

Climate change and resources scarcity: a Framework

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1

Environment for development: the debates and challenges

- Africa depends largely on natural resources for survival and development
- This is unlikely to change in the near future
- While the rest of the world goes digital – Africa remains largely manual
- The catch-up game is not really succeeding

2

Environment for development: the debates and challenges

- **Value addition** of the exported natural is dismal and as such the returns are minimal
- Oil is exported as **crude**- refineries are inadequate and inefficient- the revenues are not spent on poverty alleviation or improving the environment
- Oil is **imported as refined!** And the oil prices keep going up!

3

Environment for development: the debates and challenges

- The global community is telling Africa to **conserve trees** –to curb global warming
- BUT what is the compensation? -contentious and inadequate
- Especially since No alternative livelihood strategy available
- Isn't the irony that the major beneficiaries are not necessarily the poor but **large private sector** from North are players?
- Yet- focus is even on the woman collecting firewood! – **hence are the policies not questionable?**

4

How often do you see this picture?



Is she the culprit of CC?

5

Rural development and climate change : the reality check



World Bank 2008 report; emphasis agric as the main option for rural development.

What is the motivation today? Return to agric in the era of CC

6

Rural development and climate change : the reality check



Are we going to climate proof the agric ? What is the role of Japan in this agenda? What is the role of G8?

7

Environment for development: the debates and challenges: **land** issue

- Land **sizes** are getting smaller as the population grows
- Dependency on food 'remittances' from rural to urban is rising
- How can the policies for rural agric development at G8 and national level this into account?

World Bank 2008 report!!!

8

Environment for development: the debates and challenges: **Fish** as alternative!

- Depleted stocks in the west –Europe; has led to increased fishing licences from Europe and Asia in African coast- small scale boats can hardly get fish
Shared responsibility! Global problem
- National level: These licences account large share of revenue eg nearly 40% of gov revenue in Mauritania and Guinea- bissau
- CC will cause sea level rise-further threatening access to fish
- **Hence shouldn't policy for both sides take this into account?**
- **How then can private –public partnerships integrate this? *already a policy by G8**

9

Biofuel – a Climate Change response! Is it a curse or an opportunity?

- **social unrest** already experienced:
 - **Tortilla** demos in Mexico;
 - **Pasta** protests in Italy
 - **Pakistan** protest due to rise in **bread** prices
 - **Indonesia** – protests due to doubling of **soybean** prices

10

Biofuels: A politics of food scarcity emerging

- Biofuels has caused grain prices hike: countries are protecting themselves!!!
- January 08- **Russia** among top 5 wheat exporters imposes a **40% export tax** on wheat
- Dec 07- **Argentina** closed wheat export registrations indefinitely
- **VietNam** –no 2 rice exporter has banned rice exports for several months
- **How can G8 support africa to enable it implement similar policies?**

11

Biofuels: the africa case

- What will happen to africa?
 - Tanzania 1000 hh displaced by a biofuel company
 - Zambia – large scale jatropha promoted by foreign companies
 - Uganda –large scale palm oil plantations to replace indigenous forests
- Etc – what are the short and long term implications on africa development?

12

Scramble for africa! (2007)

- Viscount Energy (China) Memorandum of understanding with the Ebonyi state government in Nigeria to establish a US\$80-million ethanol factory in Nigeria using both cassava and sugar cane.
- 21st Century Energy (USA) Plans to invest up to US\$130 million over the next five years in the production of ethanol from sugar cane, maize and sweet sorghum, and later to manufacture biodiesel from cottonseed and cashew nut residues in Cote d'Ivoire
- Bioenergy International (Switzerland) Plans to set up a 93,000-hectare jatropha plantation with a biodiesel refinery and an electrification plant in Kenya.
- Sun Biofuels (UK) In association with the Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC), has acquired 18,000 hectares of top quality agricultural land for jatropha production
- AlcoGroup (Belgium) Bought South Africa's NCP Alcohols, Africa's largest producer of fermentation ethanol, in 2001
- MagIndustries (Canada) Acquired a 68,000-hectare eucalyptus forestry plantation and is constructing a 500,000-tonnes per-year wood-chipping plant near the port city of Pointe-Noire in the Republic of Congo. The wood chips will be shipped to Europe for use as biomass

13

Scramble for africa! (2007)

- Aurantia (Spain) Investing in oil-palm plantations and possibly four biodiesel refineries in the Republic of Congo.
- Dagris (France) Investing in the development of biodiesel production from cottonseed oil in Burkina Faso through its local oil processor SN Citec
- SOCAPALM and Socfinal (Belgium) Plans to expand its 30,000-hectare oil-palm plantation in Cameroon
- In Tanzania, the prime minister is fast-tracking agrofuels to accommodate a Swedish investor looking for 400,000 hectares in the Wami Basin, one of the country's major wetlands, to plant sugar cane for ethanol- project will inevitably displace local small-scale rice farmers (june 2007)

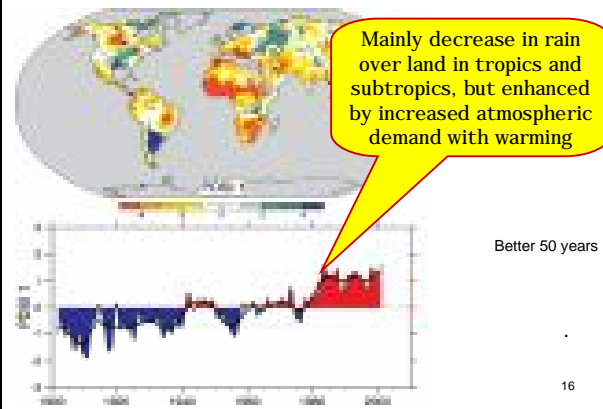
14

What about food for Africa?

- In **RSA** the price of **corn** rose by 40% last year due to competition with ethanol
- In **Nigeria** cassava will be used for ethanol production
- In the **Sahel** jatropha is replacing sorghum etc n marginal lands



Drought is increasing most places



16

But argument is no risks since biofuels will be produced in marginal lands??? Which are increasing with CC!

	Without irrigation	With irrigation
ATMILs		
Year 1	1.00	1.00
Year 2	1.00	1.00
Year 3	1.00	1.00
Year 4	1.00	1.00
Year 5	1.00	1.00

Supports if prices of other crops can only respond to a small number of harvests.

Only a few scenarios suggest high yields of greater than 80% of available rain for irrigation - and only with irrigation. With higher atmospheric demand yields 1,200-1,500 t/ha of oil.

What policies need to be made to ensure that balance between food and biofuels?

17

Way forward; Certification

- Assures customers that the product they purchase is produced in a sustainable manner
- Certification elements:
 1. Marginal land
 2. Food
 3. Poverty
 4. Labeling

18