

The board's report – 2017

Introduction

ADDA has been active for almost 25 years with a very high level of activities and a broad organization representing the Danish resource base of agricultural experts and volunteers. ADDA has in 2017 received funding in total of approximately 5 million DKK. In 2017 we had 8 projects in three countries, Cambodia, Vietnam and Tanzania. Projects are being implemented by local partners, and to advise on the implementation, we have around 25 local ADDA employees and 3 international ADDA coordinators. The high number of activities requires a lot of coordination and ADDA Board held a total of 5 meetings in 2017. At the office in Denmark we have had 1-2 secretariat staff. We have also in 2017 received funding from "Tips funds" for the general administration in Denmark, private funding and CISU-funding from the Information Pool.

Information activities

Information work continued well 2017, where there has been a special focus on an information project with photo exhibition around Denmark combined with lectures about ADDAs work:

In 2017 ADDA set up a photo exhibition in close cooperation with collaborators in the projects in the respective cooperation countries. At the exhibition you could get a visual experience of how poor farmers gain new knowledge through ADDA- projects and increase their harvest and income. ADDA was granted a sum for dissemination work in Denmark from 'Civilsamfund i Udvikling' (CISU). The four exhibitions took place respectively in Kulturhuset KulturCosmos v. Viby, Kulturhus Herredsvang v. Aarhus, Tarup Library v. Odense and KUB Frederiksberg.

Three lectures were held respectively in Kulturhuset KulturCosmos and Dalum Agricultural School, at PanNature, three agricultural coaches and Arafa Khatib, and in Strien on Fanø, by Ove Gejl Christensen.

Because the photo exhibition has given interest to other associations, etc., and these have expressed interest in showing the pictures, the exhibition will continue after the end of project period.

In Denmark Tove Bang is responsible for the information work and has been employed by ADDA since November 2014 (part time). The information work is carried out in close cooperation with member of the ADDA board, Povl Nørgaard, appointed by the board.

ADDA's website, www.adda.dk has identical sites in Danish and English and is our primary medium for communicating with interested parties.

During 2017 ADDA has issued News & Views two times – In 2017 we published a News & Views 33 and a News & Views 34. News & Views is posted to ADDA members in Denmark and other stakeholders. An English version of News & Views is used to inform employed staff in the projects as well as stakeholders abroad.

The content of News & Views is primary actual information and case stories from the projects and actual information from secretariat of ADDA.

Facebook have become increasing communicating platform for ADDA with 49,229 "LIKES" in 2017, which we are very proud of. Every post is engaged by more than 1,000 people, so many people around the world have got information about our work and positive impact.

We use facebook to extend our social interaction with the followers and keep on trying to get hold on new readers of facebook as well as www.adda.dk and our newsletters.

In 2017 we have published 6 electronic newsletters and the newsletter has app. 220 subscribers with an average number of openings on 38.4%.

ADDA has created a number of new videos together with the partners in Cambodia, Vietnam and Tanzania. At ADDA-website we have uploaded a range of new videos from the projects also published at YouTube.

During 2017 ADDAs board members have informed about our activities through several events and presentations at different places in Denmark, such as Rotary Højbjerg among others. Furthermore, we have invited a number of delegations and welcomed them both here in Denmark and when they visited our projects both in Cambodia, Tanzania and Vietnam.

Donations: In addition with our News and Views number 34 ADDA carried out a successful Christmas campaign to collect contributions for rice-banks and wells for self-help groups in Cambodia and Vietnam. More than 100 persons contributed with 130.100 DKK, mainly donated by members of ADDA. The donations go 100 % to Cambodia and Vietnam.

Members

The number of members is stable around 450. ADDA would like to have more members, but this has proven very difficult.

Cambodia

CISOM - Empowerment of Civil Society in Oddar Meanchey, Cambodia

CISOM II (2016-2019) - Empowerment of Civil Societies in Oddar Meanchey Province was approved by CISU in December 2015 and was officially started 1st of March 2016. The cooperation agreements with all partners have been signed and annual work plans and budgets have been developed.

On 24 February 2016, the Opening Workshop for CISOM-II was conducted in combination with the closing Final Workshop for CISOM-I. Total participants are 240 people (171female). The workshop was attended by Provincial Deputy Governor, Provincial Councils, Officials from Cabinet of Governor, Advisor of NCDD, Acting Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture, Deputy Director of Provincial Department of Women Affair, Director of Provincial Department of Health, Provincial Department of Water, District Governors, District Agriculture, Commune Chiefs, Village Chiefs, Community Professional, SHG Committee Leaders, NGOs Network at Oddar Meanchey and representatives from ADDA/READA and NGO Partners.

Training of Trainers (ToT) on Legal Advocacy and Agricultural Cooperative Management was conducted from 27 June to 01 July 2016. 44 trainees attended the training including 22 Community Professionals and staff from the Provincial Agriculture Department and Provincial Women's Affairs Department. TOT was successfully implemented according to evaluations by staff, partners and local authorities. Additionally, all participants are confident and have better understanding on the process of establishing and managing Agricultural Cooperatives and their advocacy work to promote human rights and rights to land in their target areas. Another refresher training was conducted to 50 participants, NGO Partners and CP including key AC leaders on the topics of land right, advocacy, AC financial management and operacy. Based on the pre-post-test, it is showed that 54% of their knowledge is increased.

16 new target villages have been reviewed and selected to fulfil the criteria selection for conducting 9 FFS. Additionally, 11 existing SHGs in these 16 new target villages are also strengthened and supported by the CISOM-II. Totally, CISOM-II is covering up to 82 villages, 14 communes 5 districts in the whole province. Hence, 9 prospective Farmer Field Schools are identified for conducting in 8 new villages. As the result, 9 FFS had been conducted which consist of 261 participants (222 females) totally. Among these 9 FFS, NGO Partners conducted 8 field days and 477 participants (334 females) joined the events.

A baseline survey was conducted by covering the 16 new village target areas. The data analysis and a report are in the process of developing. While conducting the baseline survey, CISOM-II also review the beneficiaries based on the lists of ID Poor1 & Poor2. As the result, the list of ID Poor has been updated and it is in the processed of entering data for baseline survey.

100 SHGs (80 SHG in CISOM-I and 9 new SHGs and 11 additional existing SHGs (formed by others) consists of total of 2,334 members (1,920 females). In the previous quarters, it was noticed that 52 farmers left the SHG and migrated to Thailand and other locations. However, NGO Partners commit to attract new SHG members to cover the number of farmers who drop out within this quarter. As the result, 19 new members volunteered to participate in all activities of the SHG. All SHGs have been strengthening on advocacy, agricultural techniques, SHG management, bookkeeping system and running small business for SHG income generation. The total capital of the 100 SHG is 178,746 USD. In this quarter, it is noticed that 27% of total SHG members have established/improved their home gardens while 9% of SHG members have sold their vegetables. They can earn the income up to 280,212USD totally from the beginning of the project. Additionally, 78% of the SHG members have been raising chicken while 49% have sold their chicken. They can earn the income up to 142,138 USD in this quarter. Furthermore, 78% have the small production of egg for hatching, consumption and sale.

