



Sustainability assessment: What matters to developing countries?

Finance, food and energy crises:
the consequences for the environment and land use change
SCOPE

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Overview

- Review of production forms
- Case of biomass and biofuels
- Particularities in Africa

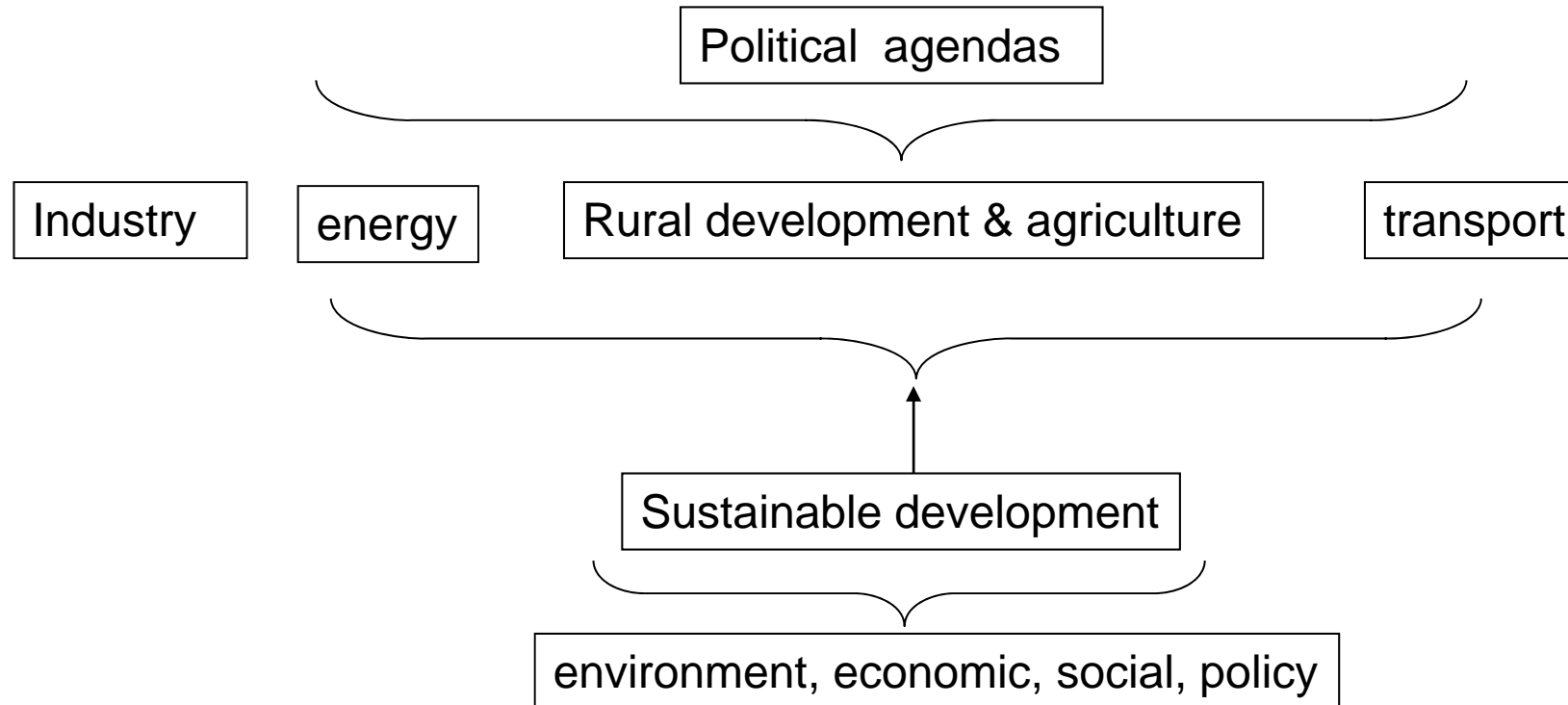
Drivers and international agreements

- EU and USA targets
- Energy security and access to energy
- Kyoto agreements and Climate change
- Market opportunities for crops, by-products, waste
- Access to fuels (production of biofuels) and oil prices
- Rural development and Poverty reduction
- Environmental, social and economic issues
 - Natural resources depletion
 - Health
 - Development
 - Social inequality

