|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Feedstock**   * Mixed species   **\***Accessibility of biomass could be a problem | **Feedstock providers**   * Mixed   **🡪** Not only focus on one group to provide the quantity of biomass required.  **\***Biomass harvesting is secondary to rangeland restoration  \*Problem: very little know how to harvest correctly | **Feedstock harvesting method**   * Flexibility of harvesting methods 🡪 no generalized harvesting * Community starts with manual * Commercial farmers: semi(mechanised) * SME’s have agreement with farmers & pay for tonnage | **Feedstock processing (ownership)** |
| **Feedstock transport** | **Feedstock purchasing (contracts)** | **Biohub products**   * **One key anchor** * Mix between energetic/non-energetic products * Export products & domestic products * Animal feed: encourages farmers to participate and is circular as it comes back in manure form. Aftercare used to produce feed. * Electricity * Carbon credits or payment for ecosystem services. An incentive to do sustainable bush control | **Biorefinery ownership** |
| **Biorefinery location** | **Policies**   * Better monitoring & control needed for sustainable harvesting. * Biorefinery checks where biomass comes from * Independent body checks sustainable harvesting * FSC & government work together. FSC does not focus enough on harvesting. * An additional certification body with Namibian standards * Monitoring by bank, ministries & certifiers | **Potential contribution of Biohub to local development needs** | **Development needed in region**   * International off-takers to push the market. * Strengthen R&D and capacity building. * Non-generalized harvesting methods * Use of biomass quantification tools for sustainable harvesting |