



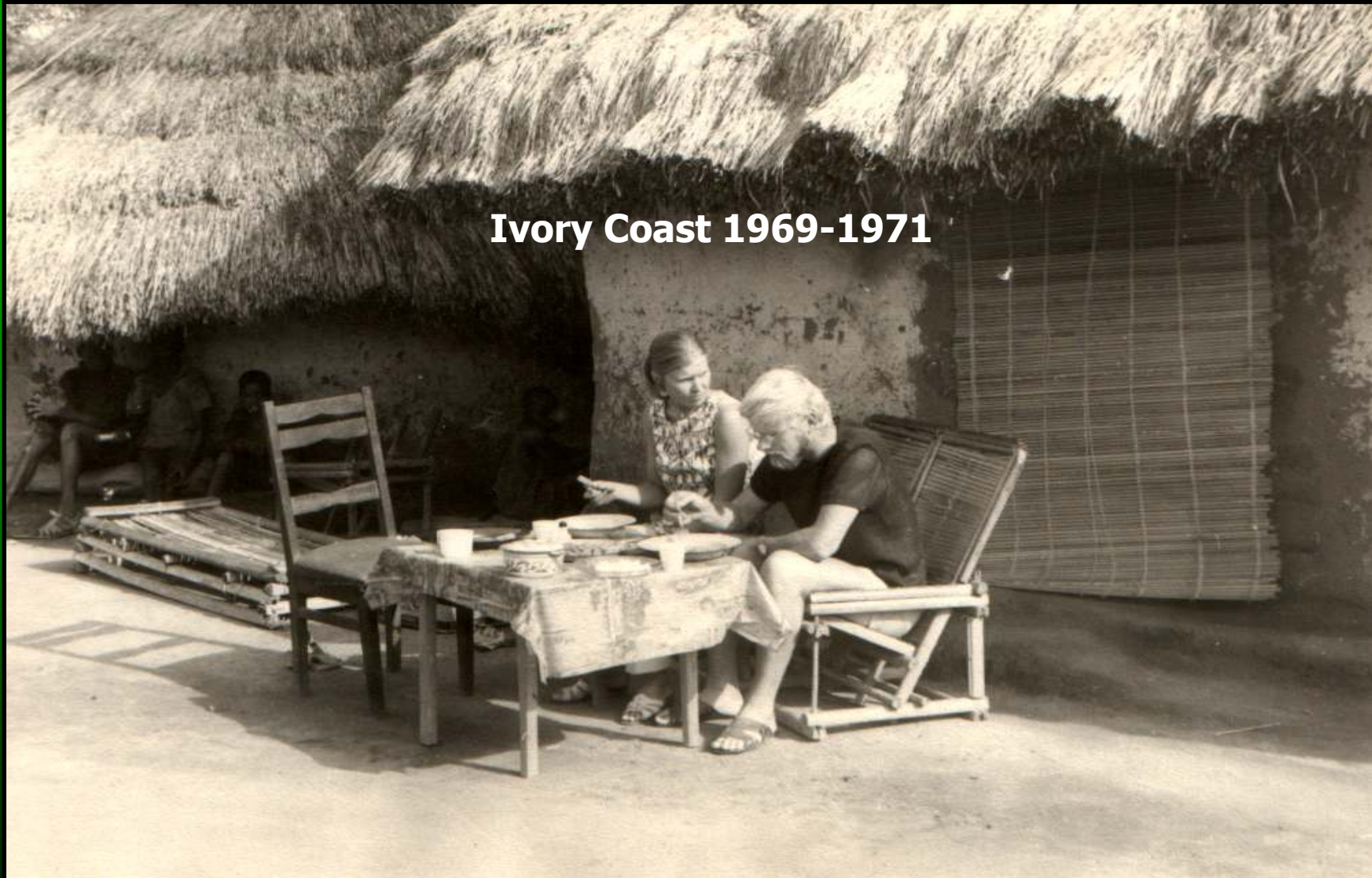
Introduction

- 1. About the author**
- 2. *Jatropha curcas* in a global perspective**
 - 1. What caused the *Jatropha* hype**
 - 2. Now that the hype is over (?), what is left?**
- 3. What will (could) be the *Jatropha* future world wide**
- 4. What will (could) be the *Jatropha* future in East Africa**
- 5. Conclusions and recommendations**

Oldest horticultural college in NL. 1885



First married couple contracted by the Dutch Government for foreign aid (SNV)



Tanzanian experience Horti Tengeru 1982-1985



First Lada Niva imported in Tanzania



Pepper trees planted in 1982, audited in 2009

First Jatropha experience ornamental *Jatropha podagrica*



First *Jatropha curcas* experience

D1 Agronomy director in Asia 2005-2008





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2. What will (could) be the *Jatropha* future world wide

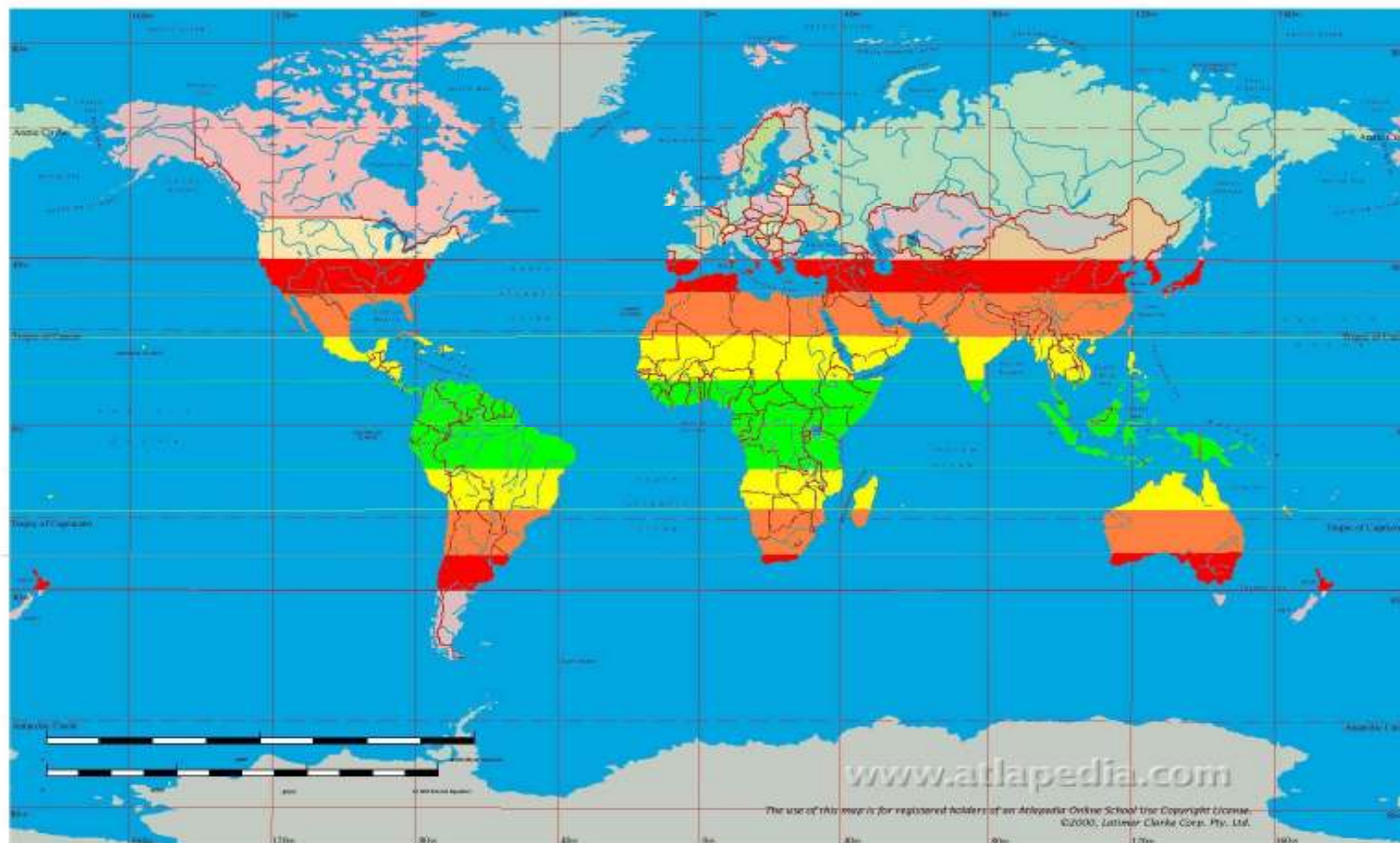
3. What will (could) be the *Jatropha* future in East Africa

