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# MAINSTREAMING SUSTAINABILITY INTO THE GLOBAL BIOECONOMY

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“SUSTAINABLE WOOD FOR A SUSTAINABLE WORLD”

WORKSHOP ON WOOD PRODUCTS IN THE SUSTAINABLE BIOECONOMY

10-11 DECEMBER 2019 / ROME, FAO-HQ



**Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations**

# I. WHY SUSTAINABILITY?



Bioeconomy =  
Sustainability?

Bioeconomy = reducing trade-offs between sectors and between environmental, social and economic aspects, enhancing synergies

## II. DEFINITION BIOECONOMY (GLOBAL BIOECONOMY SUMMIT, 2018)

Bioeconomy is

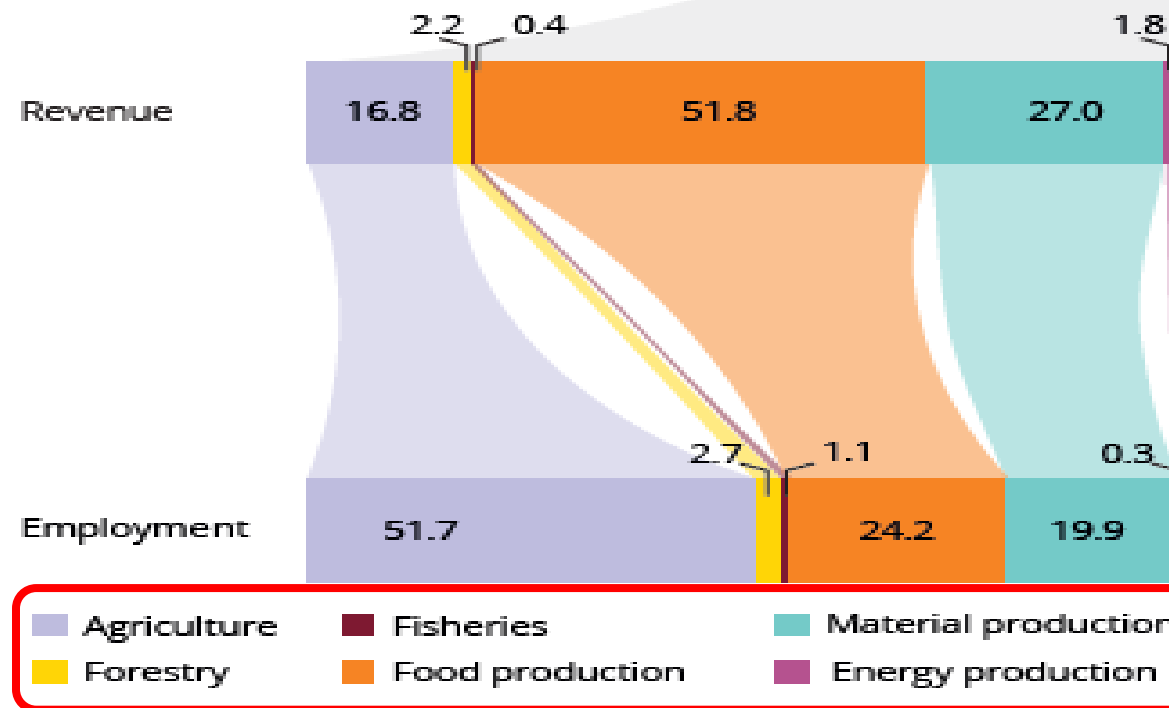
- the production, utilization and conservation of biological resources,
- including related knowledge, science, technology, and innovation,
- to provide information, products, processes and services across all economic sectors
- aiming toward a **sustainable** economy

### Contribution of the bioeconomy (%)

Revenue



### Bioeconomy revenue and employment (%)



Sources: JRC Biomass project; 2016 Bioeconomy report (Ronzon, et al., 2016)

## SUSTAINABLE BIOECONOMY IS:

- Coherent approach to using, consuming and conserving biological resources across **all economic sectors**.
- Bioeconomy is about **exploiting synergies and considering hard trade-offs** between the food system and other parts of the economy that depend on biological resources and processes for the production of goods and services.
- It requires **integration of policies and actions** across agriculture, forestry, processing industries and health and other sectors and industries.
- To this end, more than 50 countries and regions have developed or in the process of developing dedicated **bioeconomy strategies and/or programmes**.

# III. SUSTAINABLE BIOECONOMY GUIDELINES – PROJECT OVERVIEW

## ■ BACKGROUND

- ✓ FAO received a mandate to coordinate international work on '**food first**' **sustainable bioeconomy** at the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA) meeting in Berlin in 2015, which was attended by 62 Ministers.

