Draft

PROGRESS REPORT 2009

for the Performance Contract 2008-10
between the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and
Faculty of Life Sciences,
University of Copenhagen

Annex A:
Danish Centre for Forest, Landscape and Planning

Danish Centre for Forest, Landscape and Planning
Faculty of Life Sciences
University of Copenhagen

February 2010
1. Progress 2009 in relation to the performance goals

The progress is summarised in the below table against the performance goals (performance indicators). While performance in relation to many of the indicators is in accordance with, or exceeds, planned output, achievement is below target for four important indicators. First, the number of published scientific papers is below target (4 against the planned 6). Second, the number of research based reports is significantly below the target (5 against 15 planned for). Third, 18 technical and extension guides were planned, while only six have been published. Finally, the number of implemented workshops/seminars/courses amounts to 11 against the planned 13 (sum of indicators 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1).

This level of achievement is obviously not satisfactory. The underperformance is a consequence of delays in data collection, processing and analysis in various sub-projects on the contract, ref. the description of progress of the individual sub-projects. The delayed outputs will be delivered in 2010, c.f. the 2010 work plan.
## Outputs (deliverables) 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target 2009</th>
<th>Total 2009</th>
<th>Outputs (deliverables) per sub-project</th>
<th>Outside Perf. Contract</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>RESEARCH: New knowledge, methodologies, approaches and models developed</strong></td>
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<td>1.4 Research workshops implemented</td>
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<td>1.6 Research partnerships with Sector Support Programmes</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td><strong>CAPACITY BUILDING: Capacity for research, use of research and interventions increased</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>A Capacity in partner institutions in developing countries for research increased</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2.3 Courses, workshops etc. implemented</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Target 2009</td>
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<td>Outputs (deliverables) per sub-project</td>
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<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Use of research based knowledge for development in developing countries promoted</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Target 2009</td>
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<td>Technical guidelines and extension guides produced</td>
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<td>Service provision to Danida, other donors and organisations</td>
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<td>Technical and scientific advise to Danida (reports or similar)</td>
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</table>
2. Financial status 2009

Accounts for the period 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009

[Not yet ready – will be compiled later]
3. Progress in relation to sub-projects implemented under the Performance Contract in 2009

This section reports on progress for the individual sub-projects included in the 2009 work plan:

1. Sahelian Fruit Trees
2. Evaluation of field trials of Neem in SE Asia
3. Fast test of Baobab fruit pulp nutrient properties
4. Tree diversification and intensification in cocoa
5. Teak information centre
6. Innovative tools and techniques for Shea nut (INNOVKAR)
7. Seed in small bags in large scale
8. Seed leaflets
9. Seed bank
10. Seed system entrepreneurs
11. Development and testing of framework for conservation
12. Payments for environmental services
13. Decentralised forest governance in Cambodia and Vietnam
14. Decentralised forest governance in Tanzania
15. Decentralised forest governance in Ghana
16. Publication and information service
17. Technical leaflets
18. Staff exchange with partner institutions
19. Explore possibilities for FLD involvement
20. Development of proposals/applications for new activities
21. Co-ordination of FLD development programme
22. Management and secretarial assistance
23. Training and development of FLD staff
24. Technical and scientific advise and assistance to Danida
25. Publication of IUCN Medicinal Plant Specialist Group Newsletter

1. Sahelian Fruit Trees

The SAFRUIT project was concluded in December 2009. The project aimed at increasing food security and livelihoods for people in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, through facilitating access to germplasm and knowledge about management of fruit tree species. The project worked with a number of aspects, including:

1. institutional constraints and opportunities for use of trees;
2. marketing of fruit tree products;
3. interactions (competition and synergy) between fruit trees and annual crops;
4. appropriate technologies for vegetative propagation at village level;
5. genetic variation of the selected species, enabling selection and development of superior genotypes;
6. alternative pathways for distribution of tree germplasm.

The project was financed by the EU 6th framework programme, and FLD inputs have been co-financed by the Performance Contract. The project was coordinated by FLD and had 8 partners outside Denmark (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, United Kingdom, the Netherlands).

2009 activities focused on winding up the field activities and commencing analysis and publication. Parts of the project were delayed, including studies of institutional constraints and marketing in Niger, and pathways for distribution of tree germplasm in Niger and Burkina Faso. These data will be analysed in 2010. The FLD activities concentrated on coordination of the project and on analysis of genetic variation of the target species.

