

Promotion of Wood-Based Bioenergy in the Tropics: Opportunities and Challenges

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Through Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests

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“Massive production of biofuels is a crime against humanity”

- *Jean Zeigler*

*UN Special Rapporteur for the
Right to Food*



“The real crime against humanity is to discredit biofuels and condemn food-starved and energy-starved countries to dependency and insecurity.”

- Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva

President of Brazil

International Conference on Wood-Based Bioenergy

Hanover, Germany (May 2007)



Key Points from the Hanover Conference

- Wood-based energy offer countries, including developing countries in tropics, an opportunity to increase their energy security.
- Wood industries can use wood residues for the co-generation of energy, thereby increasing the cost-effectiveness of their operations and improving energy efficiency.
- Using wood-based bioenergy, in the wood industry and in general, can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Key Points from the Hanover Conference (cont'd)

- The wood-based bioenergy sector needs to be developed on the basis of sustainable forest management
- The international community should support the development of efficient and cost-effective wood-based bioenergy in tropical countries and facilitate appropriate technology transfer and investment.

What are the major recent developments
in the wood-based bioenergy sector?

Global Wood Harvesting (2005)

3.1 billion M3 of which:

- 1.4 billion M3 is used as firewood
- 0.5 billion M3 is used by the pulp and paper industry

Major Developments of Wood Use

- For the production of liquid fuels (mainly ethanol)
- For power generation on sale through the grid

Ethanol Production per Ha (liters)

- Corn: 3,100
- Sugarcane: 6,900
- Wood energy plantation: 7,300 - 16,000

Energy Efficiency

Corn ethanol:	1.34
Gasoline:	5
Sugarcane ethanol:	8.3
Wood ethanol:	up to 16

Emissions Reductions (*cf.* gasoline)