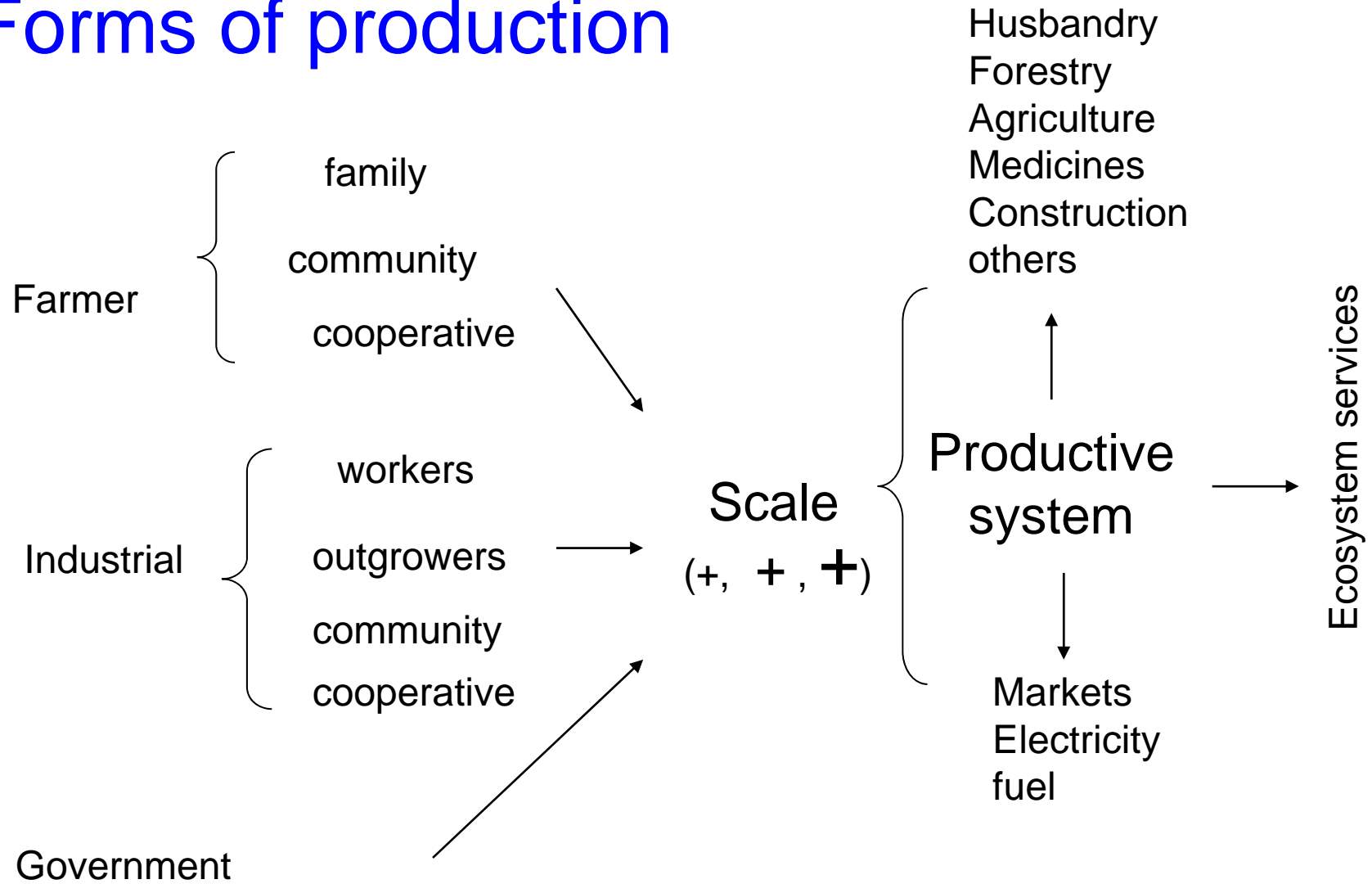
Biomass production links

- Rural development
- Peri-urban areas
- Agriculture, forestry and production systems
- Business
- Industry
- Infrastructure

