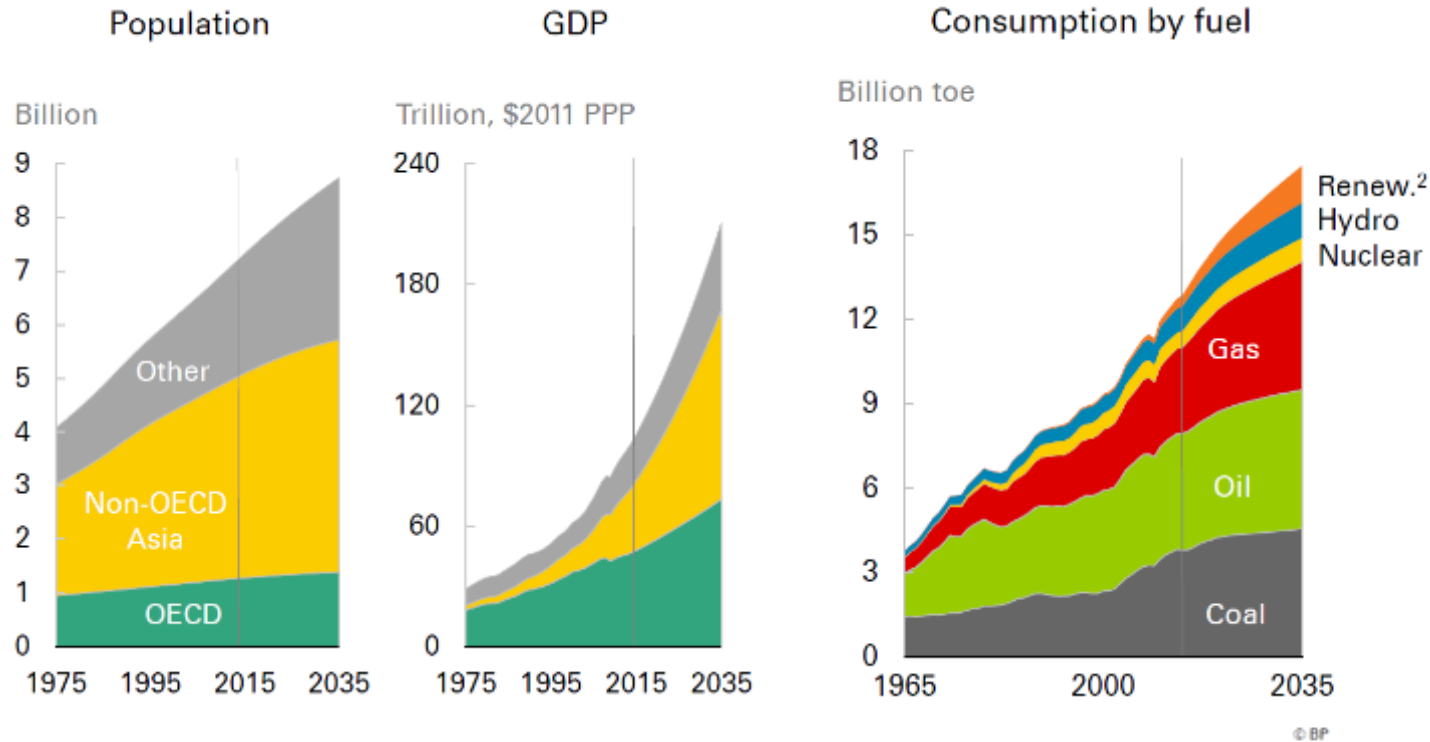


Carbon Farming

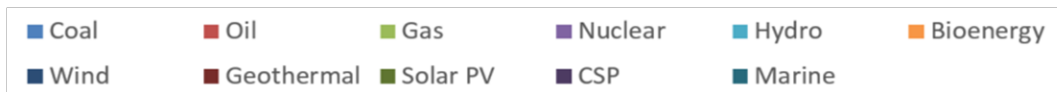
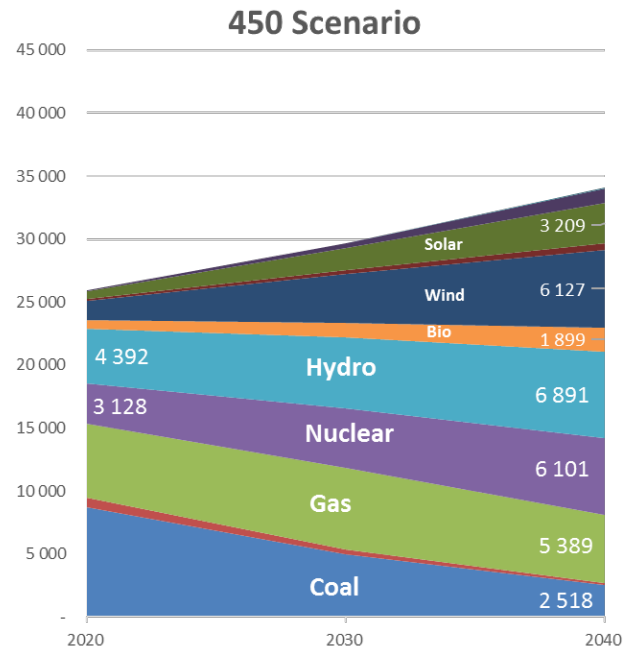
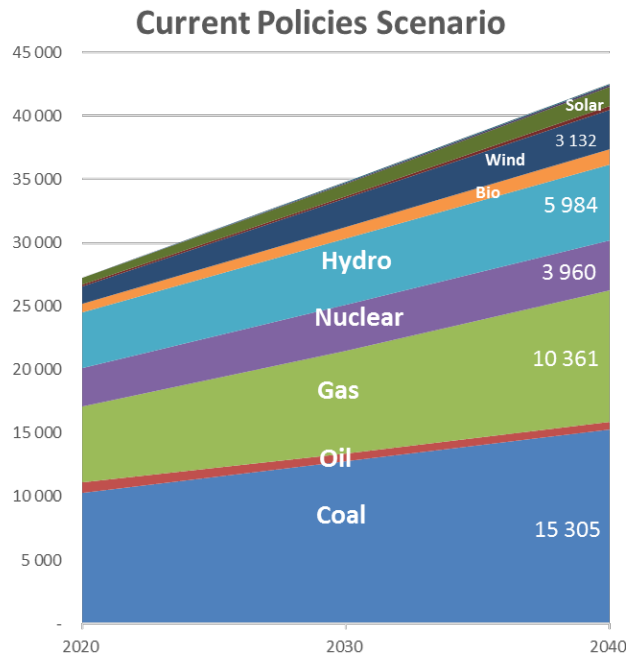
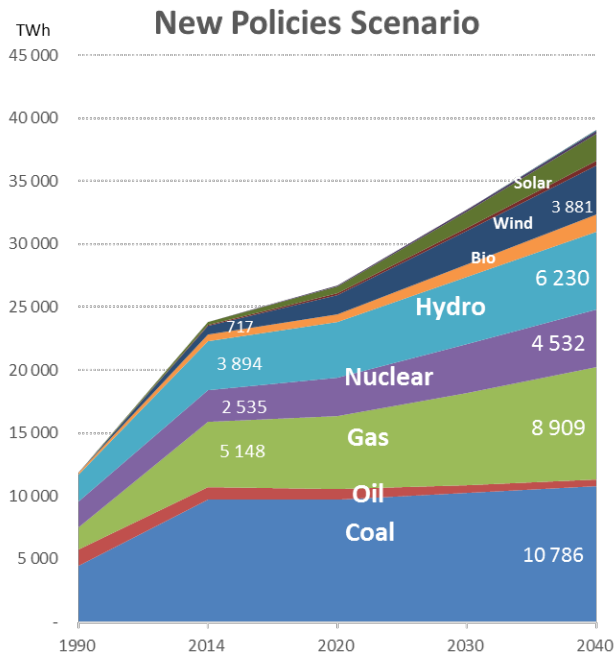
Let's Make Sahara Green Again