4. Conclusions and recommendations

International Jatropha experience 2005-2008



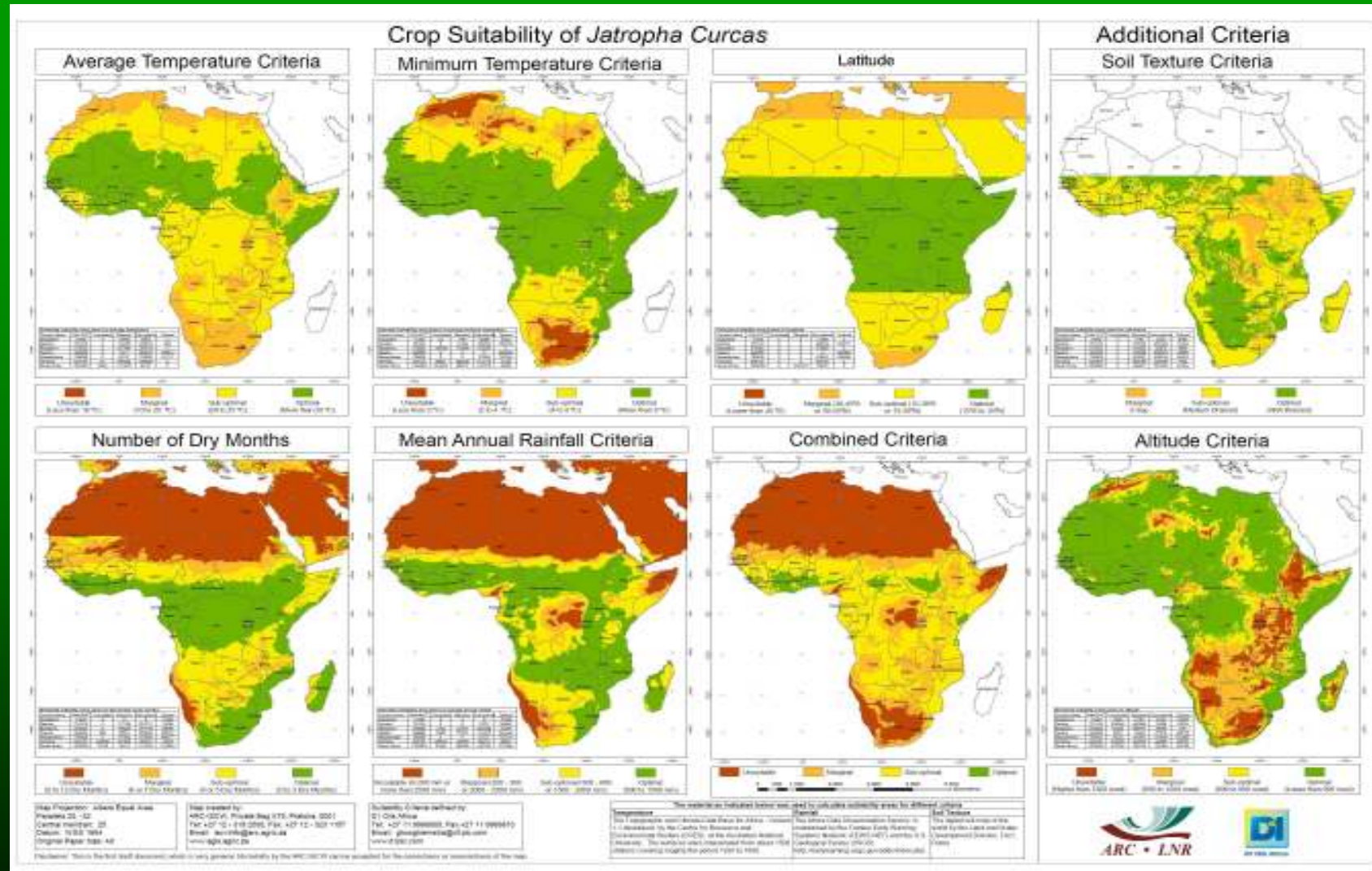
Potential Jatropha growing area



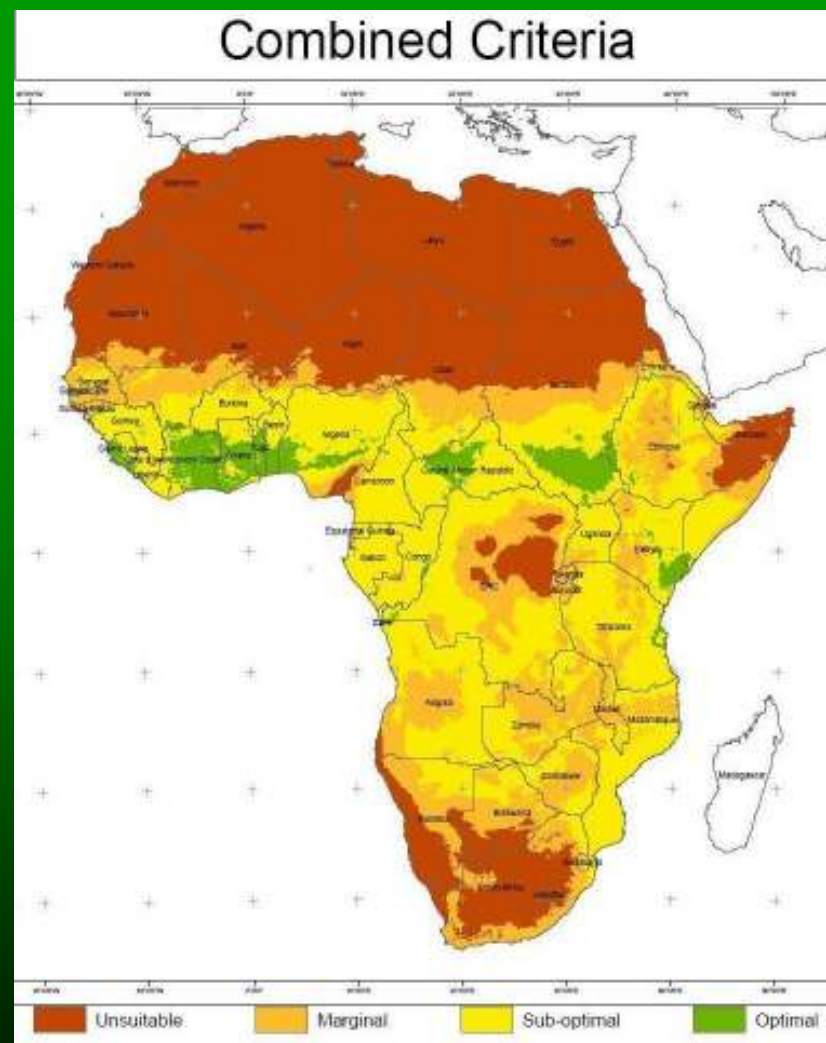
Criteria of potential Jatropha growing area

	Unsuitable	Marginal	Sub-optimal	Optimal
Average temperature °C	<10	>10<20	>20<25	>25
Minimum temperature °C	<2	>2<4	<4>9	>9
Latitude	<45 S	30-45 S/N	15-30 S/N	15S/N
Soil		Clay	Medium drained	Well drained
Altitude (mtr. above sl)	>1200	900-1200	600-900	<600
Rain mm	<200	<300>2000	600-2000	600-1500
Dry months	8-12	6-7	4-5	0-3

Potential *Jatropha* growing area



Potential *Jatropha* growing area



Minimal conditions for a Jatropha growing area



The bad news with Jatropha is that no one has ever domesticated it.



The good news with Jatropha is that no one has ever domesticated it



Basic information about Jatropha

Jatropha is a wild tropical plant, originating from Central America

- requires minimum temperatures above 9 °C**
- survives maximum temperatures above 40 °C**
- prefers temp. conditions above 25 °C like most tropical plants**
- is sensitive for altitude related low temperatures and cannot stand frost**
- needs water and nutrients to grow like most plants**
- will be attacked by all kind of diseases**
- Needs a minimum of 600-1500 mm to grow**
 - survives high rainfall (> 3500)**
 - accepts any type of soil**
 - but does not like wet feet**
 - has a highly variable yield!!**

What caused the Jatropha hype?

Jatropha is a wild tropical plant, originating from Central America

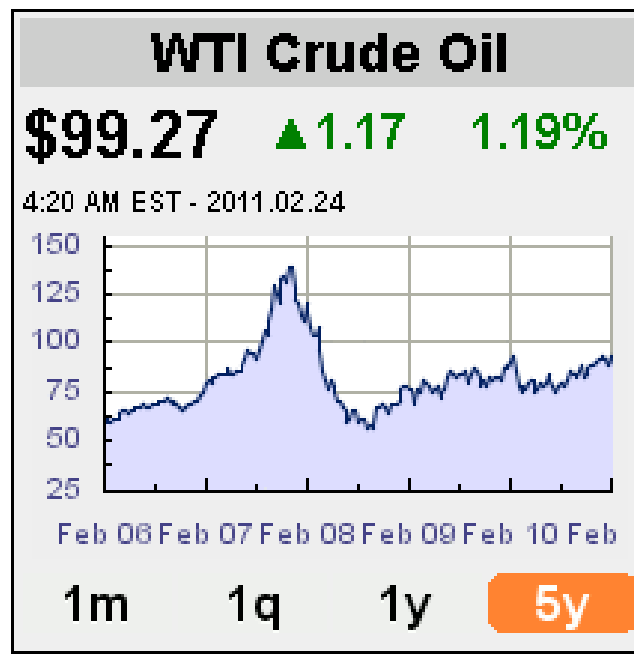
- **Jatropha curcas is a drought resistant shrub (bush, tree), grows on marginal soils and has seeds with an oil content of 20-40 %.**

