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Work Package 1: Global Agrofuels
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**Report on
International Workshop
“Global Agrofuels: Sustaining What Development?”
30 August to 3 September, 2009
Maputo, Mozambique**

Co-organised by
Transnational Institute (TNI) and
União Nacional do Camponeses (UNAC), National Peasant Union of Mozambique

With support from the
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Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO)

Report by Jennifer Franco, TNI

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Overview

As part of the CREPE-WP1 project, TNI co-organised a four-and-a-half day international workshop in Maputo, Mozambique with the theme “Global Agrofuels: Sustaining What Development?”. The workshop drew some 50 participants from fourteen countries and several different local civil society organisations and transnational networks who have been involved in various ways in taking up the issue of global agrofuels. The most immediate objective of the workshop was to present the initial findings of the TNI-led study about European Union biofuels policy, its assumptions and social and environmental impacts, or Work Package 1 of the CREPE project. Beyond this most immediate objective, the workshop gained a much broader significance in relation to the anticipated substantive concerns and analysis of the groups that were invited to participate. In addition, once the workshop started, it also took on a new dynamic as well, as the actual participants became more directly involved in shaping the workshop methodology and flow. This involvement served to sharpen the quality of the discussions, while also strengthening a process of mutual learning and co-production of knowledge.

The workshop program can be found in:

<http://globalagrofuels.wordpress.com/programme/>

Power point presentations and papers can be found in:

<http://globalagrofuels.wordpress.com/presentations-and-papers/>

Background and objectives

In recent years across the globe, there has been renewed interest in developing and expanding biofuels on a large scale as an alternative to fossil fuels, especially for use in transport. With huge resources being dedicated to their promotion, biofuels have increasingly been portrayed as sustainable development, bringing social, economic and environmental benefits. They are promoted as a more secure, “greener” renewable energy source, providing livelihoods and economic prosperity. Unlike the first wave of biofuels promotion in the 1970s, the current one has made rapid and substantial inroads in official policymaking, in countries of both the global North and the global South. This extends globalisation in several ways. Agricultural production is being linked to global energy markets, thus driving horizontal integration of industries. Countries are being further linked through trade, investment and research and development (R&D) for agrofuels: energy imports (and their anticipation) can drive changes in land use elsewhere.

As biofuels production has gone ahead on an industrial scale, it has been attacked as “agrofuels”. This term highlights the further extension of agri-industrial processes, by contrast to earlier meanings of biofuels (e.g. recycling waste). Agrofuels have been criticised for taking away key resources (such as land and water) from the production of basic foodstuffs at a time when persistent widespread hunger and poverty globally remain one of the biggest challenges humanity has ever faced. Leading promoters have also been accused of vastly overstating the supposed advantages of agrofuels. They are portrayed as an answer to the world’s need for “energy security”, but questions have been raised about its meaning – security for whom and for what purposes, as well as with what impact on vulnerable communities and ecosystems? Likewise, agrofuels are portrayed as better than fossil fuel in terms of the GHG emissions that contribute to climate change, but many in the scientific community have raised serious doubts as to whether this is in fact the case, particularly with regard to indirect changes in land use. Finally, some advocates of agrofuels have argued that agrofuels offer a pathway to development for many people in the global North and South, but

others are asking questions about what kind of “development” this actually entails, for whom and for what purposes, as well as deeper questions about who decides which kind of development is pursued.

Although many civil society organisations have already found their own answers on these issues, others are still finding their way, while many questions still remain. Some relevant groups know little about the views and experiences of those in other countries. The main objective of the workshop was to broaden and deepen the debate, to continue addressing the profound issues at stake, while drawing in more people into an informed public discussion. The workshop attempted to foster active participation and exchanges, particularly among and between grassroots activists from two broad areas – the environmental justice movement and the agrarian justice movement. The idea was to give space especially to those from social movements to learn, share and articulate their own points of view on the issue. The workshop also sought to deepen links between activists and researchers, including those from social movements. It aimed to analyse trade and investment links among countries, as a basis for joint research and advocacy across countries.