Rakennusten energiaseminaari
Finlandia-talo 4.10.2017
St1 Mika Anttonen

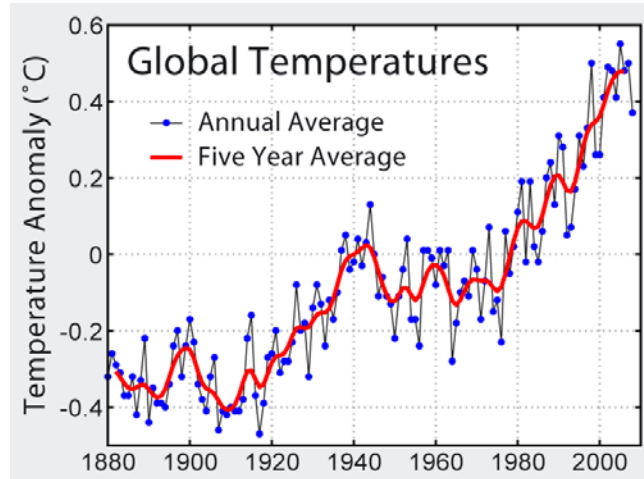
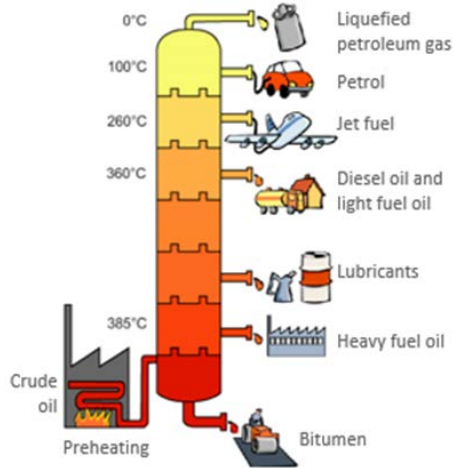
The Global Energy Challenge



World Electricity generation outlook* . . .



