

The board's report - 2012

Introduction

ADDA has in 2012 received more funding than ever before reaching more than 20 million DKK. In 2012 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 3 international coordinators. The number of activities requires a lot of coordination and ADDA Board held a total of 6 meetings in 2012. We have also further developed the office in Denmark in a new office, where we have 3 secretariat staff. Additionally, we have in 2012 received several large donations from Roskilde Fonden, Birthe Justensens Fond, Lauritzen Fond, Jubilæums Fonden af 1973, Lions Club Skjern and Agro Tech. We have also in 2012 received funding from "Tips funds" for the general administration in Denmark.

Information activities

In 2012 further steps have been taken to make the information work more visible. In December journalist Lars Wikborg was hired for one year in order to strengthen ADDA's pr-work here in Denmark. Lars has started with re-writing the homepage so it has become easier to navigate in and reader friendly. He has together with Lærke send out electronic news letters and is currently developing 4 small videos about our work. Our Facebook profile is striving well and we have about 140 friends increasing steadily.

This year we also participated in "Verdens Bedste Nyheder" on the 14th of September, where people gave fruit away in the morning and presented ADDA's four new posters in Café Væksthuset where we also told interested people about our work. The Café had taken the job to serve local food from the three countries we work in, Tanzania, Vietnam and Cambodia. Only the weather was very Danish with rain and a cold wind, so fewer people than expected showed up.

Our written news magazine News and Views was published twice, and we send it to our more than 400 Danish members, while the foreign members can read it on the website, www.adda.dk

The board has been very active on several occasions representing ADDA at various meeting giving speeches about our work resulting in a high number of donations from the above foundations and single members. It has also now been possible to deduct donations on the Danish tax system.

ADDA's website is continually updated and improved constantly. Our website remains our primary medium for communicating with interested parties. We have further updated the website in 2012 so the graphics have been streamlined and the content updated. In total we have in 2012 had 7,280 visitors on the site, a 7% increase from 2011. Also, the number of pages that have been read has risen to 25,349, an increase of 13% from 2011. During the year we have around Denmark informed about our activities 5 times when the opportunity arose with app. 300 attending. Furthermore, we have invited a number of delegations welcomed when they visited our projects both in Cambodia, Tanzania and Vietnam.

Members

ADDA has in 2012 received 14 new members and 20 have left. In total we have now 429 Danish members of which 17 are companies and 50 foreign memberships, 479 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. The collection system (PBS) that was founded in 2011 is functioning well and therefore we have deleted the "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

Integrated Women Empowerment Project - IWEP II

The Integrated Women's Empowerment Project I Siem Reap province in Cambodia is coming to an end in September 2013. The official starting date of IWEP I was March 2004. IWEP II was initiated in April 2009 and the project will end on 30th September 2013. In order to be permitted to operate the project in Cambodia a Memorandum of Understanding was signed 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.

The project is cooperating with our partner, READA (Rural Economy and Agriculture Agency) and Banteay Srei (gender) both are local NGOs based in Siem Reap. Cooperation agreements were signed with ADDA and cooperation has been successful. IWEP II uses the house, offices, vehicles and training facilities that were used in IWEP 1. Staff employed in IWEP I was again appointed for IWEP II and are now in the process of being taken over by the partners. There are 21 staff members 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.

30 new IWEP 2 villages were selected in 2009/10. 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 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, extension methods and teaching methods. Moreover, topics related to human rights, women's rights and women's forum and HIV/AIDS prevention were included as well as climate and environmental issues. The ToT course makes a foundation for the staff in order to provide implementation tools for all the above mentioned disciplines. The TOT was conducted from 11th June to 10th August 2009.

A comprehensive project Baseline Survey was conducted. All data was digitalised and data has been analysed and is forming a basis for the implementation and it will be used for the final impact analysis in 2013. Curricula for Integrated Farmer Field School (IFFS) and diary books were developed covering one production cycle of crop and animal rearing.

All Integrated Farmer Field Schools 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 alone.
- 100% of participants constructed 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.

By the end of 2012, there were 146 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 146 group leaders are women. The total capital of SHGs is 183,412.24 US\$ including 23,990.00 US\$ from matching grant (IWEP 1) and 43,500 US\$ from group interest and profit earned from small group businesses. 132,202.00 US\$, equaling 72% 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 apply for credit from their SHG fund of more than \$200 (at reduced interest rates compared to microcredit institutions. Group members of IWEP II groups are not so advanced and are able to borrow considerably less. This being the reason that ADDA will apply for funding to further support the IWEP II groups. In 2012 the project formed 4 federations/associations of Self-help-groups in 4 districts comprising 40 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. The project has thus had a positive effect on both the environment and the climate.
- 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 led 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 organizations such as CADF, GAD net, and CAMIP (CIDA), Green Belt (GIZ) and others. The project has been funded by Danida.