- **Oil!**

- **The yield varies between 0.250 and 2.500 tonnes of oil per ha**

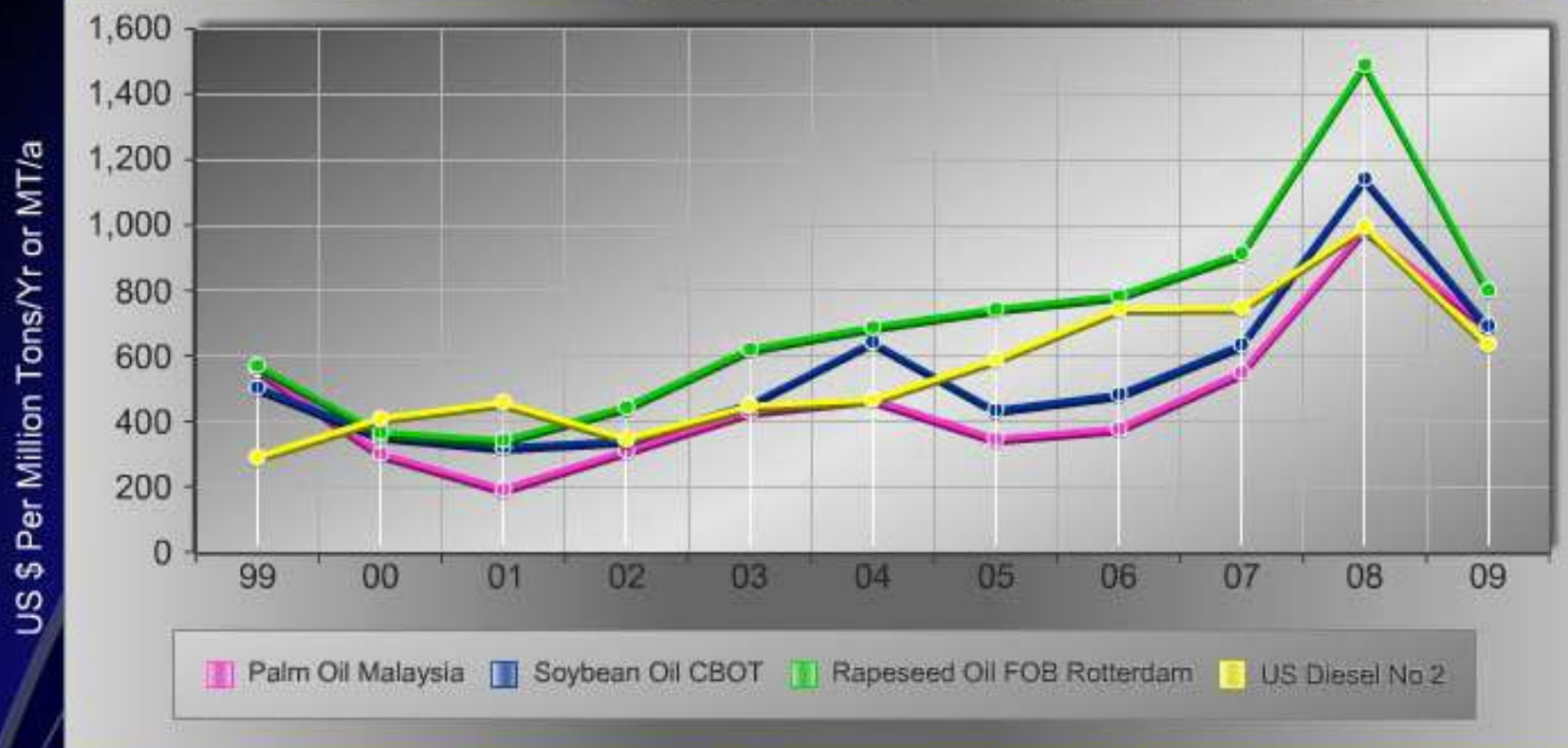
- **2.500 tonnes of oil per ha!**

What pushed the Jatropha hype?



Rising fossil fuel prices, concerns over the increased CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions, climate change, and concerns over the depletion of global oil reserves have all contributed to interest in bio-energy developments. (The BEFS analyses for Tanzania, FAO 2010)

What caused the Jatropha hype?



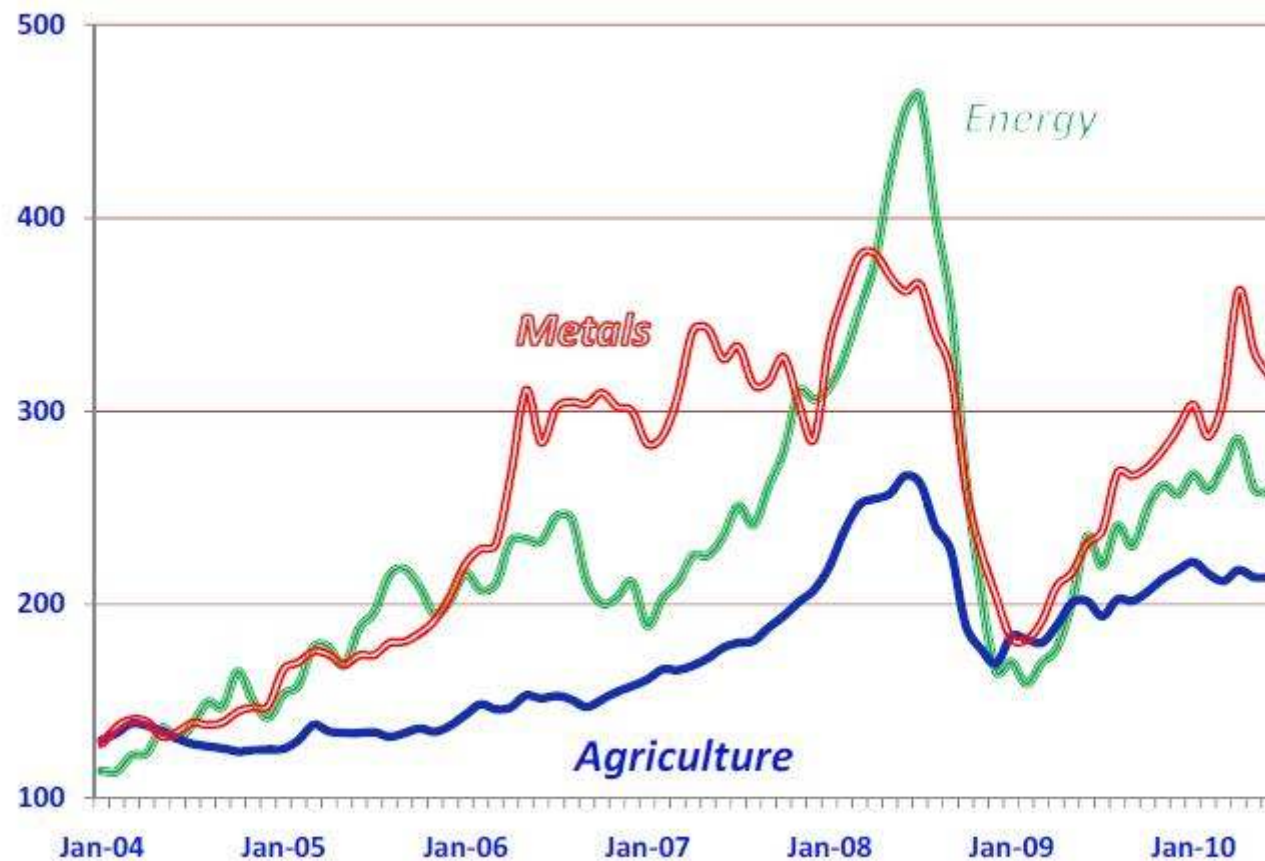
source: Emerging Markets Online - avg prices changed in 2005-2006, spiked in 08

Food follows Fuel



Speculation!

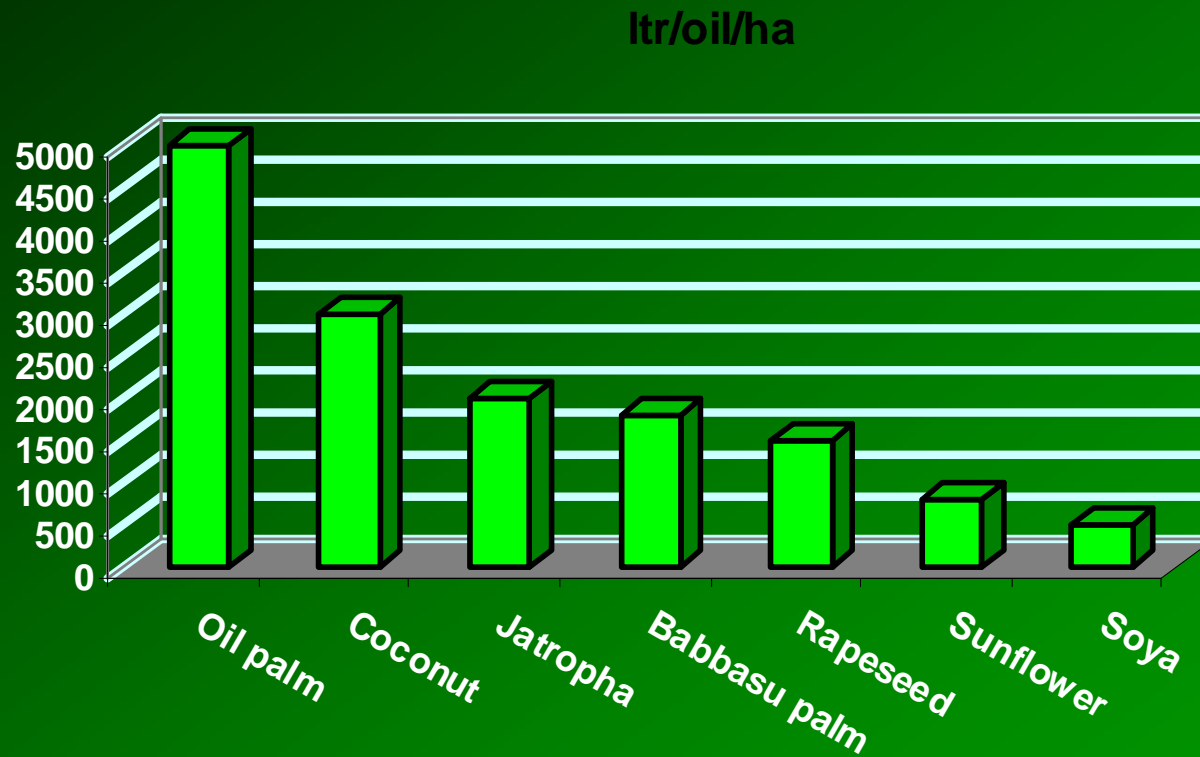
Commodity Price Indices (Nominal, 2000=100)



Source: World Bank

4

What helped the Jatropha hype?

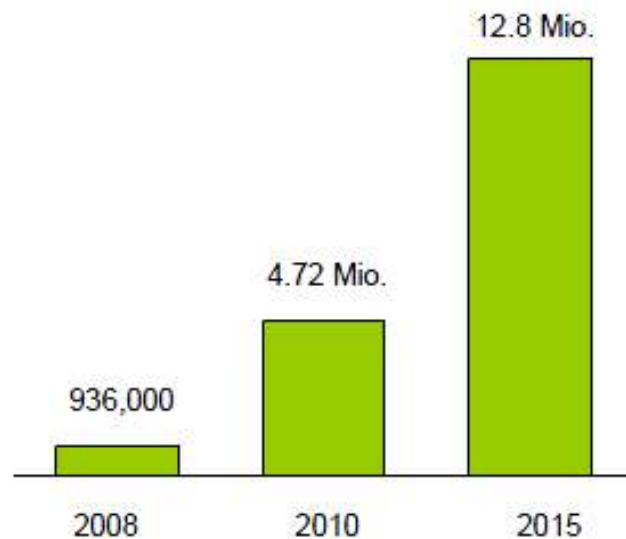


What more caused the Jatropha hype?

