



Local food makes full stomachs for everyone

*By Søren Thorndal
Jørgensen, ADDA's chairman*

Global food supplies security does not ensure food for everyone, especially not for poor and marginalised minorities. The global calory intake is perhaps positive, but there are 800 million people who starve daily. Globally there is sufficient food, and some places people have too much. Surplus production in the EU does not help Mr. Dong in the mountains of Vietnam. It didn't in the 80'ies, and it won't in the future because he does not have the means to buy our surplus food. EU's surplus production makes local prices fall, and reduces the chances of selling locally produced food. ADDA works with increasing local

production of various foods in a sustainable manner depending on the biological possibilities. This is called agro-organic production methods and can be described as a mix of ecology and traditional methods. The exact relation between ecology and traditional methods depends on time, place and crops. Nothing is sacred, but the target must be the same all the time. ADDA's aim is to ensure local healthy food for everyone who has a local need. The food must be grown as sustainable as possible and in a way that does not strain the environment unnecessarily. All theoretical knowledge must be used. We are good at using theoretical knowledge in ADDA. Production of food in

Cambodia has risen by an impressive 20 % during the last 10 years. I doubt that there is another country with such a large increase in production in such a short time as here. The increase is not generated by state farms or huge conglomerates from the West. No, it is by small farmers who have been trained by, e.g. ADDA. It is possible to improve a condition to a better level, and ADDA has contributed a great deal and have come far. We are going to make the last step and fill all hungry stomachs daily. It is possible. Abolition of hunger also means increased prosperity for everyone, also for Danish farmers as increased prosperity also gives rise to demands for the more expensive products which Danish farmers produce.

ADDA's current projects

ADDA works every year to seek funds for new projects from DANIDA, CISU, EU and other public donors. At the same time ADDA has increased activities to get funds from private donors to support ADDA's projects.

Three new projects were started up in 2014: Two financed by CISU in Cambodia and Vietnam and an EU project in Cambodia. At the same time we closed down two projects: Song Da and VLA in Vietnam. In other words we are always dependant on applying for new projects.

ADDA will persevere and continue to draft project applications.

Below is an overview of current projects and who finances them. Most projects include a budgetted own financing of ca. 5 - 10%, which is covered by ADDA and our partners.

Read more about the projects on www.adda.dk

| Project | Period | Country | Budget ca. (DKK) - financed by |
|--|-------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| ADDA-INFOSE: Work to avoid food insecurity amongst the poor in semi-urban areas of Siem Reap | 02.2011 – 02.2015 | Cambodia | 7,500,000 kr. EU / ADDA |
| CISOM: Strengthening of civil society in Oddar Meanchay | 01.2013-12.2015 | Cambodia | 5,000,000 kr CISU |
| COCIS: Co-operatives and civil society development in Siem Reap | 01.2014 - 12.2016 | Cambodia | 4,300,000 kr. CISU |
| FAHU: Strenthening and consolidation of micro-credit groups (FAHU) | 10.2013 - 09.2015 | Cambodia | 600,000 kr. FAHU foundation |
| CISUP: Empowerment of civil society advocating for the rights of the urban poor in Siem Reap | 05.2014 – 04.2016 | Cambodia | 2,239,000 kr. EU/ADDA |
| CEMI: Climate changes and ethnic minorities in northern Vietnam | 07.2014 – 06.2017 | Vietnam | 4,544,852 kr. CISU |
| FIGNAHB: Strengthening of farmers groups amongst minorities in Nghe An and Hoa Binh provinces. | 01.2013 - 06.2015 | Vietnam | 4,994,507 kr CISU |
| Tanzania: Focus on NADO. Strengthening the civil society in rural districts. | 03.2012 – 07.2015 | Tanzania | 9,723.255 kr. Danida |

Kilde: Adda



During my Project Manager visit to Cambodia in February, I saw for myself several newly built wells and experienced the great pleasure the recipients showed. Here are members of self-help groups in the village of Srer Keut in Oddar Mancheay province. who are very pleased with their new wells that are being built.

A big thank you to all donors who supported the campaign for wells and rice banks in Cambodia in 2014

By Country Manager Bodil E. Pallesen.
Photo: Bodil E. Pallesen
Adda made a Christmas campaign in December as a new activity to give support for building wells and rice banks in Cambodia.

