

**LAND RIGHTS RESEARCH AND RESOURCES INSTITUTE  
(HAKIARDHI)**

**INVESTIGATIVE REPORT ON BIOFUEL INVESTMENTS**



**DURATION: ONE MONTH**

**FIELD AREA: KISARAWA AND RUFJI DISTRICTS**

**DATE: 17 NOV TO 17 DECEMBER 2011**

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**Reporter-The Guardian**

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## **1.0 LIST OF ABRIVIATIONS**

KDC .....	Kisarawe District Council
US.....	United States of America
UK.....	United Kingdom
TDE.....	Thirty Degrees East
SBF.....	Sun biofuel
DED.....	District Executive Director
TIC.....	Tanzania Investment Centre
UCLAS .....	University College of Lands and Survey
MoU.....	Memorandum of Understanding
OSHA.....	Occupational Safety and Health Authority
BRELA.....	Business Registration and Licensing Authority

## 2.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

As indicated in the terms of reference, this one-month research report was commissioned by Land Rights Research and Resources Institute (HAKIARDHI).

The study lasted from November 16 to December 17, 2011. Although there was enough time, I must state here that it was no easy task to visit every village and interview every stakeholder. Instead, selected villages were covered in the research.

Sometimes I had to work round the clock to make sure the research meets deadline as per the terms of reference. Many people have contributed to this research whom I would like to thank, especially the Executive Director of HakiArdhi Mr. Yefred Myenzi for initiating this award.

For, the award encourages involvement of journalists, and helps build their capacities to develop critical minds and skills, in analyzing issues. His speech at the press conference, when awarding this research, was actually an eye opener to many reporters and me as well.

I would like to thank the villagers and leaders of both Kisarawe and Rufiji districts for their invaluable inputs and support. Their moral and material support made it easier for me to conduct the research within the time-frame.

Everywhere, the villagers and their leaders were eager to share with me the information on the projects in their respective areas. I highly appreciate their willingness to provide me with the information I needed.

I would like also to thank the district officials who spared their valuable time to share with me information on different projects, including biofuel investment in their respective districts.

Obviously, it is not easy to mention everyone who assisted in the completion of this research. However, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all of them for according me moral and material support to complete the research and finally to write the report findings.

Gerald Kitabu, The Guardian

### 3.0 Executive Summary

Increasing investments in biofuel production follow a shift of energy demand, in developed nations from fossil fuel to bio energy to run machines. Consequently, there has been an accelerated influx of investors from Europe, Asia and America in quest for productive and fertile lands.

Proponents of the biofuel investments say the investment will improve among other things, agricultural production, add value to local products and markets and improve social services such as roads infrastructure, health facilities, clean water supply and education.

Diversifying a wide variety of energy alternatives is a good thing, but bio-energy projects are usually associated with negative impacts. This has raised concern among civil society organizations and other stakeholders on the negative impacts especially land grabbing and environmental degradation.

Today, while the investors are increasingly taking over land from the indigenous people to grow jatropha, maize and sugar cane for biofuel land laws and policies in the areas concerned remain decadent.

Changing land laws and policies to benefit locals could be one of the major steps towards creating equitable balance between people's interests and the interests of foreign investors. This should go along with empowering local communities to invest in various sectors.

If land laws and policies are left unchecked there is danger of creating vagabonds and criminals in big cities due to influx of people whose farms are taken over or grabbed by investors, because for them the only option would be to move to urban areas to earn a living. In the case of Tanzania, this will lead to the worsening of the current unemployment.

A critical analysis of how investors are treated today is a reminiscence of colonial rule where colonialists backed by some local chiefs were transferring wealth and investing in plantations to produce raw materials for industries abroad.

During colonialism, land alienation, forced labour, bad working conditions and discrimination were the order of the day. Today, it is also happening in some areas where biofuel investors have launched projects.

## 4.0 Research

According to the concept note, the research was conducted in the two districts of Rufiji and Kisarawe in Tanzania's Coastal Region. Apart from patterns of biofuel development, the research also looked into land acquisition process and procedures, current land use, benefits of the local communities accruing from the investments, both positive and negative impacts and future plans.

In Rufiji, the research was carried out in Nyamwage, Nyamatanga and Lugunguvillages. Among other methods, the research involved interviews and observation. In Kisarawe District, where Sunbiofuel is the main investor in jatropha the research covered Mtamba, Muhaga, Visegese, Malumbo, Kidugalo, and Mitengwe.