## ■ GOAL

- ✓ To assist countries in developing and implementing sustainable bioeconomy strategies and programmes

## ■ KEY AUDIENCE

- ✓ Primarily, policymakers who seek to develop bioeconomy strategies

## ■ TIMEFRAME

- ✓ April 2017 - December 2021 (phase II); 2016 (phase I)

## ■ PARTNERS

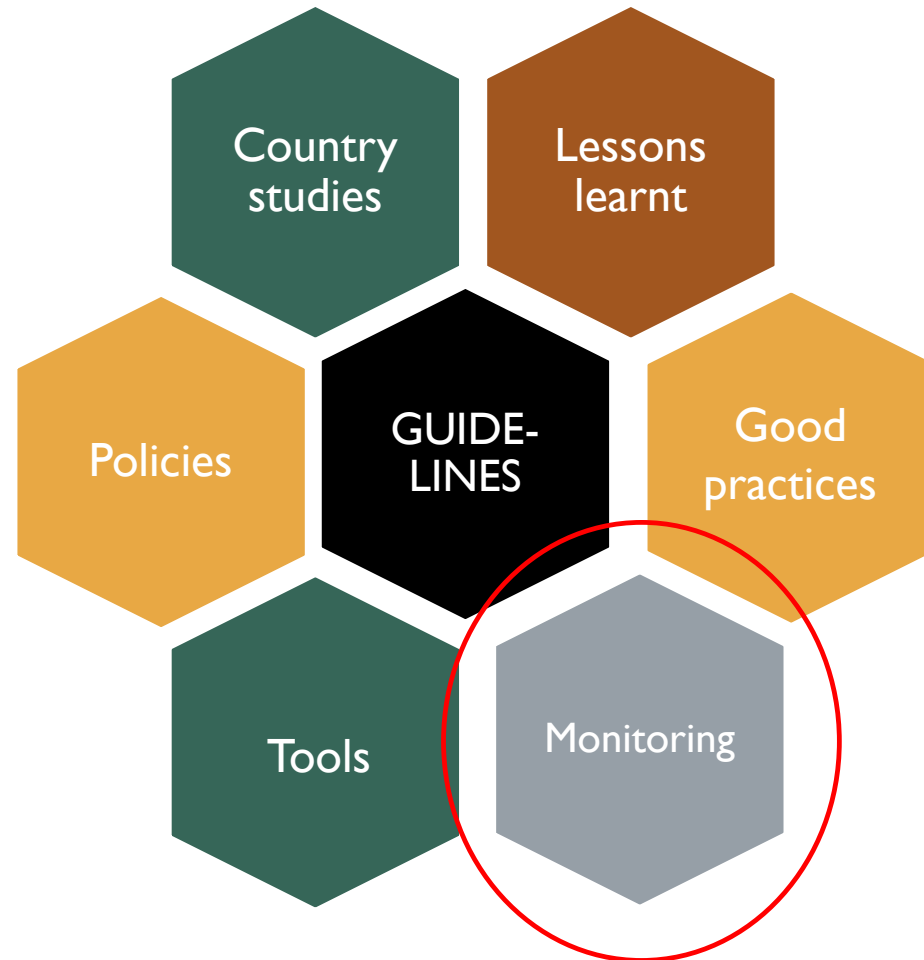
- ✓ Uruguay, Namibia
- ✓ Funded by **BMEL** - German Ministry for Food and Agriculture
- ✓ Supported by the **International Sustainable Bioeconomy Working Group (ISBWG)**

# International Sustainable Bioeconomy Working Group

- ✓ 13 **country representatives** and affiliated institutions (Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Germany with the German Bioeconomy Council, Finland, Italy, Malaysia, Namibia, The Netherlands, South Africa, Uruguay, and USA)
- ✓ 2 **regional governing bodies** and affiliated institutions (European Commission, with the Bio-Based Industries Joint Undertaking, Nordic Council of Ministers)
- ✓ 2 **NGOs** (WWF, TSC)
- ✓ 3 **private sector entities** (BIC, WBCSD, DSM)
- ✓ 3 **research institutions** (FARA, SEI, CIAT)
- ✓ 4 **inter-governmental organizations** (OECD, UN-ECLAC, UNEP and FAO)



