

Can Sustainability Criteria for Certification of Agrofuels be effective?

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1. Local agrofuel projects in Africa and Asia

Some experiences from:

- Ghana (land grabbing)
- Tanzania (land grabbing)
- Indonesia (Colombia, Ecuador) (oil palm/smallholders)
- India (jatropha/wastelands)

2. Can sustainability criteria address the problems?

- **GHG balance**
- **Administrative burden related to certification**
- **Producers and traders in certified and uncertified markets**
- **Displacement**
- **The challenge of verification and monitoring**
- **Who are stakeholders? Divergent interests**
- **Blending and consumer choice**

3. Meta-standards based on RSPO, RTRS, FSC

- **Certification will not slow the demand for soya and palm oil**
- **Criticised as flawed and unproven to date**
- **Unbalanced participation: big industry dominates**
- **Smallholders versus economies of scale/monocultures**
- **Voluntary or mandatory and dangers of WTO challenge**

4. Marginal lands and people

- **What are marginal lands?**
 - Wasteland, arid, degraded, under-used, neglected, abandoned
 - Or
 - Collective, communal, pastoralist, resource for women/elderly/children, source of germplasm for future crops
- **Jatropha for marginal land?**

5. The challenges for Europe

- **Do current draft criteria ensure sustainable production?**
 - Theory versus reality of implementation
 - Problematic issues: GHG: dates, savings, co-products; environmental and social criteria, reporting and monitoring
- **How to ensure renewable energy and sustainable development in tropics?**
 - Europe must reduce energy consumption
 - Produce more renewable energy within Europe
 - Can't ensure sustainable development elsewhere