Resulting Global Consequences



Bottlenecks of the decarbonization through renewable energy

- Limited biomass amount
- Energy storage
- Distillation curve

Global warming

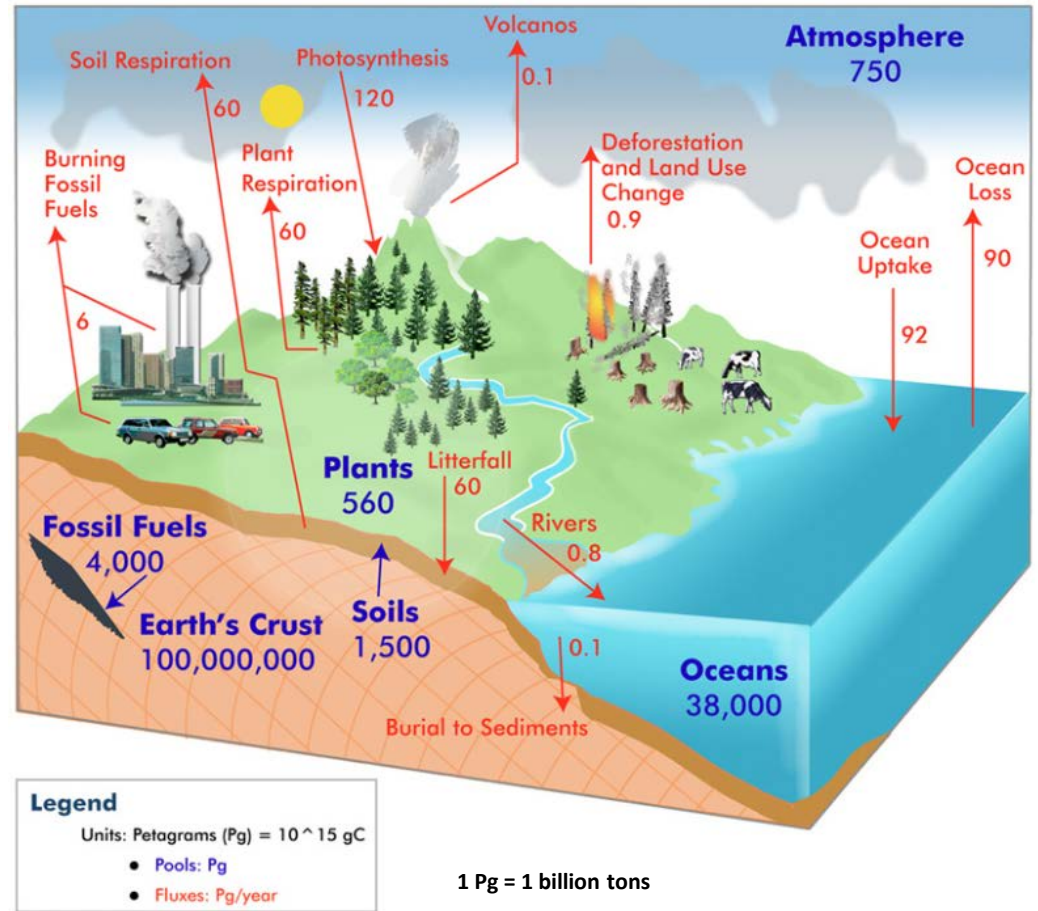
- Problems of the CCS have not been solved
- Carbon sequestration into biomass

Increasing and uncontrolled migration

- Population growth
- Worsening living conditions (desertification, erosion, aridity etc.)