Corn ethanol - 20%

Sugarcane ethanol - 56%

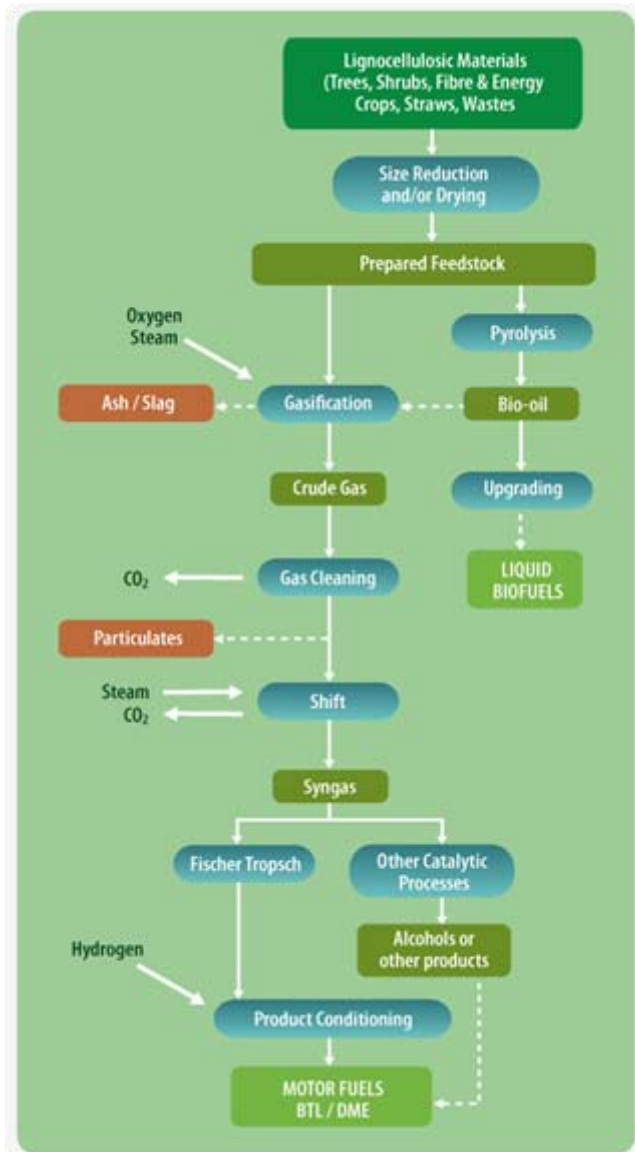
Wood ethanol - 80%

Wood Ethanol Production

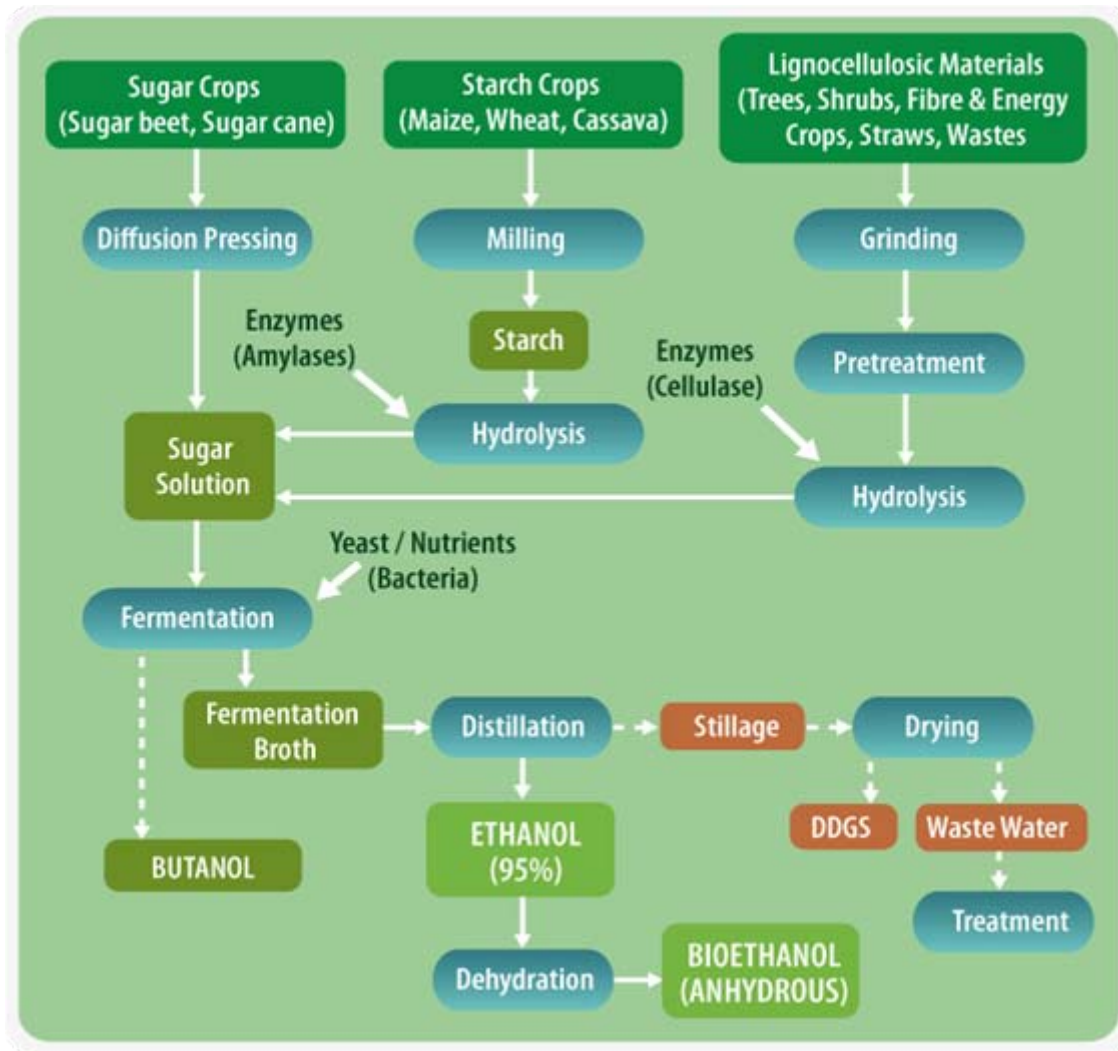
- Plant capacity: 265 million liters/year
- Ethanol yield: 292-420 liter/ dry wood ton
- Wood raw material cost: US\$40/dry wood ton
- Ethanol production cost: US\$ 0.33 to 0.43/liter
- Corn Ethanol production cost: US\$ 0.46(with corn at US\$3.5/bushell)
- Sugarcane Ethanol production cost: US\$ 0.3/liter







Thermochemical routes to liquid biofuels



Biochemical
routes to
liquid biofuels

Is commercial wood ethanol already here?

