





"Biofuels and Sustainable Rural Development"

"International Seminar on Biomass Energy and Sustainable Rural Development"

UNAM Morelia, Mexico June 26-28, 2003

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RPTES Program Manager Africa Energy Unit The World Bank







Presentation Outline

- 1. Sustainable Biomass Energy Carriers
- 2. Brasil's PROALCOOL Example
- 3. Millennium Gelfuel Example
- 4. Biofuels and Rural Development
- **5. PRSP Bioenergy Assessments**
- **5. Moving Biomass Energy Forward**







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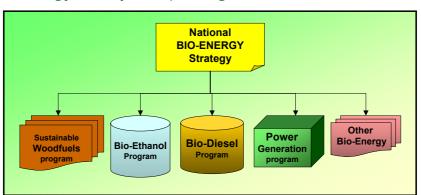
Presentation Outline

1. Sustainable Biomass Energy Carriers

"International Seminar on Bioenergy & Sustainable Rural Development" ~ Morelia, Mexico June 26-18, 2003



Vision: Contribute to Poverty Alleviation and Climate Change Mitigation in client countries through the development of comprehensive and sustainable biomass energy sector policies, strategies and investments.



Moving LDC's towards a "Renewable Energy Platform" for a sustainable future







Presentation Outline

- 1. Sustainable Biomass Energy Carriers
- 2. Brasil's PROALCOOL Example

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BRASIL: PROALCOOL Main achievements & impacts

- 12 million m³ ethanol (20X 1975);
 Oil displacement: 200,000 barrels/day;
- 2.5 million neat ethanol cars in operation 15.5 million cars using 22% anhydrous ethanol-gasoline blend; > 1/3 of gasoline displaced;
- \$48 billion FOREX expenditures avoided in 1975-02, with an investment of \$5 billion (2001 \$) in local currency.

BRASIL: PROALCOOL Main achievements & impacts

- 320 million metric tons of sugarcane produced in 2002 (4 times more than in 1975); 20 million ton sugar (3X 1975);
- > 300 ethanol distileries (200 annexed); 25,000 gas stations selling hydrous ethanol today;
- 700,000 jobs created in production chain @ US\$10-20K/job (4x lower than avg.)

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BRASIL: PROALCOOL Main achievements & impacts (Cont.)

- Demonstration that massive biomass program can be established in a short term;
- Sugarcane/sugar/ethanol technology development demonstrated by productivity increases and cost reduction;
- Development of market based Ethanol price system;
- "Lessons Learned" for replication.

BRASIL: PROALCOOL Environmental Impacts

- Lead displacement due to octane enhancement properties of ethanol: lead concentrations in São Paulo dropped 93% from 1978 to 1991
- NO_x, CO and Sulfur emissions from ethanol fuels are reduced while HC (hydrocarbons) and aldehyde emissions are increased. However ethanol HCs and aldehydes are less toxic than gasoline's.
- The environmental impacts from ethanol production, particulally the stillage disposal, have been resolved
- CO₂ emissions from ethanol vehicles are absorbed back by sugarcane growing in a closed cycle, making ethanol fuel eligible for CDM / Kyoto Protocol

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BRASIL: Trends and Future Prospects

- Cogeneration using sugarcane bagasse (from current 20 kWh/ton to 100-600 kWh/ton sugarcane)
- Other energy uses for ethanol:
 - ⇒ Vegetable oil transesterification (Bio-Diesel)
 - ⇒ Fuel cell
 - ⇒ Household cooking (ethanol / Gelfuel)
- •International market development: potential demand for ethanol as energy and environmental commodity in USA, EU, India, China, Canada, Japan, etc). Opportunities open by the MTBE phase out in California for reformulated gasoline. Removal of present tariff and non-tariff barriers to imports in required for the development of sustainable international fuel ethanol market.
- •Flexible-fuel vehicle: one vehiche/multiple fuels
- Greenhouse gases abatement carbon credits/CDM







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A World Bank Energy & Poverty Alleviation
Initiative: Redirecting an existing commercial energy product with RPTES (AFTEG)
"knowledge" support.