Balancing Global Carbon Cycle

1. **Balance deforestation and land use change**
0.9 billion tons of carbon → replacement forest of 9 million ha
2. **Fossil fuel carbon offset**
6 billion tons of carbon → compensation forest of 60 million ha
3. **Carbon capture from atmosphere = payment of “carbon debt”**
eg. 10 % of 750 billion tons of carbon → forest size equals 83 % of Sahara



Carbon Farming

Annual carbon sink 100 000 t CO₂ captured

→ 5 000-10 000 ha agroforest (size depends on selected case and growth conditions)



Water

- Potable water
- Irrigation water is gained from waste water treatment, precipitation and desalination



Food

- Intercropping for food (eg. sesame, durra, wheat, sugar cane)



Biomass and CO₂

- Afforestation/reforestation
- CO₂ capture



Bioproducts

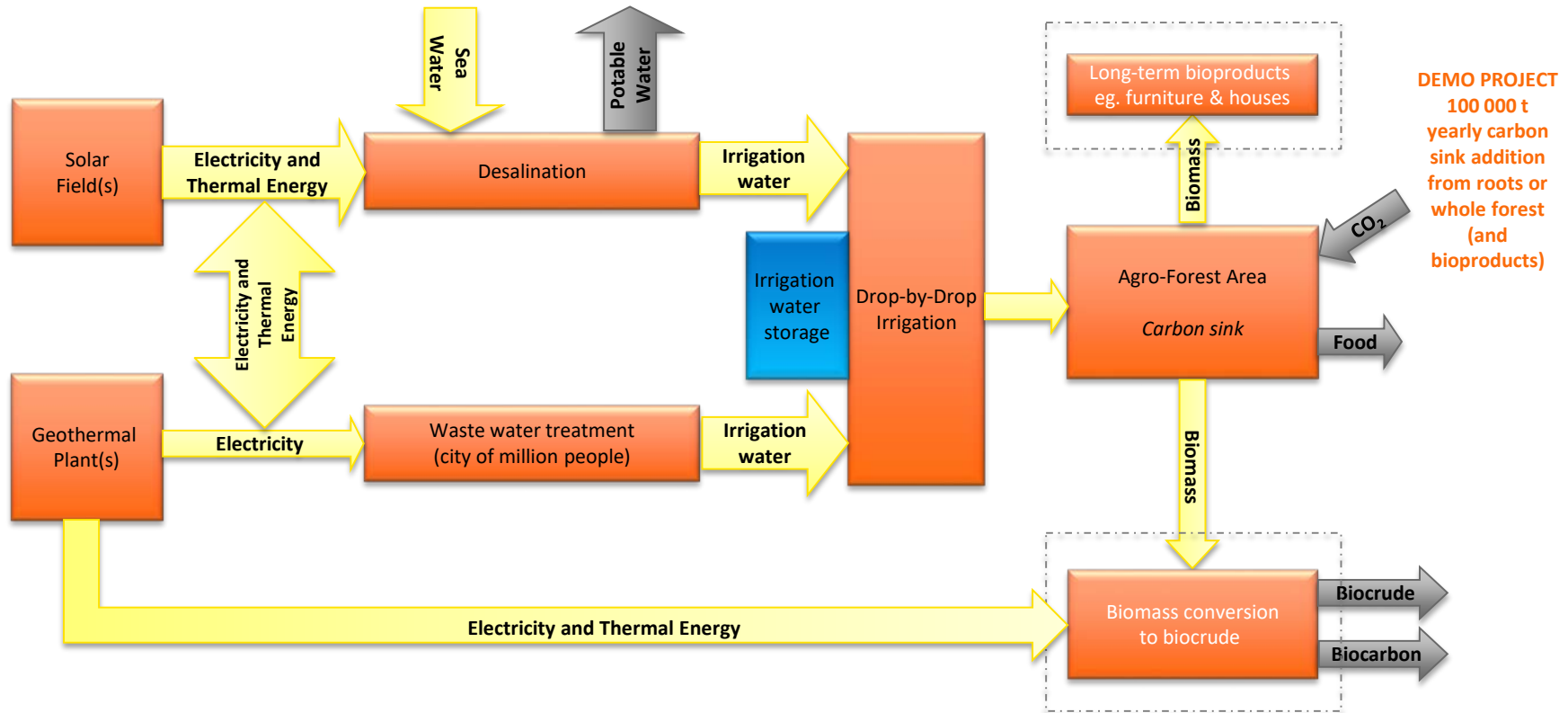
- Saw mill raw material (for furniture, houses)
- Liquid biofuels
- Biocarbon or biochar



Energy

- Energy is collected from the sun by using solar PV or CSP

Carbon Farming Concept



Commitment of the Local People

Food, living and hope for the better future could be created in areas where it does not exist today

- Local people must commit to the project
- Land ownership issues are extremely important
- Food and potable water production might be essential to successful projects

Irrigation of deserted land could provide opportunities for intercropping agricultural crops and plantation forest in the same areas

- Selection of the best wood species for carbon sequestration (eg. Eucalyptus species)
- Selection of the best wood species for varied usage (eg. Azadirachta indica and commonly known as neem; which is used as a medicine and spice etc.)
- Selection of the best agro species for local people and local soil (eg. sesame, durra and wheat)

A successful agroforest project

- Creates income and other benefits for local people
- Is persevering over generations
- Creates strong ownerships





Let's make Sahara green again