Each jatropha seed can yield 30-40 percent of its mass in oil. The plant is one of the commercial crops that have attracted many foreign companies. Recently, it sold shares to another company called 30 Degrees East.

Sunbiofuel acquired some 8,211 ha, but managed to cultivate only quarter of that area. According to the interviewed villagers, the Sunbiofuel started processing land in 2006 and promising that they would employ 5,000 villagers.

Initially, they had applied for 20,000 ha but Kisarawe district authorities discovered this was too big an area to lease to any investor, hence the decision to limit the area to only 8,210 ha. One of the conditions for land acquisition was that the investor should pay compensation to the villagers as individuals and for each village, the amount should be Sh840 million.

The villagers were asked whether they participated in the project. Their reply was that they learnt of the investor through the then Member of Parliament Athuman Janguo, adding that later on Kisarawe district authorities followed the matter up with wide campaign in support of the project. The villagers succumbed to the campaign and surrendered their land in the hope that the investment would help bring an end to their poverty and improve life in general.

Now, however, they say during the implementation of the project, the investor only managed to employ 750 people out of the 5,000 that had been promised. What is worse is that the company started retrenchments, and to date there are less than 25 employees. The investor cited shortage of water and fusarium as reasons for the massive layoffs.

On realizing the investor would not fulfill his promises, the villages convened a meeting at Muhaga Village on October 11, last year (2011) and formed a task force to make follow-up on their demands.

The task force met the District Executive Director (DED) and explained to him about their complaints and the latter promised to handle the matter and give a feedback on November 2, 2011.

On that date the DED told them that he had instructed the management of Sunbiofuel to pay all the arrears and compensations by December 31, otherwise legal measures would be taken against him.

Meanwhile, in what seems to be a violation of the agreement between district authorities and the investor, a manager of Sunbiofuel is claiming that the leased area is 18,000 ha instead of 8,211 ha.

By the end of the year, Sunbiofuel had sold shares to another company, 30 Degrees East (TDE), in which TDE owns 90 percent of the shares and Tanzanians own the remaining 10 percent.

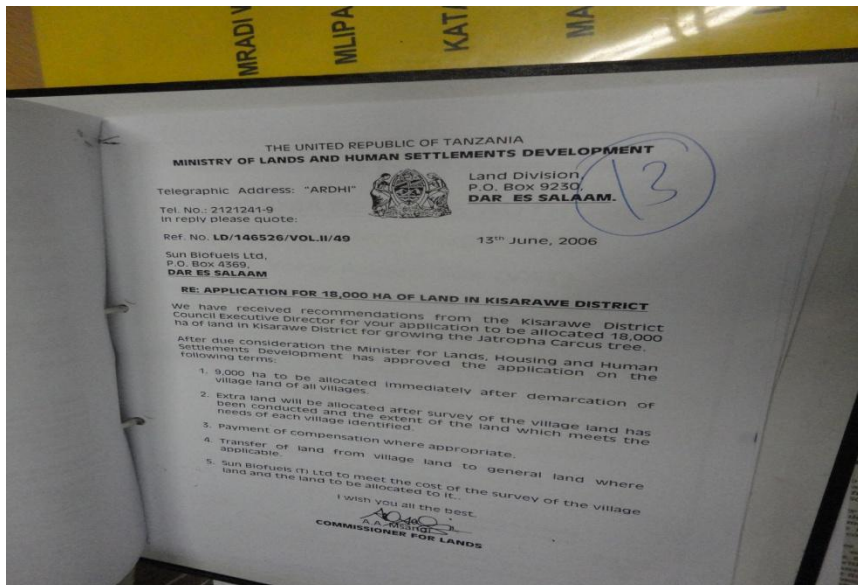


Figure 1 SBF: Application for land in Kisarawe

### New investor

Mr. Alan Mayers, Director of 30 Degrees East (TDE), says SBF was established in September 2005. The process of acquiring the land in Kisarawe District and obtaining a legal title for that land took 44 months, approximately four years. The

process of identifying land, requesting land from each of the villages, changing land through government gazette from village land to general land etc was long and time consuming. During this process, he says, all the parties involved were continuously informed and were part of the process, including KDC, TIC, UCLAS and the Ministry of Lands. The process involved identifying suitable area of land, meeting with the respective villagers, issuing letters to the government gazettes, engaging UCLAS to carry out valuation on the land, identifying, mapping and valuing areas that were occupied/farmed/utilized by the villagers, satisfying TIC that this whole process had been done and then finally paying compensation to the villagers that were on the land. Only then could SBF apply for a land title through the TIC and the Ministry of Lands. He says that salient points are:

- SBF initially requested 20,000 hectares of land from the KDC
- KDC agreed initially to allocate an area of 9,000 hectares to SBF
- Within the 9,000 hectares allocated to SBF, SBF identified and surveyed 8,211 hectares that was largely uninhabited.
- In February 2007 SBF engaged UCLAS to, in conjunction with the 11 villages :
  - Identify within the designated area properties that were inhabited or farmed.
  - To identify the occupiers of these properties.
  - Map and value these properties.
  - Prepare a compensation schedule.
- Compensation is paid to the villagers that were utilizing land within the designated area. This was confirmed by KDC DED to the Ministry of Lands.
- Jan 2009 Village land is gazette as general land.
- May 2009 title deed issued to SBF

Supporting documents:

1. UCLAS agreement
2. Compensation payments
3. Title deed
4. Various letters and correspondence regarding the above.



## **Land and compensation**

In February 2007, SBF were informed by TIC that, everything is in order and that SBF are required to pay compensation as per valuation report made by UCLAS for villagers that were on the land.

The then general manger Peter Auge-GM went to TIC to get clarification on the following:

- Whether SBF can pay the whole amount of compensation direct from London by SWIFT, if that was possible, then TIC should give bank account details.
- The total amount in the compensation schedule was TZS 838,943,655, out of this, land claimed by individual was to the extent of TZS 261,234,785, leaving the land with value of TZS 577,708,870 which nobody claimed to be theirs. The GM asked how to pay for the bare land.

TIC, through the then officer-in-charge MrKivinge advised that the amount to be paid to the villagers should be paid to Kisarawe District Council (KDC), and that this must be given priority. TIC raised an invoice for the village compensation amount, number 000901, and dated 17/04/2007. This Invoice amounted to Sh287, 358,285.50, being the total of Sh261,234,785 - plus 10 percent facilitation fee.

In compliance with the law this decision was changed and in November 2008 (more than a year later) the actual payment of compensation was made to KDC and receipted (Nos. 0078251, 0078253 and 0078254). Compensation to the villagers was done in the same month of November 2008. Thereafter on 08/05/2009 SBF got title deed followed by Environmental Impact Assessment Certificate issued on 19/06/2009, and in July 2009, SBF started operations.

When the process was completed SBF addressed the outstanding balance for Sh577million. There were a few complaints from villagers that were not compensated in the first exercise. A number of meetings were held between SBF, KDC and UCLAS. UCLAS pointed out that they could NOT miss anyone, taking into consideration that they visited all villages in question for more than three times, they ( UCLAS) only stopped from going to the said village when the village chairman assured them that NO one has been missed.

However, SBF reported this matter to Head office London and the latter advised SBF Dar es Salaam office to consider the claims. SBF had to go back to the drawing

board with KDC and UCLAS to evaluate these new claims, accepting to this review exercise but maintaining that it should be the last.

In the exercise more than 600 people claimed compensation. After a protracted evaluation exercise involving UCLAS, KCD and the villagers, it was agreed that only four of the claimants were legitimate and SBF paid them an additional Sh28million. The outstanding amount for bare land was now Sh549 million.

KDC requested SBF for payment for the bare land. The latter wrote the Commissioner for Lands to get a clarification; specifically if the money was to be paid and who to pay it to. In response the Commissioner wrote directly to KDC DED informing him that KDC had no mandate to claim for the same. To date this matter has not been resolved.



**Figure2:RukiaMussaNgatanga, a resident of Nyamwage, Rufiji District, and her family clearing four hectares of land leased to the investor by the Rufiji District Council. In the background is a 10 ha mango plantation, the property of AdnaniNgotwike, also a resident of Nyamwage. The plantation is also now under the control of the same investor.**

### **Community development and land access**

The investor says SBF the major investor and the only large investor in agriculture in Kisarawe District, Coast Region having signed the MoU with Kisarawe District Council. The issue of community development is addressed in the MoU.

SBF entered into MoU with the KDC to demonstrate SBF's commitment to work in the district with KDC and involving the villagers as far as is practicable as part of SBF corporate governance policy.

