



## LEADER

### Green Visions – is it possible?

*By Søren T. Jørgensen, chairman,  
post-doc at KU-LIFE*

For the time being there is hardly an expression more frequently used than the term 'Green Growth'. Connecting economic growth with sustainability sounds wonderful. It is greatly used in connection with the debate of putting priority to development aid. What does the expression actually imply?

Obviously, the 'green' part implies increased focus on sustainability. Development must be carried out so that future generations will have the same options that we have had. Pollution must, in this case, be nil or close to nil and the decrease of biologic diversity must be stopped. Therefore the use of energy should be based on sustainable energy, and here fossil energy is to be seen as the big culprit. The development issue of 'Green Growth'

is known to us all but, in brief; it is about constant economic growth in society, otherwise a step back will be seen, more or less regardless of the origin of the growth gained. The growth may be based on loans, based on pollution or, as rarely seen, due to good ideas and/ or hard work.

In a developed country like Denmark there could be good reasons to change development towards sustainability. But, presumably, in the true sense of sustainability, growth would decrease and thus cause stagnation of the national economy. What do I mean by this? Well, a car running 25 km per litre is great in comparison to one running 15 km per litre petrol. But is it sustainable? Clearly NO. It is common sense but it is not sustainable. More or less no initiative put into the green-development-basket is particularly sustainable. Issues are sold as being sustainable but are not so. Often the

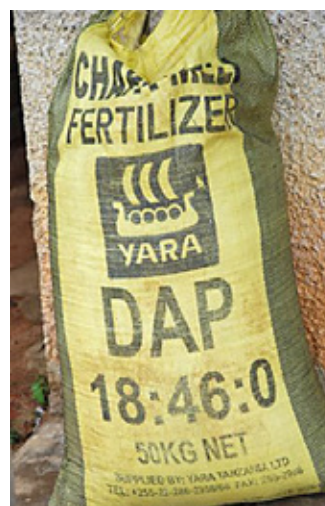
ple above concludes that the mileage of every Dane goes up year by year causing the use of petrol to be stable or slightly increasing. No big change even with more modern cars and 5 or 10 years of Green Growth.

It must be acceptable in the developing countries that a small amount of pollution is inevitable when prompting the development from a poor agricultural society to a modern industrial nation. There must be a strong calculation on economic growth. Pollution must be kept down, provided it being worthwhile immediately, but in case polluting pays, we must clear up the seaweed-soup later. Our most important environmental problem is forever poverty. This is the source of more or less all other problems we have to deal with.

Green Growth is a smart gimmick to sell growth to an increasingly growth-tired population in the developed economies. The packet is nice looking and sounds attractive but it is pure bluff. You cannot have your cake and eat it, and soon we will have to choose sides.

frequency goes up accordingly. The example

The situation calls for more drastic decisions than what is implied in the expression 'Green Growth'. Epitomising, it could be said we have reached a T-crossing and if we turn left we get sustainability while we get development on turning right. Green Growth is an attempt to carry straight on. Is this possible?



# Flooding in Siem Reap

*By Kjeld Vodder Nielsen, project coordinator in Cambodia*

The monsoon and the flooding in Siem Reap in October and September 2011 were the worst ever within living memory. Roads and streets were inaccessible. Normally this happens once a year but in 2011 the area was struck by serious flooding not six times, and the water level measured was higher than ever before. In many places the crops were completely submerged, and live-stock had to be brought into safety in the highest altitudes, or kept temporarily in the houses in order to cope with the hardship. The community closed down for a while. For weeks many of the poor people and those most exposed were cut off from the world. Normally harmless diseases and infections threatened the isolated families. Large areas of especially rice were completely spoilt by flooding.

The loss is tangible. For poor people rice is by far the most important part of the daily food ration, often with soya or fish sauce added for flavour and im-

proved nutrition. Many households of 6 or 7 mouths to feed consume about 100 kg of ground rice per month, and therefore they seek to ensure the supplies by growing up to one hectare of rice. The outcome of growing one hectare of rice in the rainy season is typically 2 tons, equivalent to 1,200 kg ground rice. The poorest might only grow half a hectare or no rice at all, and they often have a need to buy on tick. Paying extortionate interest rates or starving for a number of months every year are thus realistic alternatives for the poorest.