In these ways, the workshop built upon the CREPE agrofuels study coordinated by TNI. As a reference point for the TNI study, EU-level policy debates had been recently resolved through new Directives formalising EU targets. Their assumptions and effects remain a focus for critical analysis. For the TNI team, the workshop was an opportunity to discuss this link with activists, to learn from their experiences across many contexts, and to anticipate how our research could help to re-open the policy debate.

Participation

The main impetus for organising the workshop was the CREPE-TNI study, and so the main idea was to build participation first on the basis of the three case study countries (Germany, Brazil and Mozambique). The core list of invited participants from these countries was constructed from suggestions made by our three local researchers in these countries. Invitees came from local civil society organisations with whom our local researchers had contact. These included: the FoodFirst Information and Action Network (FIAN) section in Germany; the Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra (MST), Comissão Pastoral da Terra (CPT), the Sugarworkers Union and one independent researcher closely working with social movements in Brazil; and UNAC’s allies Justica Ambiental and ROSA in Mozambique.

From there we sought additional participants from human rights and environmental justice groups based in Europe; of those we invited (FIAN-International Secretariat, Carbon Trade Watch, CEO, FOEE, and Econexus), two were able to participate (FIAN and Econexus). Additionally, through TNI’s past work amongst social movements in Latin America and Africa, we knew that the great interest in the issue of agrofuels outpaced opportunities for coming together to exchange information and learn about the issue more deeply (especially in Africa), beyond the three case study countries, especially amongst local organisations working on rural social justice issues (land rights, rural workers, etc). For this reason, from the start, we decided to expand the range of invited participants, especially in Africa. We invited participation from the People’s Dialogue network, a cross-regional project for dialogue between Latin American activists and southern African activists.

In addition, new contacts and connections were made in the process of organising the workshop. Participants from three transnational networks (African Biodiversity Network, Right to Food Network in Africa, and People’s Dialogue-Africa) and one local organisation (Zambia Land Alliance) were sent to the workshop by their own organisations at their own expense. Two of these organisations were not on the original list of groups to invite simply because we were unaware of them and had no direct prior contacts with them. Instead, they heard about it from certain individuals who we had invited and then expressed interest in

being invited (Right to Food Network Africa, by way of FIAN), or we initiated contact with them at the suggestion of some already invited individuals (African Biodiversity Network, by way of Econexus). In all three cases, their travel expenses were paid by their own organisations, since our own budget limitations prevented us from being able to pay their way, as we did in other cases. This is significant because it shows, among other things, just how eager these activists were to take advantage of the opportunity to gather, exchange information, and learn more about the issue of global agrofuels.

Ultimately the workshop drew about 50 participants from the following: 14 different countries (Canada, UK, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Brazil, South Africa, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, and Mozambique): several different local organisations and transnational networks (including, for example, TNI, Econexus, CETRI, Foodfirst Information and Action Network, CPT, MST, SERC, Rede Social-Brazil, UNAC, Justica Ambiental-Mozambique, Biowatch-South Africa, People's Dialogue- Latin America and Africa, Right to Food Network Africa, African Biodiversity Network, La Via Campesina among others); a few academic institutions (Open University and Saint Mary's University), and a variety of social justice activist orientations (e.g., environmental justice, agrarian justice and peasants rights, human rights, right to food and food sovereignty).

Programme and adjustments

Day 1 (opening and introductions), Day 2 (TNI study presentations) and Day 3 (field trip to Moamba) of the workshop went on essentially as planned, following the programme that had been devised by the TNI agrofuels study team (see Annex 1). On the second day, however, in between sessions, and through informal feedback mechanisms, we learned of some frustrations and dissatisfaction some people felt over how the workshop was structured and unfolding.