Deliverables
Articles published in international peer-reviewed journals (indicator 1.1):


Research workshops implemented (indicator 1.4):

“Promoting local fruit trees in the Sahel” took place in Bamako from 9-12 November. The first day was aimed at policy makers and had approximately 40 participants, whereas the scientific part (rest of the days) had approximately 30 participants.

Other achievements

Two scientific papers were submitted to the journal New Forests, and an additional 8 papers are under elaboration and will be submitted to special issues of the peer reviewed journals Agroforestry Systems and Africa Focus in 2010. Moreover, 6 working papers are almost finalised and will be published early 2010. Further, a project newsletter was prepared for publication, and will be published in February 2010. The website was updated. Finally, as part of the project, FLD supervised one PhD student from Burkina Faso who will finalise the thesis in 2010.

2 Evaluation of field trials of Neem in SE Asia

The trial in Myanmar has been analysed in 2009 using spatial statistical methods, and a report has been drafted. It will be published as a working paper in 2010. With regard to the trial in Thailand, data has been analysed jointly by Danish and Thai researchers, and a working paper published. A scientific paper will be prepared for submission to the Journal of Tropical Forest Science in 2010.

An enquiry revealed that two trials of Neem exist in Burkina Faso, at least one trial in India (Coimbatore) and one in Nepal. The status of remaining trials is unknown, and most have likely disappeared. Due to time and money constraints, it was not possible to assess any of these trials in 2009.

Deliverables

Research based reports published (Indicator 1.3):


3 Fast test of Baobab fruit pulp nutrient properties

The collection and analysis was successfully carried out in the first 6 months of 2009. Samples from 30 fruits were collected by Institute Rurale Economie, Bamako Mali and analysed by Departement Technologie Alimentaire in Ouagadougo, Burkina Faso. The results showed valuable results of vitamin C stability between trees and a huge variation between years for sugar and vitamin C. It is possible to do fast field testing of total sugar content in Baobab pulp using portable refractometers. On contrary the prospect for testing vitamin C in fast test outside the laboratory is poor. The vitamin C content is very high compared to reported data from literature and results from the same trees in 2006. In this perspective the Baobab fruit has an enormous potential for nutrient production in Africa.

Results of the Baobab pulp analysis was presented to a DANIDA supported work-shop on Fermented Food organised by Departement Technologie Alimentaire in Ouagadougo, Burkina Faso. As well as to a a workshop organised by Institute de l’Environnement et de Recherche Agricole in Ouagadougo SAFORGEN/INERA workshop in Ouagadougo.

One joint paper on pulp quality is currently in draft form. It will be finalised and submitted for publication in 2010.
4 Tree diversification and intensification in cocoa

The collaborative effort of FLD together with the Sustainable Tree Crops Program (STCP), the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) to improve tree diversification and intensification in cocoa growing systems in West Africa was continued.

Deliverables

Technical guidelines and extension guides produced (Indicator 3.4):


Training courses (Indicator 2.4):


38 agricultural extension specialists from the Cameroonian Ministry of Agriculture and cocoa cooperatives on the issue of cocoa intensification and Planting, replanting and diversification methodology and approach from June 14-19 in the Ngoumou Division of Cameroon.

48 farmer facilitators in Ghana on the Planting, replanting and diversification methodology and approach from August 17-21 in Kumasi, Ghana.

27 agricultural extension specialists from 5 states in Nigeria on the Planting, replanting and diversification methodology and approach from August 31 to September 4, 2009 at Akure, Ondo State Nigeria.

60 tree seed group nurseries were established under the Cocoa Swollen Shoot Project (II); another 60 group nurseries established under the Cocoa Livelihood Program (CLP) and; 19 nurseries established under the ImPACT project, all in Ghana.

Other achievements


- Two presentations were made at the World Congress of Agroforestry in Nairobi in August 2009: "Using cocoa-agroforests for biodiversity conservation around protected areas: the case of the East Nimba Nature Reserve (Liberia)" and "Enhancing the ecological and functional roles of shade trees in cocoa farms: participatory tree diversification in Ghana".

- A broad survey was initiated in Ghana and Nigeria to assess the seed capacity of seed production units in the countries. The assessment is a critical initial step towards establishing a successful planting material production and distribution system by community resource centers for cocoa farmers. Findings of the assessment will enable STCP-Ghana and Nigeria to match the planting materials needs of the programs against potential supplies over the period of the programs. Also, it will enable STCP pursue measures that minimize the shortfall, if any of seed supply and demand.

