ADDRESSING THE COMPOUNDED FOOD AND ENERGY CRISIS IN UKRAINE THROUGH INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES AND ADAPTIVE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

DEVELOPMENT EMERGENCY MODALITY - RESPONSE TO THE GLOBAL CRISIS ON FOOD, ENERGY AND FINANCE

JOINT SDG FUND PROJECT
FAO – Lead Agency
UNEP – Implementing Partner
UNECE – Implementing Partner

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ABOUT THE JOINT PROJECT

The aim of the project is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of feedstock availability in the agricultural sector and assess the potential for biofuel production in Ukraine to identify sustainable production opportunities and address the fuel crisis without compromising food security and the environment.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Assess agricultural products and waste availability, considering their use for biofuel production
- Assess the potential of biofuel production and the feasibility of specific technologies, developing strong demo cases
- Assist the Ukrainian authorities in the identification of a fuel crisis exit strategy, considering the available opportunities, and identify legislative barriers preventing the active development of biofuel production in Ukraine
- Increase the knowledge and awareness of farmers and other stakeholders regarding these opportunities
MAIN OUTPUTS

• Research study on agricultural products and waste availability, the potential of biofuel production, and scenarios for dealing with the dependence on fuel imports

• Multistakeholder dialogue with the government and other key stakeholders, including farmers, energy sector players, technology providers and financial institutions.

• Sound recommendations and priority steps to help the Government of Ukraine promote the development of the bioenergy and biofuels industry

• Training materials and exercises for farmers and other relevant stakeholders in the selected regions to increase their knowledge of potential business opportunities
Ukraine imports a considerable portion of its energy, relying strongly on external energy sources.

The country imports:
- 85 percent of motor fuels for the transport sector
- 30 percent of natural gas and 50 percent of coal used for the production of heat and electricity

The disruption of supply chains during the war has deepened the energy crisis and ongoing dependence on imports in Ukraine, leading to the introduction of limits for motor fuel sales and skyrocketing fuel prices. After the war, the demand for fuels will grow even more due to increased mobility, economic recovery, and large rebuilding needs throughout the country.

On the other hand, with its 40 million ha of arable land and developed agricultural sector, Ukraine is among the world's largest agricultural producers and exporters. In 2021, Ukrainian farmers harvested a record 106 million tonnes of grains and oil crops, while most of the crops were exported unprocessed as commodities. In addition to the main commodity products, the agricultural sector also generates a lot of waste and by-products that are partly used as fertilizers but in many cases are dumped, burned, or left to rot, polluting the environment.

Thus, Ukraine needs to reduce its dependence on imported energy sources, increase its internal processing of agricultural commodities, and improve waste management in the agricultural sector.
To assist in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals – particularly SDG 2 (targets 2.3, 2.4 and 2.A) and SDG 7 (targets 7.1, 7.2 and 7.A) – and a healthy and safe environment

To assist the Government of Ukraine in identifying priorities for building resilience to the energy crisis and reducing the country’s dependence on the import of fossil fuels

To assist in strengthening the capacities of national staff and to enable the transfer of knowledge to farmers and project developers
CONTACT

FAO REGIONAL OFFICE FOR
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

20 KÁLMÁN IMRE UTCA H-1054
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY
TEL: +36 1 4612000

For more information, please contact:

FAO

UNECE
www.uncece.org
Project page
https://unece.org/food-energy-crisis-ukraine
Email
renewable.energy@un.org

UNEP
https://www.unep.org/regions/europe
Twitter
@UNEP_Europe