Report Seminar,

Jatropha for local development Held from Thursday 19 – Friday 20 January 006 At the conference centre of ADPP/EPF in Chimoio, Manica Province, Mozambique.

Participants:

Picture of workshop participants, 6 are missing.

Standing From left to right: Mr. Anton Veldt, Mr Joao Carlos Fernando, Mr Antonio Serra, Mr. Office, Mr. Jan de Jongh, Ms Helena, Ms Etelvin, Mr Tobias Fernando, Mr. Eduardo Joaquim, Mr. Luciano, Mr. Manuel Passar, Ms Ana Lidia, Mr Austin Miller, Mr Dacarai Machuaire, Mr Paulo Jossene.

Sitting from left to right: Mr. Jacob Zulu, Mr Neva, Mr Aleque Zangado.

Day 1

The seminar started at 9.30 with about 24 participants, from all over Mozambique Mr. Anton Veldt, director of ADPP Chimoio welcomed the participant and explained the operation of ADPP and the involvement of the EPF school in Jatropha.

Mr Jan de Jongh, of FACT foundation (NL) presented the background of FACT, their objectives and activities in bio-fuels and the objectives of this seminar that was sponsored by FACT Foundation.

The first chapter of the Jatropha handbook which is being written by the various members of FACT was distributed to everyone, as well as the report of the first Seminar in December.

The Jatropha handbook will be a working document and will be updated on a regular basis, and be placed at the FACT website: www.fact-fuels.org
Everybody was requested to send their comments or useful information in future to FACT to be used for the handbook. E-mail address: info@arrakis.nl
Then on suggestion of Mr Flemming Nielsen, the participants started to write down what they could contribute and what their needs were in the jatropha activities, which were thereafter presented by representatives of the organizations they represented.

Mr. Dries van Rooyen, was representing the MBFI Ltd, Mozambican Bio Fuels Institute. They are in the process of negotiating with the Mozambican Government to obtain 500.000 ha /province for production of ethanol and other bio-fuels from plant such as Jatropha. They want to attract foreign commercial farmers who are offered plots ranging from 1500-3000-4500 ha.

Then they want to set up their own refineries to produce the ethanol.

In the second phase, they also want to involve the family domestic sector.

They have already an agreement with Petromoc (Moz. oil comp), as a client. This is not exclusively however. The price has not been established yet. They are looking for commercial farmers and local farmers.

They offer to help small farmers with property rights;

They need

- information on jatropha production potential
- information about different varieties in neighbouring counties
- help from anyone for exchange of information etc.

Mr. Pine Pienaar, from a local company in Chimoio

They have made project proposals for bio-diesel including family sector and outgrowers, while central processing is planned for. These proposals have been submitted to international donors and are being appraised.

They can contribute in the following:

- Identify small outgrowers;
- Organize farmers in co-operations and start commercialisation;
- Help with production contracts with bio-diesel organisations;
- They can offer site selection of land and water for nurseries.

Their needs are:

- Finance:
- Quality seeds for initial production;
- How to set up agricultural extension services, since the commercial farmers cannot afford that;
- Require the Govt to develop standards for biodiesel and also for CO2 credits.

There exists already a National Working Group on biodiesel (including Govt), to which they have send their policy views.

Mr. David Sole of Produola Lda

Mr Sole has recently started a jatropha nursery in Messica, Mozambique after he has left his farm in Zimbabwe.

He gave his vision of what should be done in Moz. to develop jatropha. Since Moz. is starting from scratch, a 5 years projection should be made on how the industry would look like. Govt support is needed, that is why the forum of this seminar is so important, by cooperating and to avoid the history of tobacco growers for example.

Both commercial and family sector need to be involved;

Intercropping with food crops and bio-diesel crops is necessary to secure food production; field research should start immediately; on village land, fences could be grown and marginal land should be identified; media should be used for promotion;

<u>His contribution:</u> could be in offering his nursery to be involved in research on comparison of varieties, including other crops like castor beans.

<u>His need:</u> to be part of the team, since there is a large capacity of researchers and advisors present.

Mr. Fleming Nielsen, IIAM, Investigation Institute of Agriculture in Mozambique (A merge of a number of former organizations like Sussundenga Research station on Agroforestry and Agriculture Research Centre Sussundenga, etc.)

IIAM's mandate is to work with the family sector. Up to now, most research has been done on maize and various beans. They are doing variety research to produce quality seeds.

