International cooperation for pro-poor bioenergy concepts

– focus on feedstock supply –

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Outline

1. Key challenges
2. International cooperation at policy level
3. International cooperation at production level
4. Conclusions



1. Key challenges of sustainable feedstock supply for bioenergy

Competing objectives and negative side effects

- Combat climate change, secure/create energy supply, increase rural income, improve foreign exchange reserves
- Avoid displacement of local population, food insecurity, deforestation, biodiversity loss, GHG emissions, land degradation, water scarcity, etc.

⇒Need to align energy, climate/environmental, agricultural and development policies in OECD/ non-OECD countries

⇒Cooperation needs to target different levels: production sites as well as legislative frameworks

⇒Pro-poor bioenergy development means the poor benefit from bioenergy production and use, i.e. investments in existing production systems, not in land

2. International cooperation at policy level

Supporting coherent framework policies in OECD/non-OECD countries through bilateral or multilateral cooperation

- E.g. Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP)

  developing science-based indicators to inform national level policy analysis and development



2. International cooperation at policy level

Selected GBEP indicators (under discussion)

Environmental	• Greenhouse gas emissions • Productive capacity of the land and ecosystems • Water availability, use efficiency and quality • Biological diversity • Land-use change, including indirect effects
Social	• Food security/ Availability and affordability of food • Access to land, water and other natural resources • Labour conditions • Rural and social development
Economic	• Resource availability and use efficiencies • Economic development • Economic viability and competitiveness of bioenergy



2. International cooperation at policy level

Selected GBEP indicators (under discussion)

Food security/ Availability and affordability of food	• Change in domestic availability and use of [main staple crops][main items in the food basket]
Access to land, water and other natural resources	• [Allocation of land to bioenergy investments] [Change in access to land]
Rural and social development	• Change in household income • Size distribution of farms producing bioenergy feedstock • Net job creation
Labour conditions	• Wages • Observance of ILO core labour standards



2. International cooperation at policy level

Supporting coherent policy frameworks in non-OECD countries through bilateral or multilateral cooperation

E.g. Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP)

- developing science-based indicators to inform national level policy analysis and development

⇒capacity building for continuous monitoring within the countries

⇒link with ongoing national and international processes (regarding climate change, biodiversity, water, land tenure, etc.)

3. International cooperation at production level

Supporting smallholder participation in biofuel value chains through public-private partnerships

E.g. Partnership farming (based on outgrower /contract farming schemes)

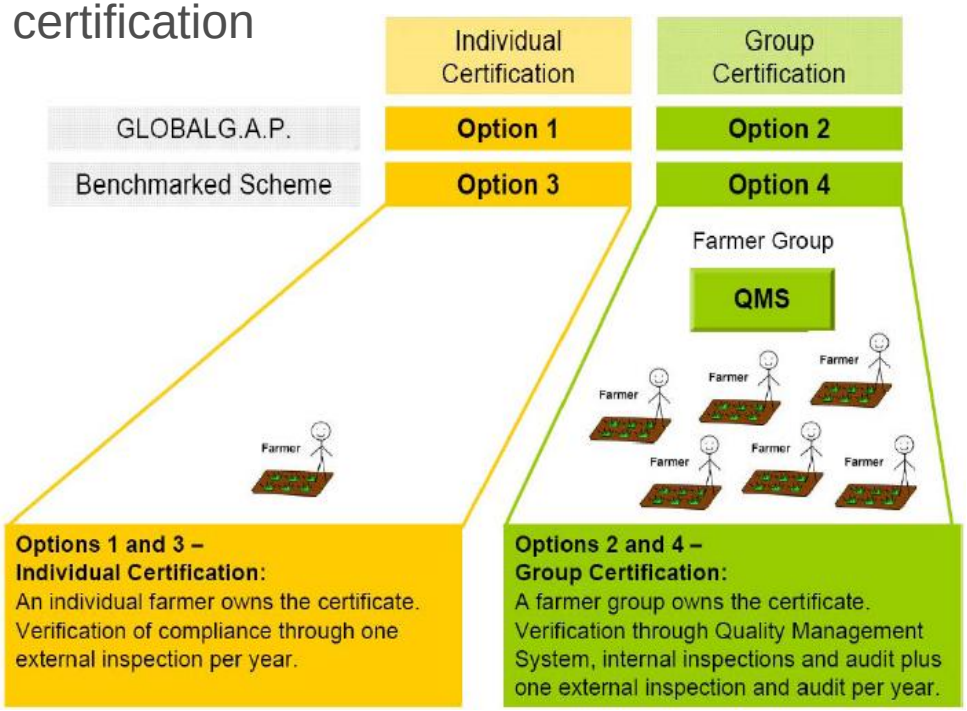
- Private investor supports broad education on a variety of commodities and production systems beyond the contractual relationship
- Farmers (and laborers) qualify as agricultural professionals, applying sustainable agricultural practices and acting as self-sufficient decision-makers
- Financing through contributions by farmers (through course fees), public and private sectors with initial support by development cooperation



3. International cooperation at production level

Supporting smallholder participation in biofuel value chains through public-private partnerships

E.g. Group certification





3. International cooperation at production level

Supporting smallholder participation in biofuel value chains through public-private partnerships

E.g. Group certification

- Standard regulations have to be adapted to the specific conditions of smallholder production;
- Technical and management capacities need to be built;
- Initial investments as well as recurrent costs of compliance need to be made affordable for smallholders.

⇒in cooperation with sustainability initiatives (e.g. RSB, RSPO, RTRS, BSI, etc.)

⇒collected data can be used for national monitoring

4. Conclusions

International cooperation for sustainable pro-poor feedstock supply requires close collaboration between:

- Researchers supporting the development of relevant indicators to monitor (pro-poor) impacts of feedstock production
- Policy makers creating coherent cross-sectoral policy frameworks including pro-poor approaches
- Private sector investing in sustainable agricultural production systems by supporting the education of farmers/laborers
- Development cooperation facilititating capacity building at institutional and agricultural production level

Thank you!

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3. International cooperation at production level

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E.g. Partnership farming