

UN-REFINED BIOFUELS

ISSUES RAISED	PARTICIPANTS EXPERIENCES	PROPOSED ACTION
Toxicity of Jatropha <i>(The reason used by South Africa to reject it)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is danger in all development activities, e.g. there is danger on mining yet nobody is closing down mines. The critic is a techno-political position by those against Jatropha since animals don't voluntarily eat it nor do humans. It is like mushrooms, some are toxic. • Jatropha has been used for medicinal purposes for many years • Some Jatropha are edible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a reliable source of information about the pros and cons of biofuel including Jatropha
Toxicity to the soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is only the reduced growth beneath the tree cover which is not an issue of toxicity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information • Grow it as a hedge
Productivity of different species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are only two species but experience has shown that climate has the bigger influence on the yield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More research on indigenous varieties
Economics of Jatropha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience has shown that the income to the small scale farmer would not be sufficient to sustain the farmer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Jatropha as an additional source of income to the farmer which has to be considered in an integrated way, including the other values of Jatropha products like the cake as a fertilizer
Availability and price of seed material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The farmer is being exploited and in Kenya the current price is about US\$ 20 per kilo. • There lack of information to the farmer on viable and cost effective sources of seeds. • There is a hype about Jatropha and biofuel leading to the wrong perception that it is a big money maker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulate the Jatropha business and the law of demand and supply will bring sanity to the market • The Governments to provide the necessary policy framework • Improve Agriculture extension services
Big scale v/s small scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jatropha on its own maybe not be such a good business for large scale production except in marginal lands and in combination with other crops for small-scale farmers \ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments to create an enabling environment for establishment of markets

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience that the issue of lack markets has lead to loss of confidence to farmers to try out new crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantee markets for small scale farmers
Oil v/s the cake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The logistics of transporting the cake is more difficult and in any case it is the by-product of oil production which is easier to promote • Policy situation currently favors the promotion of Jatropha as a biofuel as opposed to fertilizer source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on the whole crop and all its products that are beneficial • Provide crucial information on all the products and their benefits
Competition between the big farmer and the small-scale farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has to be a fair and a win-win situation for both for example contract farming • The issue of labour related issues to big scale farming is not yet well known 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create the necessary policy environment • Provide the critical information on pricing • Relate the price of bio-fuels to existing fossil fuel prices • Create awareness to politicians on the urgency of the need for policy support now.
Policy incentives for bio-fuel production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight the positive aspects of biofuel in terms of saving of foreign exchange, environmental impact, poverty reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a parallel process for promoting biofuel with all the stakeholders • Promote the creation of national associations and interest groups to influence policy • Work out modalities for tax incentives
National Bio-fuel framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for fast action within the next three years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Policy ○ Action on the ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on the markets and environmental benefits • Conduct more research on various uses of products and impacts

Summary:

1. National Policies for bio-fuels with special focus on the small-scale farmers must be developed quickly in order to create the necessary enabling framework and to use the existing window of opportunity for small scale farmers. Strengthening their contribution to bio-fuel production also helps to make better use of available land and to conserve protected areas. Therefore, it is crucial to create awareness to politicians on the need for supportive policy now.
2. The promotion of biofuel production by small scale farmers has to be seen as part of a poverty alleviation strategy because it promotes local economic and social development in disadvantaged regions. Therefore, incentives for promoting the production and use of bio-fuels should be taken into consideration (e.g. contract farming, no tax on bio-fuels and products necessary for the use of renewable energies during instruction of bio-fuels)

3. The promotion of bio-fuel requires capacity building along the whole chain of production and the creation of interest groups e.g. associations to advocate for a conducive policy environment and formation of regional networks to learn from one another.
4. Pooling of available knowledge and conducting of parallel research in order to integrated use of the oil and its by-products (use press cake as fertilizer, biogas production etc.)
5. Pilot projects on utilization of crude bio-fuel, aiming at maximum efficiency in the use of bio-fuels
6. Ensure that priority food production , forests and protected areas are not used for feedstock production for biofuel