We reached close on 100 donations in ADDA's Christmas campaign and ADDA would like to say a big thank you to all who contributed with an amount.

More than DKK 25,000 came in and went 100% to establishing wells and rice banks, primarily in Oddar Mancheay province. The 4 collaborators in this area worked very quickly to determine who should receive the donations.

A well makes a big difference to the farmers: Enough clean water for the family, water for the crops in the dry season means bigger yield and improved crop quality, water for animals, e.g. chickens, so that they do not die in times of water shortage.



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Status on 6 years with ‘NADO in Focus’

From Farmer Field Schools to pilot project on production and export of organic soya

By Mikael Jonsson, country manager, Tove Bang, head of Secretariat, and Marianne Nørgaard Jensby, intern. Photos: Tove Bang

ADDA has been collaborating with the Tanzanian NGO NADO since 2009 about the development project ‘NADO in Focus’. After six years of collaboration the project is running in its second phase and is developing fast.

Great start with Farmer Field Schools

The initial focus of the project has been to spread the Farmer Field School (FFS) concept, that ADDA has been successful with in Vietnam and Cambodia, from Asia to Tanzania. The FFS were introduced by a South-South collaboration with our partners from the ADDA project ‘Community Development Among Ethnic Minorities’ in Vietnam. Experienced Vietnamese facilitators visited NADO several times in Tanzania in a total of more than four months while they facilitated the preparation and start of the initial thorough and intensive Training of Trainers (TOT).

ADDA and NADO educated 65 Tanzanian facilitators in collaboration with the Vietnamese facilitators, who subsequently have been in charge of spreading the FFS concept in the Njombe district. The facilitators’ role is to give advice to and teach a group of farmers on good agricultural practice, among others pest control, fertilizing etc. At the same time they follow the development on a weekly basis on a specific demonstration field during a full growing season. To date ‘NADO in Focus’ has completed more than 325 FFS where more than 9000 farmers have been educated which means that the goal of the project has been reached.

Next focus – Farmers Interest Groups

After the transfer of the FFS concept to Tanzania the facilitators’ role is now to maintain and meet the farmers’ interest in establishing themselves in Farmer Interest Groups (FIG’s). To this date 96 FIG’s have been established from which 56 has been registered by the local authorities and 90 still are active. ADDA and NADO are about to start up a training process with 71 new FIG’s. During the process the 71



A farmer from the Chalowe village is explaining to NADO director John Wihallah how he prepares a pesticide reducing powder out of plants. A video can be seen in www.adda.dk.

groups are going to receive training in group dynamic, management and organisation. They are going to learn how to analyse their situation and options, save up money and prepare a business plan for one or more group projects. Furthermore, the groups are helped to get registered by the authorities so they can get the permission to open a bank account that gives them the possibility of taking a micro loan to realise their own small projects. ADDA and NADO will continue to work for more of the project’s farmer

groups. The initial focus of the project has been to spread the Farmer Field School (FFS) concept, that ADDA has been successful with in Vietnam and Cambodia, from Asia to Tanzania. The FFS were introduced by a South-South collaboration with our partners from the ADDA project ‘Community Development Among Ethnic Minorities’ in Vietnam. Experienced Vietnamese facilitators visited NADO several times in Tanzania in a total of more than four months while they facilitated the preparation and start of the initial thorough and intensive Training of Trainers (TOT).

the work towards international export. NADO is aware that with a successful eco-production it is necessary to focus on education and dissemination of knowledge about how to optimise a harvest from organic principles. NADO’s director John Wihallah says: “Many farmers were relatively unaware about organic cultivation like the use of manure and compost as soil improving agents before they participated in the Farmer Field Schools during the NADO project. It is a great advantage that this knowledge is now embedded amongst the farmers”. John pays attention towards both expanding the farmer’s knowledge on organic cultivation but also on gathering and appreciating the farmers’ existing knowledge about agriculture, among others about the use of medicinal plants for plant protection.

to choose to organise themselves in FIG’s since ADDA’s previous experiences show that the project’s sustainability improves when the farmers organise themselves in groups. They learn to cooperate on their production and to support each other in order to achieve the best results and thereby promote the sale of their products. Furthermore, it can have an economic advantage in relation to the fact that some costs can be shared between the group and the possibility of achieving economies of scale increases.