- A meeting was held between STCP and CARE-International Ghana on the possibility of conducting a joint research using CARE's project sites in the Western Region of Ghana as
study area. An agreement was reached and a protocol for the research is being developed for work to begin in January, 2010.

- Terms of reference was developed for research study on developing strategy for using cocoa agroforestry systems to connect forests in the two critical ecosystems (Krokosua Hill Reserve and Bia National Park) in the Western Region of Ghana.

5 Teak information centre

The study of teak landraces versus gene pools from natural forests was initiated in 2009 as planned. Co-operation was discussed with key partners in Asia and Central America, sampling initiated, and SSR markers tested in the laboratory. This work will continue in 2010.

FLD (Erik Kjær and Lars Graudal) prepared a working paper on the lessons learned and value generated from international exchange of germplasm of teak and presented it at the FAO/Bioversity meeting on international exchange for forest germplasm in Rome, Feb 2009. The main issues of the paper were incorporated in the Background Study Paper 44, to the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in October 2009.

Lars Graudal from FLD participated in the TeakNet meeting in Kerala, November 2009, presenting a paper on international transfer of germplasm (including Danida’s role as facilitator). Further, he was elected as chairman of the network at the meeting.

According to the Annual Work Plan 2009, advice of choice of seed sources of teak should be uploaded on the TeakNet website. However, this was postponed to 2010 as it will be combined with a shortened version of the teak case developed for the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in October 2009 (cf. above).

Research based reports published (Indicator 1.3):


6 Innovative tools and techniques for Shea nut (INNOVKAR)

The project activities continued as planned. The annual meeting was organised in Kampala, July 2009, where plans for 2010 were agreed upon. Seed crop (from clonal trials in Burkina Faso) was evaluated. The data analysis workshop to be held in Copenhagen was postponed to March 2010 to fit into the programme of all partners. For this reason, the guidelines on domestication will only be finalised in 2010 as part of the completion of the project.

Deliverables

Research workshops implemented (Indicator 1.4):

Approximately 30 participants from 9 countries participated in the annual INNOVKAR workshop in Uganda July, 2009. A special session focused on farmer based domestication (chaired by Haby Sanou/IER and Erik Kjær/FLD).

Other achievements

Four papers on Shea originating from this programme were presented at the international workshop on Sahelian Fruit Trees (SAFRUIT – see 1 above) in Bamako, November 2009. Moreover, a Danish MSc student associated with the project, Jesper Vind, finalised and defended his MSc thesis in April 2009.

7 Seed in small bags in large scale

The major achievements during 2009 of the project on tree seed in small bags were:
• Making agreements with seed agents in 10 towns far away from the existing three seed centres.
• Distribution of the bags holding seed of the following species: *Eucalyptus saligna*, *Tectona grandis*, *Khaya anthotha* and *Moringa oleifera*.
• Selling of seed from the seed agents.
• Compile date on seed sales – under way.

Tanzania Tree Seed Authority (TTSA) organised and implemented a training course for the 10 'seed agents'. The course included aspects of seed quality, marketing, accounting and reporting.

The data on seed sale from TTSA and the seed agents were not available from TTSA by end 2009, and hence the planned report on seed sale in small bags could not be prepared. The activity will be continued in 2010 under the “Seed Systems Entrepreneurs” heading and the planned report will be published as an output of this project in 2010.

8 Seed leaflets

The series of seed leaflets was initiated in 1999. 2 new leaflets (*Gardenia volkensii*, *Dovyalis abyssinica*) were published in 2009 in collaboration with KEFRI, Kenya (Indicator 3.4). The seed laboratory of ICRAF, Kenya has adopted the concept and has tentatively listed about 40 species. 8 leaflets have been submitted for editing but will only be published in 2010. Both Kew and ICRAF-Kenya has expressed wish to continue the collaboration with inclusion of additional species in 2010. With now including close to 150 species the seed leaflet series is one of the quite comprehensive series of short monographs available.