- Several pilot and semi-commercial plants already are in operation.
- Over 20 new commercial or semi-commercial plants under construction

Total land area - 850 million Ha

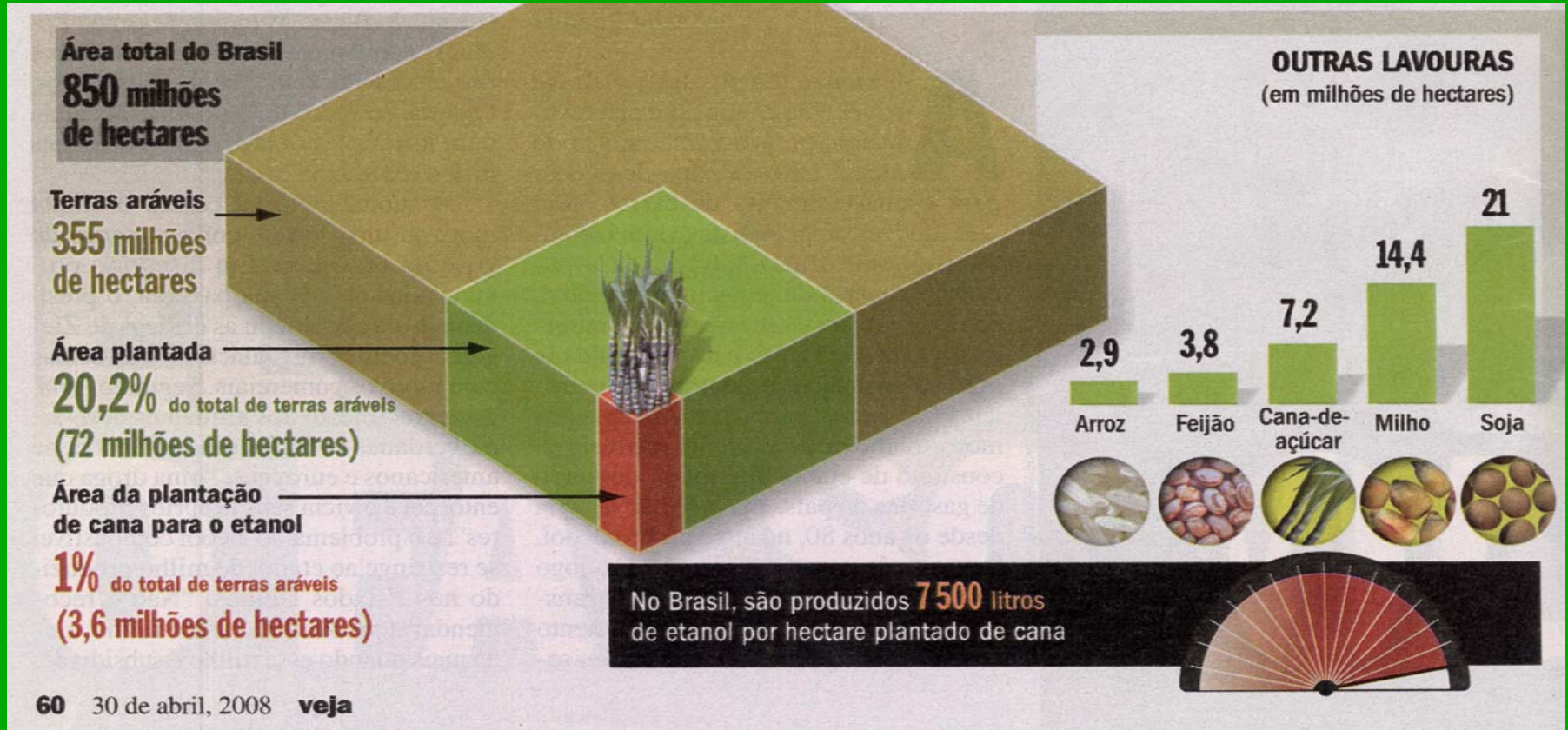
Agricultural land - 347 million Ha,
of which...