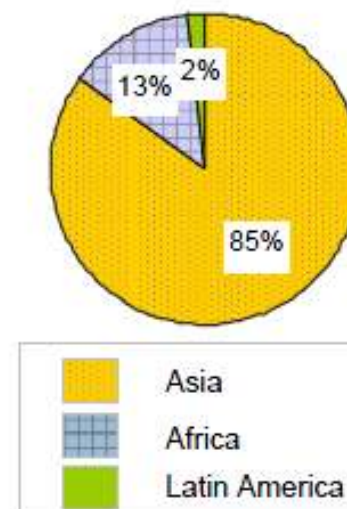
1 Management Summary (5)



Scale of Jatropha plantations 2008-2015 (ha)



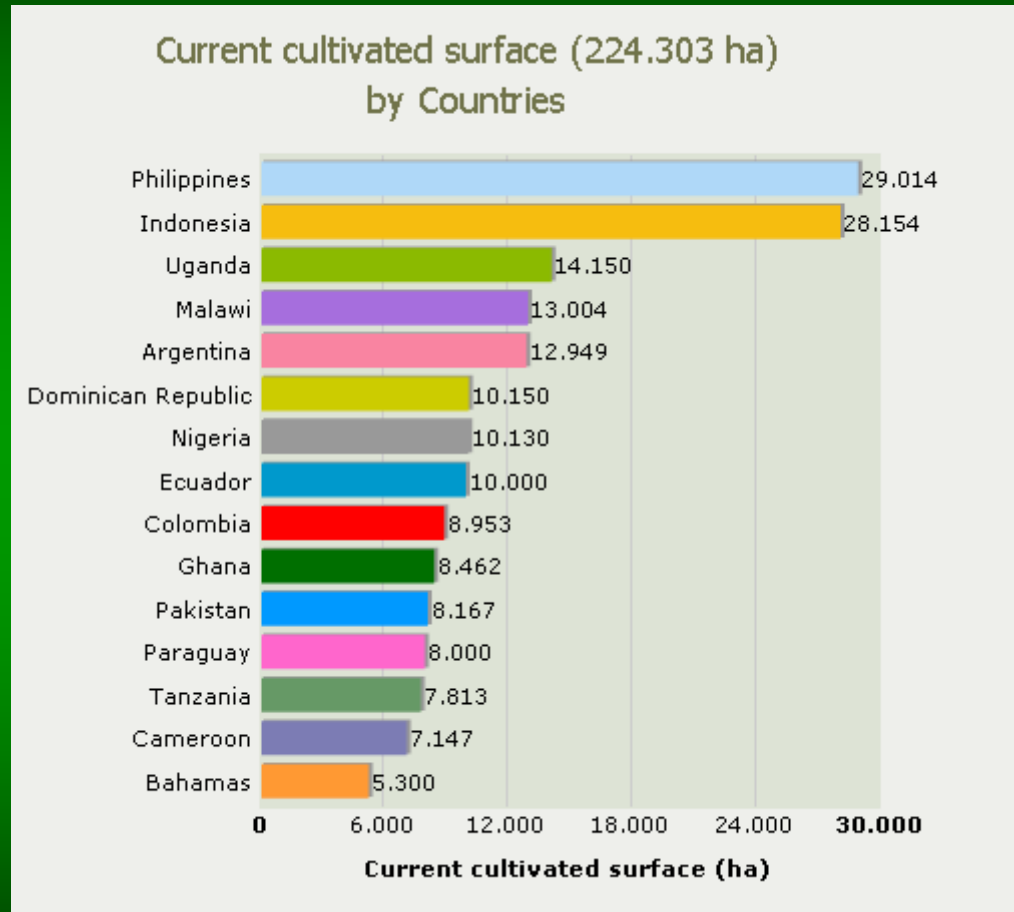
Distribution of Jatropha plantations 2008 (ha)



Comments

An enormous growth is predicted by experts to the Jatropha industry. 1-2 million hectares are expected to be planted annually in the next years all over the world.

What caused the Jatropha hype?



?
Where is :
Brazil
India
Zambia
Mozambique
Kenya
Namibia
Malaysia
China
Thailand
Cambodia
Laos
Vietnam

Actual? info from www.jatrophabook.com

Verification of existing Jatropha area

- Visits to

- China, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, India, South Africa, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, Brazil.



- Contacts with

- Mike Lu, president of the Brazilian association of Jatropha producers.
- Virgilio Vilancio, program leader of the Jatropha program at the University of Los Baños in the Philippines.
- Vincent Volkaert, Business director of Quinvita (formerly D1plantscience)
- Dr. Siva, Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI)
- Dr. Penjit Srinophakun of the Katesart University in Bangkok, Thailand.

Actual worldwide Jatropha plantings January 2011- 350K ha

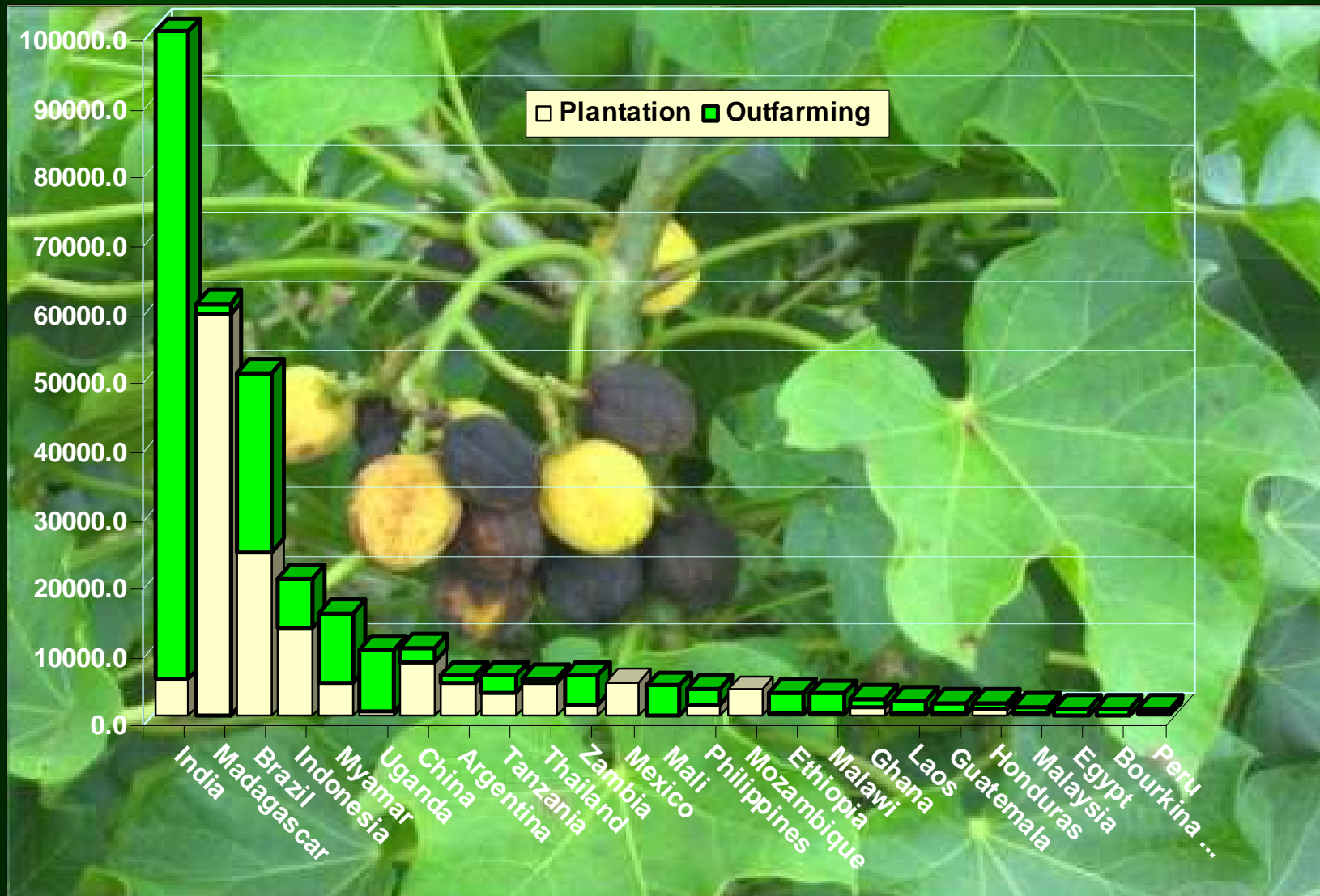
Country	Plant	Outfarm	Total
India	5350.0	101000.	106350.
Madagascar ??	58652.	1550.0	60202.0
Brazil	24080.	26000.0	50080.0
Indonesia	12807.	7233.3	20040.8
Myanmar	5000.0	10000.0	15000.0
Uganda	650.0	9150.0	9800.0
China ??	8000.0	2000.0	10000.0
Argentina	5000.0	1000.0	6000.0
Tanzania	3366.0	2610.0	5976.0
Thailand	5000.0	500.0	5500.0
Zambia	1600.0	4380.0	5980.0
Mexico	5000.0		5000.0
Mali		4500.0	4500.0
Philippines ??	1604.0	2350.0	3954.0
Mozambique	3870.0		3870.0
Ethiopia	500.0	3000.0	3500.0
Malawi	300.0	3000.0	3300.0
Ghana	1250.0	1250.0	2500.0
Laos	500.0	1700.0	2200.0
Guatemala	500.0	1550.0	2050.0
Honduras	1024.0	900.0	1924.0

Malaysia	520.0	900.0	1420.0
Egypt	10.0	1000.0	1010.0
Bourkina Faso		1000.0	1000.0
Peru	500.0	500.0	1000.0
Burundi	400.0		400.0
Pakistan ??	215.0		215.0
Kenya	210.0		210.0
Belize	200.0		200.0
Nicaragua	200.0		200.0
Vietnam	200.0		200.0
El Salvador	100.0		100.0
Senegal	75.0		75.0
Sri Lanka	40.0		40.0
Cameroon	20.0		20.0
Morocco	15.0		15.0
Ivory coast	10.0		10.0
Congo DR	5.0		5.0
Niger	2.0		2.0
Haiti ??	0.0	0.0	0.0
Namibia ??			0.0
Total	146775.	187073.	333848.

