

The boards report – 2011

Introduction

ADDA has in 2011 completed more activities than before. In 2011 we had 7 projects in three countries, Cambodia, Vietnam and Tanzania. Projects are being implemented by local partners, and to advise on the implementation, we have 60 local ADDA employees and 4-5 international coordinators. The number of activities requires a lot of coordination and ADDA Board held a total of 5 meetings in 2011. We have also further developed the office in Frederiksberg, where there is now a permanent secretariat staff. Several new proposals are submitted for evaluation in 2011; the most significant work has been done with a continuation in Tanzania. Additionally, we have in 2011 received two large donations of DKK 32,750 from Y's Menettes (Denmark) and DKK 25.000 from Agro Tech. We have also in 2011 received money from "Tips funds" for the general administration and for a project in Vietnam. Private donations all together reach more than DKK 80.000, where the main part has been earmarked for Cambodia, and the flooding in the rural areas.

Information activities

In 2011, we had different information activities in Denmark, among other things, we published in May and December month new editions of our magazine "News & Views", where we describe our projects and other new features in ADDA. Feedback has been good and hopefully the members receive value for their membership. As in 2009 and 2010, we participated in 2011 in the joint campaign "The World's Best News". We took to the streets on 9th September and shared fruit and good news out to the Danes. The message to be spread was that development work is bearing fruit and that it is of use to continue to support cooperation with developing countries. The campaign we also held an open house at our office, where members and all interested parties were offered coffee and a chat about ADDA's work. In 2011, ADDA also came on Facebook. On page one we present a few short ADDA news but also referring to interesting articles and news from other organizations, media etc. that have relevance to the ADDA's work. You can also read comments from both Danish and foreign readers. ADDA's website is continually updated and improved constantly. Our website remains our primary medium for communicating with interested and can be seen on www.adda.dk. We have updated the website in 2011 so the graphics have been streamlined and updated content. In total we have in 2011 had 6,831 visitors on the site, a 15% increase from 2010. Also, the number of pages that have been read has risen sharply to 22,334, an increase of 36% from 2010. During the year we have around Denmark 5 times informed about our activities when the opportunity arose. Furthermore, we have welcomed a number of delegations when they visited our projects both in Cambodia, Tanzania and Vietnam.

Members

ADDA has in 2011 received 46 new members, which is very nice. In total we have now 436 Danish members, 54 foreign and 20 company memberships, 510 members in total. We want this figure to rise to 700 over the next 5 years. It is very important to our organization that we get support from our members

and the annual payment of membership fees and by getting new members regularly. A new collection system (PBS) was founded in 2011 and therefore deleted “giro card” on the back of the member magazine. Members should not even care to remember the payment of membership, but will now automatically receive an invoice by post or via internet banking if you join this scheme.

Cambodia

IWEP II

The official starting date of IWEP II was 1st April 2009 and the project will end on 31st March 2013 - four years duration. In order to be permitted to operate the project in Cambodia a new Memorandum of Understanding was signed in September 2008 by Royal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Policies and strategies have been developed in order to achieve the four results mentioned in the Project Document: 1) - Agriculture income increased; 2) - Micro-enterprise development; 3) - Women’s leadership and civil society strengthening and 4) - Capacity development of local partners. IWEP is cooperating with partner, READA (Agriculture) and Banteay Srei (gender) are local NGOs based in Siem Reap. Cooperation agreements were signed with ADDA and cooperation is successful. IWEP 2 also uses house, offices, vehicles and training facilities that were used in IWEP 1. Staff employed in IWEP I was again appointed for IWEP II. There are 21 staffs consisting of 1 expatriate part time coordinator, 1 deputy coordinator, 2 part time international advisors, 4 national advisors, 10 district facilitators, 1 accountant, 1 house keeper and 1 admin/driver.

Thirty (30) new IWEP 2 villages were selected: 17 villages in Chikreng, 10 villages in Sotr Nikom and 5 villages in Prasat Bakong Districts. Twenty (20) new village extension workers (VEW) in 30 new villages were selected based on selection criteria developed by project staff. 41 of 47 VEWs (including old VEWs) were trained at a Training of Trainer course (TOT): “IWEP II Food Security and Gender Training Course” focusing on agricultural technologies such as small animal raising, home gardening, fruit tree growing, aquaculture - fish raising, medicine plant production, Self Help Group formation, user-friendly microcredit, gender issues and extension methods and teaching methods. Moreover, topics related to human rights, women rights and women forum and HIV/AIDS prevention were included as well as climate and environmental issues. The ToT course was conducted from 11 June to 10 August 2009.