## SBF responsibilities under the MoU

### Provide jobs to the villagers

- Assist and develop out grower schemes
- Promote and assist KDC in community development projects in the form of local agriculture support programmes, health and education facilities

### KDC responsibilities

- Provide labour and tools for community development projects
- Assist SBF with the villagers to gain access to the land.

On commencement of operations the SBF initiated the employment and training of local village people, 90 percent of all employees on the farm were from the local communities. SBF in tandem initiated a community development programme in early 2010 and contracted an international social consultant to conduct a social baseline survey of the community and to identify the community needs. The conclusion of the study was that water was major issue -all the 11 villages raised water as their first priority. Therefore the company laid down a strategic plan to implement a village water project in three phases as follows::

- Phase One of the plan covered Mtamba, Mhaga and Marumbo villages
- Phase Two covered Palaka, Kidugalo, Kurui and Mtakayo villages
- Phase Three covered Vilabwa, Mitengwe, Mzenga and Chakenge.

## **Water project implementation**

The company contracted an English water dowser reputed to be an expert in detecting water underground. The water dowser located various water points in the villages but when the local water Engineers went to dig the wells there was no sign of water. The Dowser was fired and SBF contracted a local company to look for water and dig shallow wells in the first three villages for phase one.

The company succeeded in digging seven shallow wells in Mtamba village, two wells in Kisiso sub village and five wells in Mpiji sub village.

The average yield of the seven wells is 19,000 litres of water per hour which will serve 1,050 residents or 270 households.

## **Water project failure**

The Investor says the implementation of the water project was delayed and then put on hold for the following reasons:

- In the first two villages (Mhaga and Marumbo) the local engineers did not complete the jobs because they were chased out by village leaders
- Village leaders thought that the company will use heavy deep drill machines to drill water in their villages. But this was not the company's plan due to high cost for hiring drillers
- Personal differences between the leaders, village water committees and other members resulting in different opinions and decisions
- Leader's perception that the company will give funds to the village and let them implement the water projects by themselves
- Village council members have been accusing their leaders for receiving bribes from the company to allow shallow well drilling

The water project has currently been suspended pending resolving the issues.

Apart from commencing the village water supply scheme the company initiated the following:

- Provided food and water for all employees living on site
- Provide on occasion food charity to the community - in 2010, a total of 52 tonnes of wet cassava was distributed to aged people, disabled people, vulnerable children and widows
- Provided full time community relationship manager to be in contact with the villagers
  - to attend village meetings
  - listen to their needs and communicate these back to the company senior management
  - inform the villagers of the on farm activities.
- Facilitate farm visits for village council leaders, school children, government officials etc.



- Organize and sponsor sporting and games activities with the farm and villages.
- Sponsor tournaments in the villages and offer prizes for the winning teams.

**Figure3: Biofuel Farm Manager Alex Labwinatakes journalists round Sunbiofuel headquarters atKisarawe**

### **On community development programme, the investor says:**

- The MoU was not clearly explained to village leaders
  - Expectation was built up in the villagers' minds that far exceed what was agreed
  - Neither SBF nor the KDC managed the villager's expectation
  - There is no implementation schedule for any community development work
  - The community, through their leaders, is of the opinion that SBF will be building water wells, schools, hospitals etc for them. This is not the case
- 
- The leaders think that community development projects are in place and are in return for the village allocating the land to the project. This is also not the case.

### **Labour Issues**

#### **Employment:**

SBF employed as many as 750 workers on the farm at any one time. The monthly wage bill for the local village employees was typically in the order of Sh 90 million. Over the two-and-a half years that SBF have operated on the farm the company has paid in salaries alone in excess of Sh2 billion into the local community.

#### **Health and Safety**

SBF has registered with OSHA and through OSHA conducted medical checkups for all employees. The outcome of this was that all the employees were fit to work. Some employees were recommended for restricted work or light duties.

In general the employees' health was reported as being fair to poor primarily due to a lack of hygiene education and poor living standards.

SBF issued PPE to workers who were involved with any higher risk activities etc. and received an OSHA certificate for the farm. SBF established a dispensary with a full time medical assistant, with basic medical facilities for all employees on the farm. Any cases not able to be dealt with on the farm were taken to Kisarawe for treatment. Treatment was paid for by the company.

