

The board's report – 2015

Introduction

ADDA has now been active for more than 20 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 2015 received funding in total of approximately 11 million DKK. In 2015 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 50 local ADDA employees and 3 international coordinators. The number of activities requires a lot of coordination and ADDA Board held a total of 7 meetings in 2015. At the office in Denmark we have had 2-3 secretariat staff. Additionally, we have in 2015 received a large donations from FAHU fonden and many private donations. We have also in 2015 received funding from "Tips funds" for the general administration in Denmark and CISU for an Information Pool.

Information activities

Information work continued well 2015, where there has been a special focus on the further operation of the secretariat due to replacement of the staff. Tove Bang is responsible for the information work and has been employed by ADDA since November 2014.

ADDA's website has got a brand new platform, and the new web-site was launched in September with Danish and English identical sites. Our website remains our primary medium for communicating with interested parties.

In total we have in 2015 had visitors on the site. Facebook have become increasing communicating platform for ADDA with 35810 likes up to this date, and is maintained with new posts nearly every day. 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 2015 we have published 7 online newsletters, and the newsletter has 227 subscribers at this day. Two new videos have been uploaded and published in 2015. One is INFOSE video (Cambodia): 'Micro Business Development Service', and the other is: 'ADDA participants at Danida Sustainable Development Course. An interview with Ourn Ratana (Cambodia) and John Wihallah (Tanzania)'.

During 2015 ADDAs board members have informed about our activities through several events and presentations at different places in Denmark, such as Erasmus Mundu, KU, 35 students, Mr. Hung at tour in Dalum Agricultural School, Odense, 30 students, Mr. Hung at FIGNAHB-seminar in Copenhagen, 10 persons, Tour with ADDA Participants at DANIDA Sustainable Agricultural Course, Rønne, and a Seminar on Ecocertification, KU, 50 persons.

ADDA has contributed with a chapter in the educational material 'Verden handler - etisk og fair?' published by COOP (COOP-Skolekontakter). ADDA told about capacity building and Farmer Field Schools for women in Cambodia, written by Bodil Engberg Pallesen, Cambodia country leader.

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. The VNFU- board from Vietnam visited ADDA in September, where we had a fantastic meeting and signed a new cooperative agreement.

Finally, we published a News & Views 29 and a News & Views 30. In addition with News and Views number 30 ADDA carried out a successful Christmas campaign to collect contributions for rice-banks and wells for self-help groups in Oddar Meanchey province in Cambodia. More than 100 persons contributed with all together 30.050 DKK. The donations go 100% to Cambodia and the target villagers.

The secretariat participated on the World's Best News' day in Copenhagen as well as Rønne, Jutland, in September 11, 2015.

Members

The number of members is stable around 450. ADDA want to have a higher number, but this has proven very difficult.

Cambodia

General

2015 has been a challenging year: The EU-funded project: "INFOSE - INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO FOOD INSECURITY IN CAMBODIA" was terminated February 2015, with a huge workshop, summing up on the results achieved during 4 years.

In September the private funded project FAHU: "Strengthening and Consolidation of Women Microcredit Groups (WMG)" was terminated after two years of a great project. The SHGs continued in the COSIS project, that had started in 2014.

COCIS (2014-2016) – "Empowerment of Civil Societies Cooperative and Civil society development project in Siem Reap Province" was approved by CISU in 13 November 2013 and officially started from 1st of January 2014.

The CISUP project "Empowerment of civil society advocating for the rights of the urban poor in Siem Reap (CISUP)" funded by the EU - was launched in May 2014 and activities are implemented in collaboration with Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC).

The CISOM project "Empowerment of Civil Societies in Oddar Meanchey Province", phase 2 was applied for in September 2015, and approved by CISU in December 2015. CISOM phase 1 terminated in February 2016 and phase 2 started by March 2016.

All together five projects have been implemented by ADDA and partners in Cambodia during 2015. Four projects (INFOSE, FAHU, COCIS and CISUP) are targeting rural and urban areas of Siem Reap province while

one project (CISOM) is implemented by 3 partners in Oddar Meanchey province and in cooperation with Cambodian NGO READA. READA is partner NGO for FAHU and COCIS as well. In Oddar Meanchey ADDA cooperate with 3 local NGOs: KBA, RCEDO and CIDO.

MoU extension with Ministry of Foreign Affairs was extended for another 3 years from April 2014 to March 2017 and MoU with Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) for CISOM and COCIS project is in the process at MAFF. The CISU team conducted a mid-term review for CISOM and COCIS projects.

Kjeld Vodder Nielsen is coordinator (part time) for the projects in Cambodia, Helge Brunse is assisting as part time consultant). Bodil Pallesen is country leader for Cambodia.

CISOM - Empowerment of Civil Society in Oddar Meanchey, Cambodia

CISOM (2013- February 2016) - Empowerment of Civil Societies in Oddar Meanchey Province was approved by CISU in December 2012 and was officially started from January 2013. The cooperation agreements with all four partners have been signed and annual work plans and budgets have been developed. Local partner staff has been trained on financial and administrative procedures including the Quick Book program. All financial and administrative mechanisms have been set up and are operating smoothly.

The Inception Workshop was held in March 2013 under the great honour of H.E. Deputy Provincial governor and Chief of Provincial Development Council with the participation of line departments, local authorities, NGOs and other institutions working in Oddar Meanchey Province. Training of Trainers (ToT) on Food Security and development of Civil Society Organizations was conducted from April to June 2013. Twenty four trainees attended the training including 20 Community Professionals and 4 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.

Target villages and communes have been reviewed. 54 villages were originally selected for project implementation. Additionally 13 villages have been included in order to fulfil selection criteria's regarding beneficiaries and availability of land for vegetable production. The project is covering 13 communes and implemented in 67 villages.

The project has moved from the initial phase focusing on FFSs and establishing SHGs (Obj. 1 & 2) into a phase where objective 3 on advocacy is playing a more important role.

- 80 FFSs were successfully implemented. 2154 farmers participated. Farmers have adopted improved agricultural techniques.