They also cooperate with ICRAF. ICRAF's head office is in Maputo, which also has a gene bank (not jatropha) They do research work with the farmers and can do feasibility studies for them, and perform socio-economic research.

They can contribute with research

Their needs are

Funding

Mr. Dacarai Machuaire, APDAS-Environment 2000

APDAS is promoting renewable resources and sustainable management of natural resources. They have done a survey in South Manica where there is high destruction level of trees. They have set up a nursery and are distributing seedlings of jatropha, eucalyptus and leucaena in local communities. Their needs are:

Finance;

Collaboration with MICOA and NGO's like Caritas

Mr. Antonio Serra, Envirotrade Nhambita

Envirotrade has been set up for sequestration (capture) of CO2 in trees. They are based in Gorongosa national park and are working on agroforestry with native species and conservation of agriculture. They have recently planted 4 ha of Jatropha for research purposes, intercropped with cow peas (in Dec 2005) and they have distributed 2,000 seedlings to a few families in the villages. They are careful to find out first all in-and outs of Jatropha, in order to learn how communities can profit from jatropha, before going to large scale production. Their contributions are that they are willing to exchange their findings with everyone and are open to collaborate.

Their needs are:

To join partners in research and obtain input from others,

At 14.00 hours to 15.30, the Jatropha activities at EPF Chimoio.

Visit to the nursery with about 2,500 Jatropha seedlings about 2 months old and the fields with maize and jatropha intercropping (2 months old). A visit was also paid to the garden at the house of Mr. Office in the nearby village, who had a small nursery as well, set up with help from EPF, growing some 3,000 plants. The deal was that he got the seed and the bags and that he

would get paid \$ 0.10 per seedling when they were 3 month old. In this way ADPP is working to introduce jatropha production to the villages with building up trust by showing that there is money in jatropha and that they get really paid in the end.

From 15.30 to 16.30 the plenary session was continued with further presentations of the participants.

Mr. Joao Carlos Fernando ICRAF Mozambique

Joao started with projects about 3 years ago and is based in Tete. ICRAF's main objective is poverty alleviation by agriculture improvements; e.g. improvement of trees. More than 50.000 farmers in agrarian cooperations have been reached so far, with help of trained workers from large institutions, like World Vision, etc.

They can offer:

Research:

Better management techniques;

capacity building, for partners, NGO's etc;

Community involvement;

Market strategies.

They need:

Funding e.g. for capacity building for travelling;

Partnerships & cooperation.

Mr. Paulo Jossene and Mr. Manuel Passar, Caritas Messica

Caritas in Messica is involved in sustainable agriculture and natural medicines with the family sector.

In July 2005 they started to give out jatropha seeds in packages of 1.5 kg to families in 7 communities in Messica, totalling 350 kg. They also gave plastic bags and promoted the same way of nursing as Mr Office was doing. Two people are monitoring the farmers. Presently 140 ha has been planted with jatropha . (distance $3x3\ m$).

They have a great problem now in continuation, since they have not yet identified a market for the seeds. The European company Elaion is offering only \$ 0.05 for one kg of seed, but they did not dare to tell this to the farmers yet. They are now promoting the farmers to plant maize for intercropping. This can only been done for 2 years (unless the jatrophas are pruned), since after 2 years the jatropha will give too much shade to the maize to grow properly.

They are looking for a good contract with a large buyer.

Report Seminar, day 2

9.30 started.

Presentation of Mr Jantar of CDS-RN (MICOA)

CDS-RN stands for Centre for Sustainable Development with Natural Resources. Its area is in Tete, Manica (Sussundenga) and Sofala (Gorongosa). They can provide technical support in data collection of natural resources, mapping and land planning.

<u>They offer</u> to produce pamphlets in Portuguese which give detailed information about jatropha, for local communities who want to start with jatropha production and for pressing of oil, making soap etc.

They want to partner with others.

Further the group discussed on production and market development of Jatropha with farmers in the family sector.

Caritas explained that poor farmers normally only grow maize, for which they get up to \$ 0.25 /kg, price varies with the season. At the end of the year, when they need income, they sell maize, but then only get \$ 0.04/kg for it and after that they face hunger. So, they urgently need extra cash crops for income generation, for which jatropha might come in.

The usual production of maize is 1 to 2 tons/ha, for the small scale farmers.