With the supports from local authorities and the effort of local NGO partners, an exceptional participation of villagers during information meetings, 979 members (687 females) voluntarily gathered and formed 9 ACs. 1,301 shares have been bought which is equal to 19,164USD capitals. Within this quarter, the competitive grant had been conducted with the 9 ACs. As the result, all 9 ACs are capable to receive the grant up to 40,000 USD. All ACs have applied for loan from micro finance institutions for further business operations. As result, at the end of this quarter 6 of 9 ACs have just received 23,750USD of loan from Idemitsu FMI Japan. In this quarter, all 9 ACs had made the annual closing balance for conducting the annual assembly. As result, all 9 ACs had conducted the annual assembly and all ACs earned total net profit up to 18,779 \$ from their main businesses on buying and selling agricultural inputs and credit, in average one share can earn profit 2.69\$. Moreover, based on the primary data after annual assembly, 9 ACs have attracted new members around 30% and ex-member increased 25% in buying more shares. Total capital of 9 ACs is 109,325 USD and only 30% of the capital is used for their credit businesses while 70% of the capital planned to run their main business on buying and selling agriculture input in coming April. Moreover, 3 out of 9 ACs have made the farming contract with trader in selling the cassava products for 4 months and the contract farming will end in April.

The capital will be used for business purposes and the benefits of the members. Loans will be proposed to the members with lower interest rates than those offered by private micro finance companies. Another great result is that two plots of land will be granted by local government to 2 ACs once they have submitted their official applications. These two plots of land will be used to build offices for two ACs.

It is noticed that CISOM team faced some challenges of gathering people to join AC (Round#2) while the farmers are living far away from each other and over events are overlapped with the harvest season. Additionally, many farmers have suffered from previous scammers who lobbied them to gather and they didn't want to trust our project. Some people also considered our project could play a political game to spoil their communities.

However, we coped with such challenges by working closely with the local authorities and project NGO Partners, particularly village chief, commune councils and CPs of CISOM Project to approach the people family by family. As a result, we could build trust from the farmers and they are happy to join our project and commit to boost their ACs stronger. Furthermore, the District Council does not only support our Project by offering the motivational speech to our project staff and farmers but he also expressed his satisfaction to our project by buying 4 shares in these two ACs.

Advocacy is one of the strategies for CISOM-II and it is done regularly through offering the training to NGO Partners and beneficiaries and putting the theories into real practices through public forum, case intervention, case consultation, CIP training and meeting with Commune Council and local authorities. As a result 125 training courses including CIP villages meeting had been conducted with 5,633 participants (3,388 females) to discuss about their priority needs and raise their proposal to be incorporated into Commune Investment Plan for seeking supports from the government. Furthermore, NGO partners are confident in policy dialogues with the government at district and provincial levels and they participate during District Integrated Workshop and Provincial Integrated Workshop.

Furthermore, Junior Advocacy Advisor has been recruited and coached. Now he is turned over to station at NGO Partner Office in ODM.

For CISOM-I, 501 priorities of the poor from the 63 villages have been incorporated into Commune Investment Planning (CIP). During CISOM-II, CIP is still in the process. The figure of priority needs will be shown in next quarter. However, so far, local authorities have responded positively to the requests from villagers on numerous issues such as 48 priorities of the poor have been taken into account and realised by duty bearers (26 roads have been constructed/rehabilitated, 1 kindergarten and 6 pounds were established/ rehabilitated, 1 CIP related to the installation of electric systems, 4 sewages, 1 bridge rebuilding, 2 CIP related land case settlement and 2 CIP related to mosquito net and a wooden bridge (4.5m x 35m). It has benefitted 26,131 people (15,035 female).

10 land cases have been successfully settled and it directly benefitted to 1, 932 people (1, 041 female). The Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction is measuring land for systematic land registration. It benefits 500 families. In another case, the Provincial Governor directly intervened to solve a land dispute between the military and villagers. Within this quarter period, based on the advocacy through public forum and CIP, the government took the land from the private companies and handed over to the farmers.

During the first quarterly report of 2018, significant achievements have been noticed as following: a positive change through advocacy by SHG and AC leaders. The case was that a former village chief who is known as the difficult person in the community and he used to cause difficulty to the villagers and the SHG. Through the advocacy by the SHG/AC leader by meeting with the commune chief and commune councils, the election for new village chief was conducted. As the result, the former village chief lost the election and the deputy village chief win the election. This proved that SHG and AC play important role to help the commune councils to reflect the management of their subordinate and come up with the effective intervention for the better structure and management.

Furthermore, after the AC formed successfully, all ACs need some plots of land to build their offices for their operation. With the advice from the project team, AC leaders and the advocacy staff are working altogether to submit the motions to the decision makers to request for some plots of land, especially, they also raised this issues during the AC assembly. As the result, 3 plots of land have been granted to the 3 ACs. This three plots of land proved the capacity of the farmers who are able to speak in the public on behalf of their communities.

Additionally, the farmers from our SHGs were facilitated to join 29 public forums. Approximately 5,548 (3,570 female) participants joined the forums.

The focus trainings (229 trainings) were offered to 100 SHGs which consists of 8,352 (5,472 female) participants. The training focused on agricultural techniques (rice, vegetable, cassava and animal raising), small business, legal rights, women and children's rights, land rights and advocacy, CIP process. In term of CIP, after the training, the villagers actively follow up the progress of their proposals at commune level.

Furthermore, in respond to the gender promotion in CISOM-II, the gender road map has been established to ensure that most women can benefit from the project.

Additionally, the financial training and coaching had been conducted for the purposes of reflection on the findings and recommendations from external auditor and action plan, refresh some finance and accounting procedures, global budget and report, refresh on internal control/checklist, refresh on asset and administration management, refresh on Quick book. Furthermore, directors, accountants and other project staff of the implementing NGO partners have been trained on the CISOM-II concept and strategy of the project implementation.

COSIS: Cooperative and Civil society development project

The COSIS project terminated ultimo May 2017. The project received 4.3 mio DKK, and the project lasted 3 years and 3 months.

Main results: The project has significantly improved livelihood of vulnerable and rural poor - especially women - in Siem Reap supporting 170 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and 10 small agricultural cooperatives (ACs). SHGs and ACs have built capacity, which has expanded income-generating business activities of rural poor. All SHGs are able to interact with villagers and authorities in their community outlining priorities of the poor. SHGs have influenced local authorities and related stakeholders at commune and higher levels on issues related to rural development and livelihood of rural poor, e.g. influenced Community Investment Planning (CIP), legal rights and land rights. The ACs have secured better income for members and all ACs have earned a profit from business activities to further boost cooperative activities. ACs advocate on behalf of farmers/members on issues especially related to agricultural business activities e.g. securing better credit terms, lowering prices and improving quality of agricultural inputs, as well as improving selling prices of agricultural produce.