Pastures - 211 million Ha

Grains & other food crops - 63 million Ha

Sugarcane - 7.8 million Ha

Brazil



USA

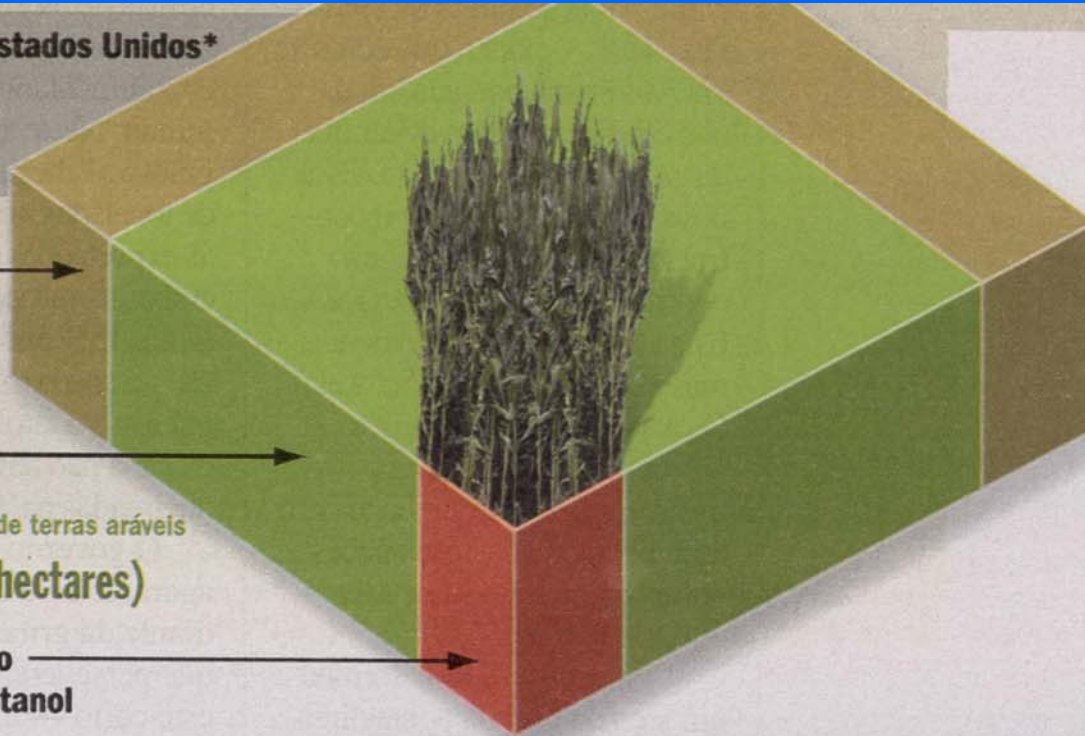
Área total dos Estados Unidos*
800 milhões de hectares

Terras aráveis
270 milhões de hectares

Área plantada
64,8% do total de terras aráveis
(175 milhões de hectares)

Área da plantação de milho para o etanol
3,7% do total de terras aráveis
(10 milhões de hectares)

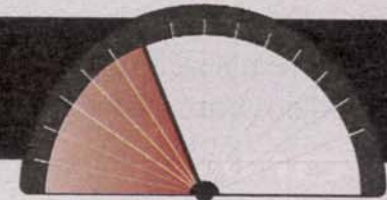
* Excluindo o Alasca



OUTRAS LAVOURAS
(em milhões de hectares)