First, some participants felt that the schedule was too rushed and too little time was given to plenary discussions. For example, after the TNI study team's presentations, hardly any time was left for deeper discussions where specific issues could be taken up by all participants. At the same time, there was also a growing concern about how to capture all the many important points being raised by participants in the plenary and how to ensure that these would be re-integrated back into the remainder of the workshop programme. Finally, many participants felt alienated by the "academic" tone of the presentations made on the second day.

In response, the workshop organisers invited a few participants who had long experience in facilitating group discussions. They met as "systematisation committee" to figure out how to address the frustrations and concerns, with an eye toward revamping the remainder of the workshop programme. The committee met on the evening after the field trip to failed jatropha plantation site in Moamba (Day 3). It identified some principles by which to restructure the programme, and designated a few individuals to work out the details of the new programme flow. The committee's work provided the overall guide for the final two days of the workshop. And a few additional changes were made on-the-spot even as the workshop took place. The outline agenda shows how the final two days of the workshop ended up evolving (see Appendix I).

Highlights

The workshop confirmed that EU policy – as well as corporate-led agrofuels promotion, investment and trade – are extending their impacts in many places. For this reason the question of what development is being supported and sustained by agrofuels today becomes even more relevant. This also means that it is also more important than ever to continue interrogating biofuels policies, not just in the EU, but also in the countries where agrofuels expansion is happening and will continue to happen in the years to come. The workshop also

confirmed that one of the goals of activist research ought to be to provide relevant information about and analysis of policies, issues, situations or settings that are deemed unjust and harmful. Such analysis can contribute to strategic public action by identifying useful “pressure points” and/or possible “ways forward”. The workshop identified some of the big challenges posed by the corporate agrofuels model.

First, the workshop confirmed that the key actors behind EU biofuels policymaking and global agrofuels promotion come from both the European government field and the corporate business field. Moreover, governments and companies in the global South are increasingly also very important in promoting biofuels at home or abroad, and securing or satisfying its political and institutional requirements in their own countries as well. The example of Brazil arose often in the workshop discussions, raised by the Brazilian participants who were very concerned about the aggressive role that Brazilian companies and the Brazilian government were playing in promoting agrofuels elsewhere, especially in Mozambique.

“The experience gained by Brazil in the production of agrofuel goes against sustainability – which in official texts has been defined as the major challenge of the global debate about the production of renewable fuels. To place Brazil as a key country in the production of renewable energy is to make a superficial reading. It is to erase the recent past and create a false impression that all the negative impacts (economic, social and environmental) have been overcome – and that ethanol produced in Brazil is a clean fuel. The ethanol produced there is responsible for the destruction of the rainforest, which has been reduced to 7% [of its original expanse]. Since the Brazilian Northeast, where there is sugarcane monoculture, the Atlantic forest has been reduced to only 3% of the original territory. The Northeast sugarcane plantation, with its ‘experience’ of almost 500 years, was built from the work of black slaves from Africa and the high subsidies provided by federal and state governments. Currently the model is still exploiting the cane workers and enslaving them. According to the *caderno de conflitos* (conflicts notebook) of CPT in 2008, 2553 workers cutting cane were rescued from a condition very close to slavery, and they represented 49% of all the workers freed in 2008. This is the model – which favours land concentration, expels the peasants, damages the environment and exploits the workers – which Brazil wants to export to Mozambique and other African countries. This means reliving as a farce the recent history in which blacks were enslaved to the work cutting sugarcane: now sugarcane is exported to enslave the workers in Mozambique” (Carlos da Silva Lima, CPT).

For its part, the Mozambican government is also playing an important role in promoting agrofuels production there, having recently adopted a national biofuels policy document. It is important to look more closely to understand the government’s role in promoting agrofuels. Here we offer just a few relevant examples. For example, the workshop participants were able to hear from UNAC how they had been unable to get a copy of the national biofuels policy document, which supposedly resulted from public consultation. UNAC saw it only when they received a copy from the CREPE/TNI local researcher. One possible interpretation of this situation is that the government (and companies) withhold crucial information for fear of possible public resistance to the policy.

