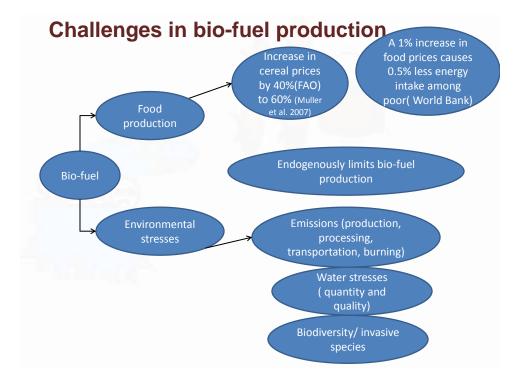


20-21 December 2012, Hotel Himalaya, Lalitpur , Nepal

Bio-fuel development

- Energy independence energy security- oil price hike
- Climate change and fossil fuel based GHG emissions
- Bio-fuel crops competition with food crops (Rosegrant et al. IFPRI, 2008, Rathman et al. 2010; Harvey et al. 2011)
- Marginal agricultural land (Searchinger et al. 2008;
 Tilman et al. 2006, 2007; Fargione et al. 2008)
- Potential bio-energy crops including grasses, oil seeds, woody biomass (Mishra et al. 2012; McKone et al. 2011)



Bio-fuel development: South Asia specific issues

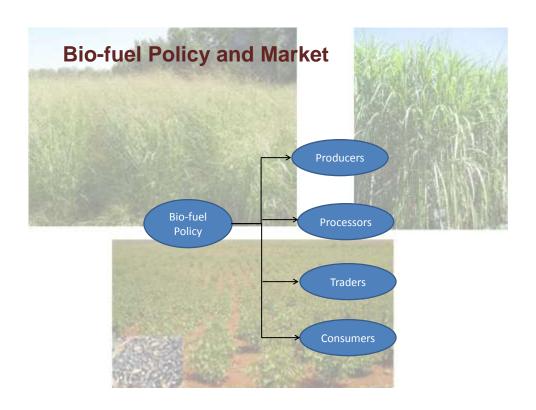
- Geographic heterogeneity and ecological diversity
- Economic and social equity concerns
- Demographic concern (Ethnic, indigenous people, dalit, women)

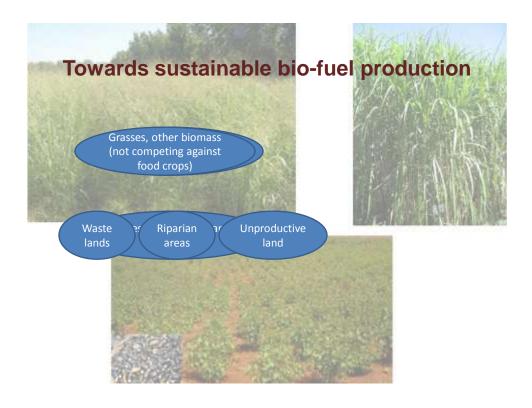
Way forward



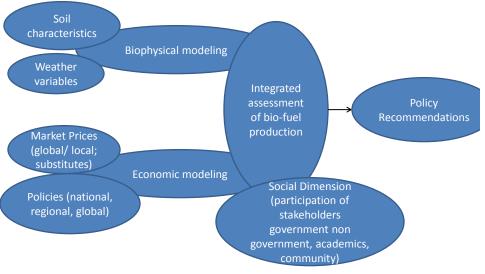
National and regional policies for bio-fuel development in South Asia

- Incentives for production of bio-fuel cross
- Bio-refinaries (large investment gover)
- Financial and fiscal incentives
- Research development and demonstration (unknown impact of cellulosic bio-fuels (Kim et al., 2009; Williams et al., 2009).
- Distribution and marketing regulations
- Quality control
- International cooperation and Trade policies





Regional scale study on sustainable bio-fuel production using interdisciplinary approach



Adapted from United States Geological Survey, Professional Paper Series 1796

Towards sustainable bio-fuel production

- Impacts of regional scale adoption of cellulosic bioenergy crops is still not known.
- Miscanthus being a native South Asian crop, it has potential to become the bio-energy crop for the region.
- Growers should be provided incentives for ecosystem services attributed to bio-energy crops production.
- Integrated assessment of regional scale adoption of bio-energy crops can provide science based policy recommendations for economically and environmentally sustainable bio-fuel production for this region.