It is noticed that the numbers of SHG who have established/improved their home gardens and have sold vegetables. The family selling products were increased from previous quarter (349 SHGs members) to 420 SHGs in this quarter. Additionally, they can earn up to 22,300 USD which is accumulated of income for this quarter is 140,708 USD. Approximately 65% of the FFS alumni continue to cultivate vegetables. 10 % have converted from home garden vegetable production to semi-commercial vegetable production. 69% of the families in FFS (Batch 1, 2 and 3) have a small production of egg for hatching, consumption and sale. Output/input ratio increased for farmers in their production of vegetables, cash crops, rice and small livestock.

- 80 SHGs involving a total of 2,042 villagers (1,604 females) were formed during FFS. All SHGs have elected a SHG committee leader, an assistant and a treasurer. 80 SHGs have agreed on internal leadership, democratic principles, structure, procedure and simple protocols. Most recently formed SHGs are in the process of developing their constitution, activity plans and the group vision with the assistance from the CPs and the projects staff. CPs attend all SHG meetings to facilitate the development of strong SHG societies. Up to this quarter, 80 SHGs were registered CBO at commune level successfully.
- 67 Field days were conducted involving 4,266 direct and indirect beneficiaries, including 2,842 female. Key techniques and guidelines of FFS and SHG formation are followed. Furthermore, 7 project staff, 5 staff members of PDA, PDoWA and 21 CPs participated during a CISOM training course on human right, land right and advocacy skill. The training was conducted by the professional trainer from legal NGO, Legal Aid of Cambodia. It is noticed that CISOM project staff and CPs improved their knowledge on the above-mentioned subjects, they are more confident to identify the issues in question/of conflict, and they know where to get support when they face the challenges with the authorities. Additionally, the representatives from PDA and PDoWA acquired more knowledge and they are able – as well as - willing to share with local communities in ODM.

An advocacy road map for the CISOM project has been elaborated with inputs from partners, Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC), local authorities, legal advisors and other project stakeholders. Local partner staff and CPs understand and acknowledge CISOM advocacy objectives and approach.

- A ToT on Legal aspects of Advocacy and SHGs management has been conducted. NGOs Partners and CPs are confident and have better understanding on their advocacy work to promote human rights and rights to land in their target areas. Additionally, they apply advocacy tactics to support SHGs and target villagers. Further knowledge on managerial skills are used to strengthen the capacity of the SHGs with the improvement of their communication and coordination within SHGs members.

As the result from this ToT, the NGO partner staffs have conducted the advocacy training to SHGs members which benefit more and more villagers after the ToT training was offered by ADDA/READA advisors.

- Based on the capacity building plan, an international study visit had been conducted from 17 to 19 December, 2015 to Surin, Thailand. The objective of the study visit is to strengthen the capacity of staff and NGO partners. The group has learnt about Surin's Agriculture Development, particularly on how local people started the Agriculture Cooperatives in Thailand. The study visit consists of 44 participants who were from the 5 NGOs partners of ADDA/READA.
- CISOM core project staff was kindly invited to participate during a two day training course organized by provincial department in ODM together with public staff in charge of the CIP process. CISOM core staff has trained and transferred knowledge on the CIP process to the CP and SHGs (56 SHGs/Villages=2242 villagers). Based on the training, we learned that the SHG members and other villagers understand and accept the CIP process and they consider it a very important mechanism to improve their livelihood. A number of the trained SHG members/villagers do not only care to

raise their concerns themselves; they also act on behalf of the other poor people in their communities striving to integrate their priorities into the CIP, and to seek for supports from the government, other NGOs and other duty bearers.

- A refreshing training on the advocating subjects was conducted in order to provide deeper understanding of the NGO partners and CPs. This course followed up on previous trainings on advocacy skills conducted by the professional trainer from legal NGO, Legal Aid of Cambodia in the previous quarter. The presentation focused on Sporadic Land Registration and Land Dispute Resolution.

- The advocacy strategy outlined during the training on Commune Investment Plan to the SHG members and key persons has proven to be very effective. For instance, one of our SHGs expressed their concern regarding obtaining land title after the demarcation by Prime Minister Order #001. People repeatedly raised their concerns in every meeting, especially during CIP training sessions organised by the project. As the result, the people got their land titles. The key to the success was that SHG kept on raising their concern; the Commune Council heard it and changes occurred. Furthermore, in mid-2015, the government agenda was to focus on conducting CIP in all villages. Hence, SHG and NGO partners played important roles in helping the farmers to express their needs and proposal to be incorporate into CIP. Later on, they also follow up and monitor their proposal in the process of DIP. As the result, some of their needs were accepted and the remaining one will be sent to the provincial level for the consideration.

- Land disputes have been successfully solved through a series of on-the-job training on legal aspects of advocacy and training of Community Professionals (CP). Legal disputes/cases have been settled successfully by a win-win strategy arising from initial discussions within SHGs. Total 24 cases/issues have been intervened through advocacy and CIP. As the result, 22 cases/issues have been solved and respond by local government while another two cases are still in the processes. The CISOM project have been involved in and successfully solved 20 cases by intervention/coordination of the NGO partners and CPs. Several examples exist and are detailed in the descriptions below.

With such achievements from advocacy SHG members, villagers and partners have become convinced that it is worthwhile to fight for their rights. They are encouraged and brave enough to join other government; some of them have “a big picture” in their mind; they are able to cope with their challenges and to change unjust by their own effort.

- Directors, accountants and other project staff of the implementing NGO partners have been trained on the CISOM concept during on-the-job training activities e.g. monthly meetings, workshops, meetings, field tours and training sessions with senior local and international staff.
- Accountants and other project staff of the implementing NGO partners were trained on the CISOM concept during on-the-job training on Quickbook, budget follow up, procurement, filing system. As the result, partner staff members, especially the accountants have understood the financial system and they are capable of recording the data and information. They also can produce the report on time especially they can monitor the flow of budget.