By 2016, 175 SHGs are better organised with improved group and individual business activities and 100 SHGs are able to facilitate implementation of community development activities

- 176 SHGs in 124 Target villages and 31 communes have been reviewed. Twenty-five community professionals (CPs) were selected and subsequently intensively trained on the project concept, strategy and methodology. Training sessions have included topics regarding: group management, development of agricultural cooperatives, business development, advocacy, marketing, book keeping, input procurement, Commune Investment Planning (CIP), community development projects (CDP), monitoring and evaluation, legal rights, rights of women, children and land rights.
- 1884 members (1781 F) of 158 SHGs have improved knowledge on (i) market analysis, (ii) production planning in line with market demand, (iii) interactions with local collectors, and (iv) pricing. 158 SHGs have adjusted their production planning after these training sessions.
- CPs have facilitated 50 market links/contracts between SHGs/ACs and market actors.
- SHG member capacity has increased on basics of micro business planning in a competitive market economy, marketing and execution of business plans. 155 SHGs have updated their business plans adapted to market needs. 109 SHGs report that micro business activities have improved - they earn higher profit.
- Strong SHG committees from well-functioning SHGs share experience and are training weak SHGs committees. The number of strong and medium strong SHGs have increased from 120 to 140 SHGs.

Some SHGs – especially weak groups – have merged activities meaning that the total number of SHGs are 155 by the end of the COCIS project.

- Focus training sessions on women leadership have been provided; and beneficiaries have adopted main statements.
- READA staff and CPs have trained 110 SHGs on funding opportunities and credit schemes, including discussions regarding opportunities, obligations and challenges of loans and credits. 110 SHGs have acquired micro finance loans (average 1,000 USD/SHG) to boost their group businesses.
- 114 SHGs have been trained on implementation of Community Development Projects (CDP).
- 65 SHGs have approached the Commune Council (CC) with plans for a new small-scale community development project.
- 46 SHGs ring wells and rice banks were established under the CDP concept. CCs contributed 4.735 USD to CDPs, while beneficiaries contributed in terms of labour. 1214 (5930 people) families benefit from the CDP projects.

By 2016, 10 Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs) have built organisational and commercial capacity and they have at least 1.000 members

- All members of 175 SHGs have discussed pros and cons of Agricultural Cooperatives; how to benefit from/make best use the Agricultural Cooperative Law and the Royal Decree on the constitutions of ACs.
- 3 ACs formed before COCIS and seven (7) ACs founded during 2014 are operating in compliance with the Royal Decree and they are certified by PDA. 10 ACs conducted their annual General Assembly (GA) in spring 2015 and 2016. AC business planning is responding to market needs and member's priorities. The ACs have 2128 members (1814 female) and 13.000 shares. Each share cost between 2.5 USD (3 ACs) to 12.5 USD equivalent to a total value of 10.900 USD.
- Newly formed ACs are executing business activities related to fertilizer trading, credit, rice seed production, rice flour production, rice milling and/or rice trading. Ten ACs have received a competitive grant. An evaluation committee carefully assessed AC business plans, before a competitive grant was released. Competitive grants were between 3.500 and 5.000 USD per grant.
- Members of existing ACs are increasingly using services of their agricultural cooperative, e.g. buying fertilizers from the AC and/or credit facilities of ACs.
- All 10 Agricultural Cooperatives earn a profit; farmers buy inputs at lower prices, have access to cheaper micro credit, and/or sell their produce at better prices. AC profit during 2016 was equivalent to average 18.3 USD per member against 13,5 USD in 2015. Total accounting balance of the 10 AC was 246.865 USD by the end of December 2016, while AC own capital was 107.365 USD
- ACs offer significantly improved credit facilities for members. ADDA AC economic management have become role models for Micro Finance Institutions, e.g. Idemitsu Saison Microfinance offer better credit terms (no collateral, interest rate lowered by app. 0,5 %-point/month compared to the general credit market) and they recommend that other ACs in Cambodia use the AC concept and methodology of ADDA/READA.

By 2016, 125 out of 175 SHGs, 6 out of 10 ACs and READA are increasingly influencing local and national decision making on rural development

- 169 SHG's, 10 ACs and villagers from 115 villages have been trained on advocacy. A total of 11.618 beneficiaries, including 9.188 women and 181 commune chiefs participated during the training sessions
- 169 SHG's members and other villagers from 121 villages have been trained on legal rights, child and women rights, advocacy and land rights. 11,618 people (9,188 F) and 181 commune chiefs participated during the training. Commune councils visited relevant meetings of 115 SHGs
- Local authorities including village chief and representative from commune council participated in training of farmers on the process of CIP. The authorities recognize prioritised needs of the poor.
- 130 SHGs in 105 villages have conducted Participatory Village Development Planning (PVDP). 3.200 (2503 F) SHG members and villagers actively participated during analysis of problems and opportunities in their local communities. 303 PVDP reports have been prepared outlining priorities and recommendations of rural poor. These priorities and recommendations were prepared for possible integration into the commune investment/development plan.
- SHG and AC members have increasingly participated in district and commune forums organized by local authorities. 8 commune forums were organised with representative participation of 156 (122 F)

elected members from 67 SHGs. 214 issues were raised by the SHG representatives seeking assistance from Commune Councils on issues such as: price of public services, pond digging on public land, land encroachment, loan problems, hospital services, village security, environmental issues, etc. Some issues were solved during – or shortly after - the forums. Other issues were integrated into Commune Investment Planning. 20 issues/problems were subsequently solved, e.g. land encroachment, pond digging on public land, prices of public services. The rest were included in CIP.

- Approximately 1700 priorities and recommendations of rural poor were presented and discussed with relevant duty bearers - especially local authorities. 1086 priorities and recommendations of rural poor were integrated into Commune Investment Planning (CIP). 408 proposals were supported covering 52 different types of projects: 43 roads (116.047 m), 49 ring wells, 13 canals (19.915 m), 5 ponds, 313 giant jars, 843 toilets, 572 filter tanks, 145 water containers, 2 water gates, 40 sluices, 1 drinking water system, electricity in 13 villages, 23 vegetable seed packages, 4 rice seeds, 1 fish production, support to 2 animal races, 4 vaccination campaigns, tree planting (6100 trees). Also numerous awareness raising/technical training sessions were conducted according to the priorities of the poor. These included: 23 awareness sessions on domestic violence, 3 sessions on pros and cons of migration, 11 cleaning campaigns, 18 safe water and sanitation projects, 11 school enrollment campaigns, 4 village security campaigns, 5 public service campaigns, effects of drug trafficking and 40 technical training sessions regarding health and agricultural input supply. 33 projects supported schools, including scholarship, materials, transportation and hygiene promotion, qualification courses for teachers, salary of teachers and support to buildings for kindergartens.
- READA staff, ACs and SHG representatives were actively involved in numerous CIP processes, public forums and followed up on local authorities and others to secure support for rural communities.
- Staff, AC and SHG representatives participated in 9 commune forums from 76 SHGs/54village with 274/219F participants and 7 district forums with 2,058 participants.
- 244 issues were raised by SHGs and brought to the attention of Commune Councils addressing prices of public services, environment, pond digging in public land, land encroachment, loan problems, hospital service, village security, etc.
- A significant increase in number of proposals, integration into investment plans and number of realized proposals by the poor during the lifespan of COCIS is seen from table 1.

