International Conference 'Bioenergy Policy Implementation in Africa'

Round Table 1

Land use and the food-fuel conflict in Africa

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CEEEZ

Centre for Energy, Environment and Engineering Zambia Limited



Chair: Dr. Rocio Diaz, Imperial College, United Kingdom

Introductory Presentation: Dr. Helen Watson, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Panellists

- Mr. Wisdom Ahiataku-Togobo, Ministry of Energy, Ghana
- Mr. Hamza Hassane, Ministry of Mines and Energy, Niger
- Mr. Rainer Krell, FAO
- Mr. Maxwell Mapako, CSIR, South Africa
- Mr. Adamou Bouhari, UNEP, Division of GEF Coordination (DGEF)
- Mrs. Angeline Kahari, SNV Netherlands Development Organisation





- Food and fuel no contradiction in Africa
- Planning, resources into agriculture, underesourced (always food problem)
- Solve own issues first, growth of agriculture
- Traditionally links between food and fuel production (wood, charcoal)
- Intercropping for 1-2 years (for liquid biofuels)
- Land to investors (sell, lease)
- Traditional versus state authorities, dual not synchronised
- Investor required to grow food (specify target)
- Role of local people (shareholders, workers)
- Local value creation





- Zoning activities by Governments
- Regional integration on policies
- Barriers (land tenure, pastoralism, certification)
- Link with international conventions (UN on land degradation, biodiversity, climate change)
- Enabling environment for policies
- Involve stakeholders on lifestock, environment, social development
- FAO Tools to manage complexity (impact on food), tested in Tanzania, both products can be produced as long as planning is done properly
- Pay attention to local, national details; national conditions important for planning process





- Detailed planning
- Different land tenure rights
- Issues not solved by bioenergy, but work with more emphasis
- Investment down in agriculture, bioenergy to increase investment (opportunity)
- Planning based on solid and scientific methodologies and data, tools



- Investment opportunity, has the business case been made
- Zambian development agency, institutions looking at whole case, centralised decisions (difficult for chiefs)
- Short and long time planning process, see opportunities, impact of biofuels development in Africa
- Capacity building at local level
- Local consumption or export?
- Use unutilised land, arid land main source of feeder, careful when developing policies, also cattle feed





- Agricultural production leading in employment
- Leave decision to farmers on local scale, nat. policies for informed decisions
- Scientific data important, system approach, considering full complexity (part of strategy development)
- Clear on focus and objectives, on different levels
- Overall objective: well-being
- System needs to be flexible, multipurpose crops.
- Allocating land to certain crops reduces flexibility
- Participation, transparency, knowledge flow for informed decisions by farmers
- Planning non perscriptive





- Need for flexibility
- Planning and coordination of investment by Government, how can this be done in time
- Planning, zoning, mapping, development of agriculture, no conflicts will arise
- Land in not issue, issue of productivity (1.8 instead of 10 mio t yield)
- Not focus on marginal, degraded, waste land





- Land issue in ZA is problem, unequal distribution of land
- Consultation all stakeholders
- Land tenure
- Investment centres, incentives
- Use global forum for sust. Biofuel production in Africa, Conf. Copenhagn
- Capacity building
- Int. dialogue level, determine export in future; EU creating standards, will not impose, invited for dialogue





- Natural resource management, enrichment (soil, water)
- Trad. authorities may oppose central planning
- Land use should be regulated into consideration food and other uses,
- Coop sector agencies energy, trade, env.