Bioenergy and livelihoods

Felix Creutzig
MCC, Feb 28 2013



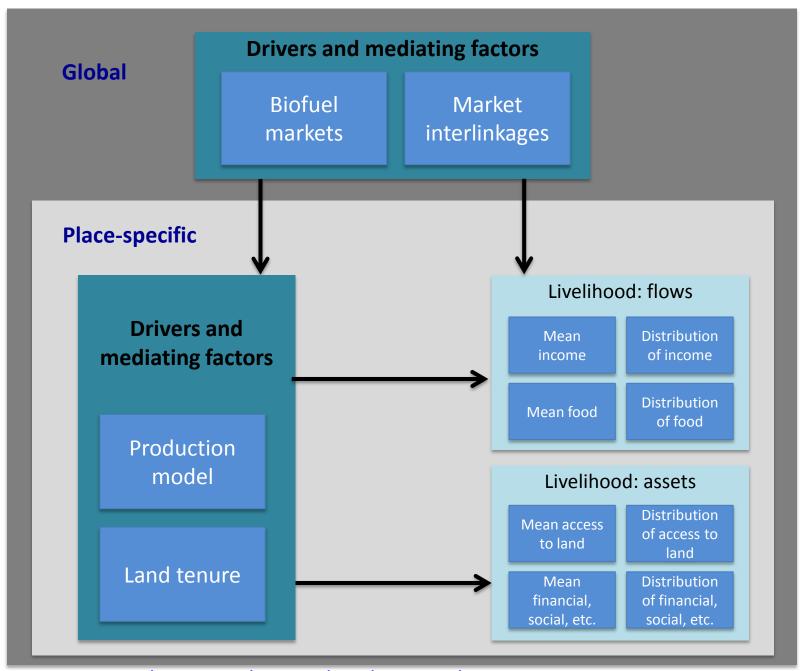


Livelihoods in the IPCC

Rhetorically captured in special report on renewables

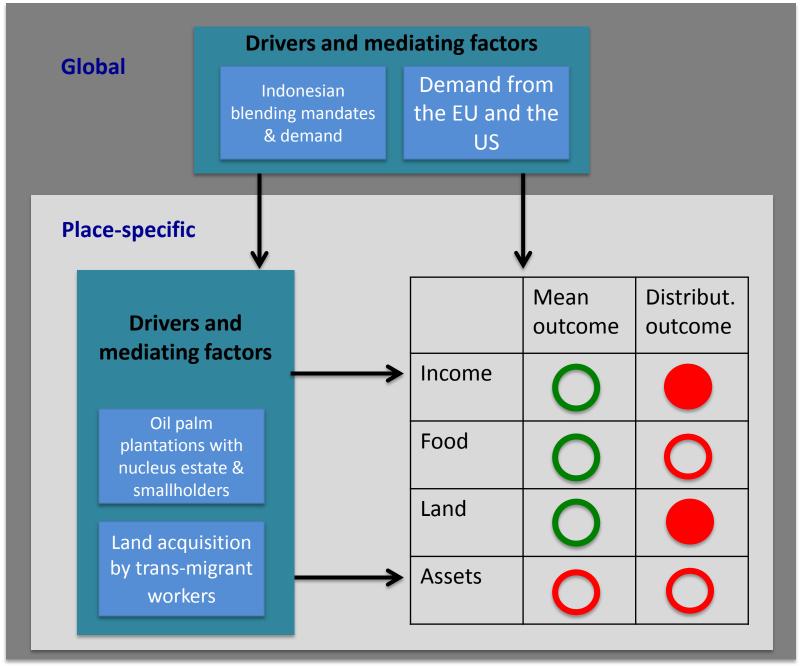
"taking livelihood considerations into account"

- Not modeled in climate stabilization models
- Unclear what it means
- Huge case-study literature in human geography
- Attempt to conceptualize this literature for comprehensive assessments