9 Seed bank

Seed consignments have been shipped to only few countries e.g. Zambia and Mocambique. The seed bank was significantly reduced during 2009 where a major part of the seed was shipped to Millennium Seed Bank, Kew, and a large part of remaining seed was discarded. The seed transferred to Millennium Seed Bank was handed in as a donation meaning that MSB is now fully in charge of the seed. Remaining are seed lots of about 40 species. These will be kept for current research distribution according to requests. No new seed lots are being processed and stored.

10 Seed system entrepreneurs

This activity is part of a larger effort to improve tree seed systems in Eastern Africa (in collaboration with ICRAF). The purpose of the work is to implement seed sector improvements on a larger scale. We believe that there are increased opportunities for funding of larger scale projects. We therefore decided to reverse the order of the activities – preparing general arguments for our work with seed systems entrepreneurs first and only then conduct the studies.

The study has been expanded to cover South East Asia (Indonesia) and several meetings were held with ICRAF in Indonesia to revise the questionnaire so that it also applies to Indonesia. A draft concept note and form for a full baseline questionnaire were developed. The questionnaire has been finalised with inputs from ICRAF’s social scientists. The baseline survey will be implemented in three locations in Indonesia (i) Lampung, South Sumatra; (ii) Jambi, Central Java and (iii) Nusa Tenggara, East Indonesia) and one location in Kenya, Mt. Kenya areas, Central Kenya. The survey is planned in a way, so it can cover two scenarios: a) Enough nurseries in areas to establish controlled experiments; b) Too few nurseries for experiments – regression analysis will be used to determine important factors for nursery successes. The baseline surveys will be implemented by M.Sc. students and enumerators. The baseline survey was initiated in December 2009.

Deliverables

*Policy briefs (Indicator 3.5)*:


**Other achievements**

- A concept note was prepared to the head of Programme for Africa’s Seeds Systems in Nairobi which outlines the logical framework for project intervention to improve tree seed and seedling systems for smallholders in Africa.

- A presentation was delivered at the Second World Agroforestry Congress in Nairobi: Lillesø, J.P.B; Graudal, L., van Breughel, P, and Kindt, R. “The value of old maps when planning natural resource management including agroforestry now and for new climates”.


**Deliverables postponed to 2010:**

- A case study report based on the findings from the entrepreneur study (Indicator 1.3);

- A short practical guideline on tree seed sub-sector reviews (Indicator 3.4).

**11 Development and testing of framework for conservation**

The collaboration with Forest Administration (FA) on genetic resources of trees, so far financed by FLD, was concluded in 2009. The purpose of the trials was to see if high value tree species can be combined with in an economical way using the standard layouts for growing of *Hevea brasiliensis*.

With reference to the annual work plan 2009, the major achievements have been:

- A visit was paid to Cambodia to visit the trial area established as part of the collaboration between FA and Cambodia Rubber Research Centre (CRRC). The trials are holding the following species in combination with *Hevea brasiliensis*: *Tectona grandis*, *Xy1a dolabriformis*, *Dipterocarpus alatus*, *Sindora siamensis*, *Lagerstroemia calyculata*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Hopea odorata*, *Pterocapus macrocarpus*, *Dalbergia bariensis*, *Dalbergia cochinchinensis*, *Gluta laccifera*, *Albizia lebbeck*.

- All species were measured for height and diameter, and photos were taken for documentation.

Due to lack of priority from FA, no fieldtrip was organised to the trial area and no workshop on seed market were organised.

Remaining activities will be finalised in 2010 under the “Conservation models” project. This includes a technical brief that will allow FA to better use the area as a demonstration area.

**12 Payments for environmental services**

In January 2009, a 5 day workshop was held in Phnom Penh on the development of a PES mechanism for Prey Long with participants from FLD, Conservation International, Forestry Administration and Blue Moon Foundation. On the outcome of the workshop an application for additional funding was prepared and submitted to Blue Moon Foundation. A report on environmental services was prepared as background material for the meeting. Furthermore, a consultancy provided input to the National Forest Programme on payment for environmental services and innovative financing in the forestry sector. Likewise, input was provided to the Cambodian R-Pin for the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).

In April, a 10 day expedition/field course was conducted in Prey Long. The expedition had participants from FLD, Conservation International, central and local staff of Forestry Administration.
as well as students from Royal University of Phnom Penh. Focus was on building capacity in botanical sampling, mapping of forest types and habitats for carbon stock estimation, and assessment of faunal biodiversity. The team brought a camera-man and sound technician to produce footage for an educational film on the linkage between climate change, carbon and tropical forests. The film was completed in November 2009. It has been screened by several NGOs in Cambodia as well as at educational days at LIFE and at Forest Day 3. A poster on the potential of REDD in Prey Long was exhibited at Forest Day 3. The research results of the project has been used to justify a Feasibility Study for a REDD project covering 283,000 ha of forest in Prey Long as a case of “research into practice” implemented in developing countries.