Later the workshop participants were also able to take a field trip to a nearby rural area where national government representatives had encouraged the peasant farmers to plant jatropha and promised support. But they failed to do so, instead leaving the farmers to fend for themselves. As this experience showed, jatropha is not nearly as drought resistant as it is portrayed to be. And there is a great temptation among farmers to plant it in prime agricultural areas in order to increase the chances for a successful crop and harvest.

Finally, the workshop participants also heard how one of Mozambique’s main exports is energy – hydropower, coal, and indirectly, through production of aluminium cans for export. Yet less than 8% of the rural population has access to electricity. Under these conditions – lack of access to crucial information about government policy and widespread government-led misinformation about specific agrofuel crops that are heavily promoted, combined with

promotion of agrofuels primarily for export – the Mozambican peasantry and organisations like UNAC, JA and ROSA are facing a huge challenge today.

As this suggests, the promotional role being played governments and companies of the global South is significant. For example, they provide institutional mechanisms to circumvent existing land laws or facilitate “window-dressing” type public consultation procedures. They make it very difficult for ordinary citizens to access the key information – details like what the policies are, which lands are being allocated and under what terms, etc. Such information is needed for them to engage in informed judgements and decision-making.

Second, policy drivers have had a shift in emphasis. Concern about climate change and its link to rising GHG emissions was an early argument for turning to agrofuels, and this remains a central criterion for identifying ‘sustainable’ biofuels in recent EU legislation. But “energy security” was also a central argument and has become more salient in official EU policy documents. “Energy security” is meant to support a huge and growing, fossil-fuel dependent transport sector. At the same time, the rural development argument too has “travelled” from Europe to the global South. It has been further elaborated via the clever concept that vast quantities of land are “available”, “empty” or “idle” or “marginal”. This image exploits both the political weakness of those who occupy such places and the unwitting ignorance of those who do not.

Third, the various assumptions underlying agrofuels promotion today, while they may vary to some extent from country to country, taken together they nonetheless reflect the fact that the contemporary agrofuels push is serving a broader development model. At the same time, they remind us of what has been (and is being) promised in terms of a whole range of benefits, supposedly to be gained through benefits-enhancing, harm-reducing agrofuels “management” mechanisms. Systematically drawing these assumptions out and broadcasting them widely is important, as a basis to monitor whether and how these “promises” are fulfilled in reality, with a view towards someday holding the promise-makers accountable when things go wrong. More generally, counter-hegemonic discourses, i.e. questioning the fundamental notion of development for which corporate-led biofuels are made to serve, will have to address the key assumptions of their promoters.

Finally, and more generally, the workshop showed that the radical critique of the corporate-led biofuels and its underlying industrial agro-export model remains critical and urgent. But exploring community-based alternative possibilities for poor people (usually biodiesel) is also an imperative. In effect, the struggle today in relation to agrofuels actually has two fronts. In sum, two overall observations can be made about what the workshop accomplished.

First, there was a rearticulation and consolidation of the rejection of the corporate model of agrofuels. Within this there were very good exchanges between and amongst the participants, many of whom had been involved in struggles against specific companies in specific cases of agrofuels expansion. We dedicated time to several participants who spoke about their particular struggles – a sugar worker from Sao Paolo, a small farmer in Kenya, a development worker in Ghana. In addition to the visit to a failed jatropha site south of Maputo and heard from the UNAC farmer-members there about their bitter experience.

Second, we discussed possibilities for a biofuel alternative that is not the corporate model – fuel locally produced for local use. This discussion was driven by the participation of UNAC and learning from the TNI case study and the UNAC-Justica Ambiental study about what the energy discussion means in Mozambique. There 70% population is rural, only 8% of the rural population has any access to electricity; while the government exports something like 60% of its energy from hydro and others. Also many of the Africans were very keen to hear that the MST is experimenting with an alternative way in agrofuels; we did not have time to go into depth on this, but at least the issue was opened up. There were very good exchanges

between the Africans and the Brazilians in particular, as well as very good contributions to the discussion from the Europeans. We had good discussions in general on the big question of ways forward -- how to continue to struggle against the corporate led model and how to move forward in looking into an alternative approach in agrofuels. There is clearly keen interest to continue such discussions in the future in order to develop them further.

