

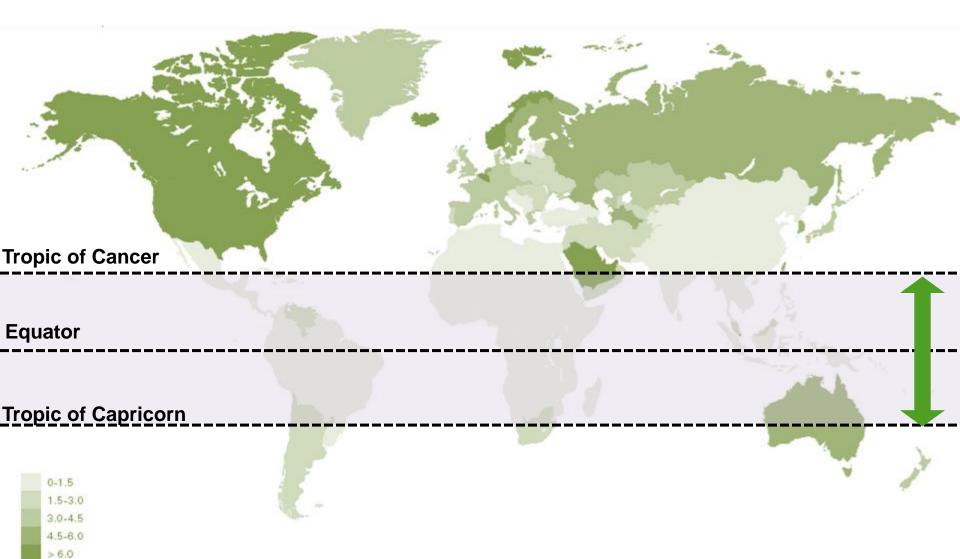
Policies for Sustainable Bionergy

Content

- I. Brazilian Experience
- II. Selected crops example;
- **III.** Zoning results
- **IV.** Site Location Method
- V. Strategic vision;
- VI. The Model Project;
- VII. The Grass;
- VIII. Advantages;
- **IX.** Policy Questions