Collaboration on production and export of organic soya

Besides the work to establish FIG’s ADDA and NADO has great expectations to the new tripartite cooperation that has been established with the Indian agribusiness Vantage Organic Foods (VOF) regarding production and export of organic soy beans. The cooperation is not part of the ori-



A FIG group in Ituluhumba. The group of 11 members has chosen to collaborate on breeding pigs. Together they now have three sows.



Helena Livifile from Chalowe FIG. This group has by saving and with NADO’s help achieved to get the government’s support to buy 16 cows.

More food, more jobs and more money for the participants in theINFOSE project

By Helge Brunse, Senior Consultant and member of ADDA's board.
Photos: Diane Caroen, Helge Brunse, Ou Phifong, Bodil Pallesen, ADDA

ADDA's big EU project INFOSE in Cambodia was completed on March 1st. 2015 after 4 good project years with big benefits for the several people who have participated in the project. The special name is short for "Innovative Approaches to Food Insecurity for Urban and Peri-Urban Poor in Siem Reap".

ADDA's projects are usually found in rural areas, and support is given to increase food security and to alleviate poverty and undernourishment. The purpose of the INFOSE project has been to alleviate poverty and misery in urban areas or in villages close to Siem Reap by helping families to establish small businesses - micro-business - or to help with education at a technical college. But, as in most ADDA projects, we have encouraged and given support to the establishment of small vegetable gardens close to home. ADDA's experience is that just a little vegetable garden of about a couple of hundred m2 with various popular vegetables and some chickens can mean a big difference in the families' state of nutrition and



Courses in nutrition were held in all 35 villages. Here the little girl is eating a specially nourishing porridge with rice, vegetables, meat, egg and vegetable oil made from a recipe from the course.



economy, and this has shown to be valid for the INFOSE project. The families with vegetable gardens have on average been able to sell on tabverage 270 kg of vegetables in

There has been a big interest in visiting the INFOSE project. We can mention one of the distinguished visits from EUROPA-AID from Brussels. EU's ambassador in Cambodia has also made several visits with various delegations. Here is Ms. Elodie MARIA-SUBE, from the EU delegation at the closing workshop in February. She praised INFOSE for the positive effect it has had on the participants.

one year on top of what they consume at home and this has meant a really good extra income. Several families have had support to establish a small fish pond. This means fish served on the table and there is often a surplus to sell a little fish too. It is unfortunately a fact that around 40% of the women in the 35 villages where INFOSE is implemented suffer from anaemia, and around half the children are wrongly fed, they are too small and have bloated stomachs. Therefore there have been several courses in nutrition.

Several families had large debts in various micro-finance institutions or private money lenders. As a result of lack of jobs and typical low wages (\$3 - 5/day or \$125/month) several chose to migrate to the large cities or to Thailand. These migrants were often badly exploited and returned to their families sick and worn out without having been able to send a little money to their families. Participation in the INFOSE project has broken these vicious circles.

Siem Reap is developing rapidly. The change from living in the country and to survival in an urban environment is difficult because the migrants are not educated and do not have any influence. Those who cannot manage to the new condition are subjected to marginalisation, they can get in to debt and perhaps begin to enter in to dangerous things. The INFOSE project has remedied this as several hundred have got a job after a technical education which was supported by the project. The project has to a big degree meant more food, more money and more jobs for the participants.

The INFOSE project

ADDA had an EU grant of 1 million Euro (ca. USD 1,094,000) including co-funding of 20% for the 4 year project period (2011 - 2015)

The project was implemented in co-operation with two technical college (CEFP and PTC) as well as 30 villages in the Siem Reap area. Read and see more about the INFOSE project on You Tube. The link is on ADDA's home page: www.adda.dk



More than 35 women's micro-credit groups were established under the INFOSE project. The members had training in association leadership and running meetings, nutrition, personal hygiene, rights to land, being a spokesman and several other topics. The groups now have a collective capital of \$40,000 as well as the capital they have borrowed from the local bank and where the \$40,000 is security.



Making baskets has become a good source of income for several self-help groups. The baskets are sold in Cambodia and their neighbour Thailand. It is mostly women who work with basket weaving. The money they earn goes 100% to strengthening their home front. If you have a couple of hours to spare, you can earn a little extra for housekeeping. The materials are cheap. They can be collected from the forest some kilometres from Siem Reap.



The INFOSE project organised a yearly day with the subject "Clean the World". Plastic bags were collected and tidying up was carried out.