It is not the first time, and, alas, probably not the last time either, that especially the poor part of the population is threatened by catastrophic conditions. Naturally, the families are greatly marked by the damages but just the same they have begun putting a limit to the consequences, for instance by increasing fisheries and/ or offering themselves as day-laborers. In the same way, many plan to sow rice as soon as the water has withdrawn, i.e. increase the cultivation of rice during the dry season. To obtain a fair outcome in the dry

season the self-help groups in ADDA apply for projects ensuring a reasonable water supply. This is done by the poorest groups seeking influence in the local authorities and in then jointly aim at obtaining a fair share of the sparse water supply from the irrigation canals.

Farming and fishery is closely connected in the low ar-

*Tonle Sap and the Mekong River*



*Here there will be no rice harvest this time. Some 1,000 Dkr has been used for establishment.*

reas around Siem Reap, where it is obvious that the population seek to reap a larger outcome from fishery when the rice fails. This connection must be seen in the light of the dynamics around the Tonle Sap Lake and the unique water system connected to the Mekong River.

Landbrug og fiskeri hænger snævert sammen i de lavtliggende områder omkring Siem Reap, hvor det er oplagt, at befolkningen søger at "høste" et større udbytte ved fiskeri, når risen svigter. Denne sammenhæng skal ses i lyset af dynamikken omkring Tonle Sap søen og dette enestående vandsystem, der har sammenhæng med Mekong floden.

The Tonle Sap Lake bordering Siam Reap is the largest freshwater lake in South East Asia. Most of the year, the lake is fairly small, roughly one meter deep with an area of 2,700 square kilometers. The water runs from the lake into the Mekong River in Phnom Penh in the dry season and vice versa in the rainy season. During the monsoon the massive water supply from the Mekong River runs into the Tonle Sap Lake increasing its area to 16,000 square kilometers and its depth to nine meters. This causes



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Editor of News & Views no. 22:  
Anne-Marie Foged



ADDA News & Views / Agricultural Development Denmark Asia

ADDAs adresse:  
Vodroffsvej 21A, st.  
1900 Frederiksberg C  
Telefon 33 21 06 21  
Mail: [adda@adda.dk](mailto:adda@adda.dk)

Tryk: Kolind Bogtrykkeri I/S





*The water of the Tonle Sap Lake reseeds in November 2011. In October, the fields were completely flooded up to Siem Reap. In the background the town is vaguely seen.*

flooding of the nearby fields and forests. In a way this annual pulsation causes a risk of extraordinary flooding when the monsoon of south East Asia is excessive but at the same time the flood basin is a fantastic base for fish. Tonle Sap form a part of some of the most productive inland fishery in the world, and thus it produces more than 75% of Cambodia's annual catch of freshwater fish and 60% of the Cambodian's intake of proteins. In this way the Tonle Sap system supports more than three million people.

The Cambodian government, the Red Cross, the Save the Children, and other organizations have been able to offer relief supplies in the form of food, medicine, and maybe a mattress or a tent to particularly affected households. Likewise, ADDA has launched an appeal for help to some of the neediest families, but we do concentrate the aid on forward support easing the results of future flooding and lack of rice during the months up to harvesting the new rice. This is done by establishing nine new rice banks to serve some 250 of the hardest struck families from our self-help groups. In these banks, the families may borrow up to 50 kg ground rice and in turn have to pay back 100 kg unshelled rice to 'own account' no later than 6 months after when the new harvest is completed. The rice-banks, hereunder lending, re-lending, and reimbursements, including 20% interest, will be administered by a popularly elected board for each bank. When the bank

has generated a substantial 'rice-capital', the initial principal, i.e. rice first borrowed, must move on to establish a new rice-bank in a different area. ADDA and READY, our partner, assist with counsel and advice during implementation and running of the banks. Anyone may be a member of the bank and use the bank's storing facilities and principles for borrowing and lending. However, a membership provides the board of the rice-

bank's accept the applicant, and only the worst struck families are eligible for a 'start-loan' of 50 kg of ground rice. The loans are provided in November.