A project Baseline Survey was conducted based on a set of questions developed by project staff. 15 villages were randomly selected and 317 farmers were interviewed. All data were digitalised and data has been analysed and will be used for future impact analysis. Curricula for Integrated Farmer Field School (IFFS) and diary books were developed during 14 full days training covering 1 production cycle of crop and animal raising. The project has had a positive effect on the environment and the climate.

In 2011, 21 IFFSs and 6 new IFFS were finalized so all planned 60 IFFS were conducted with 1,328 participants including 1,170 women representing about 90% of total participants.

Results were reviewed by project staff who found that:

- 99.5% of the selected farmers participated fully in IFFS from the start to the end.
- 95% of participants are now producing vegetable for family consumption and selling the surplus to the market. Only 5% grow vegetable successfully for home consumption only.
- 100% of participants (all) built their chicken houses and received chicken from the project.
- The survival rate of distributed chicken is about 98% as reported by participants.
- 100% of farmer field school participants have constructed compost and manure saving structures.

Beneficiaries are scaling up their home gardening and production activities. This is essential for improving food security for their families. The project is endeavouring to support and encourage farmers to intensify and diversify agricultural productions. Strategies and policies were developed to achieve these key elements by for example subsidising vegetable seeds and first class chicken (producing significantly more eggs than local chicken) for IFFS alumni. Moreover, focus trainings on fruit production and other crop production activities were provided.

By the end of December 2011, there were 144 SHGs with 2,350 members including 2,130 females. Group members meet bi-weekly and they each save from 500 riels to 1,000 riels/meeting. 139 out of 144 group leaders are women. The total capital of SHGs is 132,006.00 US\$ including 23,990.00 US\$ from matching grant (IWEP 1) and 28,555.00 US\$ from group interest and profit earned from small businesses. 106,391.23.US\$, equalling 75% of total capital is borrowed by group members at any time to improve their agricultural production as well as to develop small businesses. In reality, each group member formed in IWEP I is now able to get loans up to more than \$100 (at reduced interest rates compared to microcredit institutions) from their SHG fund but for IWEP II, their loan may only reach 25.00 US\$.

The project is in the process of forming 4 federations/associations of Self-help-groups in 4 districts comprising 29 self-help-groups. This is expected to enhance the sustainability of the groups after project ending.

An Impact Assessment was conducted in July-August 2010. The objectives of the study were to assess the impact of the project regarding economic, agricultural, social and environmental development from project start in 2005 to 2010. Key findings are summarized as below:

- The project is well managed and methodologies applied prove effective. The partnership with local NGOs READA and Banteay Srey is constructive and the transfer of responsibilities to READA is on-going smoothly.
- Besides being an effective way to mobilise the community, Integrated Farmer Field Schools also significantly impact agricultural production: both diversification and intensification are increased, vegetable production increased by 40% and poultry production by 30%. In whole the productivity improved by 50- 70%.
- At the same time, some progress has been observed in terms of environmental protection: The use of chemical fertilizer and hazardous pesticides was reduced by 6 and 26% respectively, and the use of organic fertilizer and bio- pesticides increased by 40 and 88% respectively. Safety precautions are more widely adopted now.
- 120 Self Help Groups really contribute to build social capital of the poor, reduce exclusion of the poor and promote gender equity. The SHGs really contributes to changing the status of vulnerable people in their community: as SHG members they have a chance to raise their voice and be heard by the official development structures within the community. SHGs are an effective way to break the poverty circle: saving schemes enable the constitution of financial assets, (total capital of the 120 SHGs is amounting to more than \$ 130.000) the development of on- farm and off- farm micro-businesses and exchange of agricultural techniques and other relevant information.
- The strong solidarity element of the saving activities provides a social 'buffer' in cases of crisis such as illness of a family member, funeral or other social events in a household, which may otherwise have lead to indebtedness.
- As a whole it is estimated that poverty was reduced by 50% among target beneficiaries. Agricultural incomes increased by more than 51% in average, which means around USD194 additional per year

per target household. The cost benefit analysis of the project thus gives, over the last 5 years, a direct benefit of USD 3,718,813!

- Additional efforts will be deployed to improve the market/ business orientation of activities. In this regard the collaboration with READA, IDE/ CADF, as well as MFIs and private sector has to be further developed.
- A number of local NGOs and international aid organisations in Siem Reap province have adopted the ADDA-IWEP strategy of combining agricultural training and development of civil society structures in the villages.