Innovative approaches to food insecurity in Cambodia (INFOSE)

The project was called for by EU. ADDA 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 and the official starting date is from 1st March 2011 and ending 31 October 2014, 42 month duration. Our partners in project are les Chantiers Ecoles de Formation Professionnelle (CEFP) and the Provincial Training Center (PTC), two vocational training centers in Siem Reap.

Policies and strategies have been developed in order to achieve the four immediate objectives mentioned in the project document of INFOSE:

1. Local authorities have built capacity to promote community building, quality jobs and sustainable micro- businesses in the poor communities.
2. Incomes of poor households increase through better employment and micro- business development opportunities
3. Home production of safe and nutritious food increased using appropriate technologies
4. Organized and strong self-help groups are less at risk of facing food shortage

The traditional ADDA approach- development of agriculture and civil society through Farmer Field School and establishment of Self help Group- was adapted to the specific target groups and target areas of the project. It was observed that urban and peri-urban poor households' livelihoods rely on multiple sources of income: small agriculture on rather small plots of land, self- employment/ non-formal micro- businesses, and daily labor (mostly as unskilled construction workers). Therefore the INFOSE project includes two major additions in the action: the partnership with vocational training centers to increase skills and employment opportunities of peri-urban and urban poor, and the set up of a Micro- Business Development Service (MBDS) within the project to promote, support and develop micro-businesses.

Groups are formed and well-functioning

During the period (2012), the second year of implementation the project completed its deployment in the whole target area, over 30 villages in the 7 sangkats/areas. The project successfully completed 22 home vegetable garden training cycles, and 22 SHGs were established. Livelihood increased of the participants and they have achieved income generation.

VET – vocational training.

In parallel 2 Vocational Educational Training (V.E.T) sessions 2 (225 trainees), 14 technical skill trainings (264 trainees) and 2 MBDS cycles (210 entrepreneurs) were delivered to the trainees and micro entrepreneurs. Skills-building is achieved. Efficient job-placement facilitation is up-coming.

Well-functioning micro-business development service (MBD-service)

The micro-business development services have taken a large step forward, and the training works. A MBD marketing trainer delivered training on business ideas to all INFOSE staff plus one staff from IWEP, and marketing training to MBD team every half day a week focusing on: calculation of cost, price and break even. The MBD team was also trained on market surveys. Two market surveys (vegetable business and basket weaving) were conducted as a result of this training. E.g. the team has carried out 8743 individual visits/management coaching. In summary over two cycles, the action of the MBD service enabled the creation of 24 new businesses and the strengthening of 96 existing MBEs.

Communication and cooperation with key stakeholders in Siem Reap developed positively over the months. The project and the APSARA Authority eventually signed a memorandum of understanding on January 10th, 2013. Regular meetings, trainings and reporting with/ to local authorities were carried out including cooperation agreements with GIZ/ RED project, as well as a mid- term coordination workshop late February 2013.

An external mid- term evaluation was undertaken as well as some internal assessments and continuous monitoring of the outputs and outcomes. Results up to now are rather good in terms of vegetable production for home consumption and sales, similarly rate of job placement after vocational training is slightly above our target and incomes generated are overall satisfying; micro- business development provides mixed results as full micro-business development potentials are challenged by the characteristics of the target group and inherent constraints: the rate of drop-outs or failure after a few months is quite high, whereas those who continues to observe a significant increase in their income. All activities have a positive impact on nutrition. Self Help Group capacity is building slowly due to low level of education and low commitment in some villages. A few groups show better performance both in terms of saving, inter-lending and community building. Additional efforts put into SHG's training and strengthening have delayed the start of public awareness campaigns, postponed to year 3.

In 2013- 2014, the project plans to complete 2 additional V.E.T sessions and 2 MBD cycles. Besides that, the project will prepare exit strategy: everything will be put in place to improve current SHG's sustainability and micro- businesses performances, disseminate learnings and best practices to a larger audience in the community and involve new partners further into the action.

2nd year auditing was completed by end of March without major remarks or issues. The annual report and plan were prepared and forwarded to the DEU in April 2013.