Active spokesmanship is the way to increased influence in the local society



Self-help group (SHG) no. 3 chose committee leaders: Mrs. Nay Nuon, treasurer Mrs. Veng Sovannara and assistant leader Mrs. Phem Chum. They have had training in coaching and guidance in order to lead their SHG efficiently.

By Country Manager Bodil E. Pallesen and project coordinator Pich Sophin. Photo: Bodil E. Pallesen, ADDA

The self-help group i Trav Bak Tbound village has learnt to exert influence on the local authorities. This has led to positive results in the shape of better roads and improved bridges in the area.

Trav Bak Tbound is one of the self-help groups in Bak Trav Village, Ta Ye-ark Commune, Sotr Nikom District. The group has 17 members, where 14 are women, and belongs to the FAHU (1) project which ADD is implementing together with our collaborator READA. The group was established already in 2010 and then all the participants were amongst the most poor. The group members were not able to achieve influence without support and technical assistance from

ADDA-READA. The group became aware of the commune's investment plans (CIP) through the project, and they learnt how to exert influence and to improvements in the local society. The project has taken care of capacity increase of the group with education and training in converting theory in to practice.

The group has had courses in spokemanship, SHG leadership, accounting, cultivation methods and also on how to exert influence on, and how to get knowledge about the commune's plans for their local society.



The women tell with pride that they have collectively managed to save \$1,500. This is a capital that is lent inside the group and which earns interest of nearly 1 million Rial (\$250) for the group's joint cash box.



The women have learnt to grow sweetcorn, garlic, aubergines, cauliflower etc., even in the dry period. Improved methods introduced by ADDA-READA and their savings have made it possible to establish small ponds which are used for watering their crops.



The group members are better at growing rice, and they have agreed that every member must save rice so that they have enough until the period before the new rice harvest is ready. The women tell with pride that they have nearly 5 tons of rice in storage and that the rice yield has risen by more than 50% since they implemented the rice bank. Moreover with support from ADDA donations.

6.275.900 Rial (ca. \$1500) in the cash box. The results have not failed to come off, the self-help groups tell what the project has meant for them:

New roads and bridges The effort with strengthening the civil society and to increase influence on the farmers' local societies has been tough, but it has given a bonus. ADDA has often told about the results of women empowerment, and that strengthening local society has

happened on several fronts. In Trav Bak Tbound village there are really positive results by daring to participate in meetings with the commune and to express the village's needs and wishes with regard to roads and bridges. The women have been trained in negotiation and the result has been that the leader of the commune, like a mayor, has offered to establish 1,350 m of roads in 2014, which is now implemented, and ca. 2 km of roads in 2015. This is a huge challenge as roads are not passable

in the rainy season. Added to this is establishing 2 smaller bridges, which are just as important. In this way the village's infrastructure is improved, and the SHF members can sell their crops and chickens on the market and not just to a buyer-up.

ADDA would give the FAHU foundation a big thank you for their continuous support to 60 poor groups over a two year period.



This fine new road makes it possible to buy water melons from a local farmer.

1) The FAHU foundation supports the project financially with a private donation. See <http://www.fahufonden.dk/home/projects/wenipsuganda0/>

New international tripartite cooperation on production and export of organic soy beans: Tanzania-India-Denmark

By Marianne Nørgaard Jensby, intern, ADDA

Interview with Mikael Jonsson, Country Manager, Tanzania

Can you tell about how the cooperation started?

ADDA is in the preliminary phase of an international tripartite co-operation with our Tanzanian partner NADO and the Indian agribusiness Vantage Organic Foods (VOF). The focus of the cooperation is on the production of organic soy beans in Tanzania that through VOF is getting an international organic certification with the purpose of starting ex-port to the EU and the US.

The cooperation started in the beginning of 2014 where VOF Manager Nishant Sharma con-tacted ADDA after having read about ADDA’s project on produc-tion and marketing of organic vegetables in Vietnam. Based on ADDA’s experiences from Vi-etnam he suggested cooperation between VOF and ADDA relating to ADDA’s activities in Tanzania. The inquiry came at the right time since we were already look-ing for a strong partner with the purpose of starting up export of agricultural products from Tan-za-nia as the next step of the ‘NADO in Focus II’ project.