- The SHG members have clear view for the future of their SHGs after 100% of the SHG members were invited to the study visit of SHGs and Agriculture Cooperatives in Siem Reap which are the model of CISOM in Oddar Meanchey.
- The new capacity building sessions of women leadership, conflict resolution and small business planning were offered to the SHG group leaders and NGO staff partners by the experts from ADDA/READA. As the result, the groups can come up with their planning and goals for their SHGs. Additionally, 22 SHGs have been running their own businesses by focusing on buying and selling in credit of fertilizers, chemical pesticide, rice mill which were invested in total 9,929 USD of SHG capital and a few shares from SHG members. Through the business plan, all running small businesses were expected to earn profit 1,673 USD. As the result, 50% of SHG are running businesses and the first transaction had been finished for the first cycle. Now the SHGs could collect the profit as plan. The remaining businesses will be last till the late February 2016 and the other SHGs are still in the process of analysis and planning for the new businesses.
- Furthermore, 27 public forums and 12 SHG forums were conducted successfully with the 4,581(2,382 female) participants. The forum talked about the issues of land, health, education and infrastructure.
- A Project Final Evaluation report was established successfully by external consultant.
- Additionally, Internal Mid-term Assessment and SHG evaluation Reports were also produced successfully by the project team.

COSIS: Cooperative and Civil society development project

The Cooperative and Civil Society Development Project (COCIS) was approved by CISU in December 2013 and was officially started from January 2014. 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.

An Inception Workshop for COCIS project was held on February 25, 2014 at SOMADEVI Hotel under the great honour of H.E MAO VUTHY, Deputy Governor of Siem Reap Province. 97 participants including 41 female attended the workshop out of totally 110 invited. Mr. 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 has significantly reduced and is now ranked number 8 among poor provinces in 2013 with poverty rate of 27%. He called on all levels of local authorities to support and contribute to the project ensuring that the project is implemented smoothly and successfully.

Training of Trainers (ToT) on Cooperative and Civil Society Development was conducted from 24 March to 2 April 2014. Twenty-nine trainees attended the training including 25 Community Professionals (CPs) and 4 staff from the Provincial Agriculture Department and Provincial Women's Affairs Department. ToT included fourteen main topics, e.g. group management, cooperative development, business development, commune investment plan, advocacy, marketing, women and children rights, leadership and community development project writing and monitoring and evaluation. TOT was successfully implemented according to the evaluation.

Outputs:

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) have been selected and subsequently trained intensively 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.
- 113 SHGs involving 1213 members (1160 F) have improved knowledge on (i) market analysis, (ii) production planning in line with market demand, (iii) interactions with local collectors, and (iv) pricing. 111 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. 98 SHGs have updated their business plans adapted to market needs. 77 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.
- Focus training sessions on women leadership have been provided; and beneficiaries have adopted main statements.
- READA staff and CPs have trained 104 SHGs on funding opportunities and credit schemes, including discussions regarding opportunities, obligations and challenges of loans and credits. 30 SHGs have acquired micro finance loans (average 1,000 USD/SHG) to boost their group businesses.
- 65 SHGs have been trained on implementation of Commune Development Projects (CDP).
- 65 SHGs have approached the Commune Council (CC) with plans for a new small-scale community development project. 20 CPD projects were subsequently supported by CCs.
- 21 SHGs have prepared and implemented a community development project especially ring wells and rice banks. CCs contributed 4.735 USD to CDPs, while beneficiaries contributed in terms of labour. 523 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 (out of 4) 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 (out of 11) ACs conducted their annual General Assembly (GA) in spring 2015. AC business planning is responding to market needs and member's priorities.

The ACs have a total of 850 members (678 females) and a total of 1.856 shares (AC members have increased to 1004 by the end of January 2016). Each share has a cost of 12.5 USD equivalent to a total value of 10.900 USD.

- Newly formed ACs are executing business activities related to fertilizer trading, credit facilitation, rice seed production, rice flour production, rice milling and/or rice trading. 10 ACs have received a competitive grant. AC business plans were carefully assessed by an evaluation committee, before it was decided to release a competitive grant between (3.500 - 5.000 USD/grant) to 10 ACs.

- Members of existing ACs are increasingly using their services of their agricultural cooperative, e.g. buying fertilizers from the AC, using credit facilities of ACs.

- A profit is earned by 10 (out of totally 11) Agricultural Cooperatives; farmers buy inputs at a lower price, have access to cheaper micro credit facilities, and/or sell their produce at better prices. AC profit during 2015 was equivalent to average 13,5 USD per member. Total accounting balance of the 10 AC was 83.000 USD by the end of December 2015.

- It is assessed that 850 households have better selling prices, better credit facilities and/or access to cheaper farm input prices related to vegetables, cash crops, rice and small livestock because of services rendered by their AC. ACs offer significantly improved credit facilities for members. ADDA AC economic management have become role models to Micro Finance Institutions, e.g. Idemitsu Saison Microfinance offer better credit terms (no collateral, interest rate lowered by app. 0,5 %-point/month) and they recommend that other ACs in Cambodia use the ADDA/READA AC concept and methodology.

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 (chief village, VDP) 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 have visited relevant meetings in 115 SHGs

- Local authorities including village chief and representative from commune council participated in training of farmers on the process of commune investment planning. Prioritised needs of the poor are recognized.

- 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 of 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. 16 issues/problems were subsequently solved, e.g. land encroachment, pond digging on public land, prices of public services.

- 404 priorities and recommendations of rural poor have been presented and discussed with relevant duty bearers - especially local authorities. 303 priorities and recommendations of rural poor were integrated into Commune Investment Planning (CIP). 79 out of 303 proposals were supported covering 21 different types of projects, e.g. 22 roads (51.367 m), 49 ring wells, 6 canals (8.400 m), 3 ponds, 203 giant jars, 683 toilets, 100 filter tanks, 1 water gate and a number of awareness raising/technical training sessions were conducted according to priorities of the poor. This include: 14 awareness sessions on domestic violence, 3 sessions on pros and cons of migration, 10 cleaning campaigns, and 10 technical training sessions regarding health and agricultural input supply.