ADDA has joined other Siem Reap NGO networks and are normally attending meetings with organisations such as CADF, GAD net, and CAMIP (CIDA), Green Belt (GIZ) and others.

ADDA has applied for a cost-neutral extension of the project, to terminate 30. September 2013.

Livelihood Enhancement and Association of the Poor in Siem Reap (LEAP -Pilot Phase 2)

The Ministry of Interior (MoI) executes the Livelihood Enhancement and Association of the Poor in Siem Reap (LEAP) project (funding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)/ International development Association (IDA)- World Bank). Three (3) NGOs has selected as project partners to implement the services of the project in its pilot phase. ADDA is one of them. The first contract with the MoI was signed in August 2010 and was implemented from September 2010 to April 2011. It is an 8 months contract, with total value: USD 48,780. The action target areas are Krabei Riel Sangkat, Siem Reap Town and Daun Kaeo Commune, Puok District. In overall, all assignments in the pilot phase 1 were successfully completed.

The second pilot phase have been agreed by both parties to continue for another 5-month from May to September 2011 with the amount of budget 31,000.00 US\$ and the contract has been signed and the all installments had been made. ADDA also has submitted the final report to LEAP and it had been accepted. World Bank has continued the funding to LEAP Project with the limited resources for approximately 9 month and mainly activities related to following up the SHGs has been formed. Director of LEAP has requested ADDA to continue the support the target groups as much as possible and the continuation of support for LEAP target groups is discussed within ADDA management. ADDA agrees to support 2 Community Professional (6 months), Capacity building of CPs, Vaccination and technical assistance.

All payments for the first pilot phase and extension phase had been paid to ADDA-LEAP account in Cambodia with the total amount of 76,780.00 US\$. The total liquidity up to December 31, 2011 was 24,689.78 US\$. According to the work plan, ADDA has achieved significant results both in knowledge building and learning activities as well as development of tools and methods during the last 3 months including:

- Contributed inputs for improving COM and PIM
- Formed 10 producer groups.
- Support to 20 SHGs
- Developed Micro-Investment Plan (MIP) and Household Investment Plan (HIP)
- Conducted SHG rating and opened 20 Bank accounts for 20 SHGs.
- Updated Socio-Economic Profile in target villages.
- Conducted refresher training for CP

- Participated in trainings of producer group formation, LEAP model recording book and M&E forms.

Overall it is concluded that all tasks have been fulfilled with impressive results and a final report has been submitted to LEAP management team.

Innovative approaches to food insecurity in Cambodia (INFOSE)

INFOSE - INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO FOOD INSECURITY IN CAMBODIA: The project was called for by EUADDA won the bid and the contract was subsequently signed in December 2010, however, a budget revision was made and the updated version was signed in February 2011. First installment of funds from EU was made, and the official starting date is from 1st March 2011 and ending 31 October 2014, 42 month duration. The ADDA Management Team has been occupied with the preparations for implementing of INFOSE including office construction, staff recruitment, reviewing related documents to project implementation and preparation of contracts with its partners.

Our partners for in project are les Chantiers Ecoles de Formation Professionnelle (CEFP) and the Provincial Training Center (PTC), two vocational training centers in Siem Reap.

The capacity building of staff is a continuous process organised mostly internally: mechanisms have been developed to improve exchange of experiences between the different project teams of ADDA. ADDA advisors and IWEP staff have been assigned to provide some back up to the CD team and a first coordination workshop was organised with IWEP/ LEAP and READA staff on micro-business development in addition to internal training sessions. Many staff are however requesting ADDA-INFOSE to contribute to other training costs (i.e English). This option will be taken in consideration in the preparation of annual budget year 2 as it can be a good incentive for best performing staff. The management team had to replace two Micro-business development facilitators, and recruit one M&E officer.

The INFOSE project started 1st March 2011. As per plan, the first four months of the project have been utilised to organise the logistics, administration and finance, recruit and train the project staff and refine or develop methodologies with support from ADDA's management team. Offices and staff are now fully operational. The project was launched publicly at provincial level by end of April 2011, and in August in a first batch of villages, after Community Workers (UCWs) have been selected and trained. During the period, the project started to deploy in target villages batch 2. The selection of beneficiaries followed the plan, and all teams were ready to start activities by September 2011. Unfortunately the heavy flooding from September to end of October 2011 forced us to postpone by two months the beginning of Home vegetable Garden Trainings, and consecutively the establishment of Self Help Groups and organisations of awareness campaigns on "soft skills". Similarly the micro-business development services started more slowly than expected and the baseline data collection was also delayed. Except for vocational training activities thus, the project is in general 2 months late compare to provisional work plan. It should however not affect the final outcomes of the project.