To avoid pit falls of tobacco and cotton farming.

The history of the tobacco farmers is the following. There were 3 large tobacco companies in Moz. Then the Zimbabwean farmers came in and started growing tobacco. They were offered \$ 1.80/kg by the 3 Moz. companies. But then more and more small farers came in who produced without having to pay for hired labour as the larger ones have to do, and were offered \$ 1/kg. The price for the larger farmers was lowered thereupon and all the large Zimbabwean farmers pulled out, leaving the small farmers also at the mercy of the 3 big ones.

About the question of oil milling. Caritas has experience with sunflower oil pressing in the villages that resulted in low quality, due to which the oil could not be sold in the end. They fear that the same could happen with jatropha, if presses are given in the villages.

Normally with products, farmers bring their products to one point in the village, from where it is collected. After pressing an amount of seed cake remains, which totals 2 to 4 times the amount of oil. This can serve as a good fertilizer. It might be an idea to place a press on a truck, with an oil tank behind it and sent it to the villages, to press it here and take the oil and leave the cake for the fields as natural fertilizer.

Other ideas are that there could be a mix of solutions, and manual presses as well, since market development is a dynamic process, which cannot be fully foreseen.

There is a need to do surveys now, in order to identify the market, can the seeds and/or oil be sold, where and when?

Jatropha needs to be compared with tobacco and cotton, rather than with maize, which in first instance is a food crop for own use.

Another step could be to develop markets in the communities, by introducing hand presses and introduce oil for lamps and making of soap, to develop a local sustainable market.

Petroleum for lamps presently costs \$ 0.80 /litre. When jatropha oil is introduced to replace this, for a somewhat lower price, marketing needs to be done as well, besides pressing. For this, use of radio and TV could be made, along with handing out brochures.

Regarding making soap from jatropha oil, calculation have to be made which price would be achievable to pay the farmers for the seeds.

A rough calculation indicated that a price of \$ 0.15/ kg might be achievable. More detailed calculations needs to be made, based on acquired data, to define the viability of lamp oil and soap making as a small business approach. A local consultant like ADIPSA could do this.

Mr. David Sole proposed to start an association named: Manica Export Growers Association, to unite all parties involved in bio-fuels in order to have a voice when dealing with large oil companies and with government, and to build up the needed knowledge.

After some discussions and further explanations, the group officially voted positively for this proposal.

After the break - presentation of project ideas as planned.

Only one proposal was presented: The one from ADPP, GAIA and FACT about *"Jatropha for local development"*.

The main objective of this proposal is:

25 Mozambican rural communities have started to use renewable energy systems based on jatropha oil, and these systems serve as demonstration models of how smallholders can promote energy self supply and environmental preservation while improving livelihoods.

Expected main results:

- 1. A model of jatropha production for rural Mozambican smallholders, that is both sustainable and improve local environment, developed through onfarm research, and implemented on 250 ha by 25 farmers clubs who have been trained and mobilised to start this production.
- 2. A market created in 25 communities for jatropha oil for use in 50 diesel engines generator sets, oil presses, maize grinders, water pumps, etc. adapted to run on plant oil and diesel in dual fuel systems, and with sufficiently trained mechanics and logistic system for spare parts in place to guarantee continuity.
- 3. Stories of change and best practices made public through internet, publications and conferences.

Project approach:

The activities will be carried out together with 25 Farmer's Clubs (FC) - selected among FCs run by ADPP Mozambique, and amongst groups chosen by other local partners.

The FC members will be trained by the FC trainers in jatropha production - primarily by planting directly on degraded land such as fallow fields. A number of on-farm research plots will be set up in cooperation with researchers. Community animators will mobilise farmers on the advantages of growing jatropha and the importance of improving local tree cover.

Each of the 25 local FC's will set up two jatropha nurseries, for which they will be provided with seeds, bags and cement for wells and with locally produced rope pumps to supply water. Each group of farmers (nursery) will in exchange commit themselves to produce 10,000 jatropha seedlings to distribute among FC members.

The local market for using plant oil as replacement for fossil fuel, will be developed by selecting 50 users of stationary diesel engines whose engines will be modified to run on both plant oil and diesel.

Oil presses for jatropha seeds will be installed at the 5 schools and with some 20 private enterprises. Staff is trained to run the presses, filter and handle the oil.

A main component of the proposed project is to disseminate information about the introduced concept and technologies through a project website, publications, a videofilm and conferences for national policymakers and stakeholders.