ADDA would like to thank the private donors for their aid making it possible to fend the worst consequences of the flooding. Without any deductions, the donations are offered to poor households seriously struck by the flooding.



*Consequences of flooding and possibilities of keeping starvation at stake are discussed with the self-help group.*



*Heavy rain and the Siem Reap River washed through town. Here a picture of 'ADDA road' submerged.*



# Travelling to Vietnam and Cambodia

*By Arafa Khatib, ADDAs sekretary  
employe and Karin Pirhofer-Walzl,  
member of the board of ADDA*

Friday the 28th of October was an exciting day as we, Karin (ADDA board member) and Arafa (office assistant), set out to visit ADDA's projects in Southeast Asia. The purpose of our trip was to learn more about farmer field schools (FFS), farmer groups and other ADDA activities on the ground in Vietnam and Cambodia.

## Vietnam

After a short night's sleep in the airplane, and with a stop-over at Bangkok airport, we landed in Hanoi on Saturday morning. The rest of the day we spend getting acclimatized to the hustle and bustle of urban Asia, before travelling to different provinces of the community development project and the legal aid project. The community development project is not only a large-scale project in terms of the numbers of farmers that are involved, but also covers a large geographical area. For that reason, we travelled long distances to see different project activities in several provinces and districts.

## Dien Bien province

Early Sunday morning, before the streets of Hanoi got very busy, we drove

off with Thuong, who is the assistant and chauffeur on the community development project. Our destination was Dien Bien Phu city, which is approximately 500 km west of Hanoi. It was a whole day's drive through valleys, up mountain passes and, along the Song Da river. On the way, we passed orchards with oranges, plump trees, apricot trees and bee farms, and of course endless rice fields. After about 10 hours on the road, we finally arrived in Dien Bien Phu city. There we met up with Hang, who is the daily manager at the office in Hanoi, and Bjørn, who coordinates both the community development project and legal aid project. Hang and Bjørn had scheduled an exciting program for the next four days, including visits to different farmer field schools and farmer groups as well as one legal aid clinic.

Our first visit was to a legal aid clinic in a mountain village close to the Laos border. It took about six hours by car from Dien Bien Phu city to reach the village. The road was under construction and because of heavy rain in the previous days, the road was very muddy and became increasingly difficult to drive on. As we could not cross an old rickety bridge by car, we were picked up by villagers on motorbikes, who drove us the final stretch to the village.

Here we participated in a discussion with 40 villagers from the Thai minority, several people from the lawyers association as well as Le, a project assistant. Various problems were mentioned during the discussion, among others, that HIV affects many villagers and that there is not much knowledge about it. Furthermore, they talked about how villagers seldom have legal certificates for their land. This can be a problem when they leave home for some time only to discover on their return that their land was taken by others. It was very interesting to follow the discussions. It was clear that the project creates a valuable forum for discussion and addresses major problems of the minorities that otherwise would not be taken up. The next day in the morning we visited a FFS, where they grow maize not far from Dien Bien Phu city. Here we found the group of around 20 farmers out in the maize fields on a beautiful mountain side. We immediately observed that the maize plants managed with the integrated pest management (IPM) method looked much better compared with the farmer practice plot. After the visit in the field, we joined the group in the house of one of the participants, where they continued the session in five smaller groups. Each group discussed specific subjects and prepared



*A competent teacher talking about the physiology of the tomato plant.*



*Below two well known faces, a participant of the tomato-field school presents the work of the group for their class.*







◀ One of the farmers trained by the project is now a competent and experienced teacher

with a lecture on plant physiology until noon. We returned to Dien Bien Phu city, where we had lunch with people from the Farmer Union of Dien Bien province. The Farmer Union is our local partner in Vietnam and each province and district has representatives of the union. In the afternoon we drove to Son La city, where we met the Farmer Union of Son La for dinner.