Final evaluation

In the final session, each participant made comments evaluating the workshop. Here is a sample of comments:

- “The workshop was informative, especially on jatropha. There is still a lot of work to do, including a need for further research in our work.”
– Edwin Odeny, Right to Food Network Africa (Kenya)
- “My expectations were fulfilled. I learned more about agrofuels and what is the situation in Mozambique and Brazil. Its clear there are many other groups and that my organisation is not alone, that we can have allies and make more contacts to move ahead.”
– Bakari Nyari, Regional Advisory Information and Network Systems/ African Biodiversity Network (Ghana)
- “The workshop was an important opportunity to learn about the situation in Mozambique. It was very useful and addressed questions very concretely.”
– Horacio Martins Carvalho, independent researcher and Brazilian social movements’ consultant (Brazil)
- “The workshop promoted good discussion ... I would have liked to have more peasants in the workshop. They should not be left out of the debate.”
– Delweck Mateus, Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra (Brazil)
- “I was impressed and worried to see what the government is doing in Mozambique. Much knowledge was shared, and it was good to meet other Brazilians. We must keep denouncing and keep the contact.”
– Carlita da Costa, Cosmopolis, Sugarcane Rural Workers Trade Union (Brazil)
- “I recognise the broadness of the workshop. The change of methodology was very important and worked well. Thanks to the organisers for the capacity of modifying it. Putting sugarcane and jatropha together enriched the discussion. The challenge now is how the workshop will influence the research process and how the research will be presented.”
– Carlos da Silva Lima, Comissão Pastoral da Terra (CPT, Brazil)
- “Thanks to many newly met comrades. The workshop renewed my understanding of the importance of social movements. I am committed to sharing the learning.”
– Fatima Shabodien, Women on Farms Project (South Africa)
- “Thanks to the researchers, organisers and translators. The challenge now is how to present the results of the research so that it becomes not just another study, but combines research with support for the struggle.”
– Carlos Aguilar, People’s Dialogue (Brazil)

- “Thanks for the initiative. The holistic content of the workshop – technical, social, cultural – was very important. It would be interesting to do something similar in West Africa in order to include others and also to connect with South Asia.”
– Francois Houtart, Centre Tricontinental (Belgium)
- “Thanks for the knowledge acquired.”
– Jose Palate, União Nacional do Camponeses (UNAC, Mozambique)
- “Thanks for sharing experiences, and thanks to UNAC for taking us to a project that was not a big success. We are action people and must use whatever we learn.”
– Moses Shaha, Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers Forum (Kenya)
- “The knowledge gained met my expectations, and I learned especially about the consequences of lack of information.” – Sitowe, UNAC (Mozambique)
- “For UNAC, this was a school, an exchange of experiences and examples of struggles. We opened a space to see what is happening in the world of agrofuels.”
– Luis Muchanga, UNAC (Mozambique)

Appendices

Revised programme

Day 3 (Wednesday, September 2)