Winner of a Technological Development Award from the "Development Marketplace 2000"







MILLENNIUM GELFUEL A Renewable and Low-Cost Cooking Fuel for Africa



Ethanol-Based Fuel Produced From Agricultural Crops











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MILLENNIUM GELFUEL

A Renewable and Low-Cost Cooking Fuel for Africa

Production Process/Costs









A Renewable and Low-Cost Cooking Fuel for Africa

Consumer Acceptability





Gelfuel Production Geo-Economics

ID. of Pilot Projects





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$Comparison \ of \ CO_2 \ Emissions \ at \ Preparation \ of \ Standard \ Meal$

Fuel	Stove Type	Fuel used (kg)	CO2 production (gm/kg)	CO ₂ Emission (gm/meal)	Comparative Emmisions Ratios
LPG	Gas burner	0.188	3028	569	119.8
Kerosene	Wick	0.205	3137	643	135.4
	Pressurized	0.203	3137	637	134.1
Charcoal	Traditional	0.413	3298	1362	286.7
	Improved	0.282	3298	930	195.8
Fuelwood	Traditional	0.874	1832	1601	337.0
	Improved	0.605	1832	1108	233.3
M.Gelfuel	Cover + regulator	0.310	1533	475	100.0
	RPTES Stove	0.331	1533	507	106.7











"RPTES" MG Stove & Burner



Cost: US \$2-8 depending on materials utilized



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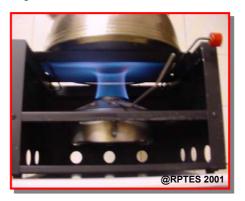




MILLENNIUM GELFUEL

A Renewable and Low-Cost Cooking Fuel for Africa



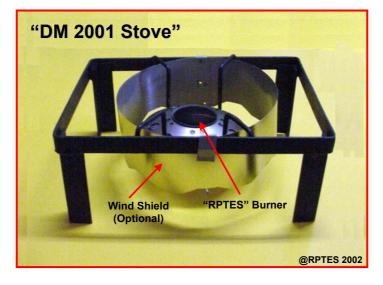


Millennium Gelfuel Efficient Combustion + Clean + Safe





MILLENNIUM GELFUEL A Renewable and Low-Cost Cooking Fuel for Africa













A Renewable and Low-Cost Cooking Fuel for Africa







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Wholesale/Retail Shipping & Dispensing Units











A Renewable and Low-Cost Cooking Fuel for Africa



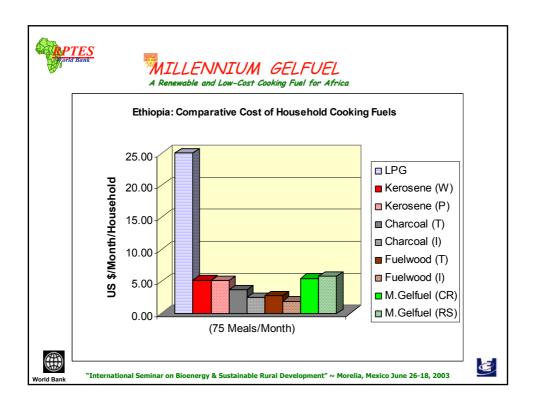


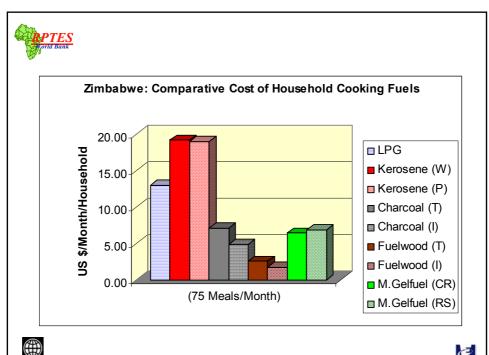
A low-cost package to allow low-income households access to the Millennium Gelfuel

