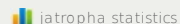
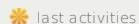
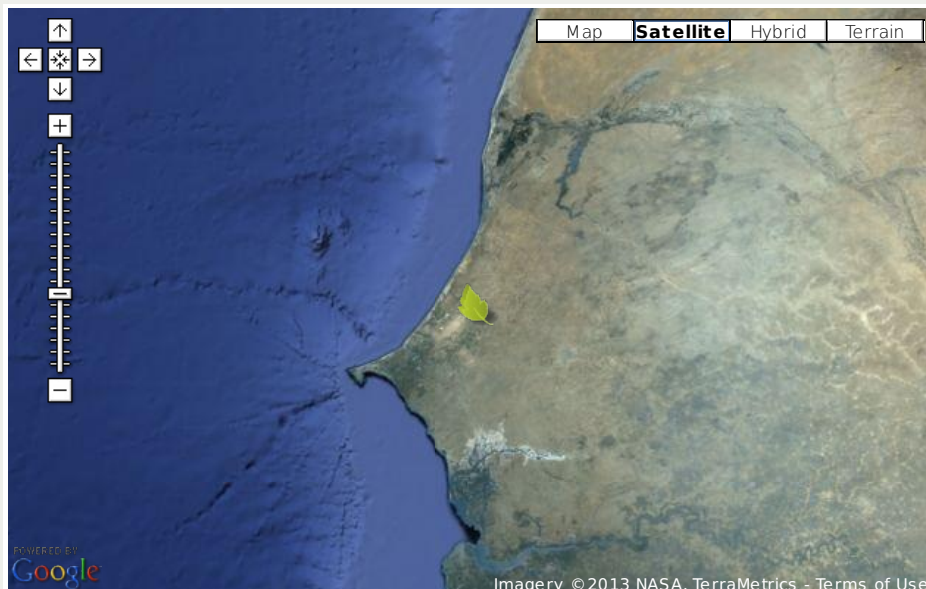
Username: Password: [Log in](#)Forgot your password? Click [here](#)

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alternative

## Project: Seeds producer Location: Senegal

POWERED BY  
[Click here to open Web GIS Tool](#)

Data source:  
Climatic data - FAO Climwat ([www.fao.org/nr/water/infores\\_databases\\_climwat.html](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/infores_databases_climwat.html))  
Land Cover - Global Land Cover Facility ([www.landcover.org](http://www.landcover.org))  
Altitude & Country data - GeoNames ([www.geonames.org](http://www.geonames.org))

Country: Senegal

Address: *You need to login to see this information*

City/Location: Beude Dieng

Zip Code: *You need to login to see this information*

Short description of the project: The target of the project is to develop 2 modules of 60 hectares of *Jatropha curcas* L. intercropped with seasonal food crops. In the near future an extraction plant will be installed and the modules will be eventually expanded.

Key sustainability issues regarding the project are the low water consumption provided by drip irrigation, afforestation of a semi-arid region and the commitment of local communities.

The project, in fact, aims to involve local cooperatives nearby the village of Beude-Dieng, where the plantation is located, for the management of the nursery, the plantation, and the irrigation system. The cooperative will provide workforce in return of a fair contract of purchase of harvested *Jatropha* seeds at a price negotiated for 12 years, to ensure the absence of speculation.

Following a preliminary test phase, meaning to evaluate the adaptability of seeds of different origin, the nursery is currently running and in the 10 hectares pilot plot the first plants have fructified.

In March 2009 the well drilling works have been completed and the new well is providing water to the plantation.

At present (April 2009) a new irrigated plot of 50 ha is course of transplant.

## Project data

[Jatropha schemes use](#)

### ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Lorenzo Martelletti  
member since: 16/10/2008SBE Senegal  
Senegal, Dakar- Ponty[show member page](#)

Did you participate to this project?

[Send a request to be included](#)

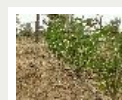
### PROJECT'S PARTNERS

Giovanni Venturini Del Greco  
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Italy, Florence[show member page](#)Gotti Roberto  
member since: 05/12/2008Agroils  
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S.p.A.  
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member since: 16/10/2008Agroils Maroc  
Morocco, Agadir[show member page](#)

### PROJECT'S PHOTO



04/05/2010 15:52:08



04/05/2010 15:51:26



04/05/2010 15:50:48

### Current farmed area

Total hectares: *You need to login to see this information*

Of which intercropped: *You need to login to see this information*

Intercropping variety: *You need to login to see this information*

Spacing between lines:

### Current outfarmed area

Total hectares: *You need to login to see this information*

Of which intercropped: *You need to login to see this information*

Intercropping variety: *You need to login to see this information*

Spacing between lines: *You need to login to see this information*

Plantation designed for reforestation/afforestation: *You need to login to see this information*

### Foreseen Expansion next 3 years

#### Farming

Total hectares: *You need to login to see this information*

Of which intercropped: *You need to login to see this information*

Intercropping variety: *You need to login to see this information*

Spacing between lines:

#### Outfarming

Total hectares: *You need to login to see this information*

Of which intercropped: *You need to login to see this information*

Intercropping variety: *You need to login to see this information*

Spacing between lines:

### What was the land classification on the project site(s) 3 years before project's start

Forest: *You need to login to see this information*

Woodland: *You need to login to see this information*

Shrubland: *You need to login to see this information*

Grassland: *You need to login to see this information*

Cropland: *You need to login to see this information*

Bare Ground: *You need to login to see this information*

Other: *You need to login to see this information*

### What was the use on the project site(s) 3 years before project's start

Agriculture (food): *You need to login to see this information*

Agriculture (non - food): *You need to login to see this information*

Pasture land: *You need to login to see this information*

Other: *You need to login to see this information*

Nursery: *You need to login to see this information*

Nursery's dimension: *You need to login to see this information*

Cycles for year: *You need to login to see this information*

Plantation age: *You need to login to see this information*

Presence of machinery: *You need to login to see this information*

Description of machinery: *You need to login to see this information*

Water supply: *You need to login to see this information*

Irrigation Method: *You need to login to see this information*

Amount of water for every plant (L per day): *You need to login to see this information*

Pluviometry (mm/year): *You need to login to see this information*

Use of Fertilizer: *You need to login to see this information*

Use of Pesticide: *You need to login to see this information*



27/08/2009 10:07:39



27/08/2009 10:06:26



27/08/2009 10:04:37



03/04/2009 17:35:44



03/04/2009 17:34:39



03/04/2009 17:26:00



30/10/2008 15:33:14



30/10/2008 15:25:37



21/10/2008 10:02:15



21/10/2008 10:02:03



21/10/2008 10:01:36



21/10/2008 10:01:25

## PROJECT'S VIDEOS



04/05/2010 16.11.14

Jatrophas Senegal Beude



04/05/2010 15.52.47

Jatropha Senegal Beude

Soil type: <i>You need to login to see this information</i>
Are carbon credits used or targeted: <i>You need to login to see this information</i>
There is the intention/interest to pursue them: <i>You need to login to see this information</i>
Land Rights: <i>You need to login to see this information</i>
Actions aim to improve the conditions of the local community: <i>You need to login to see this information</i>
Which kind?: <i>You need to login to see this information</i>
Local Support: <i>You need to login to see this information</i>
Which kind?: <i>You need to login to see this information</i>
Collaboration with Research Organizations: <i>You need to login to see this information</i>
Research Organizations: <i>You need to login to see this information</i>
Seeds Proveniences: <i>You need to login to see this information</i>
<b>Final use of product</b>
Sale: <i>You need to login to see this information</i>
Extraction: <i>You need to login to see this information</i>
Reuse for new plantation: <i>You need to login to see this information</i>
Local proveniences: <i>You need to login to see this information</i>
Other proveniences: <i>You need to login to see this information</i>

## Discuss this project

### 5 Comments

*You need to login to submit your comments*

natan barhce (natanba) at 31/01/2012 11:42:11

Hello my friend I represents a company in Germany is interested to buy any amount of jatropa oil The company is interested in signing an agreement for 60 months If this is interesting I would like to get back to me to continue Thanks natan E natanba5@gmail.com

[Reply](#) | [Report abuse](#)

Lorenzo Martelletti (loremar) at 20/07/2009 11:02:29

Dear Mr. Chumroen, as you may have read the 60 hectares plot is only the first step of the plantation development, the project infact aims to reach about 1000 hectares in 2012. Bibliography studies and first results report much greater yields than the ones you talk about: we have knowledge of an experimental plantation in Brasil whose plants have produced about 2 kg of seeds per tree in the first harvest (2nd year), I leave to you the math to calculate the yield per hectare. I understand that climate in Senegal is different than in Brazil but we are irrigating (about 1-2 liters per day per tree) and that will enhance the productivity. Moreover a Jatropha tree reaches the maturity at fourth/fifth year therefore we are all working on estimations since any well-managed and monitored plantation of that age is producing oil. Finally no contamination between food and Jatropha have been ever reported. I kindly point at you that you made a mistake writing the address of your website, please check it. Kind regards, L.M.