1. Recap and New Programme Overview by Jenny Franco (CREPE/ Transnational Institute)
2. Turnover of the day's programme to Fatima Shabodien (Women on Farms Project) and Sofia Monsalve (Foodfirst Information and Action Network-International Secretariat)
3. Moamba Fieldtrip Analysis: JA/UNAC Study on Jatropha
 - (i) Presentation of the JA-UNAC Study by Nilza Matavel (Justica Ambiental-Mozambique)
 - (ii) "Buzz groups" on "key characteristics of an alternative energy model"
 - (iii) Plenary
4. Strategic Questions
 - (i) "Free-writing" exercise
 - (ii) Focus questions on metacards for posting on wall
 - (iii) Focus questions grouped in facilitative clusters
5. Tea break
6. Panel Cluster 1
 - (i) Energy – Speakers: Diamantino Nhampossa (Mozambique National Peasants Union) & David Fig (CREPE/ Biowatch-South Africa)
 - (ii) Sustainability – Speaker: Helena Paul (Econexus)
 - (iii) Plenary
7. Lunch break
8. Panel Cluster 2
 - (i) Globalisation – Speaker: Les Levidow (CREPE/ Open University)
 - (ii) Key Drivers – Speaker: Delweck Mateus (Landless Workers Movement-Brazil)
 - (iii) Research & Development – Speaker: Horacio Martins (independent researcher)
 - (iv) Working groups to discuss presentations
 - (v) Plenary for reporting back by working group

Day 4 (Thursday, September 3)

1. Recap by Anne Maina (African Biodiversity Network)
2. Day's programme overview by Jenny Franco (CREPE/ TNI)
3. Report back on synthesis of previous day's "buzz sessions" on "Key Characteristics of an Alternative Energy Model" by Roman Herre (Foodfirst Information and Action Network-Germany)
4. Struggles and Alternatives
 - (i) Two African cases of struggles against corporate-led agrofuels
 - Ghana – Bakari Nyari (Regional Advisory Information and Network Systems / African Biodiversity Network)
 - Kenya – Moses Shaha (Eastern and Southern African Small Scale Farmers Forum / People's Dialogue Africa)
 - (ii) Short film by Maisa Mendonca (CREPE/ REDE Social) about Brazilian sugarworkers who successfully got their own land by joining the agrarian reform struggle
 - (iii) Two Latin American experiences on alternative organising
 - Landless Workers Movement (MST) – Delweck Mateus
 - Sugarworkers Union (SERC) – Carlita da Costa
 - (iv) Human Rights as a Tool for Struggle by Sofia Monsalve (FoodFirst Information and Action Network/FIAN-International Secretariat)
5. Strategies Going Forward
 - (i) Regional group work (Africa & Latin American)
 - (ii) Reporting back from regional group work
 - (iii) Plenary
6. Evaluation and Reflection (1 round, each participant)
7. Expression of appreciation (Jenny Franco, on behalf of the CREPE/ TNI team)
8. Closing remarks (UNAC Vice-President Joao Palate, on behalf of UNAC)
9. Group Dinner at the Maputo Fish Market

Original programme



**INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP on GLOBAL AGROFUELS:
SUSTAINING WHAT DEVELOPMENT?
August 30 – September 3, 2009 in Maputo, Mozambique**

Workshop programme

<i>DAY ONE - August 30th</i>		
3.00-3.30	WELCOME	
	Opening of the workshop and welcome to the participants.	Diamantino Nhampossa (UNAC)
3.30-4.00	WORKSHOP OVERVIEW	
	Overview of the workshop programme.	Jenny Franco (TNI/CREPE)
4.00-6.00	INTERACTIVE INTRODUCTIONS	
	In this “ice-breaking” exercise participants will pair-off with someone they do not already know. Each person in a pair will spend some time being interviewed by their partner, and vice versa. Once this has been done the entire group will re-convene and each pair will take turns taking the floor, with one person in a pair introducing the other (and vice versa) based on what he or she learned in the mini-interview session.	All
<i>DAY TWO - August 31st</i>		
9.00-9.15	RECAP & OVERVIEW DAY 2 PROGRAMME	
	Day 2 is the start of the more substantive portion of the workshop. Over the past year TNI has been conducting a research project on European Union agrofuels promotion, its assumptions and implications, in collaboration with local activist-researchers in four case study countries (Brazil, Germany, Mozambique and the US). After this session outlines the project, subsequent sessions will report its preliminary findings for comment by participants.	
9.15-9.35	CREPE-TNI STUDY OVERVIEW	
	CREPE-TNI project co-coordinators and lead researchers will present the project themes and the analytical framework (to be pre-circulated) for guiding the case studies.	J.Franco & L.Goldfarb (TNI/CREPE)
9.35-10.00	“GLOBAL EUROPE”	
	CREPE project coordinator will outline the links between EU biofuels policy, global resource extraction, technology export and wider neoliberal policies.	Les Levidow (Open University-UK/CREPE)