Links of policies



Forms of production



Initiatives standards

- RFA UK
- The Netherlands (Cramer report)
- WWF Germany (pilots)
- RSPO, RRS, RSB
- EU
- UNEP
- USA
- Brazil (Green Fuel)
 - Sao Paulo (fires/quemas)
 - Certification
 - National initiative for certification (INMETRO, Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, Labour, Agrarian Development)

Standards

- According to the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO, 2007) the definition of a standard is:
- *“A normative document, developed according to consensus procedures”*

Cramer, The Netherlands

- Competition with food, local energy supply, medicines and building
- Economic prosperity
- Well-being
 - working conditions
 - Human rights
 - Property rights and rights of use
 - local conditions
 - integrity (business)

(Cramer report)

Renewable Transport Fuels Obligation (RTFO) (RFA, 2008)

P1. Conserve Carbon
P2. Conserve Biodiversity
P3. Soil conservation
P4. Sustainable Water Use
P5. Air quality
P6. Compliance with applicable law (social issues)
P7. Contracts and subcontractors
P8. Freedom of association and right to collective bargaining
P9. Working hours
P10. Child labour
P11. Health and safety
P12. Wages/compensation
P13. Discrimination
P14. Forced labour
P15. Land right issues

**GHG
accountability**

RSB 2008 Version Zero

Legality

1. Biofuels production according to national & international law
2. Biofuels projects shall be designed and operated under appropriate, comprehensive, transparent, consultative, and participatory processes
3. Biofuels contribute to climate change reducing ghg emissions
4. Biofuel production shall not violate human & workers rights
5. Biofuel production shall contribute to the social and economic development of local, rural and indigenous peoples and communities

- Special measures for women and children
- 6. Biofuel production shall not impair food security.
- 7. Biofuel production shall avoid negative impacts on biodiversity, ecosystems, and areas of High Conservation Value.
- 8. Practices to improve soils
- 9. Avoid water pollution 10 11
- 12. Biofuel production shall not violate land rights.



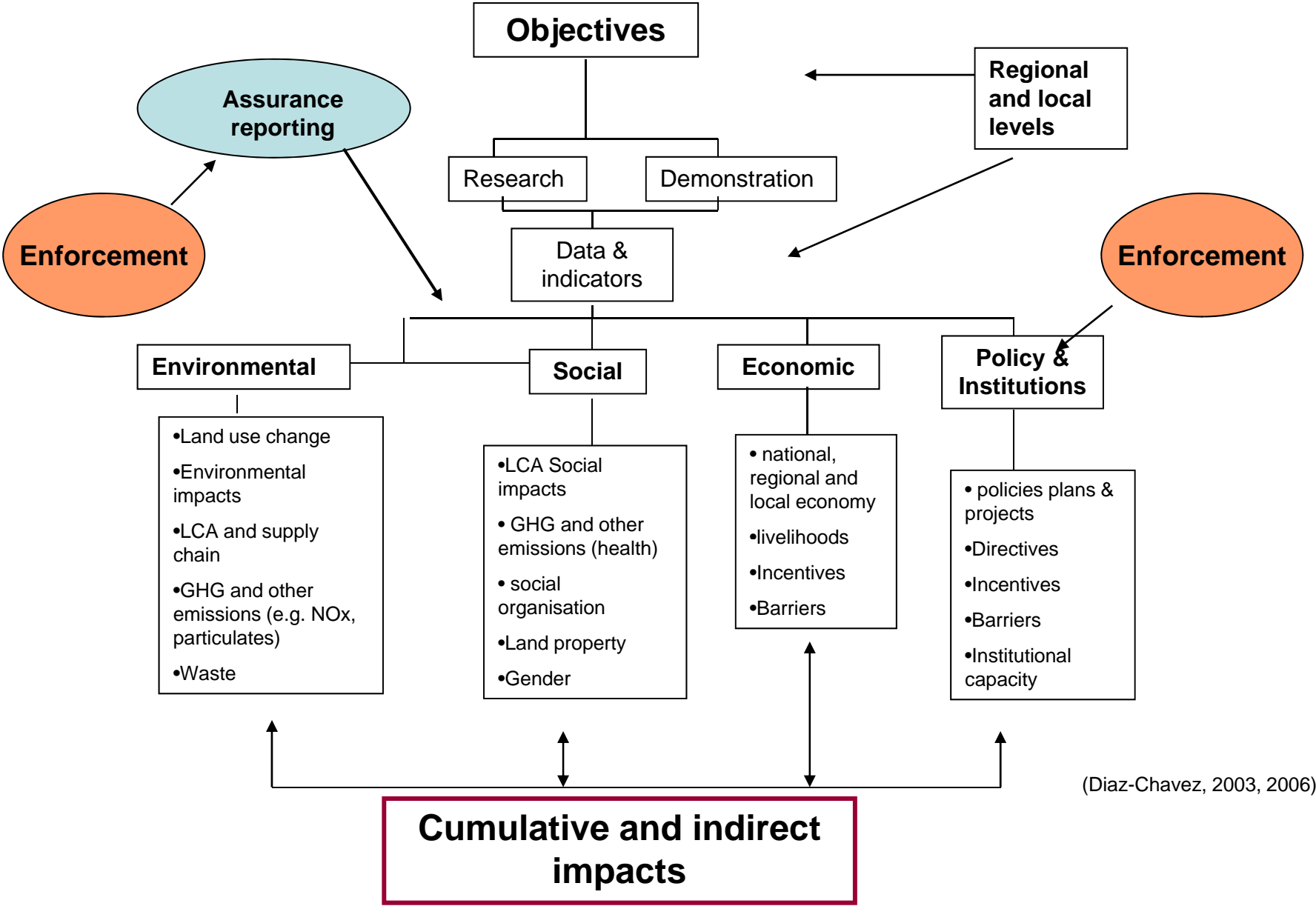
(Dalal-Clayton, & Daler, 2005)