- End of project description-

ADPP and FACT proposed that partners could join the proposal with activities in which they have strong positions.

Since FACT has already allocated one potential donor in NL, DOEN foundation, the audience was asked to split up in groups with similar strengths and formulate a possible contribution to the ADPP proposal.

A form for preliminary proposals for DOEN were handed out and explanation was given.

Lunch break 12- 14.00

Start 14.15 hrs

After lunch, the audience was split up in groups to write up the part proposals for specific activities that could be added and become part of the ADPP proposal.

At 16.00 hrs. a representative of each group explained in short the plans, which were commented upon by the whole group.

Three groups were formed.

Group 1: with main topic on Research, IIAM (Fleming Nielsen, his director Eduardo Joaquim plus two ladies) **Envirotrade** (Mr Serra) (Mr Joao Carlos Fernando) + a forester from Sussundenga.

The group came with the following plan:

Nr	Activity	Responsible org
1	Seed acquisition for own seed nurseries	ICRAF
2	Material for seed nurseries	IIAM
3	Field preparations	Envirotrade & IIAM
4	Trials & management of all varieties	all
5	Pests & disease studies	All + Agrarian Station
6	Monitoring and Evaluation	all
7	Data collection & analysis, pests	Eduardo Mondlane University
	For all varieties: oil quality and quantity	
8	Market & Socio-economic analysis	IIAM, with ADIPSA
9	Training and capacity building, of	all
	farmers, partners, NGO's, private sector, etc	
10	Establishment of seed orchards	Envirotrade + IIAM
11	Study visits to Zimbabwe	All + farmers

Total required budget ca \$60,000.-

Comments were that it is a good plan, though some of the activities are doubling with other partners and need to be combined.

Group 2: CARITAS (Mr Paulo Jossene and Manuel Passar), aided by Austin Miller, DI from DAPP, EPF Nhamatanda.

The planned activities were to extend the area of Jatropha plantations to another 600 families giving in total another 600 ha.

Secondly to develop the market with help of the other partners resulting in 7 oil presses installed in the 7 villages they are aiming at, and hopefully with contracts to buy the seeds from large private oil companies for a good price. Also by giving information on use of oil in villages for lamp oil, soap making etc.

Comments were that although Caritas had concluded that already 140 farmers had planted 1 ha jatropha each, there is no market for their future seeds, they want to expand with another 600 ha. This is out of line with the intentions of ADPP, Envirotrade, etc. who want to find out first the viability of Jatropha production for the family sector by developing rather modest demonstration projects (50 ha in each of the different areas) and at the same time develop the

local market and do the necessary ground research for a healthy production of Jatropha. After some discussions, Caritas still wanted to be a partner in the proposal and their part of activities will be adapted. It was also mentioned that it would be good for Caritas to select some farmers and strengthen them before expanding.

Group 3: teachers from EPF.

Since this group of teachers will work as teachers in various communities and are also committed to introduction of Jatropha (they suggested to have T-shirt with Jatropha slogans) they had prepared themselves with developing answers on potential questions by farmers which they have to sensitise on introduction of Jatropha.

They are in need of good means of transport (e.g. a bicycle) in order to reach out to the farmers.

Other individuals representing organisations were preparing the document as well to join in;

- Mr Dacarai Machuaire from APDAS Environment 2000, who wants to join Caritas with similar activities
- And Mr. Piano Jantar from CDS-RN (MICOA) who wants to support with making brochures to promote Jatropha for the farmers, which are clear and understandable for the farmers.

The following appointments were made for follow up:

- 1. The Research group will finish and type out their plan and mail it to Anton Veldt and Jan de Jongh, latest Tuesday next week.
- 2. For Caritas part, ADPP & FACT gets the free hand to write the contribution of Caritas, in order to be more in line with the ADPP proposal
- 3. Both representatives from Environment 2000 and MICOA will finish their part at home and mail it ultimately early next week, to be added to the ADPP proposal
- 4. The final report of the seminar will be mailed to the participants.
- 5. FACT Foundation will lobby for funds with donor organisations

Closing ca 17.00

ANNEX I: Seminar program invitation



Seminar on Jatropha for Local Development 19-20 January 2006 EPF Chimoio, Mozambique

Introduction

Driven by the threat of global warming and by the increasing fossil fuel prices, bio-fuels are being promoted in the world, but in the most urbanised countries, like in Europe, there is not enough land for rape seed, the main species for bio-fuel. Africa has great potential for plants that produce seeds for bio-fuel, like Jatropha. Jatropha seeds which are inedible, can be grown as hedges or in plantations, by local households and farmers and require little attention. The seeds can be pressed to produce oil, which can be used as an alternative fuel for diesel engines, to drive production devices, transportation and for generation of electricity as well as for the production of soap. Thus, Jatropha oil can be used as a fuel to combat energy poverty and generate income for rural people while simultaneously protecting the environment. Net CO2 emissions are nearly zero.