## Retrenchment

SBF has retrenched some 705 employees. All of them have been given their normal retrenchment package in accordance with an agreement made on the farm with the trade unions, all in accordance with the labour laws. The package comprised of the following:

- Salary to the point of termination.
- One month salary in lieu of notice.
- One month salary as golden handshake.
- Severance pay.
- Outstanding leave

## **New share holders**

The company, 30 Degrees East (TDE), purchased the shares owned in the company from Sunbiofuels Africa Limited of London. TDE now owns 90% of the share holding of Sunbiofuels Tanzania Ltd. The change in share holding was registered with BRELA on October 12, 2011.

## **Future plans**

TDE has investments and operating interests in Tanzania and purchased the shares to complement our existing investments.

TDE is currently reviewing the business plan and strategy for the farm and have engaged the services of external parties to assist with this. The business model for

jatropha specifically is under review based upon the current low yields and trends on the farm. In the mean time the intention is to maintain the existing planted jatropha areas.

Trial plots for jatropha are being monitored for better yielding varieties, with a view to establish the best plant variety and plant conditions that will give higher yields. The planting of new areas with jatropha will depend on the performance of these trial plots.

In the meantime the company is reviewing if other cash crops can be cultivated on the farm.

## **Rufiji**

The Investor SAP Agriculture Limited came in 2004, with the aim of investing in maize. A village meeting was convened at Nyamwagewhere the leaders told the village residents that they had received a directive from the district office that the investor should be given 5,000ha to produce maize. In the first year, the investor cultivated only 700 ha and 350 ha in the following. But since then he never utilized the land.

The land acquired by the investor had different crops including mangoes, cash nuts, guavas, pawpaw and oranges. Also there were traditional fruits all of which were taken over by the investor. Besides the crops, wild animals like lions in the area. Ponds at Makurunge and Ndotain the area that are fairly rich in fish..

With the investor taking over the land, villagers were no longer allowed to fish from the ponds, a development that affected more than 100 villagers.

To date the villagers have not been compensated for the losses; let alone getting more than 2,000 jobs that the investor had promised. Some of the promises the investor made but never fulfilled including building a house for a medical officer, a police station and a secondary school as well as assisting the villagers to cultivate at reduced cost..

Despite acquisition and villagers' relocating the investor is yet to develop the land fully as per the plan. Some villagers have decided to go back to their farms and continue growing crops, even though they are legally not allowed.

At present the whereabouts of the investor is not known. Meanwhile there are reports that he has sold the land to another investor.

As in the case of Kisarawe, after realizing that they were cheated, the villagers convened a meeting on January 27, 2009, to plan on how to get back their land. They wrote to the District Executive Director on February 2, 2009. They wrote a second concerning the matter on January 25, 2011 but on both occasions they got no reply.

They pursued the matter further by writing to the district commissioner on March 1, 2011. After receiving no answer they decided to write to the regional commissioner reply but again their complaints seemed to land on hard rock.

On April 25, 2011, they wrote to the commissioner for lands but until now they have got no feedback.

The Kisarawe district office says it is aware of agreements reached by the investor and the local residents, stating that all processes and procedures of land acquisition were followed but would not comment further – on compensation and other issues.

At Nyamatanga, Lugungu, Lualuke A, and Maunga B, the district officials introduced the investor, African Green Oils who started growing oil palms after acquiring 860ha.

The process of land acquisition started late 2006. According to the villagers, they were not involved in every stage of the process. At first the villagers threatened not to agree on the investment because they were not involved.

Although the investor was backed up by the district authorities, at first the villagers refused to sign the documents. They suspected that it was a land grabbing that would not benefit them. The investor promised to improve roads infrastructure, education as well as health and water services. The pledges were still unfulfilled by the end of 2010.





**Figure 4: A water source in the area used by villagers in Mtamba and Mhaga. The villagers accuse Sunbiofuel for environmental degradation that has led to water shortage.**



**Figure 5: Sunbiofuel retrenched workers. They complain that they have been affected by chemicals. From left: Said Abasi (impotence), his wife, ZainabJuma (not affected), AminaMaulidMwimbe(eyes), and SalimaNdago (heart pain).**

## **5.0 Research findings**

The investors' operations in the two districts have both positive and negative impacts. However, findings reveal that there are more negative impacts than positive ones. The following are the findings:

- i. Lack of transparency in land acquisition process and procedures:

The land acquisition was not open to the villagers and the general public as a result of confusing statements with regard to land area taken by the investor. For example, while the Kisarawe district council says the investor applied for 20,000 ha and given 8,200ha, the company, called 30 degrees East, says the land acquired was 8,211ha. On the other hand the farm manager says it was 18,000 ha. Furthermore; the

chairman of Mhaga village AthumaniMkambala claims to have seen a document stating 11,226 ha as total area leased to the investor.