- 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 road to reduce severe pot holes and reduce dust from company heavy duty traffic as well as advocacy to secure better terms on AC loans from Micro Finance Institutions (MFI).

COCIS indicators are very relevant in terms of quantities. It was necessary to supplement some of the indicators by additional explanations to reach a proper description of implementation quality. Indication of project outreach has been further detailed.

Well-functioning project strategies, efficient planning and implementation of activities, accurate budgeting and easy follow-up is applied. A sound and qualified COCIS partnership (READA, LAC and ADDA) is operating the COCIS project. Capacity of local NGOs on the COCIS concept/implementation strategy is high and activities have been executed in a very convincing manner throughout 2015. Quality of implementation is high. Consequently, it is realistic that SHGs are better organised with improved business activities, more than 100 SHGs are able to facilitate implementation of community development activities, and furthermore, it is realistic that 10 Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs) have built organisational and commercial capacity and they have more than 1.000 members by the end of 2016. READA, ACs and SHGs have built enhanced advocacy power. They are eagerly discussing how to make sure that SHGs and ACs can influence local and provincial decision-making regarding community investment planning and change of public staff behaviour according to priorities of the poor. Overall, it is realistic to reach the immediate objectives of the project.

INFOSE - INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO FOOD INSECURITY IN CAMBODIA:

The EU funded project has been implemented since 1st of March 2011 and it will terminate on 28th of February 2015. A final project evaluation was carried out during Q4-2014 by an external evaluator. Activities as well as outputs were in line with the project description and the impact is very fine according to the evaluation report. A project end line survey was conducted by 7 enumerators and two project staff. Data analysis has been completed and an end line report produced.

Beneficiaries and local authorities show an ever greater interest and support to the activities and contribute actively to field monitoring and evaluation.

Outputs:

- *SHG capacity building program focused on social and economic topics and most subjects have been covered at least one time (1,612 sub-topics out of 1,680). The trainings on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation have been particularly well received and effective. The majority of the groups are rather well managed given their short existence and the initial level of education of their members. However, the performance review conducted in all SHGs led to the re-organisation and dismantlement of some SHGs in agreement with their members.*
- *The SHGs saving and credit fund is growing- total capital of the groups reached USD 28,355 by the end of February 2014 and group members are now engaging in group business activities.*
- *10 SHGs closed their group businesses accounts and the reports showed a profit ranging between 140.000 and 752.400 Riels. Solutions and actions were recommended to group businesses in order to improve income and status.*
- *Gardeners have greatly increased vegetable production for home consumption which contributed significantly to nutrition and thanks to the partnerships developed with the private sector under the umbrella of GIZ, a growing number of gardeners started to develop commercial farming. The interest of poor beneficiaries for handicraft activities in the specific target area is also confirmed with a large number of technical skills trainees in this sector.*
- *A private seed company "Cheatai" based in Thailand continues to support poor vegetable producers. The support includes transfer of knowledge on techniques, seeds, trellis, net, fertilizer, spray tank. Knowledge is transferred through demonstrations. The support is following up on a partnership with GIZ and the East West Company (EWIT) on commercial vegetable production with a specific aim to support very poor farmers.*
- *659 Micro-entrepreneurs in total have been advised, compared to 475 in the plan. And the MBD service is progressively concentrating more on handicraft and agricultural value-chains, which employ a large number of beneficiaries in the target area. The MBD service is focusing as wells on support to group businesses within SHGs, which will reinforce their sustainability. It is observed that the services proposed are more and more effective as staff have gained valuable experience and have expended their own networks.*
- *As a result of the service, the average incomes of the micro-entrepreneurs multiples by 2,5 and 48 new MBEs have been created. The level of income however remains low and MBEs are not often considered as a primary source of income for the households.*
- *The TVET program was completed in February 2014, and the number of trainees exceeds the plan (607 out of 600). In terms of job placement, the efforts deployed resulted in rather high job placement rates and better income (USD 115 per month in average), and also in better linkages between the training centres and employers.*
- *The project contracted with READA to provide training/service to 30 villages on Nutrition Awareness sessions and cooking demonstration. Two proposals, village animal health care and Rice growing technique, from local authorities were approved by the project and have started trainings on these subjects since December 2014.*

- *The project staff has produced a Video – with external professional assistance - to document project activities and achievements during the whole project period. 3 video clips will be completed by January 2015. See video about INFOSE: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kC_w4ql7D5E*

The INFOSE project was closing up by the end of February 2015. A comprehensive final reporting has been forwarded and approved by EU.

CISUP: Empowerment of Civil Society advocating for the rights of the urban poor in Siem Reap

CISUP is supported by EU commission. The project started on 1st of May 2014 and was official launched on 24th June. The vice provincial governor, deputy governor of the municipality, local authorities (village and sangkat chiefs) and NGOs participated (Total 91 participants).

Annual budgets and activity plans have been drafted and agreed between partners, as well as discussed and acknowledged by staff. The partners have agreed to be strict in relation to activity and budget planning and to establish a careful activity and budget follow-up.

CISUP and LAC partner staff work part time for CISUP activities, including initial assessment related to land status and issues. Staff announcement for CISUP was announced in August 2014. Qualified candidates have been recruited for all positions, 3 Community Development Facilitators (CDFs) have been appointed (former INFOSE staff). One lawyer and lawyer assistant of LAC were recruited.

ADDA-CISUP staff and LAC partner staff have elaborated detailed quarterly plans. A soft skill training needs assessment (TNA) among SHGs was conducted and the CDF team is preparing training plans and methodology according to the results of the TNA. LAC conducted two sessions for SHG member on land right issues and they will continue to train other SHGs during the next quarters.