Table 1. Representation of the poor target group, CIP integration of prioritized needs and realized projects

Prioritised needs, integrated and realised	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of prioritised needs of the poor submitted during the CIP processes	Data not available	280	404	848
Number of proposals integrated into investment plans by Commune Councils	30	95	308	653
Realised proposals (incl. external support)	28	79	94 (117)	207

ACs and READA have successfully advocated for (i) the intervention by local authorities responding to an outbreak of pig disease (Blue Ear) for (ii) proper use and maintenance of roads to reduce severe pot holes and to reduce dust from company heavy duty traffic as well as advocacy to secure better terms on AC loans from Micro Finance Institutions (MFI). At provincial and national level, ACs and READA have been especially active and successful on advocacy issues related to overall business framework conditions e.g. an interest rate of 2-3 % per month would hamper agricultural development anywhere in the world. Therefore, it is satisfying to observe that the Royal Government of Cambodia on 13th of March 2017 have issued a New Proclaim on Interest Rate imposing a “Ceiling Interest Rate” to be applied by all Micro Finance Institutions and Banks to from April 2017. We consider the ceiling a big step forward – a concrete result from successful.

Fulfilment of objective 1	100
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Fulfilment of objective 2	100
Fulfilment of objective 3	100

Estimated primary target group the intervention has affected (number of people)	16.500
Estimated secondary target group the intervention has involved (number of people)	29.645

Advocacy has induced a ceiling to interest rate charged by micro finance institutions – to our knowledge COCIS advocacy has played a major role to promote this rule. Therefore, secondary target group may count all Cambodians borrowing money from MFIs, which would count app. 20 % of the Cambodian population equivalent to 3 million people.

Description of how the strategy has led to the results/effects which were described in the original application, including whether adjustments or changes in the intervention's strategy was taken underway and what effect they had:

The process-interventions resulted in 7 new Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs) and has built capacity of totally 10 ACs and 155 Self Help Groups in Siem Reap and improved capacity of READA. Capacity improved on (i) Agricultural Cooperative business development, (ii) democratic principles of ACs and SHGs, including procedures, structures and protocols, (iii) interactions with governmental structures (iv) advocacy, (v) communication and (vi) Participatory Rural Appraisals used to develop Community Development Projects (CDPs). Capacity of READA also improved on: (vii) financial system and control (double entry accounting e.g. implementation of QuickBooks for Agricultural Cooperatives), (viii) database management and analysis, (ix) standards, lines of responsibility, and effective work procedures, (x) efficient project management, monitoring, evaluation and learning's.

AC and SHG committees gained capacity on leadership, how to outline and reach a common vision, communication, action planning, conflict resolution, active member involvement, interactions with village and commune councils and advocacy. All SHGs were able to interact with villagers and authorities in their community outlining priorities of the poor. SHGs have influenced local authorities and related stakeholders at commune and higher levels on issues related to rural development and livelihood of rural poor, e.g. influenced Community Investment Planning (CIP), legal rights and land rights.

Competitive grants of 4.000 to 5.000 USD were released to Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs) – where elected committees were able to outline and present coherent and ambitious business plans. Several AC committees had to improve plans before they qualified for a grant. These business plans and the grant boosted scale of ACs business activities and they achieved a solid foundation under their business activities. Proper business plans, democratic decision making and systematic M&E resulted in a (i) total AC profit of 32.500 USD during 2016; it facilitated (ii) a reasonable own AC capital of USD 107.000, (iii) attracted Micro Finance Institutions and resulted in lower interest rates (1,2 % per month versus previously up to 2,5 % per month). Total AC loans of app. 140.000 USD were released from MFI institutions - only secured by AC own assets (no member collateral). This would not have been possible without the learning process of the AC committees (and the assets) arising from the competitive grants.

Agricultural Cooperatives - strongly interlinked to the SHGs - have gained ballast to exert pressure on “duty bearers” and improve livelihood of 2.154 poor families (equivalent to app. 10.000 poor people) because of advocacy actions.

Community Development Projects (CDP)

COCIS did benefit from the new government policy to conduct public forums. The opportunity of the public forums did fit very well into the advocacy strategy of the project, which - combined with the development of an advocacy 'road map' - optimised the effect of COCIS advocacy activities

Did implementation progress as planned? If there were activities which were planned but not implemented, describe in point form and give a short explanation (only for the period since the last status report).

Generally, implementation progressed according to expectations on all objectives. The number of villages involved in Community Development Project was slightly lower than targeted during the first years of implementation, but external donations and CIP supported a rather high number of CDP projects during the last phase of the project.

Describe problems, opportunities and/or contextual changes, which have influenced the intervention in a positive or negative direction, if any.

A proclamation issued by the Cambodian government after the national election in July 2013 instructs the provincial authorities to conduct public forums addressing any issues relevant to local communities, including land rights issues. The COCIS project took advantages of the proclamation and made sure that public forums on legal right issues were conducted within project areas according to intentions. This was done in a very fruitful manner securing that (i) appropriate knowledge on law and procedures were transferred to stakeholders/duty bearers (ii) local authorities were supportive (iii) a forum/room for advocacy related to priorities of the poor was actually created and duty bearers seriously considered priorities of the poor (and took appropriate actions). The CIP processes and public forums could be more efficient. However, knowledge of poor people has significantly increased during the implementation period.

The Cambodian government adopted a new NGO law on August 12, 2015, which may challenge freely and independently operating civil society organizations in Cambodia. The COCIS partnership have assessed the consequences and risks resulting from the new NGO law. From our point of view, it is possible to carry out future interventions e.g. the newly approved project "Empowering Agricultural Cooperatives and Civil Society Development in Siem Reap" (EASY) according to the project document. More administration is foreseen, but advocacy by NGOs, SHG, ACs and their Agricultural Cooperative Union as described in the project document is considered fully realistic.

Describe how the experiences for this intervention can be used to improve/adjust the strategy for any future intervention.

We have observed that the word "Advocacy" may slightly provoke provincial authorities; this was especially the case during the first months of COCIS implementation – and particularly when linked with "land rights". Provincial authorities sometimes ask: "Is COCIS a political project?" - or they underline: "...stay out of politics". However, representatives of local authorities were strongly supporting COCIS interventions despite such questions and recommendations. Their support is accomplished because they acknowledge the very positive COCIS results and they have learned that COCIS is using a rights based approach - fully in line with the Sub-National Democratic Development system and based on the principles of strengthening local democracy, rural community development, promoting agricultural development, and reducing poverty.

The advocacy road map developed within our strong NGO partnership and the "soft advocacy approach" used is considered both effective and appropriate and it fits very well with the new government policy to conduct public forums. It is necessary during the EASY project to make sure – and follow up - that government policy will also materialize in better priorities at the local level.

The new project: "Empowering Agricultural Cooperatives and Civil Society Development (EASY)" is designed to gain momentum from strong emphasis on development and empowerment of Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs) and their Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Union (CACU), which is seen fundamental to achieve inclusive growth and sustainable development by the Ministry of Agriculture in Cambodia. However, advocacy by SHGs, AC and the CACU is not fully effective before group strength and trust is developed - which takes time. Finally - yet important - accountability and transparency of ACs is key to build trust among existing and future members.

EASY - Empowering Agricultural Cooperatives and Civil Society Development in Siem Reap

The Empowering Agricultural Cooperatives and Civil Society Development in Siem Reap (EASY) was approved by CISU in May 2017 and was officially started from June 2017. The cooperation agreements with the implementing partner READA has been signed and annual work plans and budgets have been developed. All financial and administrative mechanisms have been set up and are operating smoothly.

Annual, quarterly and monthly work plans including working procedures were scrutinised; short and long-term budget planning including monthly follow-up reports has been developed. Efficient planning and follow-up is in operation.