Moreover, by the end of the first year, the results obtained are good:

- the project completed one full cycle of home vegetable garden training in 10 villages with success- i.e good adoption rates; productivity increased- and 13 SHGs have just been established.
- One session of vocational training is terminated and more than 70% of the 117 trainees have found a job or internships.

- The Micro- Business development Service has refined its approach, it organised technical skills training for more than 73 individuals and will soon terminate a first cycle of service delivery (to 83 individual entrepreneurs).

In terms of implementation and communication, the UCWs facilitate close relationship and confidence building with the villagers. Coordination and collaboration with the local authorities- especially at village level- is very satisfying. The constraints imposed by the APSARA Authority in a number of villages in the Angkor zones have been limited to a few cases and overall the communication between villagers and the Authority improved. The feedback received from the community members and local stakeholders is positive; villagers who work harder and try to be more market oriented and already improved their incomes.

In the second year of implementation, the project plans to deploy in the whole target area. 22 home vegetable garden training cycles will be organised, and we'll work on the structuring and strengthening of 35 SHGs. In parallel 2 Vocational Educational Training (V.E.T) sessions (240 trainees), 14 technical skill trainings (200 trainees) and 2 MBDS cycles (210 entrepreneurs) are planned. Activities that could not take place in the first year will be organised, and the project will launch more public events (campaigns). Some efforts will be deployed to involve more the commune councillors and other LNGOs operating in the area, and keep UCWs and staff committed.

Vietnam

Legal Aid to the rural population

The Project "Legal Aid to Rural Population, phase 2" was prepared in coordination between ADDA and VLA during Quarter 3, 2010. Representatives from both sides had discussed seriously and carefully on idea, object as well as content of the Project. On January, 3rd 2011, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark approved a fund allocation for phase II of the Project in Dien Bien, Son La and Hoa Binh. By the end of the first year of implementation, the project activities are being implemented according to the plans in Hoa Binh and Dien Bien. As for Son La, it is still not possible to report on specific activities as the set-up of the provincial VLA in Son La was still not in place. However, at the time of writing up this activity report, the Son La VLA has finally been approved and the office will be established soon. Due to the delay in Son La, the two other provinces have increased their activities.

A large workshop on project introduction, with focus on approach and methodology was organised in Hoa Binh on 24th of March with the purpose of introducing the project to the provincial authorities. Attendants included representatives of the Provincial Leaderships, Chairmen of Lawyer Associations and directors of Legal consulting centers in Hoa Binh, Son La and Dien Bien. Further the ADDA representative and lawyers of LCC also participated. The meeting was chaired by Chairman of VLA. Objectives of the meeting were introduction of the project content and implementation plan in order to make it understandable for provincial authorities so that they would create good conditions for implementing project smoothly.

The facilitators from all 3 provinces have already been selected and they have received the initial training. Due to the delay of establishing the Legal Centre in Son La, the facilitators from Son La has not been active since the initial training. The Hoa Binh and the Dien Bien facilitators have started the work and they have received further specific training from the project. It might be necessary to replace some of the facilitators

that have been selected from Son La, as some of these have been transferred to other positions / jobs since nothing was happening in Son La. The legal consultants, that will provide the training conducted by the project along with the legal consultancies have all been selected and have received the initial training. The target districts and communes were selected during 2011 and the facilitators from these target areas were also identified. Furthermore, the program on mobile legal aid clinics has started up in Dien Bien and Hoa Binh, whereas Son La is still pending. A total of 100 mobile legal aid clinics with the participation of 4,901 persons were conducted in the two provinces. Prior to the mobile legal aid clinics, the legal consultants conducted a survey to identify the most urgent legal concerns in the area. Through the mobile legal aid clinics it has also been possible to offer legal consultancies to the people in the villages. The handbook on legal aspect, issued during the project phase I, is under revision, and so far not published and distributed to the target area of this project phase. Part of the activities that were planned to be carried out by the centers has been the information campaigns for selected mass media. Since the information campaigns were meant to be broadcasted in all three provinces this has been posted since Son La has not yet been ready to participate in these. During the quarter there were organized 7 training courses for village heads on legal aspects with participation of 293 village heads. In Hoa Binh there were 3 training course organized with 123 trainees, and in Dien Bien there were 4 training course organized with the participation of 170 village heads. In the training courses, village heads had a chance to discuss on practical topics related to their daily work in the locality such as Land law, Regulation on forest protection & development, family & marriage law. The legal knowledge that was delivered to the trainees during the class would help them to bring their role as mediators/moderators into play when solving conflicts within their community. Through the survey on existing CBOs in Hoa Binh and Dien Binh, it turned out that the only CBOs in the provinces are the ones established by the ADDA/FU project on Community Development. No other CBOs were identified. The legal support to the already established groups (established under the Community Development Project) has been initiated in Hoa Binh. In Dien Bien all existing groups have been supported through phase I of the project and new groups have not yet been established. A total of 330 farmers from 20 CBOs in Hoa Binh have participated in a mobile legal aid clinic and a training course for the CBO management board took place for 45 participants. The center in Hoa Binh and Dien Bien has started to function during 2011, and a total of 189 cases have been assisted directly by the Legal Consulting Centers.