### Son La province

The next morning here, we visited a vegetable farmer field school close to Son La city. Beautiful light green rice fields that were soon ready for harvest surrounded the village. After our arrival we went directly to the tomato field together with the farmer field school participants. Among other things, they measured the height of the tomato plants, number of green leaves, number of yellow leaves, percentage of pests and number of fruits. Here the farmer trainer gave a short summary of what we could see in the field. Afterwards, we returned to the cultural house of the village, which also functions as a classroom. The session was similar to that of the farmer field school we visited the day before. During lunch the farmer trainer told us that she lives 20 km away from the school and has to get up ear-

poster presentations. E.g., one group discussed and drew pictures of soybean and maize plants, which are grown in a so-called intercropped system. The presentations of each group stimulated

further discussions that were led by the farmer trainer, who already had some years of teaching experience. After a short break with a game and singing and lots of laughter, the class continued



A farmer trained in the organic project is now the leader of the farmer group



Field school with maize in the Dien Bien province. On the left hand side the light green 'farmer practice' field, and on the right hand side the dark green IPM field.





*To improve the skills of observation and of the effects of learning, the participants make nice drawings of the plant and of the pests and beneficial animals.*

ly to be there in time. Even though she is very tired after a whole morning of teaching, she told us that she always enjoys it.

### **Hoa Binh province**

Like the previous mornings, we again enjoyed a morning Pho soup before we drove off to a farmer field school in Cao Phong district. This was also a tomato farmer field school. It was only the second time that they met, so the tomato plants were still very small. The members of this group belong to the Muong minority, which dresses differently clothing and speaks a different language than the Thai minority from the day before. The whole village was very busy with the rice harvest during that week and for that reason the farmer field school session finished before noon. They had a long discussion about pest management and fertilizer application. The group members were very aware of the fact that the small tomato plants are sensitive and that therefore they need to be careful with the decisions they make. Finally they agreed on applying a small amount of fertilizer to the plants. In addition, they concluded not to apply any pesticides because at this early stage it is better to observe the plants regularly than to spray pesticide.

In the evening, we returned to Hanoi after five very interesting days in the countryside.

### **Hanoi**

Friday morning we visited farmer groups of the project, “Development of a production and marketing structure for organic agriculture”. We drove just



north of Hanoi accompanied by Koen, who is the project coordinator and vegetable specialist, and Nhung, the advisor on this project. During the visit we learned that the members of the groups have started to merge their agricultural fields and to grow vegetables collectively. Unifying the fields benefits organic production, because there will be a reduced risk and a smaller area where pesticides from the conventional neighbouring fields can reach the organic field. Growing and selling the vegetables collectively worked very well for one group, where the fields were very neat and the group members were happy to share the work load and profit. However, for another group it was a challenge to organize and motivate the group members to grow vegetables collectively. They preferred to organize their own fields as well as the work and time spent in the fields. However, these difficulties likely have something to do with the fact that this group has just begun working together. With time the collaboration may improve. The project area we visited comprises a total of 89 farmers divided into 9 groups which altogether cultivate 6 hectares of land. In total the groups produce around 18-20 tons of vegetables a month from which approximately 10 tons are sold to two supermarkets in Hanoi and the rest to local markets. The local Farmer Union representatives are very positive towards organic vegetable production, but



◀ *Ms Hang, our leader of the Hanoi office, in a well grown tomato field in the So La province in the north-west of Vietnam.*

unfortunately the support from the government is still very limited.

### **Cambodia**

After an illuminating and instructive week in Vietnam it was time to set out to Cambodia. In Siem Reap we received a warm welcome both in terms of the weather (30°C) and from Van, who on a daily basis helps staff members get around the project sites.

On Monday we visited the staff at the ADDA office in Siem Reap. Both of the offices in Hanoi and Siem Reap are bigger than the office in Copenhagen, and it was nice to see and feel the working energy and spirit in the offices. The ADDA employees in both offices seem to have a good relationship with each other, and are deeply engaged in their work and with the people involved in the projects.