Creutzig, Hunsberger, Bolwig and Corbera, under review

Obidzinski et al. 2012: Indonesian smallholders, oil palm



Creutzig, Hunsberger, Bolwig and Corbera, under review

Livelihood in climate models, the known unknowns

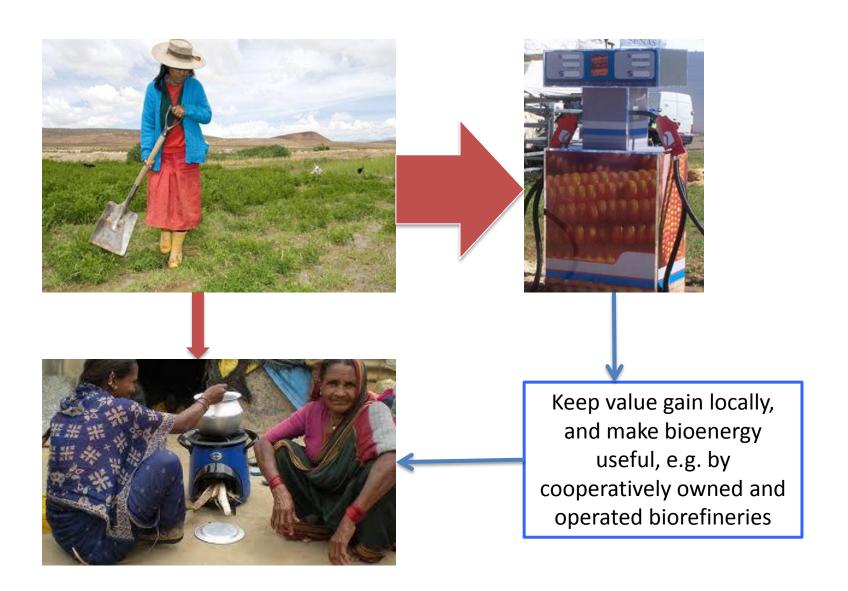
Livelihood aspect	Benefits	Harms
Income	Higher total income	Reduced purchasing power of non-farm
		poor Exclusion when insufficient capital available for investment
Food	Higher security with higher	Reduced food access for non-farm poor
	income	Reduced food production in subsistence
		farming
Land	Higher land rent for formal land owners	Reduced access to land and ecosystem services, particularly for non-farm poor or those without land titles
Other assets	New education, health and	Social conflicts
	production infrastructure	Indebtedness
	Higher savings	Detrimental health impact from
		chemical applications

Summary of possible livelihood outcomes from bioenergy deployment. Blue color denotes aspects considered by integrated assessments, notably Golub et al. 2012. Brown color denotes livelihood outcomes not included in integrated assessments. Creutzig, Hunsberger, Bolwig and Corbera, under review

Bioenergy for the rural poor?

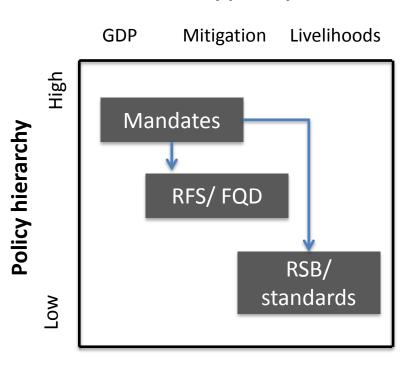


Bioenergy for makes the rural poor!

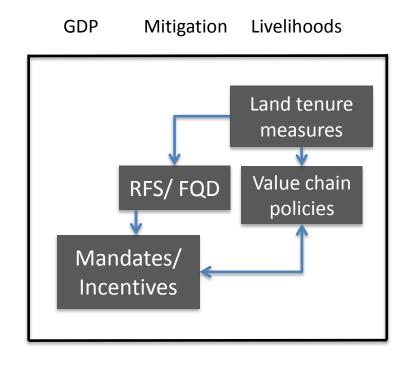


A global policy framework that prioritize local energy use

Policy priority



Historical development



Livelihood reconfiguration