Community Development among Ethnic Minorities in Northern Vietnam

Farmers groups

In 2011, 176 new groups were formed based on farmer field schools (FFS) participants. Also, we chose to continue support to 180 groups from phase I of the project. Therefore we now have 356 groups supported by the project on various training activities. In each group there are around 30 members giving app. 10,000 members of groups that are continued to be supported. In the first phase 293 groups were formed, so 113 groups were not selected to further training and managerial support. This is not the end of these groups, which hopefully continue without our support.

Vegetable training

This year the vegetable program has been implemented in full scale. A total of 144 vegetable FFS were conducted during 2011 with 4,320 farmers trained. The input on the IPM field has decreased with 9%, while the output has increased with 25%, and consequently the profit is increasing with significantly 33%. The vegetable program is obviously very popular among the farmers. The main reason for the less input is

due to less use of pesticides and to more efficient field establishment, thus using fewer seedlings. Another very important observation is that the profit in the vegetable production seems 6-8 times more than in maize production. The FFS reports shows that the yield in ton/ha for the 6 provinces has increased with 26% as an average for the 4 different crops; tomato, cabbage, beans and cucumber. When looking at the return in kg per invested 1,000 VND, the reports shows the IPM field is returning 34% more than the FP plot. The same return appears when calculating on the output/input ration which is the ratio between investment and outcome in VND. All together the results show that there is a significant potential for increased income by applying the IPM principles to the vegetable production.

Climate Change Adaptation

During the monitoring visits it became evident, that there is a problem with the curriculum of the CC FFS. It was expected that the CC aspects should have replaced other exercises of the traditional FFS, but instead the trainers have just added on the content. This entails that curriculum is now much bigger than before and that there is a problem related to getting through the entire curriculum within the time span of a FFS. In some FFS this problem has led to the trainers are falling back to more classic teaching rather than facilitating the discussions. Further to this problem there is also the problem that the CC ToT did not manage to provide the trainers with sufficient topic for discussions in the group work. Therefore the FFS curriculum has been changed. The main changes are related to the replacement of the FP plot with more experiments.

The 4 experiments are:

- Varieties mixtures with emphasis on varieties with greater tolerance to stress
- Shortening the growing season, incl. seed priming
- Water management, Irrigation and soil moisture conservation
- Cultivation methods by growing maize on tied-ridges and/or intercropping maize with legumes

This year the maize program has been implemented in only 4 provinces as there has not been any maize FFS in Ha Tinh nor in Lai Chau, giving a total of 130 maize FFS conducted during 2011 (2,640 farmers trained). Data collected from the 70 FFS conducted during the spring season 2011 shows that the yield has increased with almost 52% while the input has increased with app. 34%. This leaves a profit of the IPM field with 57% increase of the normal FP. When analyzing these figures it should be kept in mind that the FP of the FFS is way better than the FP at the farmer's field. During the impact study of phase 1, it was noted that normal FP at the farmers field was app. 3 ton per ha, while these FFS FP are set to be 5.3 ton per ha. In the 2nd phase of the project, so far, the IPM produces 7.7 ton per ha whereas the FP plot produces 5.3 t per ha, which is an increase with app. 45% of the normal yield. Looking at the results from the different provinces this number is rather consistent. It is also quite consistence that the IPM field is 34% more expensive to establish compared to the FP plot. More expenditure for fertilizer is the main reason. The output is also about 52% more than the FP plot. This entails that the return of the extra expenditures is more or less equal to the return of the investment that the farmers usually accept.