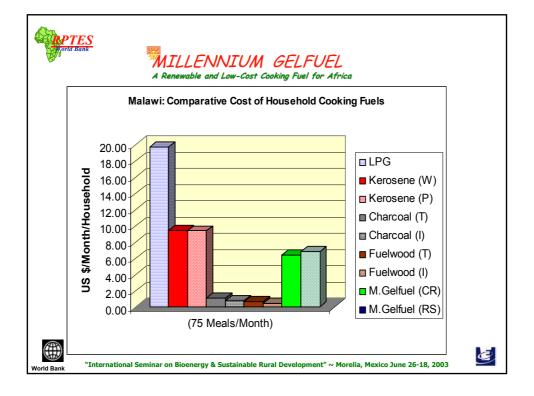


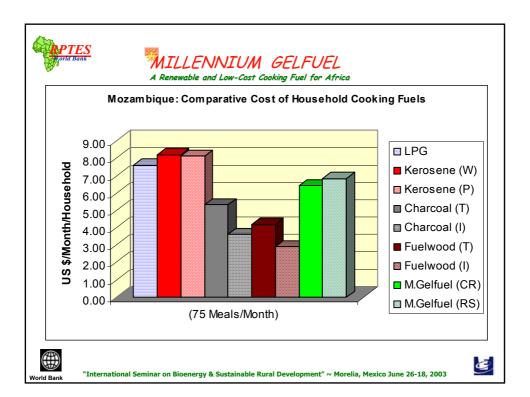


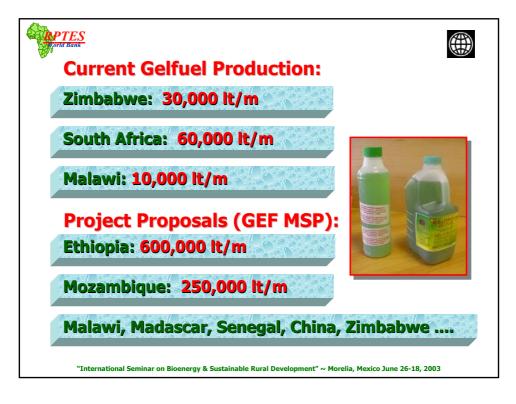












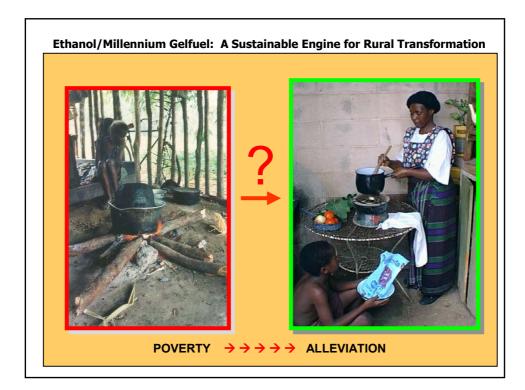


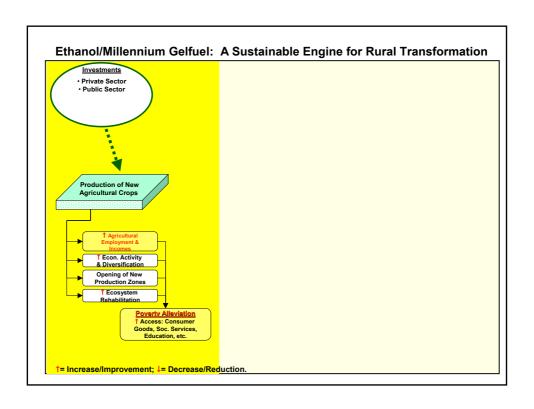


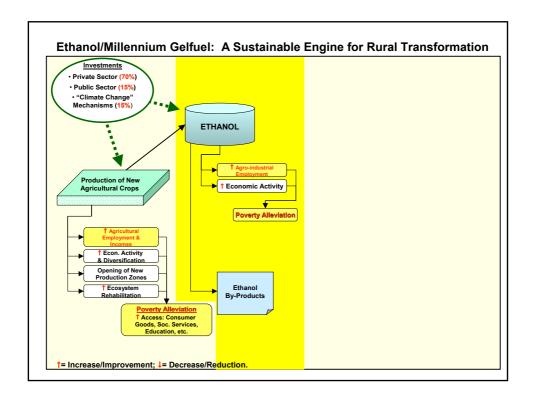


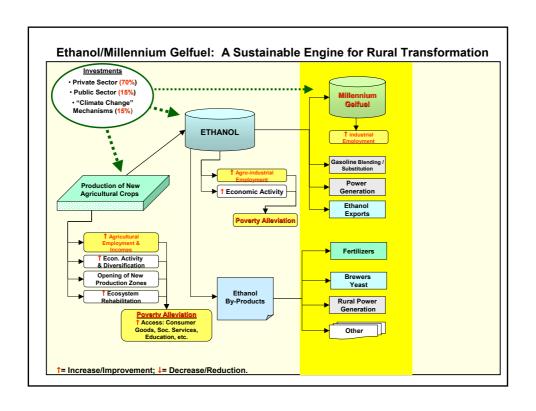
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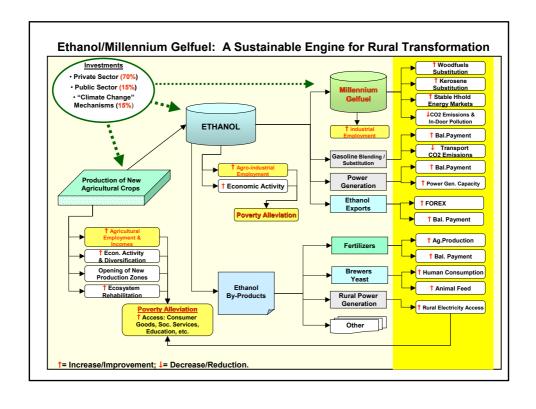
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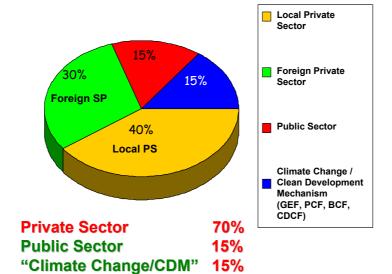