An Inception Workshop for the EASY project was held on July 28, 2017 at PARADEE Hotel under leadership by H.E POV PISETH, Deputy Governor of Siem Reap Province. 116 participants including 73 females attended the workshop out of totally 132 invited. H.E Deputy Governor thanked ADDA and READA for their contribution to the poverty reduction of people in Siem Reap. Siem Reap was the poorest province in 2005. The poverty rate was significantly reduced and Siem Reap is now ranked number 7 among poor provinces in 2016 with a poverty rate of 22.14%. He called on all levels of local authorities to support and contribute to the project ensuring that the project is implemented smoothly and successfully.

Steering Committee Meeting for the Empowering Agricultural Cooperatives and Civil Society Development in Siem Reap Project (EASY) was held on July 7, 2017 at 9:30 AM at ADDA office Siem Reap province. The objectives of the meeting were to (i) Presentation result of COCIS (ii) presentation of EASY project and Work Plan, (iii) Outline the READA-ADDA cooperation and to (iv) receive advises and recommendations from PSC members for EASY interventions. Nine committee members were invited and participation in the meeting are from PDAFF, PDoWAF, ADDA COUNTRY COORDINATOR, READA Executive Director, ADDA deputy, Admin and Financial Management, EASY project coordinator, Small Business advisor, and livestock advisor,

Training of Trainers (ToT) on Cooperative and Civil Society Development was conducted from 31 July-04 August, 2017. Twenty four trainees attended the training including 15 Community Professionals (CPs) and 4 staff from the Provincial Agriculture Department and Provincial Women's Affairs Department. The ToT focus on Establishment of Cambodia Agriculture Cooperative Union and Strengthening ACs.

Review, and update 155 SHGs in 121 Target villages and 29 communes were closely evaluated. 15 community professionals (CPs) were selected, including 15 female CPs. Seven CPs (2F) are newly selected CPs and the rest have experience from COCIS.

Project Staffs have disseminated AC concept and advantages to 16 SHGs in 16 villages (694/582F) in 2 districts Chikreng and Puok. 457 participants have shown their interests to become AC members. The preliminary result of village meetings shown that in Chikreng district, there are 195/183F (60/59F are SHG members) and Pouk district 162/141F (64/61F are SHG members) willing to be AC members.

DFs have held meetings with 10 ACs committee leaders (73/70F) to discuss and disseminate the CACU advantages and all committee members expressed their interests to become CACU members. DFs and advisors in cooperation with AC committee members have organized the extraordinary general meetings with each ACs members on CACU concept and benefits. 796 AC members /621F participated in the meetings and agreed to be CACU members.

12 ACs have operated business like fertilizer trading, animal feed trading, credit, and rice seed based on their business plans. In this quarter all ACs get benefit in average of around 243 dollar.

153 SHGs (2,289/2153F) have been reviewed and members updated. DFs have continued their support to SHGs especially 13 weak SHGs on book keeping, business development, encourage members to participate in relevant meeting as well as follow up on CIP at Commune and Public Forum. In the quarter, total saving was 12,322 USD, income from interest was 11,204 USD and other income was 783 USD. Updated total capital was 320,384 USD. In the quarter there are 44 SHGs running business plan with total investment capital of 50,832 USD including 15% from own capital and 85 % loaning from ACs.

30 SHGs (56/40F) in 5 districts have participated in public forums, 73 suggestions were raised and 61 have been addressed and responded during public forums.

90 SHGs in 66 villages have conducted commune investment plan (CIP) and there were 426/319F SHG members and villagers actively participated during analysis of problems and opportunities in CIP process at their communities. 412 problems were identified and 621 PVDPs reports outlining priorities and recommendations by participants raised and included in CIP. 422 projects were selected by CC and 231 proposals have been supported.

4 SHGs (63/61F) were trained on community development project and 4 SHGs and 11 CDPs (14 ring well) have prepared and implemented a community development project for ring wells. 3686.7 \$ were allocated including a contribution of 1063.2 \$ by private donations and 2623.5 \$ by communities. SHG members benefitting from the ring wells contributed their labour resources to construct the ring well. The project will benefit 171 families (33 SHG families) or 843/452 people.

There were 192 participants /176F from 16 SHGs in 16 villages in Chikreng and Puok district have been trained on agricultural cooperative law. There were 195/183F from 9 SHGs in 9 villages in Chikreng district and 67/57F from 7 SHGs in 7 villages in Puok district have been trained and discussed on draft internal regulation and status of AC.

Two new ACs held their first founding general meeting of the agricultural cooperatives in 2017 in two target districts including Chikreng and Puok and officially certified by PDAFF in February 2018.

- 160 potential members/stakeholders (137 females) participated during the founding meeting of the cooperative Kok thlork Loeu in Chikreang District. There are 120/113F members including 56 SHG members from 9SHGs in 9villages. Total share bought is 600 shares and the price of share is 10,000 Riel. AC total capital is 6,600,000Reils
- 80 potential members/stakeholders (58 females) participated during the founding meeting of the cooperative Lvea Sasarsdam in Puok District. There are 71/58 members including 33 SHG members from 7SHGs in 7villages. Total share bought 117 shares and price of share is 50,000 Riels. Total Capital of AC is 5,992,000 Riels

76 participants including 46 females from 10 ACs have been trained on Law, Concept, Benefits, Model statute and Internal Regulation of Agricultural Cooperative Union

First Founding General Assembly from 10 agricultural cooperatives join together to establish of agricultural cooperative union in Siem Reap province was held and presided over by H.E SANG RIHA, Deputy Governor of Siem Reap province. 104 participants including 58 females attended the event from provincial governor, MAFF/DACP, Provincial Department of Agriculture, Women's Affairs, Planning and Provincial Department of Commerce, District Agriculture Office, District governors, AC, MFI, CCs, NGOs, Fertilizer and Animal Feed companies.

ADDA/READA Cooperation with PDAFF to hand over certificate to SMUAC presided over by H.E Ly Phalla MAFF secretary of state, provincial governor and line departments in Seim Reap province.

10 Committee members of SMUAC have been trained on business plan, book keeping, leadership and , management, negotiation with duty bearers. In this quarter, there are 8 companies (Fertilizer, Animal Feed, MFI, and rice seed) have met and introduced their products and services to SMACU such as input supplier companies, trading companies and Idemisu Saison MFI. As the result, SMUAC has been testing black burry rice seed from AO 989 Thai Company with of 2 ha and if successful the contract farming will be made. 2 Companies (Buffalo head and Animal feed) recognised the SMUAC and have agreed to discount 0.5 \$ per `sack selling SMACU comparing selling directly to farmers. SMACU has provided loan of 25,875 \$ to 8 ACs (1 Ac out of SMUAC member).

2,319AC members in 155 villages (98 villages in target/137 SHGs 1003=44% of SHG members) have increased their knowledge of the advantages of well organised Agricultural Cooperatives and the CACU through dissemination the benefit of AC and CACU.

10 ACs committees and project staff have conducted meetings/campaigns with villagers of 51 SHGs/51 villages in target areas and 29 villages out of target area. 1,382/1,141 people/villagers participated. AC's concepts, AC law, benefits of AC membership and results of their present ACs were presented and trained. More SHG members and villagers have shown their interests and planned to register as AC members during AC annual Assembly. And about 54% (750 people) of total participants have temporality interested to becoming AC members.