Result 1: Local authorities have built capacity to promote community building, quality jobs and sustainable micro- businesses in the poor communities.

Vietnam

Legal Aid to the rural population

The project phase II has now been implemented over two years in Dien Bien and Hoa Binh and since May 2012 also in Son La. Supervised by the PMU and the ADDA office, the three Legal consulting centers of Dien Bien, Hoa Binh and Son La province have strived to achieve the expected progress and complete all project activities in the plan. The establishment of the VLA branch in Son La has been completed and the activities in Son La have been planned and initiated. With the new office, there have also other people involved and the target area has been revised too. This has entailed replacement of a few of the earlier selected communes, which further means that some of the facilitators have been replaced too. Cooperation between VLA and other organizations were initiated and have been promoted during training courses and workshops. However, preparation of the legal hand books for them has not finished yet. A total of 121 mobile legal aid clinics with the participation of 4,127 villagers were conducted in the three provinces during 2012. Prior to the mobile legal aid clinics, the legal consultants conducted a survey to identify the most urgent legal concerns in the area. The handbook on legal aspect, issued during the project phase I, is under revision, but so far not published and distributed to the target area of this project phase.

The legal centers in Hanoi, Hoa Binh and Dien Bien are brought into function during 2011, whereas the Son La Centre was in place by the end of quarter 2, 2012. Shortly after the commencement of the legal centre in Son La, PMU acknowledged that Son La could undertake the same amount of project activities as Dien Bien and Hoa Binh. Therefore the originally planned amount of activities for Son la is still valid. During the year 2012, there were organized 12 training courses for village heads on legal aspects with participation of 470 village heads. In Hoa Binh there were 3 training courses organized in Cao Phong, Đà Bắc, Kim Bôi district, in Son la there were 2 courses organized in Thuan Chau and Quynh Nhai district and in Dien Bien there were 5 training courses organized in Tua Chua, Muong Ang and Dien Bien Đông district. During the training courses, village heads got the opportunity to discuss practical topics related to their daily work in the locality such as Land law, Regulation on forest protection and development, family and 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. According to the plan, 45 law clubs should be established in selected villages. Currently there have been established 20 law clubs and these 20 clubs have obtained decisions from local authorities and have been put into operation. Son La has established 15 and Điện Biên had 5 law clubs. In preparation for new law clubs, there were organized 5 training courses for managers of law clubs with a total of 209 trainees. The PMU had met with the Hoa Binh and Son La Farmer Union and there were common consent with on the content of legal consultancies for farmer groups. The two organizations further discussed, on how to coordinate and collaborate, on the legal support to the CBOs. The Legal consultants conducted mobile legal aids for CBOs to provide information for the group members on Land Law, Civil Codes, Criminal Code, Regulation on Business and Cooperatives and other legal document that relating to their lives. During 2012, 13 groups in Cao Phong district, Hoa Binh province, 11 groups in Yen Chau district, Son La province and 17 groups in Dien Bien district were provided with free legal consultancies.

Community Development among Ethnic Minorities in Northern Vietnam

The role of the PMU at the central level is becoming less and less as the provincial FUs are taking more and more responsibility. The tasks remaining at the central level are coordination, financial administration, information campaigns, web-site development and certain training activities. The provinces are organizing

the FFS, the groups, the training for the farmers and the groups' management board, the project design and implementation of the small-scale community development projects.

During 2012 the PFUs have organized 233 FFS (app. 7000 farmers), which includes 98 CC FFS in Maize and 135 vegetable FFS. Further to the FFS the PFUs have initiated 244 new groups and assisted the group in 23 small scale community development projects.

From the central level the training on project design was organized by engaging the "Social Development Training Centre" to conduct the training. The "Social Development Training Centre" has conducted the first training on project design for the PFU staff. The training course took place in Hoa Binh by the end of June and was highly appreciated by the participants. The content of the course has followed the suggestions made by the project and the participants were identified by the PMU among the FU staff in the 6 partner provinces. In continuation to the training conducted for the PFU staff two more training courses for the facilitators were conducted. The content of the training has been the same in all tree training courses.

The DEMR is currently working on the design and development of the web-site that will accommodate the project activities. It will not be a specific project web-site, but a web-site for the entire department, incl. project activities. This web-site will also include an entry point to the data-base and currently DEMR is in contact with the database developer to ensure that this will be possible. It includes moving the database from the current host to another and the project has approved these costs as an integrated part of the budget for development of the web-site.

