



An Example

BEFS Team,
Bioenergy and Food Security Project

Dar Es Salaam 13-14 January 2010





Using the information generated by BEFS for biofuels decision making



Where are we under the status quo...

- No biofuel sector
- In the period 2009 2017 Tanzania becomes more dependant on food imports as food demand goes up faster than food production

Question:



Can cassava be used to produce ethanol in Tanzania?

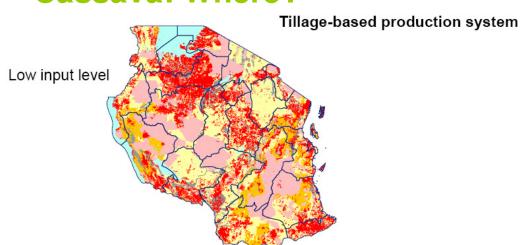
A. Where?



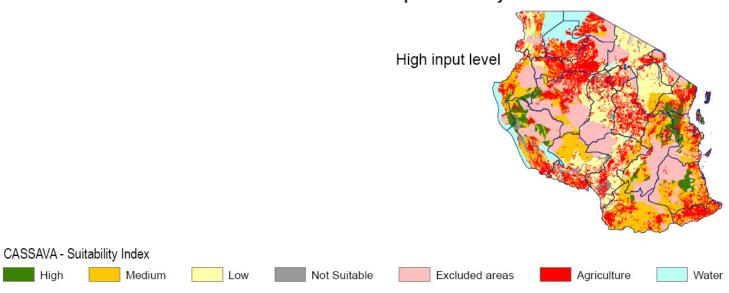
Which areas could be developed?

Cassava: Where?



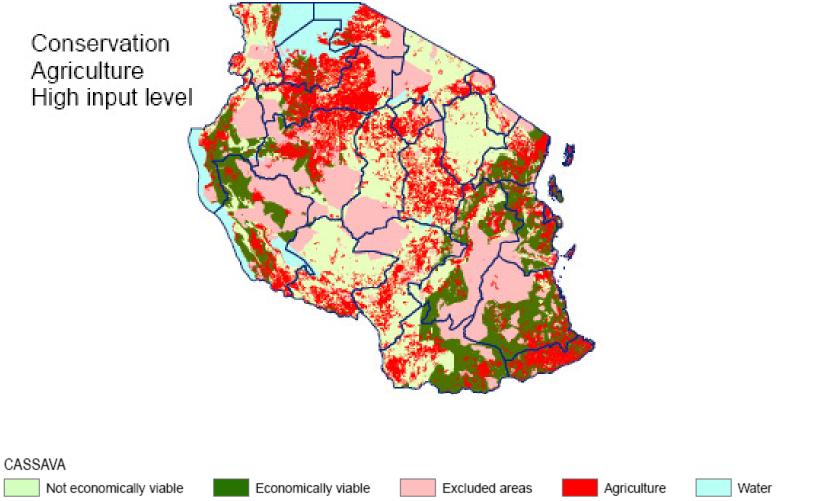


Conservation Agriculture production system



Cassava: Zoning for the bioenergy sector





B. How?



Is ethanol from cassava competitive? If so, under what set up?

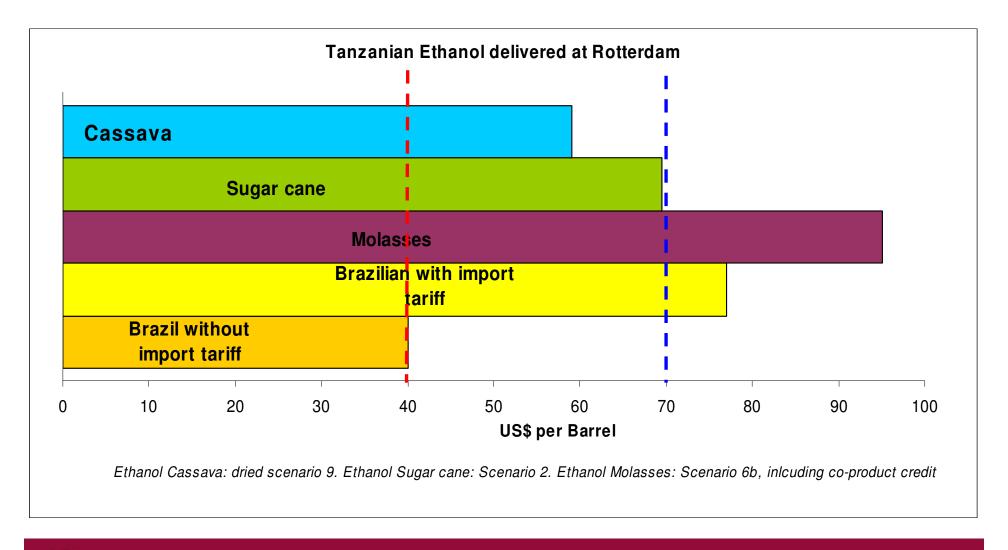


Cassava cost of production (USD/litre)