Tropical Belt





Elaboração: GV Agro Fonte: BPStatistical Review of World Energy

Selected Crops - example

FGV PROJETOS

Backwards fit from weather/soil and social considerations

Fit to national strategic requirements



Sugar Cane



Elephant Grass

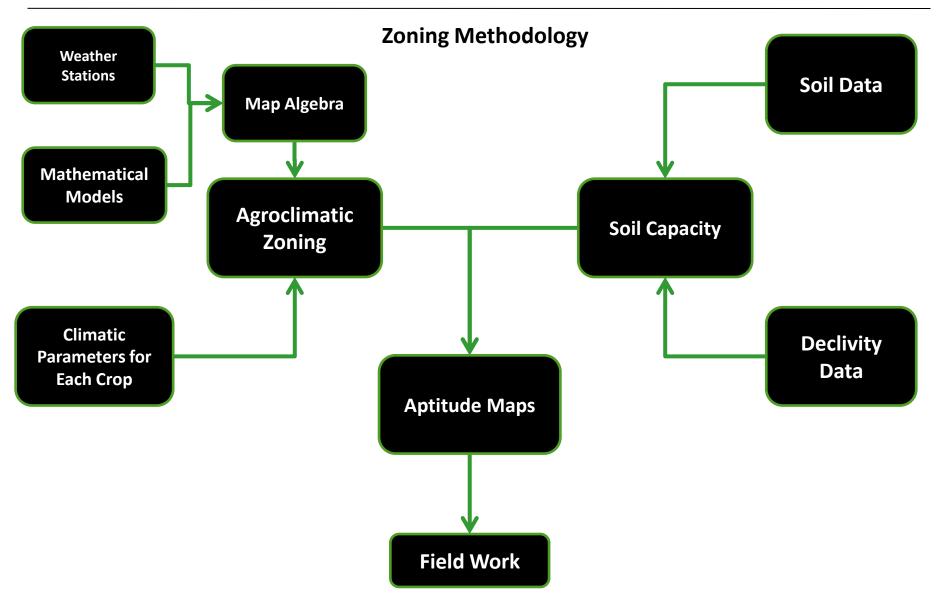


Eucalyptus

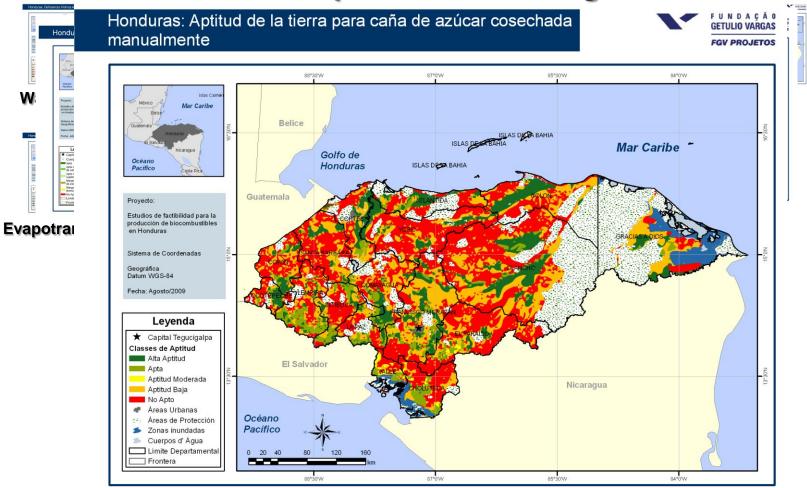


Oil Palm

Zoning Results



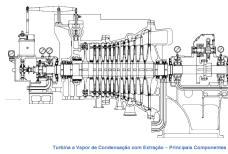
Agroclimatic zoning Edaphoclimatic zoning



- ✓ Produce rural jobs;
- ✓ Improve national balance of payments;
- Work with technology available today, but able to adapt to developments;
- ✓ Reduced "commodity sale pricing" risk;
- Provide knowledge and logistical platform potential foodrelated spin-off or additional projects;
- ✓ Low impact agricultural footprint;
- ✓ Sustainable social, economic, environment.



- ✓ 10 MW thermoelectric plant fueled with a dedicated plantation of high dry matter producing perennial grass;
- ✓ Energy production 340 days per year, comparative to fossil fuel thermoelectric;
- ✓ Between 2000 and 3000 hectares plantation per unit;
- ✓ Ownership: 25% farmer's cooperative, 75% investor.





- **Common name**: Elephant Grass.
- Scientific name: Pennisetum purpureum Schum.
- Origin: Tropical Africa between latitudes 10 ° N and 20 ° S
- General description:
 - Perennial grass, reaching 5 meters height;
 - Up to 40 tons of dry matter per hectare/year;
 - Rainfall requirement over 800mm/year;
 - Adapts to different soils.





Elephant Grass



Production chain





✓ USD 3.6 mm balance of payment advantage;

- ✓ 3.6 million tons of CO_2 avoided;
- ✓ 300 direct jobs or regular income;
- ✓ 15% to 25% IRR, depending on factors;
- ✓ 2000 to 3000 hectares, small agricultural footprint;
- ✓ Retains smallholders in rural areas;
- ✓ Training and education base for technical jobs;
- ✓ Robust financial model.



- ✓ Requires off-take guarantee and price;
- ✓ Requires take or pay contract;
- ✓ Requires a cooperative, long-term effort;
- ✓ Requires precise boiler configuration.





Group Exercise

- Are there existing processes within or between agencies that deal with land concessions? Please describe them. Who makes land concession decisions on the national, regional, district level?
- What potential land-use impacts are foreseen as a result of bioenergy, which are particular to your country?
 - Loss of key protected areas?
 - Biodiversity loss?
 - Impacting indigenous or traditionally marginalized communities?
 - GHG-related impacts?

- What mitigation approaches exist to guard against these risks? For example, are there national laws, policies, procedures are already in place that deals with land-use mapping?
- What are the challenges of developing district or national approaches to mapping?
 - •Is there appropriate and sufficient data? GIS capabilities?
 - •Can policies be communicated easily?
 - •How can these challenges be resolved?
- What are some other examples of actions that can mitigate landrelated impacts? What lessons can be shared from your country?
- What outside assistance is required to build capacity or overcome challenges?



Thank you

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