During the 1st phase of the project, the 6 PFUs have organized 293 farmer groups. Out of these, they have selected 180 groups to be continued through the 2nd phase of the project. Further to the 180 old groups they have facilitated the establishment of 422 new groups, making the total of 602 groups by the end of 2012.

The FFSs have proven to be very efficient in creating the right environment for the group establishment. When the FFSs are implemented correctly, making use of the participatory methodologies, and ensuring that the training is based on the participant's curiosity, applying the correct analysis and setting up the relevant experiments, then the methodology also enhance the participants capability to cooperate in general. The discussions among the participants, that are crucial for successful FFS results, also imply that the participants are getting used to the democratic processes. After the participants have participated in the season long FFS, where they have actually learned to appreciate to collaborate with each other and have experienced the advantage of working together, then some of the participants usually wants to continue working together – one way or the other. The groups are all established with the purpose of enhancing the income for their members. This provides an excellent opportunity to form the farmer group that will function as initiators for local development, either with focus on income-generating activities or with focus on community development activities in general.

With the purpose of strengthening the groups, the project has organised training courses for the group management board. These 10 day training courses provides knowledge on how to organise the group, how to manage a group, the administrative procedures, how to formulate the group regulations in a participatory way, how to create business ideas, how to conduct a market analysis and how to set up a business plan. During 2012 the project has organised 3 training courses with participation of totally 112 participants. This means that all groups, except the recently formed 134 groups have received this training.

During 2012 the project received funding for 23 small scale community development projects, and these were all implemented by selected groups. The 23 CD projects that were completed have all been administratively finalised too and reports, cashbook and other supporting documents have been send to ADDA in Denmark.

The vegetable program has been implemented in full scale. There is no doubt that the activities under this output are the most popular of the project among the partners and the farmers. The vegetable FFS is clearly providing a basis for improved income and this is most certainly also acknowledged by all involved stakeholders. A total of 135 vegetable FFS were conducted during 2012 and we have received the FFS reports from the already completed 254 FFS. Next season, the spring 2013, will be the last FFS season for this project, and we have planned to conduct further 68 FFS. This makes a total of 389 vegetable FFS which is 89 more than originally planned making a total of app. 11.500 farmers trained in vegetables alone. The PFU are very keen on doing more, but the budget does not allow for more than already planned for.

The monitoring visits took place once per season per province and have shown that the vegetable trainers are now very comfortable in facilitating the training even with the newly introduced methodologies. All trainers and PFU's are quite firm in their opinion on the new way of doing the FFS, saying that this way is much more efficient and more interesting for the participants too. The experiments make it more interesting compared to the FP plot which everyone agrees were waste of time. The only draw-back is that the facilitators have to spend more time on preparation as there is much more to administrate in this way of conducting the FFS. However, they are not complaining as the advantages are still significant.

Data from 113 vegetable FFS on input and output (1,000 VND per field)

Province	Input		Output		Profit	
	FP	IPM	FP	IPM	FP	IPM
Hoa Binh	788	771	3.161	4.179	2.373	3.408
Son La	694	664	3.896	5.574	3.202	4.911
Lai Chau	843	763	3.298	4.144	2.456	3.381
Dien Bien	835	721	3.747	4.904	2.912	4.183
Nghe An	1.438	1.193	8.806	10.238	7.368	9.045
Ha Tinh	746	831	4.947	5.931	4.201	5.101
Total	914	831	4.688	5.887	3.774	5.056

The Climate Change Maize FFS program has been completed and the total FFS was 307. The maize program has practically been going on since the beginning of 1st phase of the project, which means 7 years by now. A total of 819 FFS in Maize has been conducted, app. 25,000 farmers trained full season. Several of the trainers have stopped as they have found other jobs or have returned to their own farms. Most of the trainers from Nghe An and Hoa Binh are still working in the project and these will continue until August 2013, working with the group establishment, and after that they will be transferred to a new project. The profit for the farmers has been around 60% more in income compared to before training.

In total the Song Da project has by 2012 trained app. 40.000 farmers through a full season, increasing overall production and income of those involved.