[Reply](#) | [Report abuse](#)

Chumroen Benchavitvilai (chumroen) at 05/06/2009 8:20:53

The project of 60 hectares of Jatropha plantation intercropping with some food crops will not make any sense. (1) Jatropha seeds are with toic sbstances and it is easily to contaminate with teh food crop which will be intercropping with. (2) Jatropha productivity yiled is relatively very low. With the size of 60 hectares will not be able to generate any Jatrophan seeds for commercial purpose apart from the germination purpose.

[Reply](#) | [Report abuse](#)

Federico Maria Grati (federicograti) at 02/12/2008 13:39:23

How SBE Senegal was formed. SBE is Società Bulloneria Europea S.p.A, a company that forms part of the Vescovini group. The group was founded by Aristide Vescovini and is leader in the production and

## PROJECT'S DOCUMENTS

No documents.

## MEMBER'S PROJECTS



Senegal Beude Dieng  
16/10/2008

marketing of screws, bolts and other forged products (<http://www.vescovinigroup.it/>). Besides distinguishing itself on the market for its dynamism, sense of ethics and innovative capacity, the group, under the guidance of Aristide's sons (Alessandro, Federico and Alberto) since 2001, has recently been occupied in activities of support and backing of diverse missionary initiatives in the African continent, in particular in Guinea Bissau and in Kenya.

Why the Jatropha project During the course of the frequent contacts with the missionaries the question that often arose was how it would have been possible to find support for the African population so as to render them autonomous and able to support themselves, in accordance with the saying "it is better to teach how to fish than to give fish". During the course of the frequent contacts with the missionaries the question that often arose was how it would have been possible to find support for the African population so as to render them autonomous and able to support themselves, in accordance with the saying "it is better to teach how to fish than to give fish".

Unfortunately, one of the activities that best lends itself to the objective, agriculture, often constitutes the true source of misery and dependency of these populations. Basically, on one hand, the small farmers find themselves forced to suffer the speculation of the big multinational bodies, which makes the individual countries concentrate their own agricultural politics on the single-crop and, on the other hand, there is the unfeasibility of exporting their agricultural products to the west, due to the enormous protectionism on the European and north American markets and the absence of logistical and marketing infrastructure. In the course of 2007, the company was assessing the hypothesis of installing a system of cogeneration of vegetable oil and, among the many products present on the market, was the proposal of jatropha oil; it was explained to us that this product was ideal for the combustion in a piston engine, it didn't need to be refined and was extracted from the seeds of a plant that could grow in dry and semi-desert land. As jatropha oil is still practically absent from the market, the realisation of a plantation was proposed, with the aim of feeding an electric cogeneration engine with the oil produced by this new investment possibility. The project that was proposed to us was one of many that circulate on renewable Energy, the usual chimera put forward by the fever of the certified greens with very little probability of success and with a questionable ethical approach: it consisted, basically, of the realisation of a 10,000 hectare plantation, on which 3,000 seasonal workers would have been employed, occupied with the picking and the work on the land, paid on average 0.5 dollars for every day of work; in short it deals with taking agricultural lands from populations, already tried by misery, marginalizing yet again the most weak by the division of wealth; in other words, a project based on the usual idea that rages in Africa: the uncontrolled exploitation of the resources and territory. We put aside this set up straightaway and immediately renounced the realisation also of the vegetable oil cogeneration system, but we didn't at all exclude the possibility of realising a jatropha plantation because, thanks to this new prospective, new liberation presented itself to the populations. On the basis of the information gathered, it was evident that the realisation of these plantations required a great deal of physical labour, as automatic fruit picking is almost impossible, and that for the cultivation of the jatropha it was sufficient to arrange a modest water carrier and not very fertile lands, all common features of many poor regions of the world in general, particularly Africa. Moreover, as the oil extracted by the seeds of these plants is a real fuel, an investment of this type would have undoubtedly avoided the risk of the speculation which the African agricultural products are often subject to. We also discussed the idea with Agroils, a company specialising in this sector, and a solution was proposed to us that improved our idea even further: small plantations (modules of 50 hectares) could have been realised in semi-desert lands, using the drip irrigation system. Furthermore, leaving appropriate spaces between one row and another would have allowed the farmers to cultivate vegetables or other crops throughout the arc of the year (in many zones it is only possible in the short rainy seasons). The idea was also presented to some missionaries and was received positively; according to their opinion, however, it would have been necessary to select the right country to start this activity and to verify the capacity of the project of sustaining itself. There was, therefore, the need to find a relatively modern and stable country that allowed us to test our idea to then spread to other, perhaps more complex and difficult, countries.