Outputs:

SO1 Indicator 1: 2,000 persons improved knowledge about land rights and advocacy capacity

- 67% of the SHG members (396 persons) attended training and increased soft skills knowledge to manage their group and advocate for their community.
- 71 persons benefited from training and coaching in advocacy/ community development (CDFs, UCWs, and coalition leaders): all increased knowledge and capacity to advocate, and 85 % have knowledge above the average compared to none in the pre-test. also refers to SO2-Result 3.
- 24 persons (SHG committees) benefited from basic training in advocacy, community development planning and public forum preparation: all increased knowledge, and 63 % have knowledge above the average, (compared to only 19% in pre-test) and capacity to advocate. (Including new SHGs established as part of community development project).
- 1, 277 persons benefited from awareness trainings related to land rights; 57 % (728) increased knowledge.
- 49 persons benefited from specific trainings related to land rights (SHGs, UCWs, CDFs, coalition leaders, local authorities): 53 % increased knowledge.
- After in class training and village awareness on Land rights and Advocacy subjects, all CDFs, UCWs, Committees of SHGs and Communities were refreshed on these subjects. Most of them have better

understanding and set a plan to organise refresher trainings to SHG and Community members from December till the end of the project.

SO2 indicator 2: At least 2 collective cases related to land security and/or land tenure have been advocated by the coalitions.

- So far 5 main cases are identified, 7 coalitions are established and started to advocate in relation to land issues. 2 collective cases are progressive and have been preparing road map to advocate although it is a long way to go and unforeseen the results. One case for villagers who live on the APSARA areas is to obtain land certificate; another case of informal settlers who live on public land is to prepare themselves in the future and to deal with the government.

SO2 indicator 2: 1000 direct or indirect beneficiary households have improved land tenure in the target area. (Not directly a sole result of the Action) In Prey Kuy and Boeung Daun Pa, 212.72 ha were withdrawn from the “Borei Santakea” area. 1,247 households were given full ownership of their land and restrictions applying to Borei Santakea have been leaved.

SO3 indicator 1: At least 2 SHGs operate successfully and 10 micro-business activities have been initiated by the end of the project in the re-location site.

- Only one SHG was established with mixed results in the re-settlement area. The project raised concerns about the possibility to support micro-businesses and establish an additional new SHG in the current context (second phase of re-settlement delayed, lands for re-location for sale).
- An existing SHGs is going on with the only activity of saving. Due to full time working in town, most SHG members cannot spare their times to participate in weekly meeting but they send money to the saving group regularly.
- After postpones the resettlement for the second phases for months, approximately 600 households agreed to relocate to Veal Thmey village in Sambour Sangkat. Nevertheless, it was noted that only 10-20% of relocated villagers moved there and the rest bought land and built houses where are closer to the town and or another villages.
- Those small number of households relocated to the Veal Thmey village did not have enough time and not interested in the SHGs, hence, the project is not able to establish the second SHGs and other activities related.

FAHU – Strengthening and Consolidation of Women Microcredit Groups in Siem Reap, Cambodia

FAHU project receives financial support from the Danish FAHU Foundation (2013-2015) to carry out further support 66 weak women self-help groups that were formed late during the IWEP II project which was phased out in September 2013. The FAHU project is stipulated to be implemented from October 2013 to September 2015 with a budget of app. 100,000.00 USD. The overall goal of the project is to address food security and to improve livelihood of poor people by supporting 66 women self-help groups in Siem Reap Province, providing micro-business opportunities, development training, technical support to home gardens and development of community projects (rice banks and water wells). To achieve this development objective, 3 immediate objectives and success indicators have been outlined.

This is the final project report for the 'FAHU Project'. It is covering the 2 year period from 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2015 and it is highlighting the results/outputs achieved and challenges the project has faced.

It is a pleasure to be able to report that the project's objectives have been fulfilled to a very high degree during the 24 months of implementation.

- 95% of the SHS are holding bi-weekly and/or monthly meetings and are able to save funds amounting to 500 riel up to 2,000 riels per meeting. The combined saving and capital income gains increased from 45.471 US\$ in 2014 to 81.336 US\$ by the end of September 2015, an increase of about 79%. However, 9.500 US\$ were shared to members as dividends over time. The situation is therefore that the groups now have a total capital of 68,393 US\$. About 75% of the capital is outstanding as loans to the SHG members at any given time.
- It is good to be able to report that loan defaulters/write offs were very small - less than 0.5%.
- About 70% of the SHG members have applied environmental sound practices by using liquid and solid compost and bio-pesticides in their vegetable gardens. The use of chemical pesticides are discouraged by the project and the use is decreasing.
- Regarding periods of food shortage there has been a positive development over the last year, where 'only' 63 % of SHGs members faced periods of food shortage of periods with a duration of less than 3 months. This is a reduction of 80% compared to before the project. Periods of food shortage are occurring from September to November.
- The social situation and poverty of poor people in the project area is still grave, job opportunities are almost non-existent and people are often indebted resulting in outmigration from many parts of the districts. As a matter of fact, 18 groups out of 64 are facing different kinds of problems. 5 of these affected groups in Sotrnikom district did not manage to hold regular meetings because too few members remained in their village. However, ADDAs staff are well educated to tackle problems of this nature and at a recent staff meeting, the ADDA facilitators expressed that some of the groups have now regained some strength and showed interest in resuming group activities. ADDA will through the COSIS project continue to support and encourage the groups.
- In conclusion it may be stated that the food security and livelihood of the target groups (the poorest people – ID poor 1 & 2) has significantly improved through better access to credit facility (group capital, saving and loan), higher incomes from agricultural productions and business activities, better social integration at their communities. Understanding for advocacy and roadmap/activities in the group communities have dramatically increased as well. When comparing the combined results with the limited financial input it is stated that the FAHU-ADDA project has been very cost effective and the estimated ERR is high for a project of this nature.
- During the September 2015 Impact Study (results below) some groups expressed that they lack clean water especially during the dry season. In the ADDA organisation we are therefore in the process of collecting donations especially for digging ring wells in the particular areas (ADDAs Christmas 2015 collection campaign – see adda.dk)

Vietnam

A highlight of the year took place in September 2014, when a delegation of 6 persons from VNFU visited Denmark with VNFU chairman Nguyen Quoc Cuong in front. ADDA and VNFU signed the next 5 year Memorandum of Understanding. In his speech Nguyen Quoc Cuong emphasized that ADDA methods introduced in Vietnam shall be implemented for all the Vietnamese farmers, and expressed his great thanks to ADDA for almost 20 years of co-operation and support.

