

ÄTHIOPIEN

Unternehmen / Land	Region	Landfläche in Hektar	Angebaute Pflanzen	Quelle / Kommentar
Sun Biofuels Eth/NBC	Benshangul	80,000	Jatropha	
Amabasel Jatroph Project	Benshangul	20,000	Jatropha	
Jatropha Biofuels Agro Industry	Benshangul	100,000	Jatropha	
IDC Investment	Benshangul	15,000	Jatropha	
ORDA	Amahara	884	Jatropha	
Jemal Ibrahim	Amahara	7.8	Rizinus	
BDFC Ethiopia Industry	Amahara	18,000 - (30.000)	Zuckerrohr/ Zuckerrüben	
A Belgium Company	Amahara	2.5	Rizinus	
Flora Eco Power Ethiopia	Oromia	10,000 - (5,000)	Rizinus	
Petro Palm Corporation Ethiopia	Oromia	50,000	Rizinus / Jatropha	
VATIC International Business	Oromia	20,000		
Global Energy Ethiopia	SNNPR	2,700 - (7,500)	Rizinus	
Omo Sheleko Agro Industry	SNNPR	5,500	Palmöl	
Sun Biofuels Eth/NBC	SNNPR	5,000	Jatropha	
		327,094- (42,500)		
Quelle: Melca Mahiber: Rapid Assessment of Biofuels Development Status in Ethiopia Sep 08		Klammern: Verträge mit lokalen Bauern		

GHANA

Region	Hectares/Fact ory	Company	Origin
Nationwide	Aims at 1 Mio.	<i>Anuanom Industrial Bioproducts Ltd</i>	Ghana in cooperation with government
Sahel Region	Large scale plantations with biodiesel factory	<i>A1 Biofuels / Sahel Biofuels development Company</i>	Canada
Not indicated	27,000	Private investors	Co-operation Ghana / Brazil
White Volta River Basin (Alipe)	38,000 (stopped after protests)	<i>Biofuels Africa</i>	Norway
Summary			
<p>The government has a policy of promoting agrofuels, but without much public debate.</p> <p>Several companies have started jatropa plantations. A factory for the production of bio-diesel is being planned.</p> <p>Brazil is cooperating in a project to produce ethanol from sugar cane.</p> <p>There has been resistance from local communities against agrofuel investments in some areas.</p>			

KENYA

Region	Hectares/Fact ory	Company	Origin
Eastern Rift Valley, Coast, Nyanza	12,000 to be extended to 40,000	<i>Biwako Bio-Laboratory / Green Africa Foundation</i>	Japan
Not indicated	93,000	<i>Bioenergy International</i>	Switzerland
Kisumu	Production of ethanol from molasses	<i>Energem Resources</i>	Britain / Canada

Homa Bay	production of ethanol	<i>HG Consulting</i>	Belgium
Summary			
<p>• The government is preparing legislation</p> <p>Several foreign investors have started jatropha plantations to produce bio-diesel. Molasses, a by-product of sugar, are to be used as raw material in the production of ethanol.</p> <p>Through emission reduction certificates for carbon dioxide, investors hope to get a direct financial bonus.</p>			

SÜDAFRIKA

Region	Hectares/factory	Company	Origin
North-West Province	38,000	<i>Agro Forest Bio Energy Association (Afbea)</i>	South Africa
Eastern Cape / Uzimvubu Valley	70,000	<i>Eastern Cape Development Corporation</i>	South Africa
Durban	Refinery	<i>Emerald Oil International (Pty) Ltd</i>	South Africa
Durban	Refinery	<i>D1 Oils</i>	Great Britain
Eastern Cape / Coega		<i>Rainbow Nation Renewable Fuels (RNRF) - National Biofuels Group</i>	South Africa / Australia
North West Region	150,000	<i>D1 Oils</i>	Great Britain
Summary			
<p>South Africa has established a biofuel strategy and an interdepartmental task team.</p>			

The initially ambitious blending target of 10% of agrofuels had to be abandoned as it threatened to compromise food security and export obligations.

A moratorium on planting jatropha was revoked in 2007.

Provincial governments want to give investors “unused” lands which are important sources of livelihood for the local population.

NGO networks are concerned that South Africa could become the entry point for genetically modified seeds.

The first ethanol factory started operating in 2007. Plans to build more ran into difficulties.

TANSANIA

Region	Hectares	Company	Origin
Mpanda	10.000	Prokon	Germany
Lindi	18.000	Sunfuels	Great Britain
		D1 oils	Great Britain
Various areas	100.000 (exploration)	US-UK- Malaysian group	
Hanendi	Targeted for jatropha plantation	Diligent Energy Systems	Netherlands
Wami Basin	400.000 (planned)		Sweden
Kigoma	6.000	<i>Felisa (NGO)</i>	
Kigoma	8.000	Investors	Malaysia, Indonesia
Ruipa, Usangu Plain, Ikongo, Malagarasi, Kilosa, Babati and Hananga	Regions targeted for sugar cane plantations		
Engaruka, Babati, Chalinze, Pangani, Singida	Collection points for jatropha	Diligent Energy Systems	Netherlands

Summary

Tanzania has set up a task force to promote agrofuels, but has no policy yet. Blending targets for petrol and diesel are envisaged. Sugar cane production is to double.

The aim of the government is to replace costly oil imports, but most investments are meant for exports.

Tanzania is in need of food aid. Present agrofuel policies are likely to endanger food security and increase hunger.

UGANDA

Region	Hectares	Company	Origin
Mabira Forest	7.100	Sugar Company of Uganda Ltd (SCOUL)	East Africa
Kalangala and Bugala Islands	6.000	BIDCO company	

Summary

There is no legislation on agrofuels in place, but government is supporting various local and foreign initiatives. They vary from schemes to improve local energy supply to large-scale foreign investments for export.

By encouraging a favourable climate to agrofuels, foreign companies focused on export are likely to take over the direction of biofuel production. The majority of Ugandans are likely to continue to face energy supply problems – with additional food insecurity

Public protest has stopped projects to turn parts of the Mabira forest into a sugar cane plantation and to cut down tropical forests on two islands in Lake Victoria.

SAMBIA

Region	Hectares	Company	Origin
Chongwe district	45.000	D1 Oils	Great Britain
Kasama	15.000	D1 Oils	Great Britain
Solowezi	600	D1 Oils	Great Britain

Eastern province	Many small projects with outgrowers	D1 Oils	Great Britain
Luapula, Northern, Eastern, southern, Lusaka, Central and Copperbelt provinces	8.500	Marli Investments	
Lusaka	biodiesel factory	Oval Biofuels	Australia
National targets for 2015	184,42		
Summary			
<p>Government has indicated its support and endorsement for the production of biofuels, but has yet to develop policy and legislations for the industry.</p> <p>The Lands Act of 1995, provides for the conversion of customary tenure to leasehold tenure, and many investors have already used this provision to expropriate land for investment purposes. Biofuel production will ultimately be targeted at export markets, and fail to benefit Zambians.</p> <p>Many of the projects are being undertaken on an out-grower basis whereby the company provides the seedlings and everything needed. Farmers become dependent on the company which determines the prices for products and services.</p> <p>Biofuel developments will accelerate deforestation.</p>			