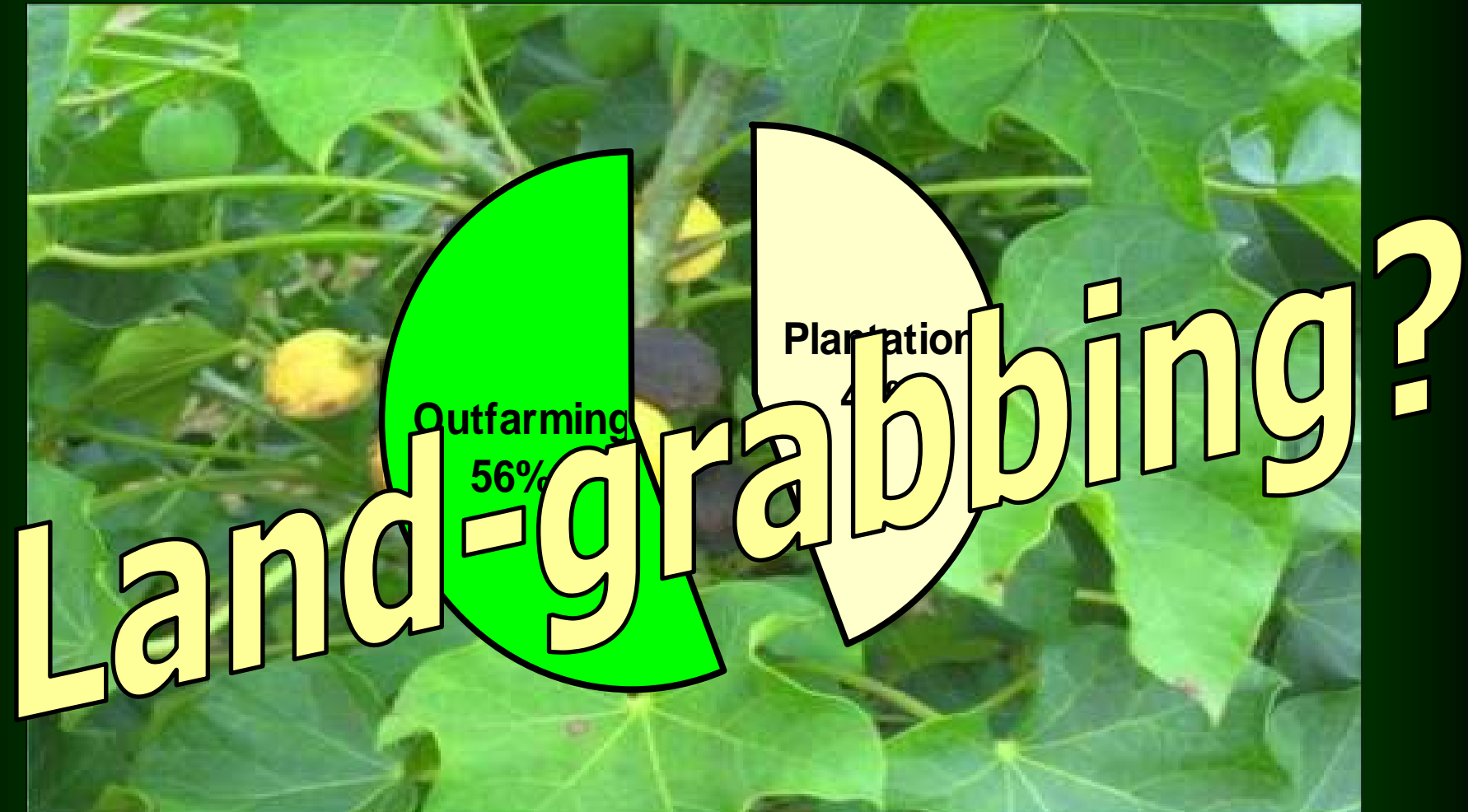
Actual worldwide Jatropha plantings January 2011- 350K ha



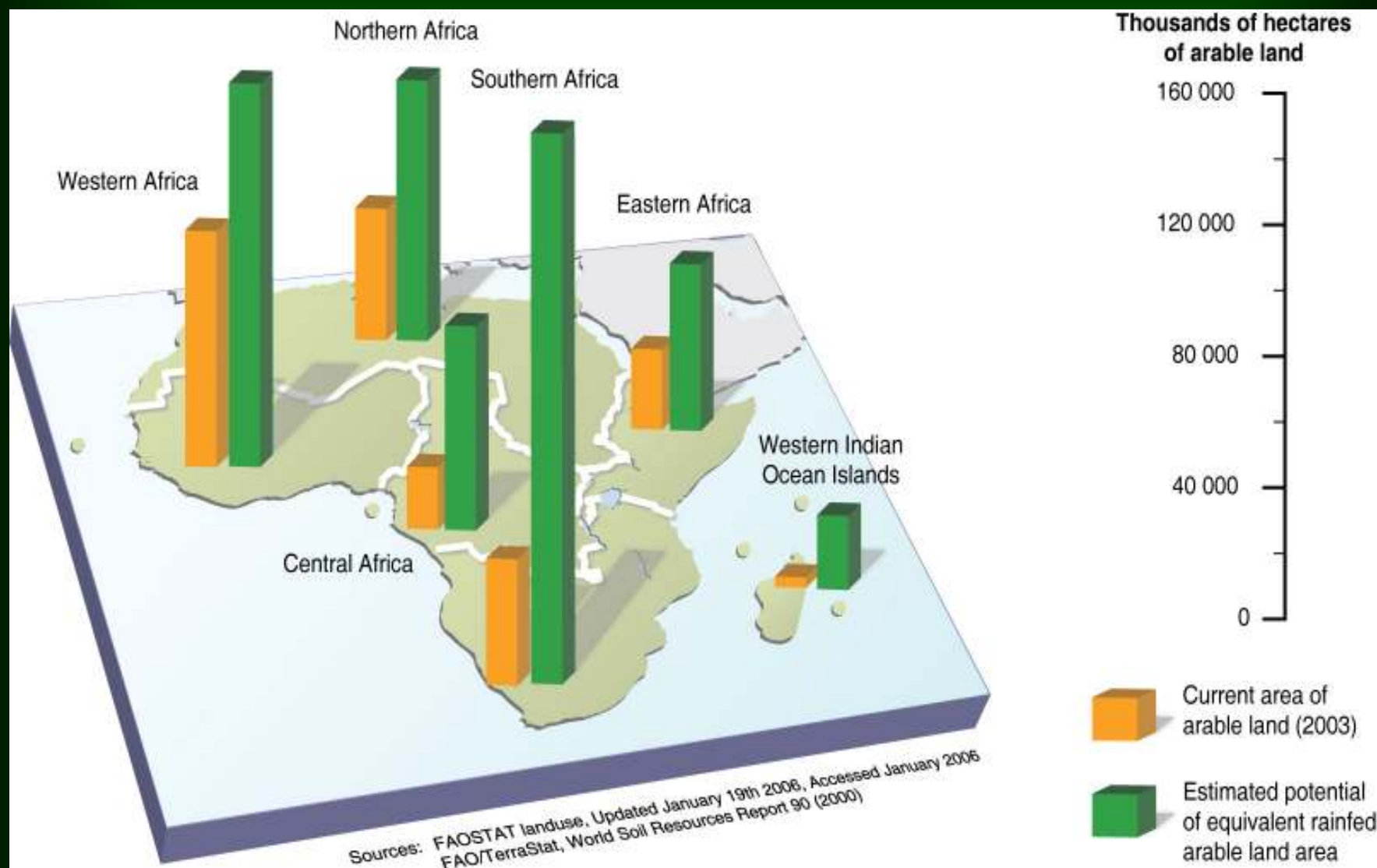
Actual worldwide Jatropha plantings January 2011- 350K ha