Background

The seminar is following up on the seminar, on **Biodiesel from Jatropha - For a Sustainable and Decentralised Development**, which was held on the 9th of Dec 2005.

The first -one day- seminar was attended by some 25 participants and was very useful in bringing together relevant stakeholders, potential partners who exchanged knowledge on jatropha and agriculture production and explored the potential for jatropha as an energy plant in Mozambique.

Objectives of the seminar

The objectives of the seminar are:

- To find out which organisations are seriously interested to start projects with Jatropha plantation or other energy plants for oil production;
- And will engage poor small farmers for generating income with it in an equitable way;
- Have realistic ideas for developing sustainable, economically viable and socially acceptable projects;
- Are willing to cooperate with FACT-Foundation, and other interested partners.

Anyone who is really interested in the subject is welcome.

Venue:

Chimoio as venue for the seminar has been chosen by ADPP because of its strategic situation within Mozambique.

Organization:

The seminar is organized by ADPP Chimoio, in cooperation with FACT-Foundation NL (see www.fact-fuels.org) and GAIA-Movement CH. (see www.gaia-movement.org)

Fee:

There is no fee for attendance to the Seminar. Accommodation and meals will be provided at no cost. Transport to the venue should be born by the participants themselves. For information about details please contact ADPP

Contact:

EPF Chimoio (Escola de formação de professores), ADPP, tel 844 758 690 Mr. Jacob Zulu zulumenyani@yahoo.com

Seminar programme

Day 1

Plenary meeting: Start: 9.00 hr

On the first day further experiences will be exchanged, the aims of FACT Foundation will be explained. The focus of the seminar will be the development of realistic models for production of jatropha oil and possibly of biodiesel.

Therewith, the following topics need to be taken into account:

Sustainability (PPP aspects), economic viability, social acceptance, environmental aspects, market aspects, end-products and applications, Pure Plant Oil, bio-diesel, soap etc., required R&D, capacity building, required steps to start up, etc.

Lunch break: 12.30-14.00 hr

Visit to the Jatropha nurseries: 14.00 hr- 15.30 hr

A visit will be paid to the Jatropha nurseries and first plantations made by the students of EPF Chimoio, at the fields surrounding the school.

They have about 2,000 jatropha seedlings under production and a plantation of about 0.5 ha with jatropha at 3x3 meters with intercropping of maize.

Continuation of plenary meeting: 15.30-17.00 hr.

Presentation of project ideas.

Day 2

Plenary meeting: Start: 9.00 hr

The second day of the Seminar is intended to further discuss and develop various realistic production models that came out on the first day.

Participants having outline proposals may present these.

If appropriate, the group will be split up in smaller working groups, that will further workout the models and/or discuss the presented proposals.

Eventually the result will be some project proposal outlines that can be presented to potential donors, after the seminar.

General criteria for the proposals and the proponents will be given, such as People Profit Planet principles and equity in development criteria, meaning that income generation for the poor small farmers has high priority. These criteria are stemming from some interested donors in The Netherlands.

Lunch break: 12.30-14.00 hr

Continuation of plenary meeting: 14.00-16.00 hr.

Presentation of the developed project ideas, and further discussions.

Conclusion of the seminar: 16.00-16.30

The conclusions of the Seminar will be summarised and the seminar will be finalised.