We attended the first part of a monthly meeting with the ADDA staff at the office. This meeting is a whole day session, where everyone discusses what have been achieved, future work and how to proceed. One of the main topics for discussion on that day was the situation of the recent floodings and the families that are affected. ADDA in Cambodia is working at full stretch to help the affected families. It has not been easy to raise money for the relief effort. In Denmark we have tried to raise money through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ADDA in Cambodia has approached the European Union. Unfortunately, in both instances the answer was negative. We realized that fundraising for emergency help through these institutions is not easy, as bigger organizations working directly with humani-



tarian aid are prioritized. At the monthly meeting it was decided to help the affected families by supporting the initiation of rice banks, where the families can borrow rice and pay back later. While the meeting proceeded we drove off to visit self-help groups in nearby districts. We visited five groups during our visit. It was interesting to travel to the outskirts of Siem Reap and to see the rural surroundings where the farmers live and work. All the group members we met cultivate rice mostly for household consumption. They are also part of self-help groups, who put aside a certain sum on a weekly basis for savings. The individual members carry out different activities, such as chicken rearing, pig raising and, interestingly, also a rice distillation project.

The self-help groups established in first and second phase of the “Integrated Women Empowerment Project” (IWEP) are doing well. The groups meet frequently, some every week, others every fortnight. By talking to the members we learned that they discuss various topics and that the meetings are not only limited to saving activities. They also work as a forum for the women to discuss other issues related to e.g. health and other community matters. It

▼ *The participants of the field school measuring the height etc. of the young tomato plants.*



*A participant of a tomato field-school taking notes of various facts about the plant. During the groupwork afterwards this will be compared to the notes from the previous week.*

was admirable to see how people keep up their spirits and hope, even though they have been affected badly by the flooding.

During our visit to Cambodia we also had the opportunity to see the project on “Innovative Approaches to Food Insecurity for urban and peri urban poor in Siem Reap (INFOSE) project. This project focuses on capacitating poor people from and around Siem Reap. In addition to farmer field schools and group formations, the project organizes vocational training such as cooking courses, sewing and cosmetology, which helps them to improve their livelihood. The training takes place in Siem Reap city at the Provincial Training Centre (PTC).

The establishment of this centre was supported by the Asian Development Bank. The courses that are offered in connection to this project last approximately four months. When the participants have completed the course, they will be qualified to work at hotels, restaurants, as tailors or start up their own business. For participants who wish to start up their own business, the project has recently set up a new micro business unit. Participants can get support and advice from this group of experts if they need guidance in how to start a business.

On our last day in Cambodia, we were introduced more thoroughly to the different office and project procedures, to give us a better understanding of them. Altogether, the trip to Vietnam and Cambodia was a success. It was both enlightening and exciting to see the projects in action, and it was wonderful to meet many of the people involved.



*A discussion between 40 participants from the village and the people from the ‘Legal Aid to the Rural Population’*





# Cambodia in 2007 and today: Impressions from a trip to the same place!

*By Karin Pirhofer-Walzl, member of  
the board of Adda*

In early November this year I had the chance to travel around Cambodia again. In 2007 I was a trainee for three months and project adviser for one month at the ADDA projects. This time I was travelling as a member of the ADDA board visiting our ADDA projects in Cambodia and Vietnam. It was exciting to return to a place, where I have had interesting experiences and met many wonderful people. For this reason, many of the mental pictures that I took in 2007 were still with me on this short visit, and I could use them as my reference. With the following lines I would like to share my impressions from the cities, countryside and ADDA projects on what I observed as different today compared with 2007. My own observations, self-help group visits, discussions with ADDA staff and others, who I met during this trip, are the basis for this report.

In the larger cities, Siem Reap and Phnom Penh, there is a rapid develop-



*The Central Market in Phnom Penh the way it looks today*

ment towards new shopping malls and luxury stores. The central market in Phnom Penh has been refurbished (see pictures) and looks very organized and clean now. Shiny, luxurious and probably expensive motorbikes catch one's eye and are different from the motorbikes that I was used to see in 2007 (see picture). Furthermore, new traffic lights as well as zebra crossings in both Siem Reap and Phnom Penh pop into my eyes when comparing it with four years ago.