Legal Aid to the Rural Population, phase II

The project commenced in April 2011 and ended 31st of December. The project has been implemented in 3 provinces namely Dien Bien, Hoa Binh and Son La in Northern Vietnam. In the 3 provinces the project has covered 9 different districts. The main implementers of the project have been the Vietnamese Lawyers Association (VLA) and the 3 provincial legal consulting centers.

The last year in this project was very hectic due to a late start in one province. Nevertheless the project finished almost all the activities and has helped many ethnic people in the Northern provinces with legal assistance. The partner organization (Vietnam Lawyers Association.) has increase the capacity tremendously and gained solid project experience. The main activities in the last year (2014) of the project have been training courses for local facilitators, VLA staff, village leaders and community development organizations' (CBOs) leaders and leaders of legal clubs. A total of 15.000 legal handbooks for facilitators and households have been edited, printed and distributed. The legal handbooks were distributed to 27.500 households. As an expected outcome VLA has also held workshops and facilitated dialogue between local communities and local authorities. A total of 9 workshops were held and 193 smaller meetings with local authorities were held. Workshops and meetings have been held with aim of giving the civil society a chance to voice their opinion and provide ideas for among other things administrative procedures especially related to land administration.

An expected outcome of the project was to build the capacity of VLA and other organizations engaged in securing the legal rights of the civil society. The project has achieved this by providing 75 local facilitators from 75 different communes with training and courses in participatory techniques for citizen involvement, and various legal issues including land rights, etc. The local facilitators along with legal consulting centres (LCCs) have been responsible for the mobile legal aid clinics.

In total over the project period 673 mobile legal aid clinics were held during the project period with approximately 28.000 participants.

Finally the project was evaluated by external consultants to have an objective impact assessment of the implementation. Some main conclusions from the assessment team were:

- *The project is highly relevant for the rural population in the three provinces. The project responds to well identified needs of legal information and assistance among a number of stakeholders living in remote locations in Vietnam.*
- *The project is aligned to and contributes to the implementation of several national policies, particularly the policy on legal aid...*
- *The design of the program is coherent. Activities, outputs and outcome follow results chain logic and are, in general terms, well articulated.*

- *The project has strengthened the VLA's capacities to support the rural population. This effect may bring additional benefits after the project comes to an end.*
- *The project has contributed to build up the legal knowledge of the rural population in the three provinces, including village heads, CBO leaders and community people. All of them feel empowered and better prepared to discuss issues that affect their lives with the authorities.*
- *The project has facilitated the dialogue between the authorities and the rural population. This contribution is highly appreciated by both parts as an opportunity for information sharing. The effect of the dialogue on policy changes is still limited due to, among others, limited understanding of advocacy among VLA staff.*
- *The actions to contribute to the sustainability of the project were scarce and there is a risk that some actors will not be able to continue the types of efforts supported by the project.*

In summary, the project shows that non-governmental actors such as VLA can play an important role in building poor people's awareness about their rights and supporting them to claim those rights (i.e. to fair compensation in case of land recovery). It also exemplifies the important contribution in terms of strengthening the dialogue between the local authorities and the rural population.

Finally the project held a closing and evaluation workshop where representatives from the stakeholder groups participated and discussed the outcomes of the project. ADDA and VLA hope that results can be used in further advocacy work to support legal aid for poor minority groups in Northern Vietnam

Community Development among Ethnic Minorities in Northern Vietnam

2014 was the last year in a project that has covered almost 10 years. More than 20,000 farmers have been trained in this 2nd phase and 528 new farmers groups have been established. 180 farmers groups from phase 1 were also trained in the second phase. In 2014 the main activity has been further consolidation of the groups and monitoring the impact of the project. In total 41 community development project got financed through the project, with external funding in total of app. 400.000 DKK from various donors.

VNFU has conducted trainings on network formation and information reporting for farmer union staff at provincial level. Two small networks have been established in Nghe An. Besides the network in Nghe An only few attempts during the project period was made to initiate the network.

The ethnic minorities have increased their knowledge on sustainable vegetable production and the new practices may contribute to an increase in income. A total of 388 farmer field schools (FFSs) on vegetable production were conducted in the project period. Costs of inputs have decreased due to efficient plant cultivation, less use of chemical fertilizers and improved varieties. FFS reports show that the overall yield in ton per, hectare in the project areas has increased by 26 % for four different crops. Furthermore the ethnic minority farmers have increased knowledge and understanding of climate change and its likely impact on maize production. 307 Farmer field schools have been conducted with focus on maize production. The Project target for increase of incomes from vegetable FFS was 50% and from maize FFS was 30%. Overall 63.1% of households involved in the vegetable FFS showed an increase in crop income of over 50%, compared to 67.7% of those households involved in the maize FFS. This meant that almost 50% in both groups actually increase their share of income from crops

The average attendance in the farmer field schools has been 93%. The distribution between female and male participants has been app. 64 % female participants and 36 % male. Participants in general showed a very high level of satisfaction with the FFS as a training mode and with the performance of the Local

Facilitators. The FFS were regarded as highly applicable to their needs, especially with regard to the scope for hand-on practice, the organization of the modules and the local availability of trainers.

Women's participation in decision-making activities was reported to have increased substantially in several dimensions, especially production activities, after participation in the FFS.

The project ended with a closing workshop on 17th of December with participants from all involved provinces and districts. Findings on of the impact evaluation were shared and partners shared results and experiences. ADDA and VNFU continue to work and support farmer groups through the FIGNAHB project.