After the annual general assembly, 438 new AC members (21%) registered and number of shares increased by 57% (9626). The total capital invested for 12 ACs in 2017 was 260,312 USD after the Annual General Assembly the capital increased up to 483,226 USD including loan of 250,347 USD and net profit of 52,035.00 USD (97.81% of expected profit). And up to date there are 2,757 members including 2,372 females and 26,112 shares, total own capital is 245,479 USD.

The Rolous Meanchey Raksmeay Satreay Angkor cooperative, Prasat Bakong District decided to use 20% of the total profit to increase their AC capital, 3% for administration and training, 5% for hiring staff, 5% for business development, 7% for AC office building and while 60 % of the profit was distributed to members according to their shares. A return equivalent to 1.96\$ (15.8%) per share of 12.5\$ was distributed. The cooperative comprise of 1,561 shares and 240 members in 2017 while the number of shares has increased to 1,602 (3%) and number of members increased to 245/224F (2%) members after the Annual Assembly.

The Kantraing Balaing cooperative, Prasat Bakong District decided to use 20% of the total profit to increase their AC capital, 3% for administration and training, 5% for hiring staff, 5% for business development, 7% for AC office building and while 60 % of the profit was distributed to members according to their shares. A return equivalent to 2.78 \$ (22,2%) per share (12.5\$) was distributed. The cooperative comprise of 1,129 shares and 245 members in 2017 while the number of shares has increased to 2,352 (108%) and number of members increased to 294/249F (20%) members after the Annual Assembly.

The Samrong cooperative, Sortnikum District decided to use 20% of the total profit to increase their AC capital, 3% for admin and training, 5% for hiring staff, 5% for business development, 7% for AC office building and while 60 % of the profit was distributed to members according to their shares. A return equivalent to 1.57 \$ (12.6%) per share (12.5\$) was distributed. The cooperative comprise of 916 shares and 199 members in 2017 while the number of shares has increased to 1,181 (29%) and number of members increased to 245/216F (23%) members after the Annual Assembly.

The Chansar cooperative in Sotr Nikom District decided to use 20% of the total profit to increase their AC capital, 3% for administration and training, 5% for hiring staff, 5% for business development, 7% for AC office building and while 60 % of the profit was distributed to members according to their shares. A return equivalent to 2.37 \$ (19%) per share (12.5\$) was distributed. The cooperative comprise of 383 shares and

135 members in 2017 while the number of shares has increased to 527 (38%) and number of members increased to 181/160F (34%) members after the Annual Assembly.

The Khnart cooperative, Puok District decided to use 20% of the total profit to increase their AC capital, 3% for administration and training, 5% for hiring staff, 5% for business development, 7% for AC office building and while 60 % of the profit was distributed to members according to their shares. A return equivalent to 2.5 \$ (25%) per share (12.5\$) was distributed. The cooperative comprise of 440 shares and 119 members in 2017 while the number of shares has increased to 1,013 (130%) and number of members increased to 150/122F (26%) members after the Annual Assembly.

The Svay Check cooperative, Angkor Thom District decided to use 20% of the total profit to increase their AC capital, 3% for administration and training, 5% for hiring staff, 5% for business development, 7% for AC office building and while 60 % of the profit was distributed to members according to their shares. A return equivalent to 1,4 \$ (11.2%) per share (12.5\$) was distributed. The cooperative comprise of 362 shares and 112 members in 2017 while the number of shares has increased to 437 (21%) and number of members increased to 130/91F (16%) members after the Annual Assembly.

The Tany cooperative, Banteay Srei District decided to use 20% of the total profit to increase their AC capital, 3% for admin and training, 5% for hiring staff, 5% for business development, 7% for AC office building and while 60 % of the profit was distributed to members according to their shares. A return equivalent to 3.15 \$ (25.2%) per share (12.5\$) was distributed. The cooperative comprise of 606 shares and 245 members in 2017 while the number of shares has increased to 851 (40%) and number of members increased to 188/1554F (28%) members after the Annual Assembly.

The Kouk Thlor krom cooperative, Chikreang District decided to use 20% of the total profit to increase their AC capital, 3% for admin and training, 5% for hiring staff, 5% for business development, 7%for AC office building and while 60 % of the profit was distributed to members according to their shares. A return equivalent to 0.67 \$ (27%) per share (2.5\$) was distributed. The cooperative comprise of 4,656 shares and 378 members in 2017 while the number of shares has increased to 6,355 (36%) and number of members increased to 425/372F (12%) members after the Annual Assembly.

The Sangveay cooperative, Chikreang District decided to use 20% of the total profit to increase their AC capital, 3%for admin and training, 5% for hiring staff, 5% for business development, 7% for AC office building and while 60 % of the profit was distributed to members according to their shares. A return equivalent to 0.50 \$ (20%) per share (2.5\$) was distributed. The cooperative comprise of 1,725 shares and 192 members in 2017 while the number of shares has increased to 1983 (15%) and number of members increased to 205/181F (7%) members after the Annual Assembly.

The Spean Thnort cooperative, Chikreang District decided to use 20% of the total profit to increase their AC capital, 3%for admin and training, 5%for hiring staff, 5% for business development, 7% for AC office building and while 60 % of the profit was distributed to members according to their shares. A return equivalent to 0.72\$ (29%) per share (2.5\$) was distributed. The cooperative comprise of 1,561 shares and 240 members in 2017 while the number of shares has increased to 7196 (66%) and number of members increased to 420/364F (16%) members after the Annual Assembly.

READA have actively participated in national and provincial levels workshop, forums and meetings where the challenges and opportunities of target groups-SHG, AC and CACU raised and discussed. ADDA and READA team had discussed with Rural Development Bank to find out the opportunity to further support ACs. Moreover, Project staff also participated in Annual agriculture forum, Consultative workshop on AC at national level, Animal law and strategy plan organized by MAFF and CCC/CSO partnership with government.

Danish Coordinator Kjeld Vodder Nielsen has visited Cambodia three times, and board members Bodil E. Pallesen (country leader) and Helge Brunse have visited the projects as well.

Vietnam

Legal Assistance to Contract Farming (CFP)

In 2017 project activities were basically implemented on track, thus, contributing to the fulfillment of the development objective. Specifically, awareness of farmers on the need for formal signing of farm contracts has been raised and they have acknowledged that it is necessary to sign contracts to protect their legal rights and ensure maximum benefits. Successful initiatives on legal assistance to contract farming and awareness campaigns on corporate responsibility and fairness are being collected and will be shared in the last year of the project period to expand advocacy to the national level for policy development. This was already manifested in 2017 in some new, meaningful and effective activities which were highly appreciated by participants such as: forums to discuss policies to solve difficulties of farmers; businesses engaging in production in farm contracts; and workshops on sharing experiences for representative Farmer Organizations and agro-industries in contract farming.

Among the activities selected information from the project follows below.

11.364 local people attended 263 Mobile Legal Aid Clinics (MBLAC), where they were offered information and provided with legal consultancy. After the MBLAC, legal consultants evaluated the satisfaction of local people and found that 90-95% villagers were satisfied with the content of the legal consultations, were enthusiastic, sincere and open-minded and wholehearted in their behavior.