**Deliverables**

*Research based reports published (Indicator 1.3):*

Report on environmental services (biodiversity, carbon, watersheds, livelihood benefits) and economic opportunity costs of providing such services in the Prey Long area.

*Research workshops implemented (Indicator 1.4):*

Workshop (FLD/CI/FA) on development of PES mechanism for Prey Long (2009). 5 persons, 1 week, Phnom Penh.

*Training courses implemented (Indicator 2.5):*

Field course in biodiversity assessment for conservation planning. Botanical sampling and characterisation of swamp forest. Assessment of faunal biodiversity. 13 persons for 10 days.

*Technical guidelines and extension guides (Indicator 3.4):*

Film (English version) 26 min on opportunities for PES mechanism in Prey Long forest area published.

*Consulting services (Indicator 3.9):*

Consultancy assistance to National Forest Programme Cambodia. Input on PES in the form of conservation concessions and REDD projects.

Input to Cambodia’s R-Pin on REDD. The World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).

**Other achievements**

- Application for additional funding to Blue Moon Foundation prepared.

**13 Decentralised forest governance in Cambodia and Vietnam**

One peer reviewed article was accepted by the *Journal of Sustainable Forest Management* on decentralized forest management in Cambodia. One abstract on decentralized forest management in Cambodia was presented at the International Society of Tropical Foresters conference at Yale and published in the conference proceedings. Moreover, as part of project activities, a paper was presented at the annual FAU conference in Copenhagen. Further, we were the convenors of one of the sub-workshops at this conference. FLD took part in elaborating a paper containing a comparative analysis of network governance in four different countries. Community forestry in Cambodia was included as one of the cases. This paper was presented at the European Consortium for Political Research conference in Potsdam, and is being further developed to be submitted for the journal *Governance*. A research proposal was submitted for FFU, which was assessed very well, but it became a “buffer-zone project”, and FFU finally rejected it in October because of lack of funds. We have re-submitted this proposal for FFU’s prequalification round on the 9th of December 2009. Further, a power point presentation was made at the DIIS seminar on poverty environment about REDD and community forestry, and we have taken part in one radio...
broad cast on REDD and sustainable forestry in Cambodia. Three travels were made to Vietnam; one in April and two persons travelling together in November. During the trips to Vietnam, we had to realize that the Institute of Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development (IPSARD) did not have sufficient capacity in terms of available staff and time to remain our main partner. We established new partnerships with Hanoi Agricultural University and the Vietnam Forest University, but still are on good terms and understanding with IPSARD, who has expressed their interest to take part in our planned future research. Our field work was a bit constrained by this situation, but in November, we succeeded in collecting interview- and other material on REDD and FLEGT in Vietnam. This was also the reason that the planned course on research methods could not be implemented. The partners in Vietnam have shown much interest in having us conducting such a course in 2010.

Deliverables

**Articles published in international peer-reviewed journals (Indicator 1.1):**


**Abstracts and papers published in proceedings from national or international conferences (Indicator 1.2):**


**Research based workshops (Indicator 1.4):**

One conference workshop entitled “State and Citizens in Multilevel governance” Workshop at the conference “Bringing the state back in: New roles and responsibilities for the 21st Century state” organised by FAU (Association of Development Researchers), held at the Copenhagen Business School (CBS), on 12-13 May 2009 with 8 participants.

**Contributions to the public debate on development (Indicator 3.6):**


**Other achievements**

- Two papers presented at international conferences:
- One research proposal submitted for FFU February 2009, and resubmitted December 9 2009.