Strengthening Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs) in Nge Anh and Hoa Binh Provinces (FIGNAHB)

In general the implementation of the project has followed the schedule of implementation plans. As in the first year of implementation the project management and stakeholders have in 2014 held in total four monitoring workshops, two in each province. The first monitoring workshops took place in March and discussed progress of 2013 and plans of 2014. The second round of workshops took place in July and August. The participants at the workshop were: the projects management units (PMUs), Farmer Union staff from districts, facilitators and ADDA project staff. The main discussion related to participants engagement in activities and constraints for FIGs' business development. The main recommendations put forth were that FU should assist FIGs in conducting more intensive market analysis and seek stable input/output sources. The second important issue raised by representative of the FIGs was that district and commune FUs should help farmers and farmer groups select development direction in accordance with socio-economic development targets of localities, assist groups in legal aspects, loans schemes and knowledge in order to maintain the sustainability of group operation.

220 FIGs have received training in enhanced production techniques within 8 different commodities namely: sugar cane, winter melon, orange, canna (*Canna edulis*), breeding of small scale livestock; cows, buffalo, chicken, pigs. A target which was set was to train approximately 4 members per. FIG in total 880 FIG members. Trainings were well prepared by extension services and the partner and efficient use of the available funds for the activity allowed room for extra participants and a total of 1037 farmers have received training.

Facilitators have received training in market analysis and developing business plans. The training has been useful, however progress in the FIGs' activities remain slow. FIGs have designed and planned business plans but have difficulties putting plans into practice. To assist the groups with connection to retailers FU has at district levels arranged marketing workshops. In total 8 workshops have been held one in each of the involved districts 3 in Nghe An and 5 in Hoa Binh. The participants were FIG group leaders, local facilitators, wholesale traders, local officers and other representatives from PFU and ADDA. The majority of farmer groups have not started forming larger cooperatives with other groups. However, during the marketing workshops it was revealed that some groups have in fact already started networking and even working together. The workshops have been a good forum for different groups to meet each other and some new links between a small number of groups have been established. The majority of the farmer interest groups are still heavily dependent on external assistance.

In order to support the FIGs with organizational management, facilitators joined an intensive training on idea development, project proposal writing and seeking funds. Furthermore, facilitators were trained on project management such as making action plans, using participatory monitoring and evaluating tools. Some soft skills of organizational management such as leadership skills, conflict resolution skills and

practice on dealing with some common cases of group operation were given to the facilitators. They also had chances to practice teaching and were given a summary of curricular for training for farmers.

Climate Change and Ethnic Minorities in Northern Vietnam

The Climate Change and Ethnic Minority in Northern Vietnam, CEMI-project, started in July. The objectives of the project are to build the capacity and strengthen the ethnic minority farmers to adapt to and mitigate climate changes by providing climate-adapted agricultural methods through field schools. The project also seeks to enhance farmer group's capacity to influence local planning and policy processes. Capacity building activities will be carried out for farmer union staff at local level, local governments and other related authorities in the project areas.

From the very start ADDA and PanNature have had upstart meetings with the local partners, Farmer Union and local authorities in the three provinces: Son La, Lai Chau and Dien Bien. Start up in Dien Bien was delayed due to change of the local partner. The initial partner in Dien Bien was Farmer Union, however due to internal changes in the organization collaboration could not continue with the project. The Provincial Farmers' Union of Dien Bien province felt unable/refused to accept the Project. The Provincial People's Committee was very unsatisfied with the decision because of the project's strong relevance to the agricultural development problems faced there. The Provincial Department of Foreign Relations recommended ADDA to approach a local NGO as an alternative partner. The NGO is registered by the provincial authorities and has been working specifically in the target district of Dien Bien. That NGO, the "Fund for Women's Development in Dien Bien District (FWD)", expressed its willingness to cooperate and after meetings in August and approval from CISU to change the local partner the constellation was also agreed with PanNature. All approvals from People's Committees of the 3 provinces have been processed and MoUs between ADDA, PanNature and the provincial partners have been signed. Planning meetings with provincial partners have also included field visits to difficult areas. Finally PanNature had final approval from VUSTA.

Agriculture surveys have been conducted in the 3 provinces. The surveys have identified sustainable agricultural production methods in the project areas and studied what possible opportunities and basis there is for training farmers on sustainable agriculture practices.

A consultation workshop was held in Son La with 68 participants from different organizations at provincial, national and district, commune levels. The workshop aimed at giving an introduction about the project to all relevant stakeholders. It was also an agenda to start early advocacy activities for climate friendly agriculture in the province. Stakeholders were invited to participate and present their work in relation to climate friendly agriculture. Furthermore it was expected that stakeholders contributed with recommendations for the project and authorities on important actions points this was not made clear for the participants. The first workshop showed that this part of the programme requires more careful planning. Following the workshop ADDA and PanNature had a meeting where it was discussed how to improve this part of the workshop. It was suggested that invited stakeholders were given more specific instructions about their input. At the workshop the report of the Agricultural survey was giving an overview of the current situation of agricultural production in Son La in the context of climate change and environmental protection.

Selection of trainers has been completed for one province. All remaining facilitators will be selected in the first quarter of 2015 and subsequently they will be trained and Training of Trainers Course (ToT). ToT and implementation of FFSs will be the main activity of 2015.

Tanzania

General

ADDA in Tanzania is operating through only one project – the NADO in Focus II project – which is targeting the strengthening of the regional small-scale farmers organization Njombe Agricultural Development Organization – NADO and supporting their work to assist the poor farmers improve their livelihoods and general social situation.

Due to challenges regarding NADO's administration of the project ADDA by mid-2013 employed a full time project coordinator based in Njombe with the aim to help NADO improve their project administration. There has been a change of the project administration whereas the financial administration has been strengthened. The administrative setup of the project by employing a new project administrator directly under ADDA Tanzania combined with enhanced financial management training of key NADO staff.