#### Land evaluation

While the KDC says the total value of the land for compensation is Sh840 million, the investor says the figure is Sh838,943,655. Out of this, the land claimed by individual was to the extent of TZS 261,234,785, leaving the land with value of TZS 577,708,870 with nobody claimed to be his.

While the investor insists that he acquired land after passing through formal process, the villagers and their leaders say they were not involved and that investor was imposed on them by the former Member of Parliament and later on backed by the district council.

It was further claimed that there was no awareness creation among the villagers and the general public at large. The villagers at Nyamatanga, Lungungu claimed that they only witnessed the investor being promoted and backed up by Rufiji district officials but they had never sat down with him to discuss pertinent issues on the project and how they would benefit in general.

#### ii. Sustainability of Biofuel investment

The research findings reveal that most projects surveyed are not sustainable. For example, Sunbiofuel failed and since 30 degrees East took over, there is no sign of sustainability owing to increasing fusarium disease and shortage of water.

The African Green Oils in Nyamatanga and Lungungu in Rufiji District also proved failure, leave alone SAP Agriculture Limited of Nyamwaga. So, given heavy campaigns and backups from the district council officials, one would have expected sustainable investment that fulfils people's expectations. But this did not happen. All projects ended up selling shares or the entire projects to other foreign investors without the knowledge of the district council or the villagers.

#### iii. Promises

Under the MoU, the investors were tasked to, among other things, provide thousands of jobs to the villagers, assist and develop out grower schemes and promote and assist district councils in community development projects in the form of local agriculture support programmes, health and education facilities.

Many promises such as building classrooms, water services, building dispensaries and roads infrastructure could not be fulfilled except few roads that were strategically built to facilitate transport of their goods and services. Such roads leads to their projects and farms. In Kisarawe, the investor had promised to create thousands of jobs but he ended up creating 750 jobs; later on they were reduced to 50. At present there are fewer workers left. The MoU was not clearly explained to village leaders although high expectation was built in the villagers' minds that far exceed what was agreed. Neither SBF nor the KDC managed to meet the villagers' expectation and there was no implementation schedule for any community development work. Yet KDC officials and Rufiji district council officials backed up the projects they didn't have adequate knowledge on them.

#### iv. Health hazards

The investor says he had registered with occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA), but he admits that he could not conduct medical examination before recruiting employees. However, an investigation revealed that some of the farm workers especially those who worked in the chemical department claimed they had their eyes, skin and heart affected and at least one had developed impotence. Foreexample, in Mhaga village, there were at least five victims. Their names are Said Abasi ( impotence), AminaMaulidMwimbe(Eyes), AthumaniMadunda(Eyes), DotoKassim (chest pain), SalimaNdago (heart disease). When asked if they had gone for medical examination to examine their health status, most of them could not produce medical report. For his part, the investor scoffed at their claims saying it could be a cover to justify their claims. He said although workers were given protective gear such as masks, overall and gumboots, at times, some of them would not put them on properly while others simply ignored safety rules and regulations.

The investor also attributed their current health status to poverty saying many of them come from areas of abject poverty that might have triggered their sufferings.

#### V. The Environment.

Apart from raking over fertile soil, the investor is accused of cutting down trees claiming that this has contributed to the current water shortage in the villages. Additionally, they said biodiversity and traditional medicines have seriously been undermined. MwazaniNdovu, a member of Muhaga village local government who is also secretary of CCM women's wing for KibutaWard said women are the most

affected section of the community by the environmental degradation that has contributed to shortage of water for domestic use in the villages.

They claim that when the investor occupied land, he diverged water from River Chang'ora into his farm contributing to water shortage of for the villagers use.

#### Vi.Land laws

I am convinced that land laws and policies are too weak to protect ordinary citizens. In most cases laws and policies, most of them enacted in the late 1990s seem to have been aimed at protecting foreign investors. For example, land acquisition process and procedures are too soft for the investors but they do not benefit locals. Further investigation revealed that there was no smooth handover from Sunbiofuel to another company, 30 Degrees East. According to the Director of 30 Degrees East, Mr. Mayers, some top officials of the Sunbiofuel walked away with some important documents..