14 Decentralised forest governance in Tanzania

In 2009, activities on decentralised forest governance in Tanzania have focussed on continued data collection. Progress was, however, slowed down because the joint funding of activities from
the Danida supported Participatory Forest Management (PFM) project, which is managed by Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI), was discontinued in early 2009. Apparently the underlying reason is that the Royal Danish Embassy (RDE) stopped all PFM project associated cash flows to the Forest and Bee Keeping Division. However, interview-based socio-economic as well as forest inventory-based bio-physical data were collected in accordance with the jointly developed and tested research instruments albeit at a slower pace than originally planned due to the mentioned and hopefully temporary funding constraints. Furthermore, during joint field work in the summer 2009, a mid-term report on research findings was prepared on the special request of TAFORI and shared with a team of consultants whom the RDE had hired to assess the impact of PFM. In addition, a diary format was developed and tested. This will form basis for detailed studies on total annual household accounts which, among others, will reveal the importance of forests for subsistence and cash incomes for different categories of households (rich, medium and poor). Lastly, narratives on the historical development of forest that have come under PFM have been collected. In combination with the bio-physical and socio-economic data these narratives will be used to assess the effect of PFM on forest conservation. Due to the slow down of data collection and the unexpected request from TAFORI for a mid-term report, academic publications and related policy briefs were not produced in accordance with the plan for 2009.

As a result of the good working relations that have evolved during this project, it was decided to seek funding for a new joint project on the livelihood importance of medicinal plants in Tanzania. Accordingly, a workshop on this was held in Dar es Salaam and a resulting research project application submitted to the Danish Council for Development Research (FFU).

**Deliverables**

**Research based reports published (Indicator 1.3):**

**Research based workshops (Indicator 1.4):**
- Workshop on medicinal plants and livelihoods. Dar es Salaam 23-24 November. 10 persons, 2 days

**Research products (tool, method, model, approach) produced (Indicator 1.5)**
- Diary-based data collection format on forest resources importance to livelihoods. Developed during a workshop at Sokoine University of Agriculture. 7 persons, 3 days, field-tested and implemented.
- Forest history narrative data collection formats developed and discussed over e-mail and subsequently implemented.

**Contributions to the public debate on development provided (Indicator 3.6)**
- Discussant and panellist (Treue, T.) at the Danish Institute for International Studies at a seminar on private companies and conservation Oct. 06, 2009.
- Lecture by Treue, T. on Africa’s forests where research findings in Tanzania and Ghana were presented and discussed at Folkeuniversitetet, Copenhagen 19 Nov. 2009
- Presentation and panellist (Treue, T.) in the following debate about the role of forests for the climate at Danmarks Naturfrednings Klimamesse, Øksnehallen, Copenhagen 04 Dec. 2009.

**Other achievements**
15 Decentralised forest governance in Ghana

The project has been implemented largely in accordance to plan. The deliveries of the project in 2009 are listed below. Yet, it was not possible to implement the planned “research into practice” workshop/seminar due to time constraints.

A major effort in 2009 under this project has been the implementation of a national-wide monitoring of in-flows of timber into illegal markets in close collaboration with the Forestry Research Institute of Ghana. The project has organized monitoring teams that the registered all incoming trucks around the clock in 20 timber markets throughout Ghana over a 10 days period, in both the dry (peak) and wet (low) season. The results will be analyzed in 2010 and will form the basis for a report, which will try to develop a national timber balance for Ghana, and possible, a scientific paper on the same. Moreover, two scientific papers have been drafted; one was submitted in late November 2009 and the other will be submitted early 2010. Finally, a presentation was prepared and presented at a seminar on FLEGT – Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade in Ghana organized by the Wageningen University in the Netherlands in May 2009.

Deliverables

Articles published in international peer-reviewed journals (Indicator 1.1):


Abstracts and papers published in proceedings from national or international conferences (Indicator 1.2):


Research based reports published (Indicator 1.3):


Policy briefs (Indicator 3.5):


Other achievements

- A scientific paper has been submitted to Journal of Forest Economics and is currently under review: Hansen, C.P., Lund, J.F.: “The political economy of timber taxation in Ghana”.

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A scientific paper has been drafted and will be submitted to a relevant journal in early 2010: Hansen, C.P.: “Forest law compliance and enforcement: The case of on-farm timber extraction in Ghana”.

Presentation to seminar titled “FLEGT/VPA process in Ghana: legality and livelihoods” at Wageningen University on 8-9 June 2009. Hansen, C.P.: “The FLEGT process in Ghana: creating a dichotomy between legal export timber and illegal timber for local markets?”

16 Publication and information service

Approximately 13,000 publications have been dispatched by mail, and some 5,000 publications downloaded from the FLD web site, ref. the below table.