Efforts have been directed to the ambition for ADDA Tanzania to expand from a single project with one partner to a multi partner and multi project program. Unfortunately no major funding opportunities have surfaced so far. However positive signals have been received from the Danish ambassador to include ADDA in the multi donor trust fund, which is under establishment. The objective of the trust fund will be to support Agriculture Value Chain development. The establishment of the trust fund is unfortunately so far one year delayed and is now expected to become operational by mid-2015. In the meantime preparations are ongoing and ADDA Tanzania has had very positive discussions with two potential new partners ADP-Mbozi in Mbeya region and INCOMET in Iringa regions (neighboring regions to Njombe region).

In the second half of 2014 a partnership was initiated with the Indian company Vantage Organic Foods - VOF, which intends to purchase organically produced agriculture products directly from the small scale farmers and sell them on the international market – especially to Europe and North America. Many discussions were held, and the production manager from VOF arranged to coincide his first visit to Tanzania with Country Manager Mikael Jonsson's monitoring visit early October 2014. The meeting in Tanzania resulted in the signing of a three party MoU between VOF, NADO and ADDA in Copenhagen late November 2014 and the starting up of the first phase of a joint operation in December 2014. The aim is that ADDA through its present and future partners will identify and train small scale farmers in organic production, while VOF will organize international recognized certification of the enrolled farmers land and purchase agreed products from them. In the first phase VOF will target soybean and other oil seed products. VOF are planning to expand into organic fruits and vegetables and dairy on a longer scale. VOF has so far delivered on its commitments (as per the MoU) and the first visit by an internationally accredited Certification Agency, Control Union, is scheduled for mid-June 2015.

NADO in Focus II project

Objective

By 2015 NADO (the regional small-scale farmers' organization, Njombe Agricultural Development Organization) has sufficient capacity within agricultural competencies. The organization has applied gender balanced advocacy strategies to support the emerging rural civil society, consisting of organized farming households located in the districts of Wangung'ombe, Makambako and Njombe.

Outputs

The project has five overall outputs:

Output 1

On behalf of the poor farmers in the project area, NADO has successfully applied gender specific advocacy towards local authorities on land titles, market regulations, reduce cooperative dominance, and liberalize markets, to increase incentives to produce agricultural products.

NADO has developed into a major and well-respected stakeholder within agricultural development in Njombe region and the NADO director is frequently participating in planning and policy development meetings within the ward (sub division of districts), district and regional authorities. NADO has further become well known in a national context not the least through the national agricultural development initiative SAGCOT (Agricultural Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania). Here NADO is the regional coordinator of the Potato Value Chain Development Initiative initiated by SAGCOT.

Output 2

NADO has improved organizational capacity to respond to the local farmers needs including the ability to initiate gender specific activities when appropriate.

The organizational capacity of NADO has become very good in the respond to local farmers needs. Nevertheless further capacity building is needed and continued training and guidance in project and financial management has been ongoing through 2014 implemented by the project administrator and coordinator.

As a consequence of being well known for its good results and its good relations to both farmers and other stakeholders, NADO is also attracting a lot of funded and un-funded requests of collaboration or implementation of various larger and smaller initiatives. As a consequence NADO is facing some challenges to adapt the variety of activities into its current organizational setup and further development is needed. Therefore organizational development of NADO will be put more in focus for 2015 starting with an organizational assessment planned to take place in January 2015 which will be the first step in the development of an organizational development plan for NADO.

Output 3

Farmers have increased knowledge on vegetable, sunflower, maize and bean production for household income enhancement.

Organizing and implementation of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) has become the key competence of NADO. In 2014 3.236 farmers graduated from a FFS in tomato, cabbage, potato, beans, maize or sunflower, while 29 FFSs were still ongoing at the year end. Thereby a total of 5.603 farmers have graduated by end 2014. Out of a project goal of training at least 6.000 farmers has improved farming practices and farm management skills. It is estimated that at least 54% of the participants are women and the households of the participating farmers have increased at least 35% after having participated in a FFS.

Output 4

The civil society in rural has been strengthened at village level by formation of Farmers Interest Groups who are collaborating on enhanced livelihood for the local community.

As follow-up to the FFS, interested farmers are assisted in establishing farmer interest groups (FIGs) with the objective of supporting each other and collaborating in developing their farms as a business. In October 2013 NADO staff and community Facilitators were trained in FIG promotion and facilitation. Following the training mobilization of farmers for the creation of FIGs was initiated in the last months of 2013. Formation and formal establishment was done throughout 2014. A total of 66 FIG's was established in 2014 of which 62% of the participants are woman.

Output 5

NADO has improved capacity to assist farmer groups in identifying the market opportunities for

agricultural commodities

NADO is currently trying to identify market opportunities for the small scale farmers. One of the returning efforts has been the participation of NADO staff and selected farmer representatives in the yearly agricultural fair NANE in neighboring Mbeya Region. Most agricultural stakeholders from Tanzania participate at this weekly event and through their participation the NADO staff and farmer representatives meet potential new buyers, get information on new agricultural methodologies, initiatives and market opportunities and get inspiration from the many exhibitions and other participants.

As described above this year has brought a new, interesting and potential very positive development in the form of a potential larger access to the international market for the small scale farmers through formal collaboration with the Indian company Vantage Organic Foods, which has been incorporated into this project. It is expected that at least 5,000 farmers will get the opportunity to get land certified for organic production and to sell their organic products through VOF by April 2016.

NADO SACCOS

In 2013 the project supported the establishment of a NADO savings and credit facility that provides farmers with access to capital through loans – NADO SACCOS (= Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies). A small grant from AgroTech in Denmark was used as starting capital. The start of NADO SACCOS has been slow but the growth in number of members, savings schemes and loans is gradually increasing. In 2014 a new legislation on the functioning of SACCOS agencies was approved in parliament, which demanded an independent board and management of the NADO SACCOS. Consequently, an election among the members of NADO SACCOS was held in the second half of the year and a new board was elected. Following the consolidation of the NADO SACCOS board a training course on financial management and the roles and responsibilities of the SACCOS board members was carried out.

THANKS

To the many members of ADDA, our donors: CISU, DANIDA, EU, FAHU Foundations, World Bank, 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, 23th May 2016