users | Change in biodiversity Species extinction Intactness of habitat Introduction of alien invasive species Etc | National GHG (e.g. change in total national carbon emissions, carbon emissions per capita etc) | Macro-economic indicators (e.g. GDP, GNI, balance of payments) National food security Employment |
| LOCAL GOVERNMENT TERTIARY CATCHMENT | Change in seasonality of streamflow Change in security of supply Change in depth to groundwater | Change in ecosystem services provided by biodiversity Provisioning (food, wood) Regulating impacts | Ability to access and use CDM funds | Household income Equity of distribution (who are the winners & losers across class, gender, age & urban-rural distinctions, for the full product lifecycle) Household food security |
| COMMUNITY HOUSEHOLD Notes: | Change in water quality | (floods, drought) ORegenerative capacity (supportive services) OSoil degradation | | (producing food vs earning money) Risk of failure / Valnerability Human health impact (e.g. poisons from Jatropha) |



- 1. The scale categories (global to household) reflect a continuum of transition and are not "hard" boundaries.
- 2. Under the South African National Water Act, an "ecological reserve" is identified. This is the minimum flow to be maintained in a river.



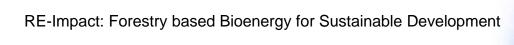


Life Cycle Assessment



- Inputs
 - Water
 - Carbon dioxide
 - Fertilizers
 - Fossil fuels
 - Light
- Outputs
 - Water
 - Biofuel feedstock
 - Food
 - Biodiversity
 - Greenhouse gases
 - Reflected light
- Timing

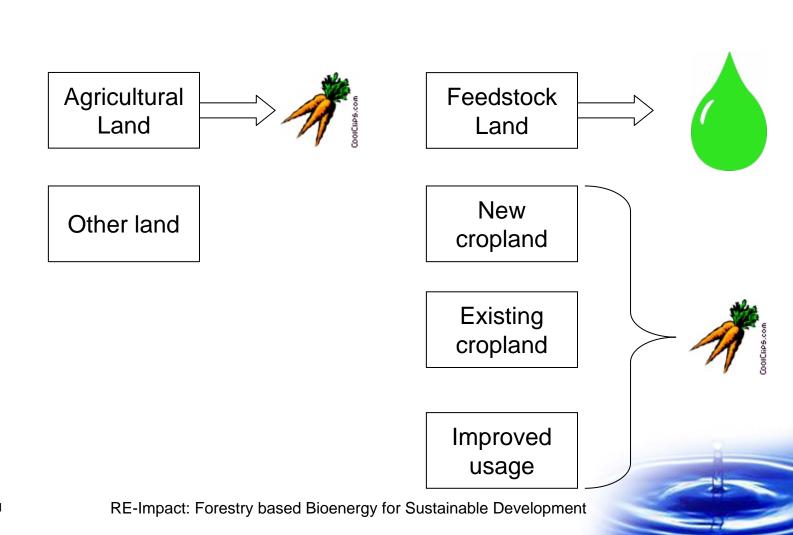






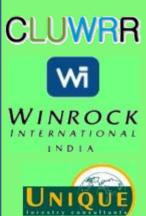
Life Cycle Assessment







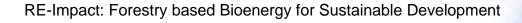
Climatic Forcing

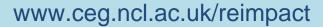


- Greenhouse gases
 - Emissions ⇒ heating
 - Removals ⇒ cooling
- Albedo
 - Lighter ⇒ cooling
 - Snow covered fields (winter)
 - Grasslands (dry season)
 - Darker ⇒ heating
 - Coniferous forests (winter)
 - Irrigated fields, crops (dry season)
- CO₂e ⇔ Albedo



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Climatic Forcing







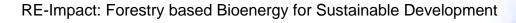




Climatic Forcing











Thank you for your attention