BIOFUELS: FUNDING STRATEGY



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MILLENNIUM GELFUEL A Renewable and Low-Cost Cooking Fuel for Africa

TABLE 2: Land Requirements, Rural Employment and Millennium Gelfuel Production From 25% and 50% Increase in Agricultural Crops in Africa (1)

	_			1,			_												
25% Production Increase over	SUGAR CROPS						STARCH CROPS									ALL CROPS			
Year '2000	SI	JGAR CA	NE	SWE	ET SOR	GHUM	Ī	CASSAV	4		MAIZE		SWE	ET POTA	TOES	TOTALS			
Crop Levels	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
REGION	Ha (10 ⁶)	Jobs (10 ⁶)	Gelfuel (10 ⁶ Lt)	Ha (10 ⁶)	Jobs (10 ⁶)	Gelfuel (10 ⁶ Lt)	Ha (10 ⁶)	Jobs (10 ⁶)	Gelfuel (10 ⁶ Lt)	Ha (10 ⁶)	Jobs (10 ⁶)	Gelfuel (10 ⁶ Lt)	Ha (10 ⁶)	Jobs (10 ⁶)	Gelfuel (10 ⁶ Lt)	Ha (10 ⁶)	Jobs (10 ⁶)	Gelfuel (10 ⁶ Lt)	
Central Africa	0.1	0.0	93.3	0.4	0.2	122.3	0.6	0.2	1,257.7	0.7	0.2	385.6	0.0	0.0	39.8	1.7	0.7	1,898.5	
Eastern Africa	0.1	0.1	437.1	8.0	0.4	301.7	0.8	0.4	1,250.7	2.7	0.9	1,989.6	0.3	0.1	275.5	4.8	1.8	4,254.6	
Southern Africa	0.1	0.0	583.4	0.1	0.0	54.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	1,611.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.1	0.4	2,251.1	
Western Africa	0.0	0.0	89.3	3.0	1.3	1,116.0	1.2	0.5	2,610.9	1.8	0.6	1,331.0	0.1	0.1	134.4	6.2	2.5	5,281.6	
Total ->	0.3	0.1	1,203.1	4.3	1.8	1,594.1	2.6	1.1	5,119.3	6.1	2.1	5,317.2	0.5	0.2	452.2	13.8	5.4	13,685.9	
50% Increase																			
Central Africa	0.1	0.1	186.5	8.0	0.3	244.5	1.1	0.5	2,515.4	1.4	0.5	771.2	0.1	0.0	62.6	3.4	1.4	3,780.1	
Eastern Africa	0.2	0.1	874.2	1.7	0.7	603.3	1.6	0.7	2,501.4	5.4	1.9	3,979.2	0.7	0.3	551.0	9.6	3.7	8,509.2	
Southern Africa	0.2	0.1	1,166.8	0.1	0.1	108.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.7	3,222.2	0.0	0.0	5.1	2.2	0.8	4,502.3	
Western Africa	0.0	0.0	178.7	6.1	2.5	2,232.0	2.4	1.0	5,221.8	3.6	1.3	2,662.0	0.3	0.1	268.7	12.3	5.0	10,563.2	
Total ->	0.5	0.3	2.406.1	8.7	3.6	3.188.1	5.1	2.3	10.238.6	12.2	4.3	10.634.5	1.0	0.4	887.4	27.5	10.8	27,354.8	

Source: Phillips, T., "Agro-Economic Assessment of the Potential to Produce Fermentation Ethanol Alcohol In Africa", RPTES Program, 2002.