In 2017, the local offices completed legal training for the village heads. In line with the recommendation of the PMU with the approval of ADDA, the centers switched to training the leaders of Farmer Groups (FG) or the deputy village heads. A total of 462 village heads, leaders of FGs and the deputy village heads completed this training in 12 courses organized by using participatory method. Basic information under 4 areas, land law, contracts, labor law and enterprise law were disseminated on site by using suitable, easily understood methods. The training attached special importance to group discussions. 90% trainees were satisfied with the content and training method. They also expressed their wish to participate in similar training courses of the project in the future.

4 legal handbooks for local people, village heads and mass organizations were printed and distributed to the communes. The total number of copies printed was 15,600 (3,900 copies were printed for each topic), in comparison with the plan for 12.000 copies. The number of copies was increased due to number of villages being more than estimated and project beneficiaries receiving the handbooks also included companies and their laborers.

ADDA board members (Mr. Ove Gejl and Søren Thorndal Jørgensen) have visited the project during the year, as well as the Danish coordinator Ms. Arafa A. Khatib.

CEMI - Climate Change and Ethnic Minorities in Northern Vietnam

This project has now ended after three successful years. In general we reached all our goals and the local uptake of the ideas has been great. The problems with climate change adaptation are ever increasing, and we will need to further work on these aspects in the future.

- Overall the project has in the targeted provinces improved the ethnic minority communities' access to information on climate change policies. In some targeted areas the ethnic minority farmers have

gained influence on planning regarding natural resource management in relation to climate change adaptation.

- A very important outcome of the project is lessons and knowledge between the different levels of government hence sharing from commune level to district, from district to province and from the provincial level to the central national level. It can be concluded that the realisation of the development objective is under process.
- The external evaluation states that during the project period, “[the local capacity] for policy advocacy, planning and capacity building for climate changes adaptation agriculture models in ethnic minority communities has been significantly improved”. At the same time, both Farmers’ Union in Lai Chau and Son La, as well as Fund for Women Development in Dien Bien agree that they have been significantly strengthened in their work in developing and facilitating advocacy towards development policies and planning. Another important achievement highlighted in the external evaluation is that the local authorities in some communes have incorporated elements of climate change adaptation from this project into their socio-economic development planning (SEDP). Furthermore, other communes, have confirmed that “climate friendly and sustainable production methods like smart agricultural models were included in the SEDP.
- The Commune People’s Committee states: *“Successful demonstration models have been incorporated into the commune's socio-economic development plan. In terms of natural disaster prevention and control, the commune regularly strengthens the commune steering committee and develops a plan for responding to climate change every year”*. Lai Chau Farmer Association states that: *“The project contributes to stimulate participatory socio-economic development planning. In Lai Chau one commune out of seven communes os applying project models”*. PanNature highlights the following impact: *“10 communes implemented awareness projects of commune leaders have changed such as customs and practices of cultivation, the direction of adaptation to climate change on the SEDP such as adjusting the seasonal calendar, adjust the varieties of seedlings to fit, change the farming mode”*.

The project has been highly effective in media coverage, where more information about the project can be found.

- News & Views 27, May 2014:
http://u11uhgg.nixweb09.dandomain.dk/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/adda-27-ok_net1-1.pdf
- News & Views 27, November 2014:
<http://u11uhgg.nixweb09.dandomain.dk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Addanewsviews284614kor5final2.pdf>
- News & Views 27, April 2016:
<http://adda.dk/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Adda-nr.-31-kor3final.pdf>
- Peoples TV, “The thing our village liked the best”, June 2016:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2Mg4ufwYxvw>
- Peoples TV, “Golden maize on slope lands”, October 2016
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FYleW5CTHJU>
- Lai Chau newspaper, October 2016 “Good news from SRI model” (in Vietnamese)
<http://nature.org.vn/vn/2016/10/lai-chau-tin-hieu-vui-tu-mo-hinh-canh-tac-lua-cai-tien-sri/>
- Lai Chau newspaper, October 2016 “Ban Lang in the efforts for adapting to climate change” (in Vietnamese)
<http://nature.org.vn/vn/2016/10/ban-lang-no-luc-ung-pho-bien-doi-khi-hau/>
- News & Views 27, April 2017:
<http://adda.dk/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/adda-33-ok-net-1.pdf>
- Landbrug Fyn, May 2017:

<https://www.facebook.com/115051705252740/photos/pcb.1370070426417522/1370070409750857/?type=3&theater>

- Effektivt Landbrug, May 2017:
<http://effektivtlandbrug.landbrugnet.dk/Artikler/48039/>

Strengthening the Framework for Production and Marketing of Organic Agricultural Products in Northern Vietnam (MOAP)

It may be said that 2017 has been a peak year for organic agriculture in Vietnam with increasing leadership of and direct advice from Vietnam Organic Agriculture Association (VOAA) in building organic policies. An Organic Decree has been prepared for issue by the government, which is the first legal document for organics in Vietnam). Not only has the role of the VOAA been increasing recognized nationally in the development of a range of partnerships with national and provincial level players, but it has become an important regional player in the organic agriculture sphere.

In this regard, in May 2017, VOAA was invited to the second Asia Organic Congress in Sichuan, China, organized by IFOAM Asia, while in September, VOAA attended the second Greater Mekong Sub-region Agriculture Ministers' Meeting (AMM2) in Siem Reap, Cambodia organized by ADB. The purpose of attending both of these events, at which the VOAA attendance was supported by MOAP, was to help develop linkages between the project and national and regional networks. Again, outside the MOAP framework, VOAA sent a team to attend the Organic World Congress (OWC) in November 2017, including 6 persons (2 leaders of VOAA, 2 representatives of business and 2 farmers); the team took part in the vote for selecting the members of the Board of IFOAM International.

Selected information from the project:

A Training of Trainers (TOT) course lasting 28 days was held at the North Vietnam College of Agriculture and Rural Development (NVCARD), Xuan Mai, Ha Noi, involving 34 trainees (11 from Luong Son, 10 from Tan Lac, 3 from Tuyen Quang, 3 from Thanh Xuan – Soc Son – Ha Noi, 2 from MOAP, 1 from VOAA, 4 from NVCARD). Of these, 30 trainees were supported financially by MOAP and 4 others paid by themselves.

In the training, 3 teams were formed according to 3 main topics of livestock, crop cultivation, and aquaculture. The trainees were involved in Learning Sessions on weekdays and practiced their learning with the farmers on the following Saturday (3 weeks). (3 FFS for vegetables were organized in Luong Son for practice). They went to the field every Wednesday and paid visits to organic plots every Sunday. The training also organized field visits to the PGS in Thanh Xuan and Bao Chau farm in Soc Son – Ha Noi, Bao Chau farm is a 'safe model' of livestock production which raises pigs based on a bio-buffer and uses EM to treat the waste. A dairy farm was also visited where cows were fed with fermented feeds and used non-GMO materials. All the soybeans used are grown within the farm. The cow dung is used to raise earth worms which produce fermented feed for the other animals (pig, chicken). They also learned about marketing and other skills.

This activity was very successful. The trainers were very enthusiastic in their work with this class, while the trainees enjoyed helping each other in learning and practice. After the course, all trainees resolved to keep in contact and help each other.