| Fresh cassava from outgrowers | 0.42 | Thailand and Vietnam – 0.34 to 0.40 |
|--|------|-------------------------------------|
| Dried cassava from outgrowers | 0.47 | Brazil - 0.45 - 0.47 |
| Dried cassava from estate (60%) and outgrowers (40%) | 0.37 | China and India 0.60 - 0.65 |

Tanzanian ethanol delivered at Rotterdam port USD per barrel



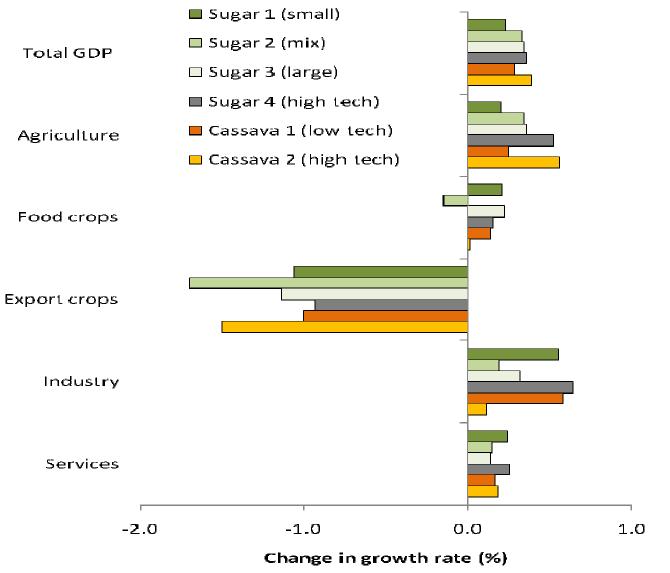




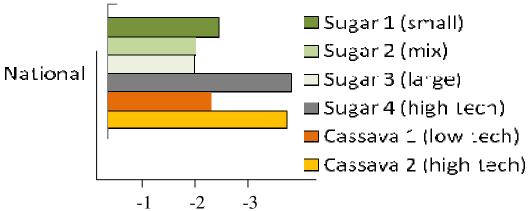
C. What will it do for my economy?

Can it bring economic growth? Can it help reduce poverty? What are the tradeoffs?









Change in poverty rate in 2015 (%)

Poverty level impact (%)



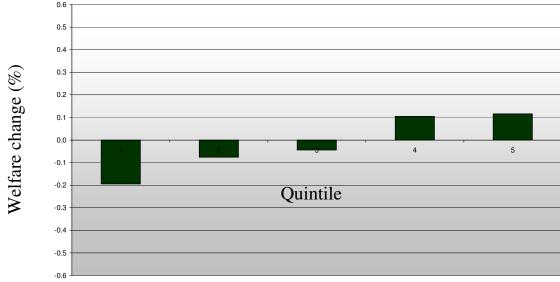


Which segments of the population are at risk?

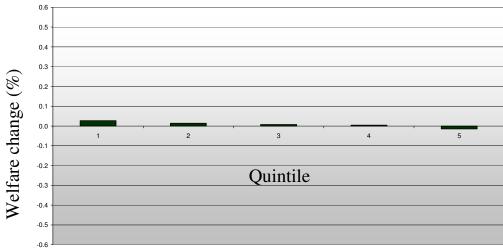
What if the price of cassava increased by 10%?



Ruvuma



Kilimanjaro



Did cassava prices change already?



| Commodity and Marketing Level | Domestic Retail Fresh Cassava | Domestic Retail Dried Cassava | Domestic Maize Wholesale |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Real Percent | | | |
| Change Between | 50 | 42 | 44 |
| 2003 and 2008 | | | |





Bioenergy Industry Development

- Land Zoning
- Industry structure
- Screening of investors to reflect above and policy priorities

Contributing toward existing development policy

 Poverty, economic growth, equity, energy access, food security, agriculture

Additional measures

- Food security safeguards
- Awareness of international risk factor

Concluding remarks



Structuring the industry to deliver maximum benefits with fewest risks.

Ex ante - being aware of all the issues, minimising risks

Ex post - having mechanisms to monitor and deal with problems

...Per se biofuels is neither good nor bad What matters is the **management** of the sector...



Asante Sana!

www.fao.org/bioenergy/foodsecurity/befs

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