Worldwide % plantation versus outfarming 350K ha

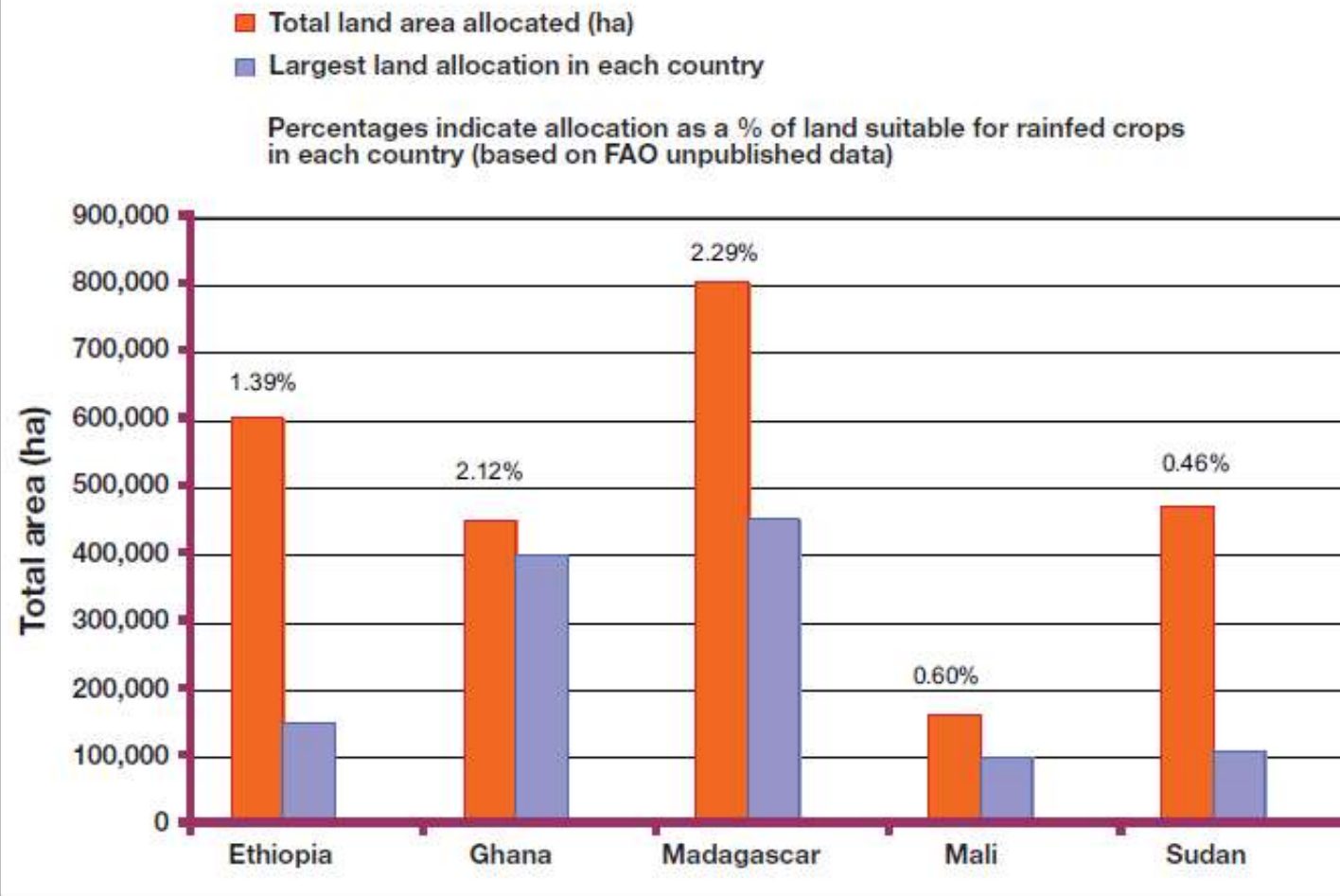


Available potential of rain-fed arable land in Africa

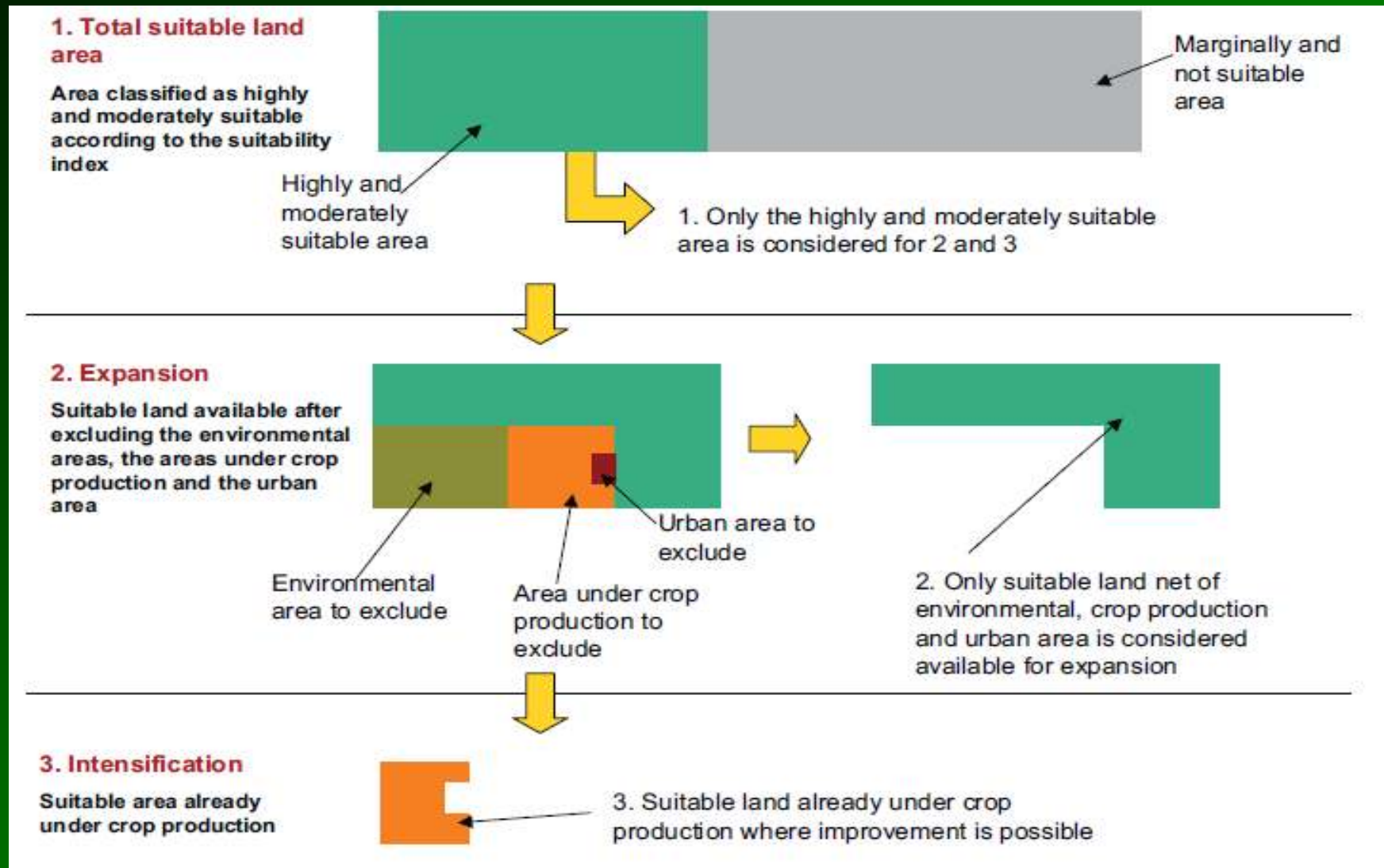


% land allocated to investors (FAO)

FIGURE 2.5. LAND AREA ALLOCATED TO INVESTORS, 2004-EARLY 2009



Potential of rain-fed arable land in Tanzania



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1. Conclusions and recommendations

Global perspective for *Jatropha curcas* products

Jatropha products

- PPO
- Seedcake
- CO₂

Jatropha markets

Local

X

X

Export

X

X*

X

* detoxified



Global perspective for *Jatropha curcas* products

Jatropha products

- **PPO**

Adapted diesel engines

Energy production (heat and electricity)

Biodiesel

Soap

Jatropha markets

Local	Export
X	X
X	
X	-
X	X

Global perspective for *Jatropha curcas* products

Jatropha products

- Seedcake
Fertilizer
Bio Gaz-fertilizer
Briquettes

Jatropha markets

Local

Export

X

X

X

Global perspective for Jatropha curcas products

Jatropha products

CO₂

1 carbon credit =

1 MT CO₂ = €5

(Actually between 0.5 and 10)

**1 ha Jatropha (1600,
2x2) absorbs about 10
MT Carbon**

= 10 x 5 =

€ 50 per ha/year

- <http://www.jatropha.pro/PDF%20bestanden/southpole.pdf>

Jatropha markets

Local

Export

X

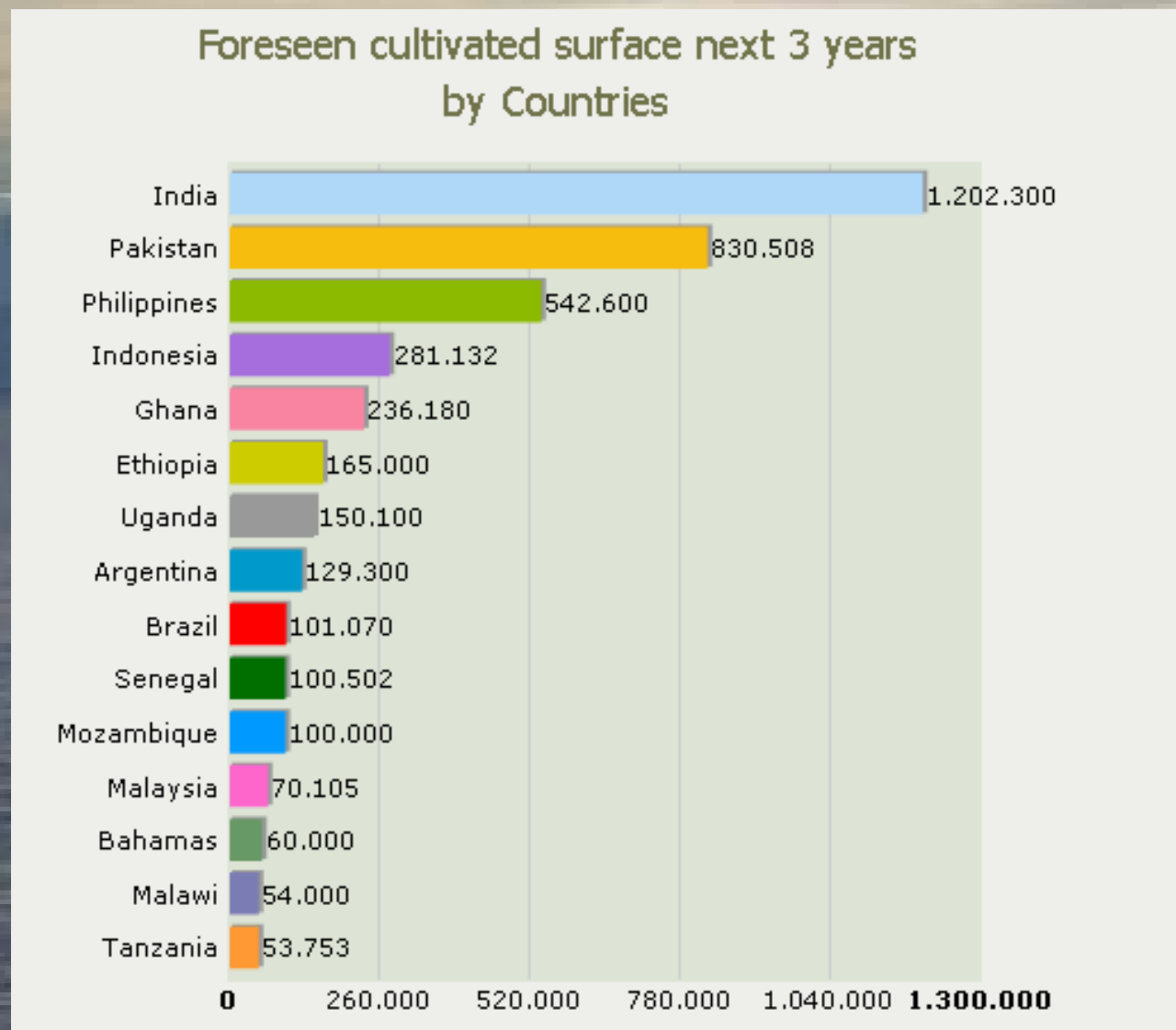
Global perspective for *Jatropha curcas* products

Actual worldwide *jatropha* oil production on
350.000 ha x 3 mt seed per ha =
1.050.000 mt seed.

With 28% oil extraction there will be roughly
300.000 mt of *Jatropha* oil
3 tankers of 100.000 mt/year!



Global perspective for Jatropha curcas products



2015??

X 10



≈1.000.000 mt

Global perspective for Jatropha curcas products

2015??