# PROJECT OUTPUTS



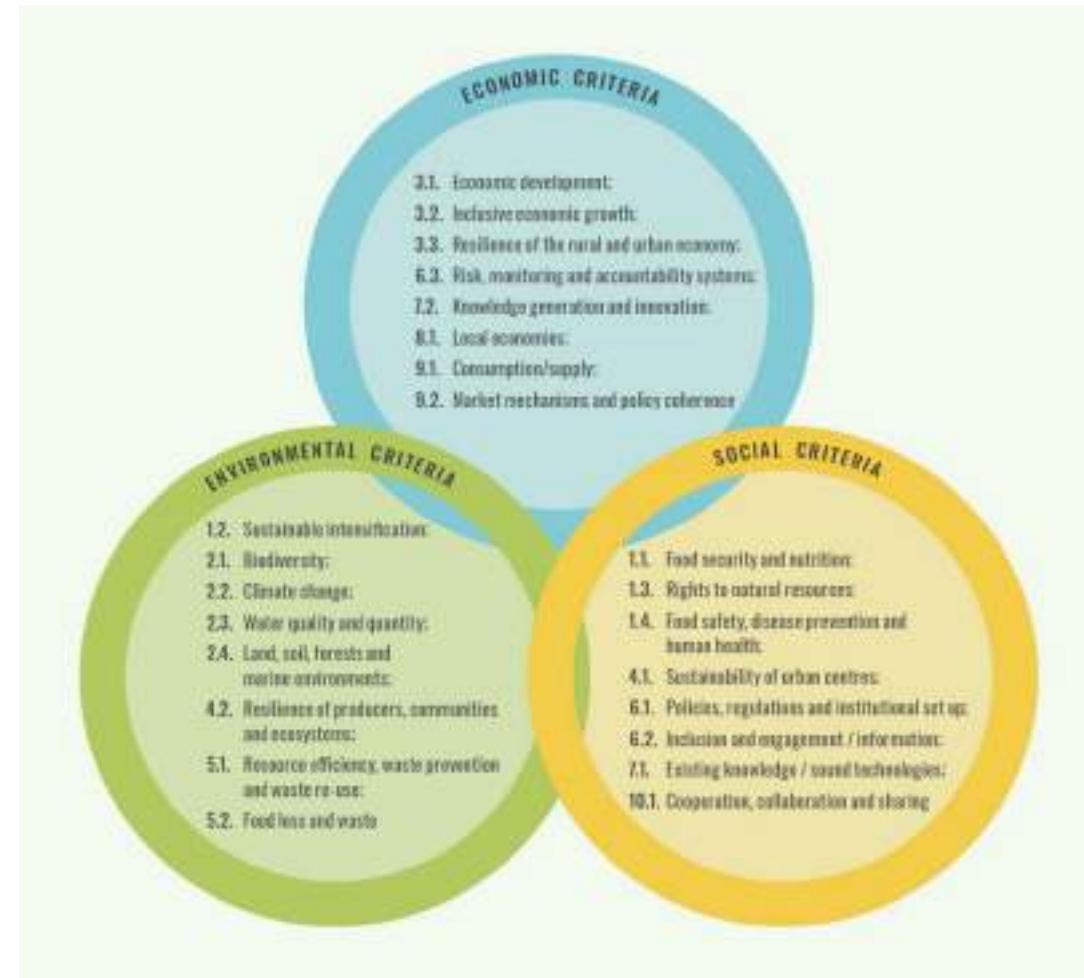


# IV. TRACKING PROGRESS ON SUSTAINABILITY



# PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA FOR SUSTAINABLE BIOECONOMY

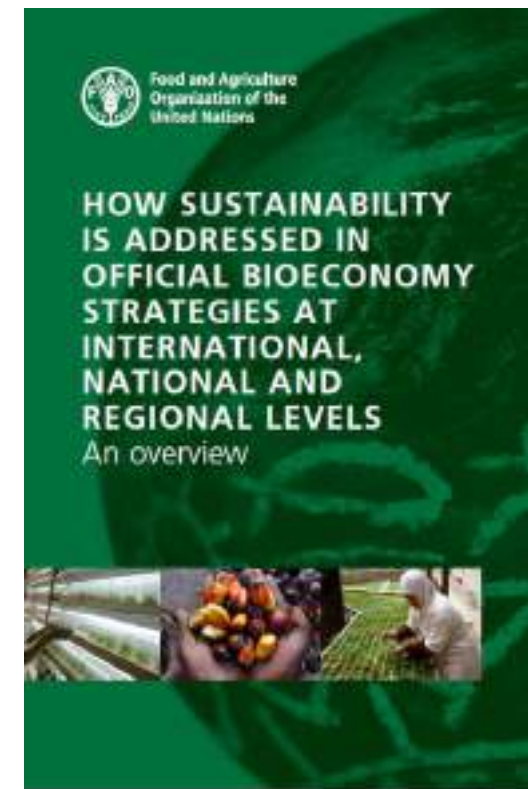
- In 2016, the **ISBWG** agreed on a set of **10 aspirational Principles and Criteria**
- They cover all three sustainability dimensions: **economic, social and environmental**
- The Principles and Criteria **are points of reference** for the Sustainable Guidelines project, in the support of developing sustainable bioeconomy strategies.
- Hence, they also serve as a framework for FAO's monitoring approach on sustainable bioeconomy.





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THANK YOU!



<http://www.fao.org/energy/bioeconomy/en/>

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