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<th>Publication</th>
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<td>Guide to Handling of Tropical Forest Tree Seed</td>
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<td>Seed leaflets</td>
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<td>Lecture Notes; Technical Notes etc from old DFSC</td>
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<td>Working papers</td>
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<td>Working papers</td>
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*, ** Development News and Development Brief are sent electronically to 1105 subscribers. Sitecore has not been able to retrieve number of downloads.

There are currently about 2-3 specific development requests (phone, mail) per month e.g. pertaining to seed technology, species selection and other technical areas.

17 Technical leaflets

Two technical briefs were published in 2009: "Trees species for wind prone areas" and "Tree species for acid soil" (Indicator 3.4). A key constraint has been lack of collaborators for the series. At present only one person is working on these briefs. There has this year been allocated only two
weeks for the activity, which explains the modest output. ICRAF has adopted the concept and are currently working on drafts.

**18 Staff exchange with partner institutions**

Rabiou Abdou from INRAN in Niger visited FLD during September to work on establishment reports for two Baobab trials and analyse data from a nursery trial on Baobab and prepare a publication with the results. The establishment reports of Baobab are ready and will be published during early 2010. Data from the nursery trial were analysed, and has potential for publication in a peer reviewed journal. However some work remains to make the draft paper.

From a visit in 2007, an article on *Acacia senegal* by Larwanou Mahamane, University of Abdou Moumouni, Niamey was submitted to Silvae Genetica (April 2009), but it is still in review.

**19 Explore possibilities for FLD involvement**

As follow up on visit to the Danish Embassy in 2008, FLD has prepared a project proposal for a major REDD++ project on Sumatra called the Harapan Rainforest Initiative (HRI). The proposal was submitted to Danida twice in 2009 and based on recommendations from Danida, it will be submitted again early 2010, when the outcome of COP 15 is known.

A visit was paid to the Danish Embassy in Cambodia to discuss possible FLD inputs to the implementation of the newly prepared National Forest Programme. It seems likely that at least 1-2 consultancies will be requested from FLD in 2010.

**20 Development of proposals/applications for new activities**

A proposal was prepared for the EU call on the tropical bio-energy plant *Jatropha curcas* within the area of Specific International Co-operation Actions (SICA) was prepared late 2008 and January 2009. The proposal received a good evaluation (12.5 of 15), but was not selected for funding (ranked no. 3). An attempt will be made to submit a modified application of the proposal under the Europe Aid Global Programme on Agricultural Research for Development with deadline 15 January 2010.

A similar call on Integrated management of water and other natural resources in Africa was announced 30 July 2009 with deadline 14 January 2010. An application is in preparation.

Concept notes on improved tree seed and seedlings for Africa were prepared in collaboration with ICRAF and submitted to PASS (the Gates Foundation) and IFAD in December 2009.

**Deliverables**

- *Articles published in international peer-reviewed journals (Indicator 1.1):*

As part of the project preparation one peer-reviewed article was prepared and accepted:


**21 Co-ordination of FLD development programme**

Main activities in 2009:
- General co-ordination of the FLD development and environment programme, including annual planning, monitoring and reporting at centre and LIFE level;
- Co-ordination of the implementation of the Performance Contract, including planning, reporting and financial statement;
- Secretary function for the FLD International Co-ordination Forum (IE);
- Participation in the LIFE co-ordination forum for development activities (UFAG);
- Planning and logistics of the meeting of the FLD International Advisory Committee on 15 December 2009.
- Support to the national organizing committee for Forest Day 3 held on 13 December 2009, including FLD booth.

22 Management and secretarial assistance
Secretarial assistance and accounting related to progress 2008, work plan 2009, travel, training, meetings and workshops.

23 Training and development of FLD staff
One staff member joined a training workshop on molecular techniques held in Nairobi, Kenya. Two staff members continued to take lessons in French.

24 Technical and scientific advise and assistance to Danida
Under this activity, FLD provides inputs to Danida based on requests. In 2009, FLD has in collaboration with Danida organized a meeting with CIFOR and ICRAF on REDD (11 December 2009 with 35 participants). Further, FLD on request from Danida provided names of candidate to serve on Technical Advisory Panels of the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.

25 Publication of IUCN Medicinal Plant Specialist Group Newsletter
Communication with the IUCN Medicinal Plant Specialist group has been initiated and the new format of the Newsletter discussed. There is agreement to issue a call for contributions in 2010. Hence, no newsletter was published in 2009.