Developing a Framework for Production and Marketing of Organic Agriculture in Vietnam

Production and sales of organic vegetables continued to increase during 2011. Total sales per month for all groups together in Luong Son is around 1,500 kg which compares to the average monthly sales of just one group in Thanh Xuan. Most of the sales (95%) by the groups in Luong Son are through contracts with

companies. Very little is sold on the local market despite support by the district and the project for a specific organic sales outlet at the local market. Fortunately, new companies (Green Link, Tam Dat) remain committed to buying organic produce from the district. The number of companies buying from the project's farmer groups did not change much compared to 2010. During 2011, eight companies and one restaurant had contracts with farmer groups compared to ten in 2010 and five in 2009. Sales by these companies are mostly through their own shops or home delivery. One company, set up by the local NGO Action for the City, is operating a subscription scheme. One company (Phuc Dai Viet) operates as distributor for the BigC supermarket which has two outlets selling organic vegetables. At present, most companies make little or no profit from selling organic products because of the small volumes sold. They take capital from their other business units to compensate for the loss in the organic trade. However, they remain interested in the organic business because of the potential economic and non-economic benefits they think it may give them in the future. The main reason reported by the companies that limits them from expanding the market for organic vegetables is the limited supply of organic vegetables both in quantity and in quality. However, limited quantity is clearly the most serious problem. For example, Phuc Dai Viet had to cut off their home delivery service to assure sufficient supply to Big C. There are many causes for this problem. One is the limited organic production area and the low yields, particularly in Luong Son. The second reason is the unstable production which is partly due to the weather but for a larger part due to weak production planning by the farmer groups. There is often surplus of certain, particularly leafy, vegetables with at the same time shortage of other vegetables.

The following year (2012) will be the last in the current organic project. Then we have been active in 8 years creating a frame for organic production in Vietnam. We will present data on the final evaluation on the homepage on organic production in Vietnam (<http://vietnamorganic.vn>) and in next year's board report.

Tanzania

The pilot project started September 1st 2009 and ended January 31st 2012. The last six months were an extension of the initial phase. The first phase went very well and the main tasks were to start the office and the procedures, hire local employees, and to establish plan with the partner Njombe Agricultural Development Organisation (NADO). The Training of Trainers (ToT) was originally planned in corporation with MATI Uoyle (agricultural college located in Mbeya) but they could not offer participatory training, consequently the project moved to Njombe. This was a very good decision since the work area is Njombe. The ToT started in December 2009. NADO has been involved from the beginning and they have given the project publicity to the local authorities and the farmers from day one. Consisting of participatory training methodologies and crop management, the students, have acquired a solid foundation to become skilled at the FFS methodologies. The MTs from Vietnam and Tanzania were responsible for the ToT program and the intercultural meeting was a great success. In total, 36 facilitators have been trained, 4 local extension officers, and two project officers from NADO. The local authorities with The District Commissioner (DC), as observers, have been very excited about the approach. Many of the district public servants have already assisted in parts of the project. This collaboration with relevant stakeholders will be strengthened in the future. NADO is responsible for the project implementation in the villages, the contact to local authorities and relevant organisations on different levels. This has worked really well and NADO has managed to communicate and plan the activities at village level. The issues arising are been dealt with fast at regular meetings, and the involved parties have been informed frequently, to make sure the implementation was

going smoothly. Structurally and organisationally NADO is relatively little, localised in a rural setting and villages and members are scattered in a relatively large area. This situation has been a challenge for NADO as it primarily is a voluntarily based organisation, which traditionally only had a few persons doing most of the work. During this period, NADO has changed their constitution, the organisational structure, and the financial as well as working procedures. This has helped to carry out a bigger work load but there is still a need for capacity building in the different departments and for individual staff. Thirty-five percent of the facilitators are women. The goal was to get at least fifty percent or more women, in order to empower the women in the rural areas. However, the traditional family structures make it difficult for women to leave their homes, e.g. for the TOT, and young women may get married and move to other parts of Tanzania. However, on the other hand, interest in the villages is increasing and more and more women are participating in the FFSs. The 36 facilitators have, in pairs, trained 180 farmers equivalent to 6 FFSs totalling around 3200 farmers. Around 70-80 percent of the farmers are women. The first data from 2010 in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) showed that in average the fields yielded seven times more, and in average gained three times as much income compared to normal farmers practice (FP).

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On behalf of the Board
Søren T. Jørgensen
Chairman ADDA
Kalø, 23rd May 2012