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

The organic project has stopped by 2012 and the project has been conducted according to the intention and to the plan. The most important outputs from the project have been:

- A Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) in Vietnam for organic vegetables
- 23 producer groups with PGS certification
- Network for organic agriculture in the Hanoi area including producer groups, inter-groups, retailers and consumers
- Developed value-chains for organic vegetables
- Influenced the consumers and exposure of organic agriculture in all of Vietnam
- Organic vegetables available in at least 13 shops in Hanoi
- 32 ton of vegetables produced for the Hanoi market on average per month
- Establishment of Vietnam Organic Association
- PGS website providing information and communication platform (www.vietnamorganic.vn)

The main problem and learning have been in the contact with the partner organization. From 2004 – 2009 the project partner was the Vietnam Farmers Union (VNFU) at national level. The progress in this period was not impressive due to lack of interest from the partner. From 2010, the project changed both project areas and project partner, to include several local levels of the Farmer Union (FU). The local levels of FU have in general been very active and engaged in the project, which have resulted in good project outcomes from 2010 to 2012. The cooperation problems from this project have also resulted that in new ADDA projects, it is the local levels of FU in the communes and districts that are chosen as project partners. The demand for organic products in the domestic market has increased through the project period. Today the consumers of Hanoi can buy organic vegetables and fruits in at least 13 stores or home-delivery services. The demand is actually higher than the supply at this moment. The consumers agree that it is difficult to convince consumers to start buying organic products. The target for the project was that 10% of all consumers in Hanoi know about organic agriculture and 2 % of all consumers in Hanoi should buy organic vegetable. So far less than 0.05 % of the consumers in Hanoi buy organic vegetables. This is a result of both too little production and a need of more information to the consumers.

Organic farming systems have been developed for vegetables and fruits (pomelo and longan) for the north of Vietnam. The system have also been developed for organic chicken production, however by the project period end, it had not yet been approved, but will most likely happen in the last quarter of 2012. Trials are on-going for developing a system for organic prigg production. It has not been possible to develop a system for organic freshwater fish production, because so far the water sources in the project areas have not been clean enough for raising organic fish. At the project end, there are 23 groups with 173 farmers that PGS certified and working with production of organic vegetables and fruits that is sold to traders mostly for the Hanoi market. These groups cover an area of around 22 Ha. Around 32 ton of organic vegetables are available at the Hanoi market every month. The project has succeeded in developing a guarantee system for organic products in the domestic market; The Participatory Guarantee System (PGS), which is voluntary and is intended to include producers, retailers and consumers. The PGS is based on a set of common values including; mutual thrust, transparency and cooperation and co-responsibility. The project has increased the

awareness on the conditions needed for the development of organic agriculture to several Vietnamese NGOs and has good relations with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) on issues relating to organic agriculture in Vietnam. We have presented data on the final evaluation on the homepage on organic production in Vietnam (<http://vietnamorganic.vn>). The local ngo “Action for the City” has taken over the networking of organic agriculture together with the responsibility of the above homepage.

Tanzania

The “NADO in Focus Project” started in February 2012. The project is a new phase in the collaboration between NADO and ADDA. The aim is to increase NADOs capacity. The activities focus on advocacy, organizational development, farmers training, farmers groups and local agricultural markets. 2012 has been a year full of activities. NADOs office has gone through a major renovation and is now fully operational. Capacity building activities have focused on management and organization. NADO leaders have received on-the-job training in strategic planning, reporting and documentation. The project has also supported the establishment of NADO SACCO, which is a savings and credit facility that will provide farmers with access to capital through loans. NADO is rapidly becoming a major and well-respected stakeholder in agricultural development in the region. There have been considerable efforts throughout the year towards strengthening NADOs advocacy role and lobby activity towards regional authorities. As a result of this, NADO has been invited to represent all the farmers in the region on the regional farm input subsidy committee. During the participation in the annual agricultural show, NADO was highly visible through demonstrations and numerous consultations with agricultural stakeholders. Farmers, facilitators, NADO staff and board members were actively engaged in the show, which brought new ideas and business connections to NADO and the project area. A training of trainers course (ToT course) on vegetable production was conducted during January-April 2012 where 33 farmer facilitators participated. NADO now has a total of 60 facilitators. All of them have been equipped with a bicycle to enable to reach the villages. This year NADO expanded its activities into 35 new villages where 1006 farmers participated in 41 vegetable farmer field schools. 55% of the participants were women. Apart from agricultural content of the training the participants were sensitized towards the impact that HIV/AIDS is having on households and agriculture. Recent statistics show that 8,3% of the adult population in Wanging’ombe District are HIV positive. One new farmer interest group has been established in 2012. It consists of 13 farmers, which have received training in how to make bar-soap for income generation. There are now 11 farmer interest groups.

THANKS

To the many members of ADDA, our donors, DANIDA, EU, World Bank, 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, 22nd May 2013