Video links of 3 teams in the TOT class are available on You Tube as follows:

- Team 1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8PWMgA0qSao>
- Team 2: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fF_a-egDqhM
- Team 3: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M9gZqsxzQA>

All trainees in the TOT returned to train farmers in the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in Hoa Binh and other provinces (Tuyen Quang and Ha Noi). 16 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) were held under the Project in the two

project provinces with **483 participants** from 9 communes in Tan Lac and Luong Son Districts of Hoa Binh and Ham Yen and Yen Son Districts of Tuyen Quang. 10 FFSs were finished in 2017, 6 FFSs were ongoing at the end of the year (Table 1)

The training provided farmers with basic understanding of and techniques about organic production and its impacts on agriculture in the local context. Each FFS focused on one commodity: crops, livestock and fish according to the farmers interest, thus:

- Luong Son, Hoa Binh: Most farmers were concerned about vegetables, but some in Hop Hoa, Cu Yen and Thanh Lap communes about livestock (pig, chicken), aquaculture (freshwater fish) and fruit (orange, pomelo).
- Tan Lac, Hoa Binh: Most farmers were interested about vegetables, fruit (pomelo, orange), although there was interest in freshwater fish in Dich Giao, Thanh Hoi, Quyet Chien communes
- Ham Yen, Yen Son, Tuyen Quang: Most farmers were focused on fruit (pomelo, orange), but some on tea and livestock (cow, buffalo, pig) in Xuan Van, Phuc Ninh communes of Yen Son district and Tan Thanh commune of Ham Yen district.

All in all, the project is on track with some minor delays. Organic agriculture is really on the very beginning of something big in Vietnam.

Tanzania

Since the formal closure of ADDA's last major DANIDA funded project in Tanzania in June 2016, "NADO in Focus," (total grant funding of 9,5 mio DKK) it has been a bumpy road to link up to our next significant funding opportunity. However, in 2017 we finally got the new project "Linking small-scale farmers to the international market for organic sunflower" approved by a local basket fund in Tanzania called AMDT (Agricultural Markets Development Trust), which is jointly funded by DANIDA, SIDA, SDC and Irish Aid. It is quite an achievement for ADDA Tanzania to finally secure this funding with an expected total value of approximately 1,6 million USD for the next three years to come.

Already in January 2017 we got a formal letter of approval from AMDT. However, for administrative reasons beyond ADDA's control, the management contract between ADDA and AMDT was only signed in early August 2017 and the first disbursement of 200.000 USD was only received in mid September (after the growing season was over). Therefore, the planned annual organic certification exercise in 2017 by the accredited Certification Agency, Control Union, had to be cancelled altogether. During the remainder of 2017 the project has gradually started to reach cruising speed. Efforts have gone into:

-Consolidating new ADDA headquarters in Dodoma Region.

-Getting ready for organic certification exercise scheduled to take place first half of 2018 by conducting TOT of implementing partners' staff and community facilitators.

Progress under bridging project funded by LIC (October 2016 - January 2017)

The full title of this bridging project is "Sunflower cluster development for organic certification and international export" with a total funding of 25.000 USD provided by LIC (Local Investment Climate), a project located in Dodoma Region funded by DANIDA.

The project has focussed on the development of clusters in which the farmers are organized, and where joint collection sites are set up for picking up the crops. In addition, a number of information meetings have been held for farmers to encourage them to subscribe their participation in organic production, as well as local authorities to ensure their support for the project. Furthermore, the project has provided basic training of farmers in organic production. This has been done through training of trainers (TOT), where local facilitators are trained, after which they hold training for the farmers.

The last activities under the project were completed in January 2017 and the completion report and accounts for this project have been submitted to LIC during 2017.

Progress under bridging project funded by CISU (July 2016 - January 2018)

The full title of this bridging project is “ADDA-ADP partnership building for future interventions” with a total funding of DKK 199.974 provided by CISU (The Civil Society Fund) a project located in Songwe Region in Southern Highlands.

The project has succeeded to establish a strong collaborative partnership between ADDA and ADP (Actions for Development Projects - Mbozi) in view of benefiting the target group of local small scale farmers. ADP’s organisational capacity has been strengthened through training and their capacity and knowledge of organic production has increased. Trainings of trainers and of farmers have been particularly useful in terms of capacity strengthening, as it allowed ADP to acquire necessary knowledge about the principles of organic farming in order to ease the registration of small scale farmers and documentation of their farming practices for the organic project.

This project was initiated in June 2016 and was finalized by the end of January 2018 and the completion report and accounts for this project have been submitted to CISU during on 30 April 2018.

Scaling-up of the Organic Project

“The Organic Project” is an initiative launched by ADDA already in October 2014 between ADDA Tanzania and our Indian lead business partner Vantage Organic Foods (VOF). The project is based on the complementarity between VOF providing a secure market for certified organic animal feed ingredients (mainly for the European and North-American markets) and ADDA providing effective training in organic farming methods relying on the farming field schools (FFS) approach.

In spite of important delays on the side of AMDT to release the funding, during 2017 we have succeeded to consolidate our cooperation with our implementing partners. Our cooperation with these partners is guided by the Making Markets Work for the Poor (M4P) approach, which is a condition for obtaining support from AMDT.

ADDA’s implementing partners presently include:

- ADP Mbozi, local NGO
- Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement (TOAM), national Tanzanian NGO
- Gideon Mhagama, private entrepreneur
- Genesis Agrocomplex Company Limited, private company

In addition to these implementing partners, which are directly involved in the process of organic registration and documentation in 2016 our lead business partner VOF managed to organically certify two sunflower processing facilities by accredited certification agency, Control Union.

By the end of 2017 the status regarding the numbers of farmers registered and certified for organic farming were as follows:

Season		Dodoma Region	Songwe Region	Total
Year 2016	Number of registered farmers	3.588	759	4.347
Year 2016	Number of certified farmers	3.588	759	4.347
Year 2017	Number of registered farmers	13.723	759	14.482
Year 2017	Number of certified farmers	-	-	-

The objective is that efforts in terms of training, registering and documenting small scale farmers for organic farming will continue throughout 2018 in view of reaching a total number of 20.000 registered farmers. Furthermore, in 2018 it is the objective to (i) obtain organic certification by accredited certification agency Control Union (ii) initiate pilot purchases from small scale farmers and (iii) initiate processing of sunflower seed at certified processing facilities (iv) conduct pilot shipments to VOF's international customers overseas.

Initially the enrollment of new partners has been directly linked to the narrow goal of registering sufficient numbers of small scale farmers for VOF (Vantage Organic Foods Ltd.). Only if sufficient numbers of small scale farmers can be enrolled for organic certification VOF can eventually reach the economies of scale that will make the venture economically sustainable in the long run. Under the collaboration between VOF and ADDA it is the aim that VOF will initially provide a reliable market for the oil crops produced by the small scale farmers (sunflower, sesame etc.) and on the longer term expand into high value crops like fruits, vegetables, herbs and honey. ADDA will assist local partner organisations through capacity building and training of staff and Community Facilitators. ADDA will also assist in fund raising for financing these capacity building efforts. ADDA will further have a key role in defending the interests of the small scale farmers.

THANKS

To the many members of ADDA, our donors: CISU, Danida, EU, private donors, private organizations, our partners, our dedicated staff members, people in the villages. We thank you for another good year and financial support.

On behalf of the Board
Søren Thorndal Jørgensen
Chairman ADDA,
Kalø, Denmark 22nd May 2018