The contact between the part-ners in the preliminary phase was through a

number of phone and Skype meetings between Denmark, India and Tanza-nia. In October 2014 when I was in Tanzania on the first annual monito-ring meeting VOF’s Manager Nishant came to Tanzania. This was the first physical meeting between the partners and at the same time it was the start of the initial negotiations between ADDA, NADO and VOF that took place in NADO’s headquarters in Tan-za-nia. NADO’s chairman John Wi-hallah was well informed and enthu-siastic about the possibili-ties that the project will give Tanzanian farmers.

It can be seen from ADDA’s web page that a tripartite cooperation agree-ment has been signed in Copenhagen on the 22nd of November 2014 be-tween NADO, VOF and ADDA. Can you tell more about the process and ADDA’s role in the cooperation?

We had three very intensive days in Copenhagen where management re-presentatives from ADDA, VOF and NADO together negotiated a MOU agreement (Memorandum of Under-standing). This was a milestone in the project since it is the official start of the tripartite cooperation. ADDA’s role in the cooperation is to ensure transparency and openness in the relation between NADO and VOF. Furthermore it is expected that the Farmer Field Schools that ADDA and



Manager Nishant Sharma, Vantage; Director John Wihallah, NADO; Country Manager Mikael Jonsson, ADDA; Project Coordinator Erik Schiøtz, ADDA and NADO staff in front of NADO’s office in Iguachania.

NADO in collaboration have establis-hed in Tanzania will get a central role in the dissemination of organic far-ming methods.

Why did you choose organic soy? In general there is a solid market for organic soy and the current price is more than twice the price for conven-tional soybeans. Moreover we expect that there will be a stable market for organ-ic soy during the next many ye-ars – both based on the general mar-ket development with an increased fo-cus on ecology but also as a result of the expected tightening of the EU re-gulations where organic farmers in the future can substitute less conventional soy in the diets for organically bred animals.

Another reason why organic soy is a natural choice is that VOF already has great success in India in their work with organic soy. This and the fact that both the climate and the soil in the area are very suitable for the pro-duc-tion of organic soy makes soy an obvious selection of crop with a gre-at potential.



ADDA chairman Søren T. Jørgensen, NADO di-rector John Wihallah and Vantage director Vi-pul Gupta.

The new cooperation seen from Tanzania’s southern highlands

By Marianne Nørgaard Jensby, intern, ADDA

Interview with Erik Schiøtz, pro-ject coordinator, ADDA Tanzania.

What does ADDA Tanzania work with at the moment in relation to the tri-partite cooperation?

At the moment we are working on getting the interested small-scale far-mers to register so the eco-certificati-on process can be started. The number of regis-tered small-scale farmers with our partner NADO has in the current season exceeded 700 where the origi-nal goal with the first phase of the pro-ject was 500. At the same time more than 100 research plots with organic soy have been established. Other far-mers continue the initial conversion phase with their regular crop produc-tion.

The certification process is long and the burdensome paper work that is now being done is a pre-requisite for when the small-scale farmers in a few weeks can look forward to a visit from



an internationally accredited eco-certi-fication bureau. This is the first step in the process towards an actual eco-cer-tification – a process that is expected to take 2-3 years.

How is it going with the coopera-tion between the partners?

It has been a great pleasure for me as ADDA project coordinator that VOF Manager Nishant Shar-ma is here in Tanzania. He has shown great com-mitment has been quick at adapting to Tanza-nian conditions, as well as he

has been good at establishing an infor-mal contact to both the pro-ject staff and the many small-scale farmers. Since the tripartite agreement was sig-ned in November we have been real-ly busy. Nishant has been in Tanza-nia during the last three months where he has worked together with NADO and ADDA. He has just returned to In-dia for a shorter period of time and he will come back to Tanza-nia at the end of April.

Budding soy beans.



It is going to be a challenge to grow the organic soy beans – NADOs farmers have started with great enthusiasm.



Closing down two projects in Vietnam



There were two evaluation workshops, one for each project. Representatives from all involved groups took part in evaluating the last 4-5 years' work. Photo: Arafat Khatib

By Arafat Khatib, project coordinator, Vietnam.