##### v. Food security

Biofuel investments tend to take over fertile land with water sources and its biodiversity which means fertile soil for food crops are increasingly becoming scant in many places of Kisarawe and Rufiji. Workers' salaries are meager and cannot make ends meet. Many villagers work for long hours in the investors' farm and have no time to concentrate on their own farms.

##### vi. Little public knowledge

The villagers do not know exactly how much land each village was allocated to the investor and its value. Even those who claim were affected by chemicals have never sought medical examination



**Figure 6: Alan Mayers, Director of 30 Degrees East (TDE) gives a briefing on Sunbiofuel Investment in Kisarawe.**

## **6.0 Recommendations**

Kisarawe and Rufiji must have comprehensive land use guidelines that target biofuel investments on marginal and degraded lands, and ensure sustainable management of the environment and its associated resources such as land, forestry, rivers, animals and other biodiversity.

There must be rights based approach that supports small holder producers in all the villages where biofuel investments takes place including education among small scale producers on better farming and provision of farm inputs.

The policies and laws governing biofuel investments should be reviewed to address the ongoing challenges of biofuel investments at local, national, regional and international level.

Small scale producers must have a forum to share their views and experience on biofuel investments in their respective areas. The forum should attended by investors and district authorities to address emerging challenges before they become unbearable.

## **7.0 Conclusion**

From the research, it is obvious that biofuel investment has contributed both positively and negatively in the overall people's development. However, a closer look shows that the negative impacts outweigh positive ones. A critical analysis reveals that foreign investments cannot bring development to Tanzanians. It is wrong to think

that food security, social services and other socio-economic development will be brought by foreign investors without changing the existing laws and policies which, to a great extent, favour the investors and undermine local communities who have been contributing to the national development since independence in 1961.

The study has shown the current style of foreign investments is typical reminiscence of colonialism when there were land grabbers (colonialists), facilitators of land grabbers (government officials) and the grabbed (small scale producers).

Unless land laws and policies are changed, the independence Tanzanians fought for and won against colonialism which was transferring wealth, investing in big plantations to produce raw materials for industries abroad, land alienation, forced labour, poor working conditions and discrimination against ordinary citizens would mean nothing.

## 8.0 Annex

### List of people interviewed during the research

S/N	FULL NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
1.	Ibrahim Mboweto	Village Chairman	Nyamwage village
2.	Halima Ally	Villager	Nyamwage village
3.	RukiaMussa	Villager	Nyamwage village
4.	Mohamed Athumani	Secretary-Land Committee	Nyamwage village
5.	Haruna Mohamed	Activist	Nyamwage village
6.	NassoroMwingira	DED	Rufiji District
7.	Adnani Ngotwike	Villager	Nyamwage village
8.	Mohamed Ngweli	Chairman	Mtomboroka village
9.	MakombeMnimbo	Member-Village government	local Nyamatanga village

10.	Dr. Buruda	Villager	Nyamatanga village
11.	HassaniRashidi	Chairman	Lugungu village
12.	RamadhaniKassim	Village elder	Lugungu village
13.	Omar Mkangama	Villager	Lugungu village
14.	Revocutus Nandi	Agricultural Officer	Rufiji District
15.	Said Kipanga	Executive Officer	Mhaga village
16.	HamisLubarati	Executive Officer	Mtamba village
17.	NassoroRamadhani	Chairman	Mtamba village
18.	AthumaniMkambala	Chairman	MtambaVillage
19.	MwazaniNdovu	Secretary-UWT	Kibuta Ward
20.	Said Abasi	Villager	MhagaVillage
21.	AminaMwimbe	Villager	MhagaVillage
22.	AthumaniMadunda	Villager	Mhaga village
13.	ZainabuJuma	Villager	Mhaga village
14.	Alex Lwabwina	Acting Farm Manager	Sun Biofuel
15.	SalimaNdago	Villager	Mhaga village
16.	RamadhaniZingizi	Driver	Mtamba village
17.	Isaya Moses	District Executive Director	KisaraweDistrict
18.	EdfasBayela	Land, Natural resources and Environs Officer	Kisarawedistrict
19.	Denis Sumuni	Storeman	Sunbiofuel
20.	Joyce Sambo	Human Resource Officer	Sun biofuel
21.	Alan Mayer	Director	30 Degrees East

22	FadhiliMhina	Finance and Administration	Sun Biofuel
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