Notes: (1) Projections based on 25 and 50 percent of 2001 and production of the specific crop. It is assumed that yields remain constant and that labour inputs will increase in proportion to production increases. Required land expansion was constrained by availability of suitable land. Sources (a) for Production data: FAO, Agricultural Production, FAOSTAT (http://apps.fao.org/); (b) for Suitability data: IIASA and FAO. (2000); and, (c) for Global Agro-Ecological Zones http://www.fao.org/ag/AGL/agll/gaez/index.htm.

 Land requirements of projection scenarios presented in million Hectares (Ha).
 Employment Generation presented in millions and only reflect new jobs in the agricultural production phase. Actual number calculated on the basis of total number of day/person labour input divided by 250 workdays/year. Agro-industrial employment in ethanol distillation and gelfuel production is estimated to be of the order of 100,000 new permanent jobs not included.

(4) Millennium Gelfuel production calculated on the basis of 1.2:1 volume ratio with respect to ethanol alcohol production.







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Total ->	0.5	0.3	2 406 1	87	3.6	3 188 1	51	23	10 238 6	122	43	10 634 5	10	0.4	887	27.5	10.8	27 354 8

Source: Phillips, T., "Agro-Economic Assessment of the Potential to Produce Fermentation Ethanol Alcohol In Africa", RPTES Prigram, 2002

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COLOMBIA:

Scenario: 180,000 Empleos/500,000 Ha. *

Land Requirements, Ethanol Production, Employment and **Investment Envelope**

				GEN	ERACI						
			Alcohol	Nivel Cap	acacitaci	on			INVERSION		
		Biomasa	Etanol	Bajo	Medio	Alto		Total	REQUERIDA		
		Ton/Yr	Lt/Yr	60%	10%		100%	# Empleos	Baja	Alta	
CULTIVOS	Hectareas	(Millones)	(Millones)	(Millone	s Pers	ona/Di	a/ha.)	Permanentes	(Millones US \$)		
Cana de Azucar	100,000	5	350	6	1	3	10	37,037	91	156	
Sorgo Sacarino	150,000	14	745	11	2	5	18	66,667	1,236	2,120	
Maiz	150,000	1	333	7	1	3	11	40,833	86	148	
		_		_		_					
Yuca	100,000	1	216	6	1	3	9	34,815	56	96	
Total	500,000	21	1,644	29	5	15	48	179,352	1,470	2,519	

(*) Target proposed by national government within the "Plan Colombia" Context is of 380,000 ha. for the 2002-2006 period.

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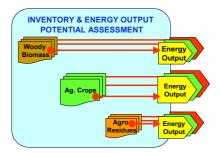
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AFTEG/BEWP (FY04-06): Biomass Energy Inventory & PRSP Assessment





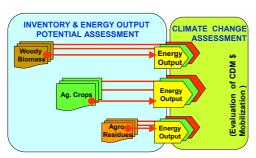
 Biomass Energy Inventory: establish potential bio-energy scenarios (carriers and output levels).

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AFTEG/BEWP (FY04-06): Biomass Energy Inventory & PRSP Assessment





- Biomass Energy
 Inventory: establish
 potential bio-energy
 scenarios (carriers and
 output levels).
- Climate Change
 Assessment: establish
 compliance of potential
 bio-energy scenarios
 with Agenda 21and
 UNCCC and estimate
 possible mobilization of
 CC funding.

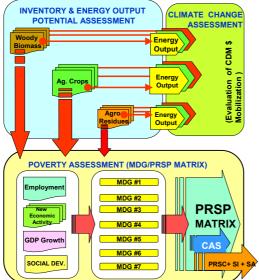


AFTEG/BEWP (FY04-06): Biomass Energy Inventory & PRSP Assessment





- Climate Change Assessment: establish compliance of potential bio-energy scenarios with Agenda 21and UNCCC and estimate possible mobilization of CC funding.
- Poverty Assessment:
 estimate impacts of
 potential bio-energy
 scenarios with respect
 to MDGs and WB
 poverty alleviation
 objectives, and
 elaborate PRSP energy
 sector coefficients to
 assist in definition of
 CASes and operational
 instruments.



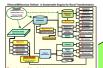






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Moving BioEnergy Forward

- Upgrade of Analytical and Economic Evaluation Tools
- Medium-to-Long Term Evaluation Frameworks
- Multi-Sectorial & Multi-Disciplinary Work
- Lead Role for Agriculture and NRM Expertise
- Conducive "Policy Frameworks" (Governments)
- Supportive Role for Development Agencies
- Lead Implementation Role for Private Sector
- Mobilization of Clean Development Mechanisms



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To be continued ...

Thank you.