ANNEX II: Data on partners:

GENERAL CONTACT INFORMATION

CENERAL CONTACT IN CRIMATION					
Full legal name of the organisation	:	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry			
Acronym (where applicable)	:	ICRAF			
Contact person/s (maximum two)	:	John Casey/Joao Carlos Fernandeo			
Visiting address	:	Maputo, Av. FPLM 2698			
Postal address	:				
Telephone (fixed)	:	258 21 461775			
Telephone (mobile)	:				
Fax	:				
Email address	:	j.casey@intra.co.mz/joaocarlos1075@yahoo.com			
Web-site	:				
Date of submission	:				

	•	NADOUT ALL LIGARITOR ORGANICATION
Name of organisation	:	ICRAF
Legal status	:	
Date organisation was founded	:	July 2002
Number of staff and full time equivalent	:	8 full time
Recent activities or projects that best	:	Trained 80,000 farmers in Agroforestry techniques
characterise your organisation (max. three)		introduced agroforestry technologies in communities
		3. Capacity building of partners in agric. Techns.
Key references, e.g.	:	1. USAID
donors or partners (max.		2. MADER.
three)		3. CIDA

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Data on partners:

GENERAL CONTACT INFORMATION

CARITAS-MESSICA Rural Development Program
CARITAS-MESSICA PDR
Paulo Jossene, Onissimasse Sadhosa
Messica, distrito Manhica
294 Chimoio
251 66008
825720930 Paulo
prodesrumes@teledata.mz

BACKGROUND INFORMA	4110	N ABOUT APPLICANT ORGANISATION		
Name of organisation	:			
Legal status	:			
Date organisation was founded	:	1996		
Number of staff and full time equivalent	:	15 (5 part time, 10 full time)		
Recent activities or projects that best	:	4. Sustainable agriculture-organic	4	Formatted: Bullets and Numbering
characterise your organisation (max.		5. natural medicine	4	Formatted: Bullets and Numbering
three)		6functional literacy course.	4	Formatted: Bullets and
Key references, e.g.	:	4MISEEOR.	*	Numbering
donors or partners (max. three)		5. OXFAM America.6. Kellogg Found		Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

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Data on partners:

GENERAL CONTACT INFORMATION

	SEIVERAL SONTAST IN SKIIIATION					
Full legal name of the : organisation	ENVIROTRADE					
Acronym (where : applicable)						
Contact person/s : (maximum two)	Piet van Zyl/Antoinio Serra					
Visiting address :	Av. Poder Popular no 1, Edificio da Manica freight service 1e andar, c/o WWF Beira					
Postal address :						
Telephone (fixed) :	23320346/7					
Telephone (mobile) :	825099030					
Fax :						
Email address :	envirotrade@teledata.mz					
Web-site :						
Date of submission :						

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT APPLICANT ORGANISATION

Name of organisation	:		
Legal status	:	NGO	
Date organisation was founded	:	2003	
Number of staff and full time equivalent	:	100	
Recent activities or projects that best characterise your	:	······································	rmatted: Bullets and imbering
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donors or partners (max. three)		0IVIII IISII V OLI TUULISIII AHU AUHUUILUIE	rmatted: Bullets and imbering

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Data on partners:

GENERAL CONTACT INFORMATION

Full legal name of the : organisation	APDAS-Environment 2000			
Acronym (where : applicable)	APDAS			
Contact person/s : (maximum two)	Dacarai Machuaire, Regina Capote			
Visiting address :	Chimoio			
Postal address :	CP no 287 Chimoio			
Telephone (fixed) :	258 51 22 625			
Telephone (mobile) :	258 844086750			
Fax :				
Email address :				
Web-site :				
Date of submission :				

Name of organisation	:			
Legal status	:	association		
Date organisation was founded	:	1997		
Number of staff and full time equivalent	:	10 members		
Recent activities or projects that best	:	10. Distributing plants for shed and fruit trees.	4	Formatted: Bullets and Numbering
characterise your organisation (max. three)		11. community vegetable production against malnutrition	4	Formatted: Bullets and Numbering
,		12. introduction Jatropha nursery.	4	Formatted: Bullets and
Key references, e.g.	:	10. min of land and agriculture.	* ~~.	Numbering
donors or partners (max. three)		11. Kellogg found. 12. min of environment	~,	Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

Data on partners:

GENERAL CONTACT INFORMATION

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Name of organisation	:			
Legal status	:			
Date organisation was founded	:			
Number of staff and full time equivalent	:			
Recent activities or projects that best	: 13.	<u></u>	4	Formatted: Bullets and Numbering
characterise your organisation (max.	<u>14.</u>		4	Formatted: Bullets and Numbering
three)	<u>15.</u>		4	Formatted: Bullets and
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donors or partners (max. three)	<u>14.</u> 15.		`	Formatted: Bullets and Numbering