

- Governments and countries need to set priorities and goals for development, and set bioenergy and biofuels development in that context
- Governments need to act quickly in order to promote sustainable biofuels and avoid serious negative impacts on sustainable development
- Unmanaged biofuels development = goldrush
- Strong need for national policy making
 - Frameworks, standards, incentives, protections, stability, harmonization for:
 - Rural development
 - National economy
 - Industrial development
 - Development of multi-product processing industry

- National policies to be made in context of regional cooperation and agreements
- Protection of the environment is a top priority, biofuels should be produced in a manner that minimizes environmental damage while providing maximum economic and social benefits
- Targets and timelines may be useful to accelerate the adoption of biofuels and initiate domestic markets
- Targets and timelines should be set in a manner that ensures cost-effective introduction of biofuels

- Optimal targets and timelines are country-specific and speed of introduction will depend on national-level assessments
- Research and technology development and information dissemination to increase capacity across the value chain
- South-south information sharing on technology and financing schemes
- Focus on assistance to small-scale production, access to technology

- Strategic partnerships
- How do we adapt CDM, GEF to needs of small-scale technologies, markets, and economies in Africa
- When countries develop UNDAF's, CSP's and PRSP's include bioenergy as priority

- Next steps:
 - Proceedings to ministers at UNIDO/AU/Brazil biofuels seminar in Addis
 - Summary of workshop, following consultation, to be released by UNEP
 - Information network on biofuels in Africa (UNEP, UNIDO interregional bioenergy network) to include case studies, research, technology transfer, financing