Two long-term projects ended in December: "Development of ethnic minorities' local society II" and "Legal aid for the rural population II"

The Song Da project

In ADDA's daily cooperation with the local partners we have named the project "Development of ethnic minorities' local society II" the "Da Song project". The project got this name because the Da Song river flows through the project area. The main aim of the project has been to fight against poverty amongst ethnic minority societies in northern Vietnam. The Song Da project has supported the internal organisation of the farmer groups and given the groups education in vegetable produce through the field school method. The

partner "Vietnam Farmers' Union" was responsible for implementing the project and ADDA has contributed with capacity building.

103 farmers have been educated to take care of teaching in the field schools in the local societies. 696 maize and vegetable field schools have been carried out with participation of more than 20,000 farmers. Most of these farmers achieved an increase in yield of more than 50% and 65% of the participants were women. Apart from increased knowledge about growing techniques, the women also tell that the project has strengthened their status both at home and in the local society. They have learnt to express their attitudes more than previously, and are therefore able to draw attention to their own problems and interests. The project has also focussed on adaptation to climate changes for

maize production and 36 of the 103 trainers took special education in climate adapted growing techniques.

The participants experienced positive advantages from the cooperation and this has made a basis for further group establishment for various income generating activities such as joint chicken rearing, pig rearing, sales of crops, joint purchasing of materials such as fertiliser and seed corn. 528 groups have been established during the project and these represent more than 10,000 households. Finally, the collaborator organisations (local sections of the Vietnam Farmers' Union) have strengthened their organisational capacities through courses in establishment of groups, participant oriented training methods, project design and IT.

All the involved parties expressed their satisfaction with the achieved results. It is now up to the farmer groups to further develop their



At lære at dyrke majs er næsten en kunst. Foto: Ove Gejl Christensen, ADDA

businesses using their new competences and it is responsibility of the Farmers' Union to pass on the experiences from the project to other districts, communes and provinces that can profit from a similar project.

Legal advice in the field

The other project that ended in December was "Legal aid to the rural population". The main project activity was to offer free legal aid to poor remote areas in the 3 provinces Dien Bien, Son La and Hoa Binh in northern Vietnam. The advice was given through so called mobile legal aid clinics, which had a team of lawyers and local facilitators who visited rural districts. In this way the inhabitants have the possibility to receive advice about their rights in various problems. As mostly all the inhabitants support themselves through farming, advice on land

issues are especially sought after. The project's districts are amongst the poorest in the country, and also are where illiteracy is widespread. This is especially true of women: up to 85% of the women in these districts cannot read or write.

ADDA's collaborator in this legal aid project was "Vietnam Lawyers' Association". This organisation's local advice centres looked after the daily running of the project in the provinces. Advice in the villages taken care of by 75 local facilitators, who received special education in various subjects such as land rights, compensation for re-housing, administrative tasks and participant oriented communication. As well as the local facilitators, 1,215 village leaders have received education in relevant legal topics. The village leaders play an important part in the local societies as they are the bridge between the local authorities and

the population. The project has achieved good results, which is due, not least, to the targeted contribution made by "Vietnam Lawyers' Association" in the villages. 673 mobile advice clinics have been made in the villages. Legal handbooks in 4 local languages have been published and 5,000 copies have been distributed. The advice centres have also helped small local associations, 369 in all, with legal support with regard to problems associated with loss of land to large scale industrial plantations. The local advice centres in the districts still offer free consultations for citizens, but they largely operate with volunteers. With the current economy and human resources, they cannot offer mobile advice clinics to citizens who live in the more remote areas even if the need is so large that an extra effort is necessary for this issue.

ADDA welcomes Marianne and Helena



Helena Øhlenschläger Larsen

Two new colleagues started in the ADDA office in Copenhagen in March 2015. Here is a short description of them.

Helena Øhlenschläger Larsen is educated as a Master in agriculture in 2013 and has worked at the Ministry for Nature as a research person in testing different kinds and also as an academic employee

at Copenhagen University in the section for global development where she worked on a project in Borneo. She is very keen on development of agriculture and looks forward to start as a fund raiser foe ADDA. She is employed on a short-term contract.

Marianne Nørgaard Jensby is recently educated as a Master in Development and International Relationships and is ADDA's newest trainee. She has studied in Malaysia as a pafirt of her education and has been a trainee in a Kenyan NGO that works with womens' rights. She is a member of "NADO in Focus II" at ADDA, and she is looking forward to follow and contribute to thee development of the project - not least the soy bean project.