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10.00-10.30	REACTION	
	Representatives of the selected organisations will offer their prepared reactions (comments, criticisms, suggestions) to the above presentations.	Jose Carlos da Silva Lima (CPT)- <i>confirmed</i> Sofia Monsalve (Foodfirst Information and Action Network-International Secretariat)
10.30-11.00	PLENARY	
	Open discussion of the TNI Study Overview and “Global Europe” presentations.	All
11.00-11.30	COFFEE BREAK	
11.30-12.00	CASE STUDY #1	
	Germany	Mireille Hoenicke (Bukoagra/CREPE)
12.00-12.15	REACTION	
	Representative of the selected organisation will offer a prepared reaction (comments, criticisms, suggestions) to the above presentation.	Roman Herre (FIAN-Germany)
12.15-12.45	CASE STUDY #2	
	Brazil	Maria Luisa Mendonca (Rede Social/ CREPE)
12.45-1.00	REACTION	
	Representative of the selected organisation will offer a prepared reaction (comments, criticisms, suggestions) to the above presentation.	Carlita da Costa (Sindicato dos Empregados Rurais de Cosmopolis)
1.00-2.00	LUNCH BREAK	
2.00-2.30	CASE STUDY #3	
	Mozambique	David Fig (Biowatch-South Africa/CREPE)
2.30-2.45	REACTION	
	Representative of the selected organisation will offer a prepared reaction (comments, criticisms, suggestions) to the above presentation.	Saturnino “Jun” Borrás Jr. (SMU/CREPE)
2.45-3.30	PLENARY	
	Open discussion of the TNI Study presentations	All
3.30-4.00	COFFEE BREAK	
4.00-5.00	SPECIAL INVITED SPEAKERS	
	Two speakers of international stature have been invited to contextualise the discussion on global agrofuels from a particular angle of wider perspective, as follows: Francois Houtart: Capitalist development and the global financial crisis. Diamantino Nhampossa: Alternatives from below.	Francois Houtart D. Nhampossa
5.00-6.00	PLENARY	
	Open discussion of the invited speakers’ presentations	All

<u>DAY THREE</u>	<i>September 1st</i>	
All day	FIELD VISIT	
	Local agrofuels site (to be named)	UNAC
	Regional perspectives: 1. Jatropha in Southern Mozambique 2. Agrofuel developments in several African countries	1. Nilza Matavele (Justica Ambiental Mozambique) 2. Beatrice Mkwaila (NASFAM)-
<u>DAY FOUR</u>	<i>September 2nd</i>	
8.00-8.15	RECAP & OVERVIEW DAY 4 PROGRAMME	
	DAY 2 of the workshop will focus discussion on a series of broad topics that are of major relevance and important for anyone concerned about the global agrofuels boom. Two mainly informational sessions will be followed by a series of three sessions aiming to tackle “big questions” related to energy, land, and sustainable development, respectively. For all the day’s sessions, we will draw on resource persons selected from among the workshop’s participating organisations.	
8.15-9.00	INFORMATION SESSION A: KEY DRIVERS	
	What are the key drivers of agrofuels globally, especially those that may be common to both the Latin American and Southern Africa regions?	Delweck Mateus (MST) Tendai Murisa (African Institute for Agrarian Studies Zimbabwe)
	COFFEE AND TEA DURING THE PLENARY	
9.00-9.45	INFORMATION SESSION B: R&D UPDATES	
	It is crucial that environmental justice and agrarian justice activists stay informed on what the global corporate elite is doing to promote their agrofuels agenda. What are the latest trends regarding corporate-led research and development on agrofuels globally? Including international cooperation on agrofuels R&D.	Elfreida Pschorn-Strauss (GRAIN) Horacio Martins de Carvalho (agronomic engineer and rural social movements advisor – Brazil)
9.45-10.00	PLENARY	
	Regroup and shift gears to broad thematic issues -- Introduction to the subsequent sessions, which aim: to offer a brief, but searching input that challenges us to rethink received categories on energy, land and sustainable development, to clarify or develop new ways of understanding about what is happening on the agrofuels front; and to give space for various perspectives and viewpoints, especially any disagreements among participants. For each topic, selected resource persons will provide very concise (max. 5 minutes each) but profoundly thoughtful “food for thought” for the workshop participants to grapple with in subsequent break-out sessions. Their inputs ought to raise fundamental questions, to spur fresh insights and perspectives, and to challenge all of us to discern possible complementarities and contradictions in different points of view.	J.Franco (TNI/CREPE)
10.00-10.30	ENERGY ISSUES	
	Including global trade and investment in energy	D.Nhampossa (UNAC) David Fig (Biowatch-SA/CREPE)
10.30-11.30	Break-out groups to discuss energy issues	