X 20.000

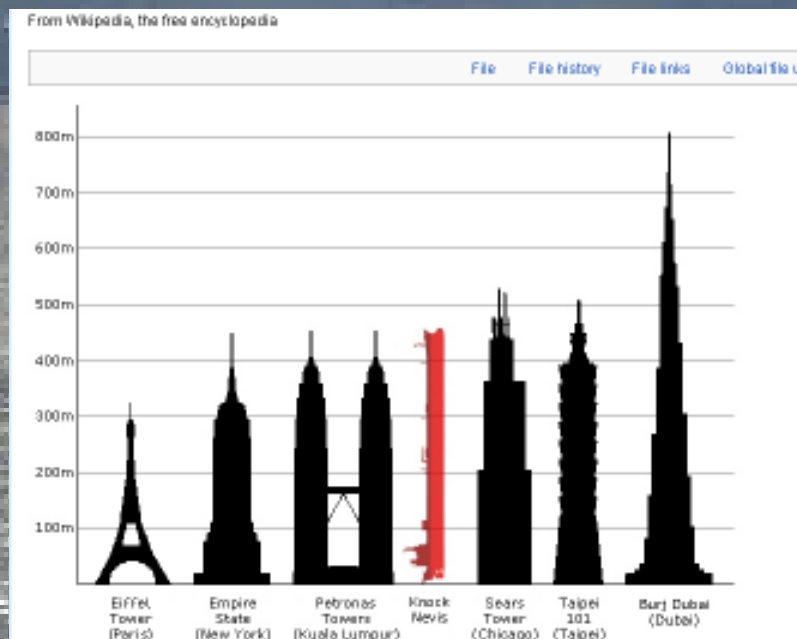


Shipped crude oil
2.000.000.000
mt/year

X 10









Jatropha oil
1.000.000
mt/year



Seawise Giant
500.000 + mt

Global perspective for *Jatropha curcas* products

Carrier	Aircraft	Partners	Date	Alt Fuel	Blend
 virgin atlantic	B747-400	Boeing, GE Aviation	23 Feb 2008	Coconut & Babassu	20% one engine
AIR NEW ZEALAND	B747-400	Boeing, Rolls-Royce	30 Dec 2008	Jatropha	50% one engine
 Continental Airlines	B737-800	Boeing, GE Aviation, CFM, Honeywell UOP	7 Jan 2009	Algae and Jatropha	50% one engine
 JAL	B747-300	Boeing, Pratt & Whitney, Honeywell UOP	30 Jan 2009	Camelina, Jatropha, Algae blend	50% one engine
 QATAR AIRWAYS القطرية	A340-600	Airbus, Shell	12 Oct 2009	Gas to liquid (not biofuel)	50% four engines
 KLM	B747-400	GE, Honeywell UOP	23 Nov 2009	Camelina	50% one engine
 UNITED	A319	Rentech	30 April 2010	Gas to liquid (not biofuel)	40% two engines

Aviation consumes 2% of all fossil fuels burnt. In 2005 this was about 200.000.000 Mt

Global perspective for Jatropha curcas products

- Since air transport is a relatively "compact" industry, it would be logical for the air transport industry to be one of the first sectors within the transport industry to take the lead by using alternative fuels.
- However, the challenge is that aviation's demand may not be
- sufficient to justify the important investments required.

ATAG report 2006

In April 2011, Lufthansa is to begin a six-month trial with an Airbus A321 on scheduled commercial flights on the Hamburg-Frankfurt-Hamburg route.

Lufthansa is currently making intensive preparations for the practical tests. Aside from the actual research project, the acquisition of biofuel in sufficient volume and the complex logistics it involves is proving a challenge in the run-up to the trial

Aviation only consumes 2% of all fossil fuels burnt. In 2005 this was about 200.000.000 Mt

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Feasibility study fair trade Jatropha



- **Max Havelaar fair trade**



- **Eneco Energy**



- **ICCO**

KCU

- **Kagera Co-operative Union**



Max
Havelaar
Foundation
Feasibility
study on 3
locations

Bukoba

(Ruhanga)

Kilimanjaro

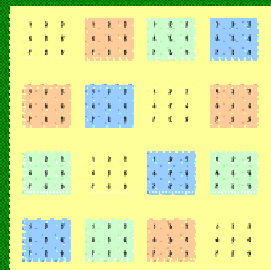
(Mbosho)

Mbinga

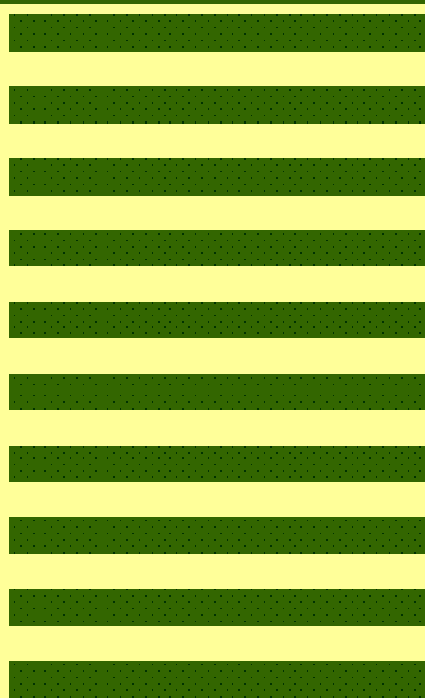
(Muhekela)

JATROPHA PILOT 1 HA = 10.000 m² (Model)

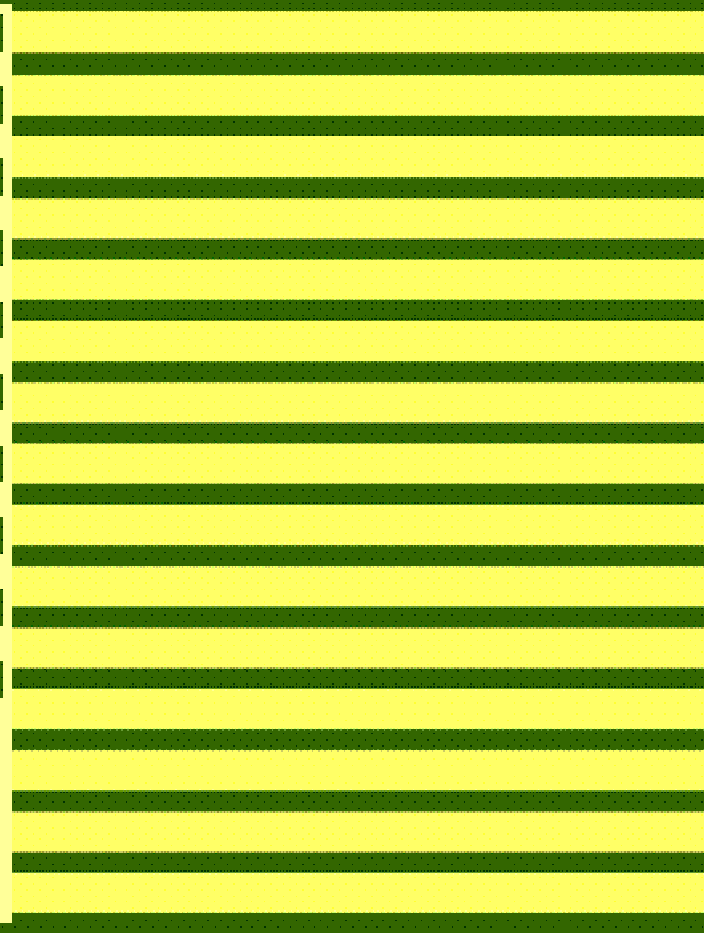
SEED SELECTION
20 MTR



NURSERY
40x60 MTR

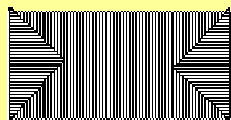


MIXED CROPPING SYSTEM
65 MTR

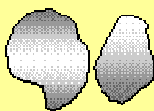


80
mtr

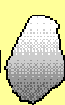
Storage and instruction



Soil



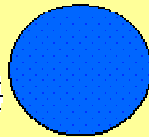
Sand



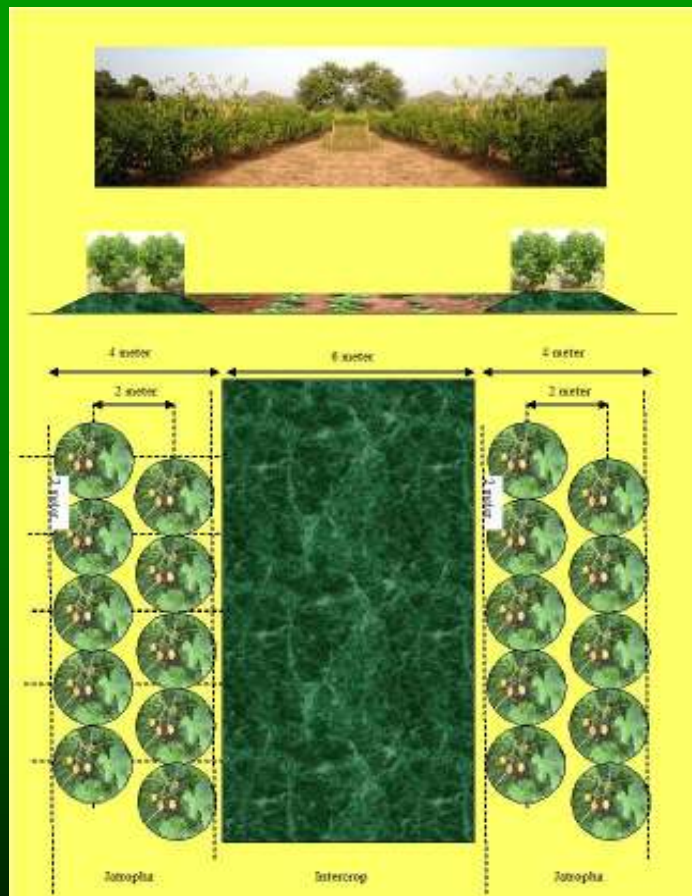
Manure



Water



Introduction of Jatropha in a mixed farming system in Tanzania



40% Jatropha curcas and 60% food crop

**maize
sweet potato
ground nut
beans
sesame seed
wheat
pigeon peas
sunflower**

Area and number of farmers.