Marianne Nørgaard Jensby

News from Myanmar/Burma

We hope that Myanmar wnil become a new ADDA project country in 2015. We are aiming at starting a project for the ethnic populations such as Pa-O in the Shan State province. ADDA has started the process to become an approved organisation in Myanmar although it will take a long time. In the meantime, we are trying to fund raise by applying for funds from CISU and EU. We hope we can make a project with roots in ADDA's good experiences from Cambodia and Vietnam in the course of 2015. Helge Brunse is our indomitable coordinator for this process/BDP



Pa-O's from Shan State in Myanmar. Mother and daughter and two children are on their way home after working in the rice paddy all day. Look at the charcteristic headware. The daughter has white make-up on her cheeks. It protects against the sun. Photo: Helge Brunse

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Book ADDA for lecture

We would dearly love to tell about what ADDA does and show photos from Cambodia, Vietnam and Tanzania. We have a lot to tell. Since ADDA srated in 1994 we have made several exciting projects. Many people have listened to us in the course of time, and it is important that we share our experiences with even more. Denmark allocates ca. 16 billion kroner (ca.\$2.35 billion) yearly to help for developing countries. The NGO's , where ADDA is one, get to share 1 billion kroner (ca. \$0.15 billion). This is a lot of money, so it is important that

everyone assesses if it is worth it and if the money can be used better. ADDA would like to tell about this. ADDA's board members willingly spend evenings or weekends on making lectures for interested parties, associations, schools, senior clubs and other NGO's. Denmark is a country of associations, so there several possibilites for telling about the good stories in various fora. We would like to see that these lectures end up with new members, which is very important for an organisation like

ADDA as we are assessed by Danida on the number of members. Deep popular roots are a necessary foundation for an NGO. As a member of ADDA you can help us by inviting us to meetings so we can inform about ADDA's activities. It is quite free, and **we really would like to**. If you know an association that has free space in it's calendar the plese contact ADDA's secretariat on +4524471307 or mail to adda@adda.dk Ove Gejl Christensen, Deputy Chairman

Thank you

for your donations. We have received the following:
We mention amounts over kr. 250 here but thank all others for smaller amounts:

FAHU-fonden: 300.000 kr.
Axel E. Pallesen: 2000 kr., Peder Andersen: 400 kr.; Bodil E. Pallesen: 1000 kr.; Lene H. Madsen: 500 kr.; Søren Thorndal Jørgensen: 2000 kr.; Kate Farcinsen: 2500 kr.; Kjeld Vodder Nielsen: 600 kr.; Ove Gejl Christensen: 400 kr.; Jacob Winther Nymand: 1000 kr.; Holger Hansen: 1000 kr.; Kirsten Lund: 300 kr.; Lars Otto Kristensen: 500 kr.; Morten Zwergius: 1000 kr.; Niels Morten Laursen: 2000 kr.; D. Kestner: 500 kr.; Tina Madsen: 500 kr.; Tine Ravn Sørensen: 500 kr. Inge Jensen: 250 kr.; Carsten Christensen: 500 kr.

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Read more about ADDA's projects and how you can support them on : www.adda.dk

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If you move, get a new email or telephone number, please let us know either by mail adda@adda.dk or phone +4524471307. We would like to keep sending you our members' magazine and newsletters.

Forgotten to pay?

Have you rembered to pay subscriptions for 2015? If you have forgotten to do this, or if you are in doubt, then please contact the secretariat on adda@adda.dk or telephone +4524471307

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AGM 2015

ADDA's AGM will be held on
Monday May 18th. 2015 at 19:30
at Kalø Organic Agricultural School,
Skovridervej 1, 8410 Rønne, Denmark

Agenda according to the statutes:

1. Election of meeting leader
2. Election of note taker
3. The Board's annual review
4. Presentation of annual accounts for approval
5. Presentation of the current year's budgets
6. Proposals received from the Board and members
7. Determination of subscriptions for the following calendar year
8. Elections to the Board:
Candidates: Bodil Pallesen, Helge Brunse og Mikael Jonsson
9. Approval of state authorised accountants proposed by the Board
10. Any other business

Subjects and proposals to be discussed at the AGM must be sent to the Board by mail to adda@adda.dk by the latest on May 11th. 2015

Motivated proposals can be read on ADDA's home page at the latest 5 days before the AGM

Notes made during the AGM will be published as minutes of the meeting on ADDA's home page www.adda.dk

