

International Conference 'Bioenergy Policy Implementation in Africa'

Round Table 2

How to ensure value creation of bioenergy development in Africa

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Centre for Energy, Environment and Engineering Zambia Limited



Round Table 2

Value creation of bioenergy development in Africa

Chair: Dr. Rainer Janssen, WIP, Germany

Panellists

- Mr. Gustavo Best, REMBIO, Mexico
- Mrs. Khamarunga Banda, FANRPAN, South Africa
- Mr. Jensen Schuma, TaTEDO, Tanzania
- Mr. Oscar Kalumiana, Director Department of Energy, Zambia
- Ms. Francesca Farioli, University of Rome, Italy
- Dr. Thomas Krimmel, Munich Advisors Group Zambia



- Africa biofuel development
- Most African countries do not have policy fuel development
- Global biofuel criteria but not each country
- Africa considered future power for biofuel production
- All scales consideration
- Incorporate local producers
- Small scale production limited to some areas
- Policy implementation is another issue and needs to touch all issues mentioned (translated into actions)
- Capacity building Africa does not have it.
- Infrastructure is also needed for processing and others
- Road map for biofuels and right technologies



- One plant for ethanol production is sufficient
- Incentives are needed (tax exemptions)
- Incentives for smallholders
- Research is also necessary (varieties feedstocks, ecological zones)
- What people can use sell
- Approach small producers in rural areas
- Export orientation
- Europe can get fuel and Africa benefits
- Differentiate bioenergy for electricity from biofuels (ethanolbiodiesel)
- Electricity has been neglected
- No case for CDM from current electricity generation



- Electricity generation more beneficial from biogas
- Ethanol needs more investment and in Zambia one company works with sugar
- How to blend ethanol and transport
- Biodiesel has more potential in Zambia and no conflict on FvsF
- Horizon of 10 years for jatropha?
- Niche on plant oil
- No need to reinvent policy
- To include bioenergy into ongoing work
- Bioenergy to enter in energy planning and strategy, in agriculture planning, forestry (2nd gen)
- Not only National but also local planning
- Financial side (agric banking) loans, funds, information
- Interacction and feedback between different policies

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- Different developments in Africa (e.g. agriculture)
- Project and programme level work more
- Methodologies : participation, technologies, local people into policy
- Value addition need to be promoted
- Policy favours large scale more
- Participation of different stakeholders in project
- Export orientation different planning
- Women to be promoted to add value (project development and value chain)
- Approach and methodology used (innovation)
- Financing access to funds



- Profitability
- Make policy and implement (regulation) to attract investor to create awareness
- A social requirement that company needs to follow
- Outgrowers scheme: inputs and technology, manage land
- How to run a business
- Participation, follow up and guidance from companies, build trust
- Credits available for farmers
- Market security (prices)
- Access to energy services
- Transparency
- Participation in the process phase (oil)



- Incentives for local business
- Different technologies
- Many initiatives depend on donors
- How to bring investment in the agriculture sector? What is needed
- Policy can influence the value of business in the country
- To ensure value creation in bioenergy needs to be understood the expectation of the investors
- Example: Source of funding is just to jatropha and for export. Investor acquires specific funds.
- Biomass can be produced by poor and used in the cities. Flow of money to the production system.
- This affects the policy
- Adapt to market
- Additional values when substituting fuels (health) www.wip-munich.de COMPETE Policy Conference, Zambia 2009 Investment and energy do not reflect in policy



- Investment and transparency
- Value added has been seen but not something tangible
- Extension systems if they are bad or not existing it will not work
- Farmer has to have input in the contract. Investors-farmerlegal aid (NGO)
- Not fixed prices
- Tendency to lay responsibilities on farmers
- Professional services for the farmers are normally not provided
- Capacity building needs to evaluate above mentioned issues
- Transparent pricing model, prices are not set they change with market (e.g. carbon). NGOs provide training for this
- Government as a vehicle for investment
- Authorities should encourage farmers organisations

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- 4 pillars: for policy including risk reduction (tax reduction)
- CONCLUSIONS
- Create a supporting service to enable market change
- Infrastructure and market information
- Mechanisms to reduce risk
- Regulation and awareness
- Social requirements
- Policies and practices create context for biofuels : technology, financing, capacity building technology, financing, capacity building and risk reduction
- Bottom up issues considering local level for policies
- Financing mechanisms also for locals



- Critical issue in Africa is poverty and should not be perpetuated
- To tackle poverty provide issues to advantage
- Agriculture banks
- Rural electrification
- Governments to look at fuel issue –modernize fuel systems
- Clear mechanisms for investment (foreign and locals)
- Agriculture to change in new development
- Bring biomass producers into the value chain
- Energy sector for private intervention but less aid
- Centralized technologies and more cheaper solutions
- Transparent prices
- Reduce rates and tariffs



- Power purchase agreements
- Tax exemption for biofuels (duty excess)
- Not introducing mandatory fuels targets
- Create awareness







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