Number of farmers Total area (ha)

(potential is 25% of total number of co-operative members)

Bukoba	15000	5500
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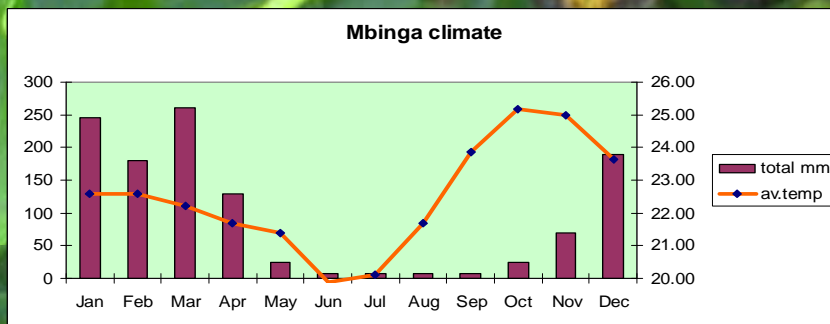
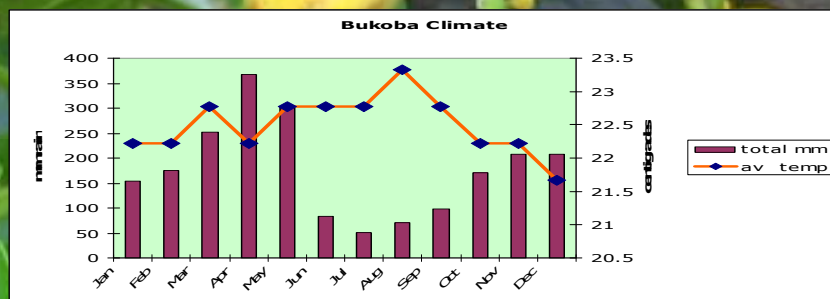
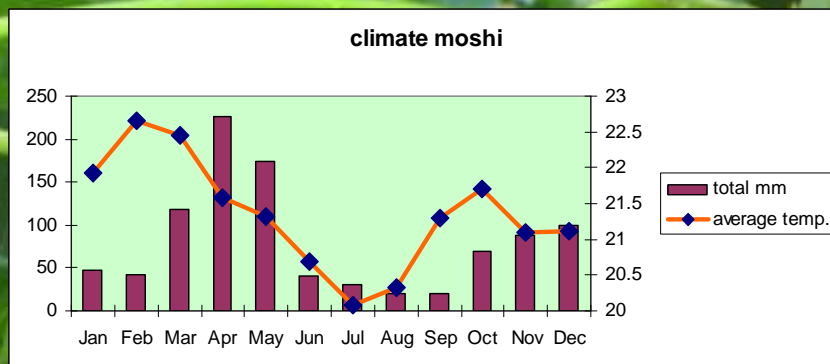
Kilimanjaro	17000	6000
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Mbinga	2000	800
---------------	-------------	------------

<u>34000</u>	<u>12300</u>
---------------------	---------------------

Tanzania perspective for Jatropha curcas products

**Estimated area in 2015 50.000 ha? = 165.000 mt seed
=46.200 mt oil**



**Maximum yield productions based on
climate (kg seed/Ha)**

Moshi-2500 kg/ha (2.5mt)

Bukoba 4000 kg/ha (4.0mt)

Mbinga 3500 kg/ha (3.5 mt)

Average`3333 kg/ha

**Expected Jatropha yield in Tanzania based on Jatrophabook scenario
in 2015 (50.000 ha)**

≈50.000 Mt of oil



20 mt/truck

X 2500



X 0.5

How to increase Jatropha oil production

- Select better area,s
- Increase area
- Select better plants
- Improve agricultural practices
- Improve seed collection system
- Improve oil expelling.



How to increase Jatropha oil production

Increase area!!

- Select better area,s
- Increase area
- Select better plants
- Improve agricultural practices
- Improve seed collection system
- Improve oil expelling.

Conditions

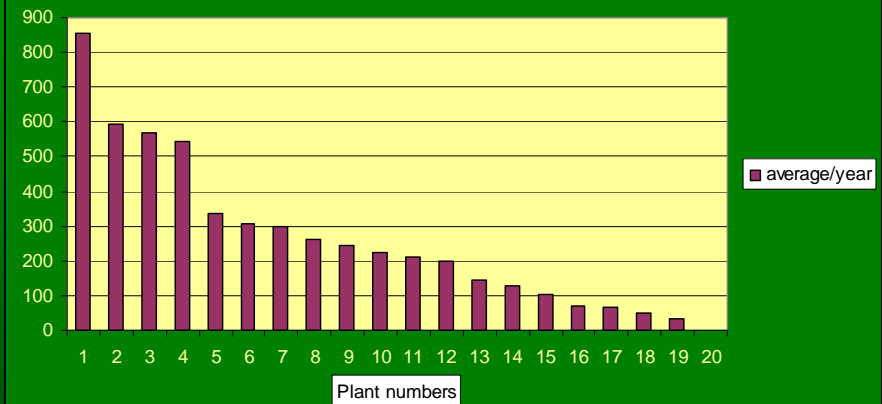
- Environment
- Society
- Climate
- Realistic
- Economical viable
- Interesting for farmers!

How to increase Jatropha oil production Selection!

- Select better area,s
- Increase area
- Select better plants
- Improve agricultural practices
- Improve seed collection system
- Improve oil expelling.

High yielding and disease resistant

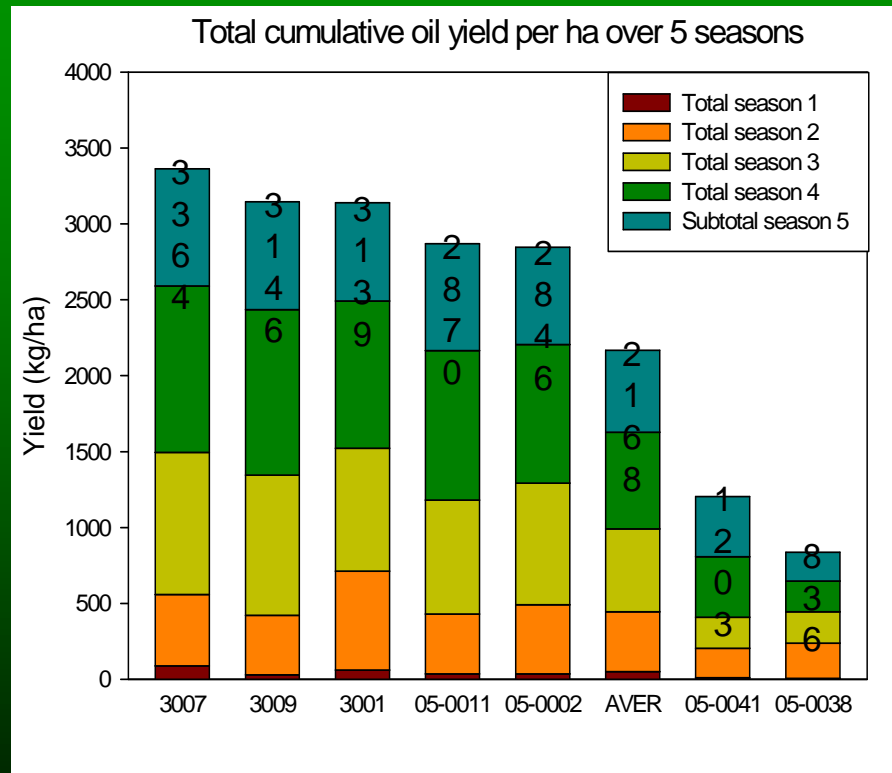
Average yearly yield of 20 individual plants documented over 4 years.
Source: G. Francis, K. Becker, Jatropha biodiesel from eroded land –
potential for multiple benefits in Madagascar, Antananarivo, Dec. 2004



How to increase Jatropha oil production Selection!

- Select better area,s
- Increase area
- Select better plants
- Improve agricultural practices
- Improve seed collection system
- Improve oil expelling.

High yielding and disease resistant



How to increase Jatropha oil production

- Select better area,s
- Increase area
- Select better plants
- Improve agricultural practices
- Improve seed collection system
- Improve oil expelling.



Agricultural production in Tanzania

- is one of the lowest in the world due to:
 - poor agronomic practices
 - poor planting material,
 - lack of fertilization
 - exhausted and eroded soils
 - irregular rain pattern

How to increase Jatropha oil production

- Select better area's
- Increase area
- Select better plants
- Improve agricultural practices
- Improve seed collection system
- Improve oil expelling.



- Local collection area's
- No middle man?
- Fair price

How to increase Jatropha oil production

- Select better area's
- Increase area
- Select better plants
- Improve agricultural practices
- Improve seed collection system
- Improve oil expelling.

- Localize expelling. (seedcake back to farmer)
- Improve expellers regarding efficiency



Increase the local *Jatropha* market in order to increase the chance of *Jatropha* oil export (pulling in stead of pushing)

- Substitute diesel by PPO
- Increase local use of PPO trough electricity production (MFP)
- Increase local soap production
- Improve seedcake fertilizer
- Improve seedcake briquettes

Limitations

- Regulations and technique, workshops
- Logistics
- Research and marketing
- A logistical nightmare, production of fertilizer pellets.
- Money, technology

Increase the local Jatropha market in order to increase the chance of Jatropha oil export

- Substitute diesel by PPO
- Increase local use of PPO trough electricity production (MFP)
- Increase local soap production
- It is cheaper to convert a diesel engine to PPO than to use PPO for the production of bio-diesel
- One Multifunctional platform can improve the standard of living of 100+ households

Jatropha products

Soap, low market value because medical claims not proven.



Soap, low market value because no professional packaging



Jatropha Soap



- With proper marketing based on research regarding the pharmaceutical characteristics Jatropha soap production could become an important (local) industry.

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4. Conclusions and recommendations

Wrap up-Conclusions and recommendations

- Regular export of Jatropha oil out of Tanzania is far away.
- All the energy spend on Jatropha should be directed to local projects. Oil production should be based and used locally.
- Planting seed orchards for Jatropha selection should be started yesterday and large scale in climatologically different area's.
- Planting of Jatropha has to increase drastically in order to create volume!!!!
- Selling CO2 credits could become an important source of capital to develop larger Jatropha schedules.
- Farmers should be trained to plant both Jatropha and food crops trough the introduction of a mixed farming system.

Chombo hakiendi ikiwa kila

mtu anapiga makasia yake.

asante sana

www.jatropha.pro

00:05:25