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How to

- Policy, Planning, Programmes (PPP)
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
- EIA, SIA, HIA (Sustainable livelihoods)
- CSR
- Accountability (stakeholders)
- Implementation, regulation
- “Good examples”
- Social organisation (financing)

FRAMEWORK



Methodology

- Sustainability assessment framework
- Meetings UNIDO, COMPETE, Royal Society
- Interviews policy-makers and review of policies
- Round tables
- Expert meetings
- Field visits
- Surveys farmers
- Focus groups
- Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Mali, Zambia, Tanzania,
- South Africa, Ghana, Malawi, Botswana, Kenya, Nigeria





Sustainability considerations (Best practices)

	Principle	En	S	Ec	P
1.	Good agro-ecological practices (biodiversity, soil)	✓			
2.	Not affecting water supply and quality	✓			
3.	No land use change that detrimentally affects food security	✓			
4.	Community participation (from planning)		✓		
5.	Women's participation (from planning)		✓		
6.	Skills transfer (business, agriculture)		✓		
7.	Community inclusion in business or economic model (Contract with investor or NGO)			✓	
8.	Added value in the community (individual, money, assets, land, co-products)			✓	
9.	Improvement in services and infrastructure(energy supply, health) reinvestment of revenue within the community			✓	
10.	Compliance with National policy in place				✓
11.	Compliance with Local programme or plan in place				✓
12.	Respect Land rights and avoid displacement				✓

What matters

- Livelihoods
- Land tenure
- Resources: forest, water, land
- Economic or assets benefits – cash crops
- Improvement in services
- Investment (“Dead Aid” Dambisa Moyo)
- Being recognised
- Policies and regulations?
- Climate change? Mitigation and adaptation

Conclusions

- Social and economic issues must be considered in the production and use of biomass
- A standard assurance or certification system is useful but has a different meaning in developing countries
- Environmental concerns related to livelihoods effects are more important
- Biofuels production and use must be sustainable (economic, environmental and social issues)

Cont.

- Biomass production may be seen as a contribution to reduce poverty in developing countries
- Problems with certification or standard assurance lay within implementation, additional costs, audit and compliance.
- National interpretations are needed
- Sustainability matters in its own form and own views in developing countries

Thank you



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