



BIOMASS ENERGY

ambition for biodiversity

BIODEV 2030



01. MAIN PRESSURES EXERTED BY PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES ON BIODIVERSITY

The main adverse productive practices observed in the sector were identified through the **DPSIR⁽¹⁾** framework. The classification of pressures on biodiversity is based on the categorization of the Intergovernmental *Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (IPBES): artificialization of natural environments, overexploitation of natural resources, pollution, global climate change, invasive alien species.

Detailed data on the consequences for biodiversity (State) and humans (Impact) are available in the diagnoses carried out in phase I of the BIODEV2030 project.

The main productive practices that have been targeted in the 3 countries are:

- Illegal/unregulated cutting of firewood and coal
- Overexploitation of wood resources
- Use of low-efficiency stoves or grinding wheels
- Inappropriate wood-burning techniques
- Progressive degradation of forests and wooded savannahs around the consumption basins
- Illegal or untraceable marketing of coal
- Low use of energy alternatives and improved stoves

02. SUMMARY OF THE ASSOCIATED SECTORAL PUBLIC POLICY INSTRUMENTS (SPPI)

Information and resource monitoring

- Alignment of national laws on land and forest management
- Land security: private forests, community forests and community plots
- Digitalization of cutting licenses to strengthen traceability
- Local biomass inventories and awareness of inefficient cooking appliances

Taxation and accessibility

- Subsidies for alternative energy (LPG, ethanol, biogas, electricity) and promotion of local solutions
- Support for forest restoration and fast-growing plantations
- Diversification of the national energy mix

Regulation of practices

- Legal framework dedicated to biomass energy
- Regulation of charcoal production, transport and trade
- Labeling of clean cooking technologies and fuels
- Strengthening prohibitions against illegal exploitation and harvesting of protected species

KEY FIGURES



3 COUNTRIES
targeted this sector



14 SPPI
associated



3 PILOT PROJECTS
(co-constructed at landscape level)

⁽¹⁾ Driver – "Practical", Pressure – "Pressure", State – "State", Impact, Response – "Action to be considered"; Kristensen, P. "The DPSIR Framework", European Environment Agency, 2004.

03. EXAMPLES OF PILOT PROJECTS



Aerial view of Kajiado county, Kenya, IUCN ESARO

KENYA - South Kajiado County

Strengthening ecosystem resilience through integrated rangeland management and biodiversity conservation

Main activities: strengthening community capacity on energy-saving stoves, reducing charcoal collection, and reducing women's exposure to health risks related to cooking smokes and gender violence



Budget
USD 2,5M



Landscape in the Bale Eco-Region, Ethiopia, IUCN ESARO

ETHIOPIA - Bale Eco-Region and Kaffa Biosphere Reserve

Promoting biodiversity-friendly and climate-resilient value chains through sustainable production practices

Main activities: extension of access to clean energy technologies (cookers, biogas, solar), development of wooded plots, promotion of income generating activities (NTFP⁽²⁾, eco-tourism, PES⁽³⁾, biodiversity/ carbon credits)



Budget
USD 5M
4 years



Man producing charcoal, Mount Elgon, Uganda, IUCN ESARO

UGANDA - Mount Elgon

Enhancing Energy Positive Practices for Resilient Ecosystems and Sustainable Livelihoods

Main activities: awareness-raising among households about biogas infrastructure, implementation of pilot projects, training in infrastructure construction and marketing, development of wood-energy plots, provision of indigenous seeds species, promotion of income-generating activities (beekeeping, eco-tourism)



Budget
USD 2,45M
4 years

04. STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

PUBLIC SECTOR

Research institutes, universities, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Land Management, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment, Ministry of the Economy and Finance, authorities of border countries, regional agencies, wildlife management agency, land registry, local authorities, multilateral donors, embassies

CIVIL SOCIETY

NGOs, local communities, forest associations, indigenous peoples, community forest management committees, village committees, women's groups

PRIVATE SECTOR

Collectors and loggers, electricity suppliers, tour operators, banks, foundations



⁽²⁾ Non-timber forest products ⁽³⁾ Payments for Environmental Services