11.30-12.00	LAND & LABOUR ISSUES	
	Including indirect changes in land use	Saturnino 'Jun' Borrás (SMU/CREPE)- Maria Luisa Mendonca (Rede Social/CREPE)
12.00-1.00	Break-out groups to discuss land and labour issues	
1.00-2.00	LUNCH BREAK	
2.00-2.30	SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES	
		Helena Paul (Econexus) D.Fig (Biowatch-SA/CREPE)
2.30-3.30	Break-out groups to discuss sustainability issues	
	COFFEE AND TEA DURING BREAK UP IN GROUPS	
3.30-4.00	GLOBALISATION ISSUES	
	Trade, investment and research links among our countries, and the nature of these linkages.	Les Levidow (OU/CREPE)
4.00-5.00	Break-out groups to discuss globalisation issues	
5.00-5.30	AGROFUELS AND THE RIGHT TO FOOD	
		Sofia Monsalve (FIAN-International Secretariat)
5.30-6.00	PLENARY	All
DAY FIVE	September 3rd	
9.00-9.15	RECAP & OVERVIEW: DAY 5 PROGRAMME	
	In the last day of the workshop, the discussion should move from reflection on key issues, to reflection on the state of global agrofuels related advocacy and cooperative research. It aims to contribute to ongoing efforts to build networks of informed political participation and advocacy on key development-related issues affecting ordinary people's daily lives. The following sessions provide time for everyone to collectively identify key gaps in advocacy and research around agrofuels, as a basis to guide future efforts.	
9.15-11.00	KEY ADVOCACY GAPS	
	What and where are the crucial gaps in advocacy globally around agrofuels now?	Break-out groups and reporting back in plenary
11.00-11.30	COFFEE BREAK	
11.30-1.00	KEY RESEARCH GAPS	
	Given the identified gaps in advocacy, and assuming that especially cooperative research can play a positive role in helping to strengthen advocacy efforts, what and where are the crucial gaps in research globally around agrofuels now?	Break-out groups and reporting back in plenary
1.00-2.00	LUNCH BREAK	
2.00-3.30	PLENARY	
	What's next? Given the preceding discussions and insights, what steps could be taken next in order to fulfil the resulting "wish-list" of efforts and mechanisms?	
3.30-4.00	CONCLUSIONS & FINAL REFLECTIONS	
	Reviewing what has been achieved at this workshop. The two speakers are asked to share their reflections on how the workshop may have made distinctive contributions to pushing forward and deepening the debate on global agrofuels, and how it could serve to shape advocacy and research agendas.	L.Levidow (OU/CREPE) J.Borrás (SMU/CREPE)
4.00-6.00	CLOSING & DRINKS	