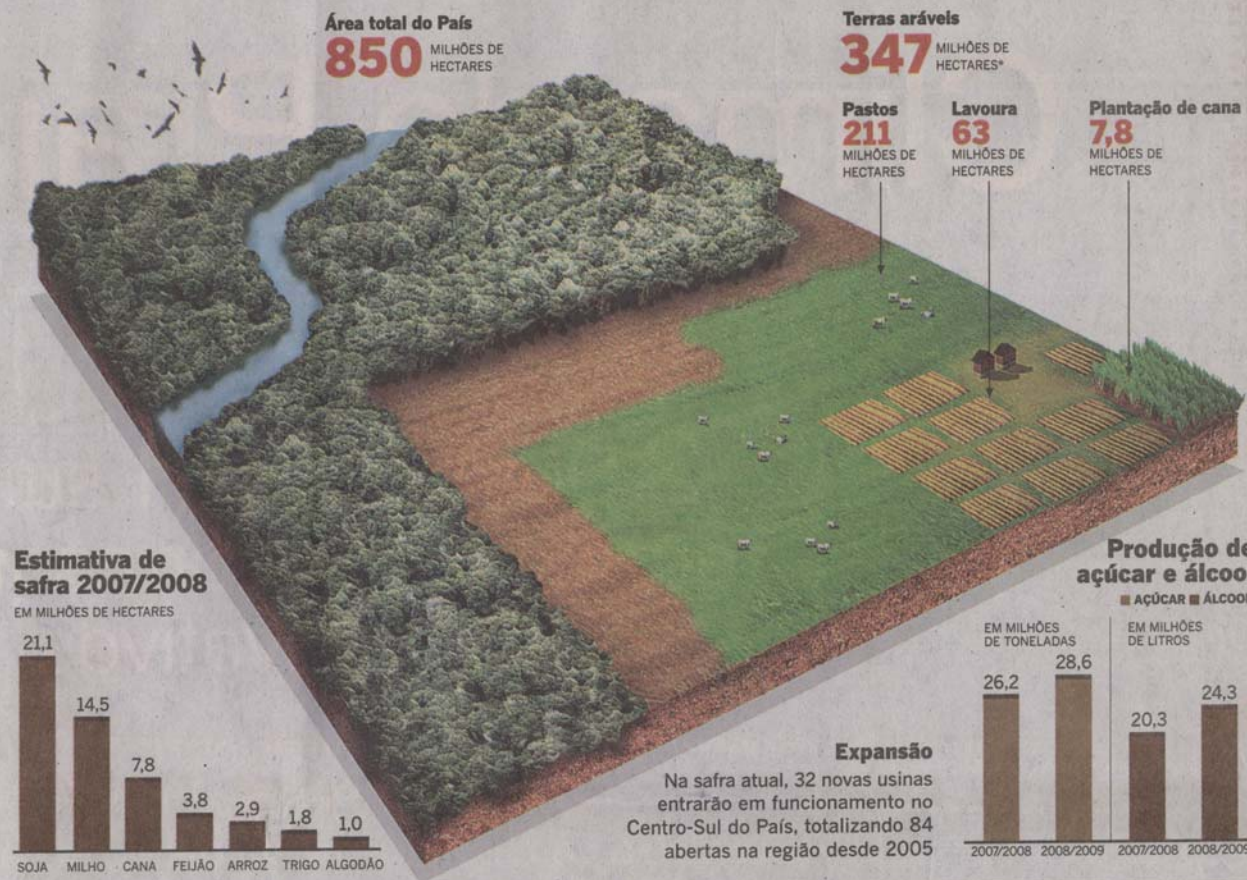
Nos Estados Unidos, são produzidos **3 000** litros de etanol por hectare plantado de milho



NÚMEROS DO CAMPO

O uso das terras no Brasil

A lavoura de cana-de-açúcar está avançando no País, mas, de acordo com estudo da Conab, não ameaça a área onde são produzidos alimentos



O cultivo da cana

Quanto aumentou em relação à safra anterior

653.700 hectares

Como se deu o crescimento

65% sobre área de pastagens, tendo ocupado **0,2%** do total

22% sobre área de grãos, tendo ocupado **0,4%** do total

O que é exportado

Álcool destinado ao mercado externo:

3,9 bilhões de litros

Açúcar destinado ao mercado externo:

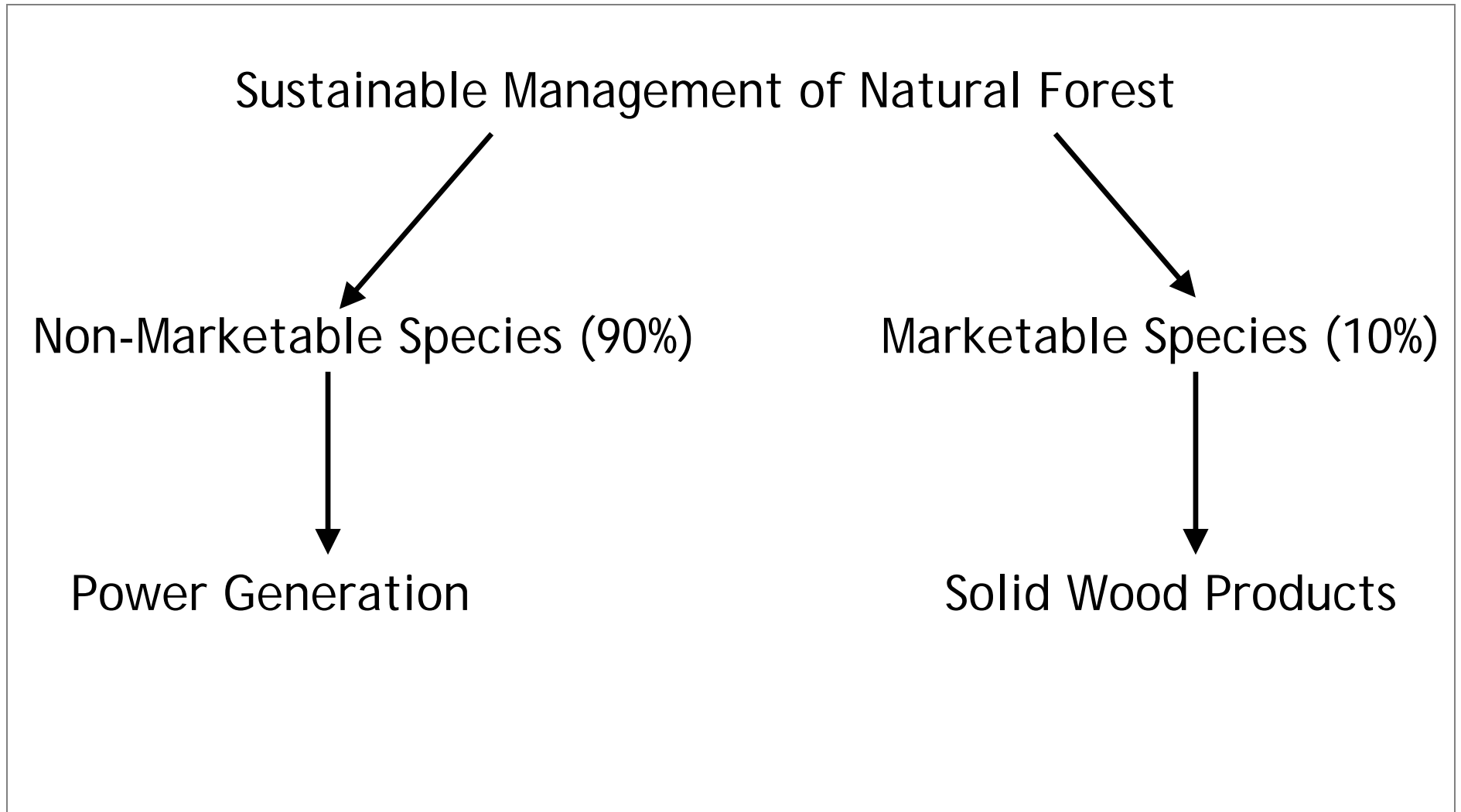
18,9 milhões de toneladas

* Sem considerar Amazônia, Pantanal e áreas de preservação

Impact on Tropical Countries and Forests

- Greater demand and competition for land
- Increased deforestation risks, but may enhance economic feasibility of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)
- May enhance prospects for rehabilitation of degraded forests, but land owners will likely favor monoculture.

Precious Wood SFM Operations



Our Emissions to Attend this Conference

120 grams of CO₂ per passenger-kilometer

For an intercontinental trip:

Approx. 2 tons of CO₂ per passenger