Why Senegal Senegal was chosen for various reasons: - Various collaborators of Senegalese origin, with whom we have always had excellent rapports, work in our group; one of these is Mr. Doudou Ndiaye, who has been involved in the project from the very beginning and today is one of the head figures of SBE Sénégal Sarl. - Because Senegal is one of the most modern African countries and also one of the least corrupt and because the Senegalese state have decided to confront the biofuel strategy, not permitting the big multinationals to divide the lands and take them from the populations, but try to give the possible advantages of this new business to the weakest subjects. - Because Senegal is relatively close to Italy and the numerous collaborations between the two countries are notable, above all in a cooperative environment. - Because Senegal is

very close to Guinea Bissau, one of the poorest countries in the world, where one day, in the not too distant future, we would like to take some jatropha plant to provide further support to the Franciscan missions of Cumura. The philosophy of the project The philosophy of the project is based on two very simple concepts: 1) the Vescovini group for ever renounces any return on the capital invested; SBE Sénégal Sarl will NEVER distribute profits but will reinvest them for the realisation of new plantations and for the continual spreading of more capillaries of the project. All of the resources 'invested' by the group in this initiative will be completely channelled into achieving the project without the provision for any distribution of profits in the financial plan. In short, they will be absolutely equal to those channelled to the missions of Kenya and Guinea Bissau, directed this time not to assistance but to the realisation of a model that not only has the possibility of self-sustaining but also of spreading rapidly throughout the territory. SBE Sénégal Sarl, thanks to the Vescovini group, will have 100,000 Euros per year available for the years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, funds with which to realise plantations of 800 hectares of jatropha, in modules of 50 hectares at 16 different villages in the region of Thiès in Senegal, complete with autonomous wells and drip irrigation. 2) SBE Sénégal Sarl intende mettersi 'in società' con gli agricoltori e con gli abitanti dei villaggi dividendo equamente i rischi ed i benefici derivanti dalla coltivazione della jatropha. For the realisation of these plantations SBE Sénégal Sarl will not assume any employees and will not underpay any workers; SBE Sénégal Sarl will provide all of the equipment, irrigation systems, wells and assistance complete for the realisation of the plantations without charge to the villages and the rural community but will claim that the work necessary to complete this work is carried out free of charge from the villages; the populations of the villages will have to basically understand that it is in the collaboration and the co-involvement from the foundation stage that this project will set its roots and that only in this way will the goal be reached. SBE Sénégal Sarl then will commit CONTRACTUALLY to purchasing the jatropha seeds from the villages at a very high price (equal to 100 Euros/tonne for the dry seed and 67 Euros/tonne for the dry fruit inclusive of the external wrapping) for a period of 20 years; the prices of purchase will be indexed annually at the rate of European inflation. With this scenario, hypothesising that a hectare of plantation is tended on average by one person, it is highly likely that, after three years from the planting out of the plant, each of the farmers will be able to reach an income of 550 EUROS annually; considering that the activity of picking and pruning/fertilisation should not be necessary for more than 100-110 working days per year per person per hectare, it would indeed be a notable outcome. Moreover, there would be the possibility for the populations of the villages to cultivate vegetables every month of the year, thanks to the drip irrigation, something that is currently impossible for a large part of the sub-Saharan African populations. SBE Sénégal Sarl will certainly have an income derived from the sales of the oil or the seeds, an income that will still be used to realise other plantations according to the self-financing mechanism. By doing this, SBE Sénégal Sarl may be able to realise a further 200 hectares in 2011 and 800 hectares in 2012. Conclusions For our group and our family, SBE Sénégal Sarl is not a ordinary industrial or financial plan but a much deeper and more ambitious challenge: basically, the little seeds that we are going to plant could finally enable the provision of real support to many people who, today, are crushed by the deep injustice of the world economic system and who are constrained to flee their lands due to the misery of malnutrition and the lack of prospective for the future. Only time will tell if our idea can effectively be successful or if it will remain one of the many unattainable dreams of improving the African situation but, without doubt, we will not fail to use all of our economic and personal commitment in this attempt to reach the goal that we have set. Vescovini Family

[Reply](#) | [Report abuse](#)

Reply: Chumroen Benchavitvilai (chumroen) at 18/07/2009 9:49:34

It most important is to give the hard fact of the realistic productivity yield of Jatropha. and the proper cultivation methodologies. There are too many distorted information regarding Jatropha both the yield and the proper cultivation method. The Jatropha yield is relatively quite low down to maximum 2.5 metric tons of Seeds per hectare (planting scale 2x2 meter) and it required a reasonable good pieces of land and the implementation of water and some fertilizer. To provide the wrong and mislead information of high yield and inappropriate cultivation methodology will harm the poor people and the Jatropha industry.

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