Moving away from the two largest cities of Cambodia out to the countryside, however, I could not recognize any difference. I noticed that there were many more cows around the houses than what I could remember from 2007. I was told that the recent flooding forced farmers to have all their cows around the house, because grass fields for grazing were flooded. Moreover, along the main road from Siem Reap to Phnom Penh there were lots of cows right next



*Smart motorbikes on a row in front of  
the Central Market in Phnom Penh*



*Around 20 women and one man from the Siam Reap area participating in  
a sewing course initiated by the new EU-supported project INFOSE*





– And here The Central Market in Phnom Penh as it looked in 2007

to the very busy road, as the road is a bit higher and hence the only place that was still dry (see picture) during the flooding. Luckily the cows were fixed to ropes.

From 2007 until now there have been some changes in the ADDA projects in Cambodia. A project supported by the European Union and a World Bank pilot project were carried out and already finished by now, while a new project by the European Union was started up in February this year. As a consequence, our staff in Cambodia was and still is very busy. The second phase of the Integrated Women Empowerment project (IWEP II) is running on full steam. Farmers who were trained in the farmer field schools of the IWEP projects meet regularly in self-help groups. Whereas in 2007 the farmer field schools were the main focus of the project and self-help groups were just starting up. Now these farmers, who are approximately 90% women, are experienced growers and grow vegetables on their own. The self-help groups are active with small micro businesses and starting associations of self-help groups.

A self-help group with the name “Support the women” in Sotr Nikom district, half an hour drive south of Siem Reap, have met and saved 2000 Riel/person weekly ever since March 2007. In to-

tal they are 16 members. At the moment they have 2000 USD in their saving box. However, the amount fluctuates because they are constantly buying and selling vegetable seeds, rice or fertilizers in larger amounts, which then are sold to group members and villagers. Furthermore, group members borrow money for differ-



*During the cosmetologist course the participants learn to embellish a bride beautifully, - like this one.*

ent smaller activities, often also to buy medicine or school supplies for their children. A problem for the farmers that I remember from four years ago was the fact that they had no idea about the market price of their products. For that reason farmers often sold their products to middlemen to a price which was lower than the market price. Farmers of the self-help groups are trained now in market price fluctuations of the agricultural products, and they follow the price of certain products in the group, which helps them to keep track of the market value. This group in Baek Kaphleung village has a future plan. They want to build a storage house for storing foods as well as to buy a tractor that they can use to drive their agricultural products directly to the market instead of selling it to the middlemen. It was especially interesting to learn that this group had approached two other self-help groups. Together with them they aim to form a farmer cooperative that would give them more capital with which to conduct a business on a larger scale than before. The group is very confident about that plan and would like to start already in the beginning of 2012. This shows that “old” self-help groups developed a strong group solidarity, which is based on functioning group management, various business activities as well as good relationships to villagers





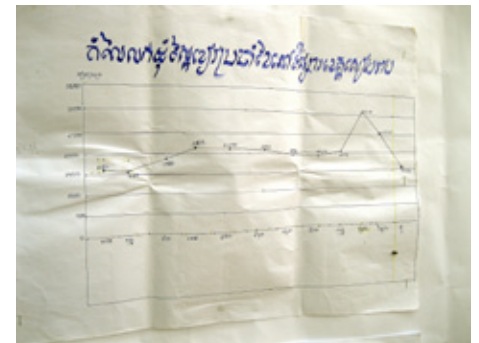
*Cows along the busy road between Seam Reap and Phnom Penh.*

outside of the group. More specifically, these four points are also the criteria used by the project advisers to describe a well-functioning self-help group. The ADDA project entitled “Innovative Approaches to Food Insecurity aiming at urban and peri-urban poor people in Siem Reap (INFOSE)” is newly launched since 2007. With 35 farmer field schools and following group formations it contains typical ADDA project activities. However, additional elements are added and the target areas are new. Poor people from households in and around Siem Reap are supported in improving their food security by

vocational training, like sewing courses, cooking courses and cosmetology and beauty courses (which traditionally is a very important vocation in Cambodia). A micro business support service is also established by the project to assist poor people in starting up and improving existing business activities.

Many more mental pictures from this trip could be added to the list. Both the mental pictures I took in 2007 and the ones from this year leave the impression that the ADDA projects make a difference in the countryside, where from the first sight not much has

changed. Yet by taking a closer look and talking to the people involved in the projects I clearly see how there has been a change in those people’s minds and activities.



*The varying price of the leaf vegetable green mustard*



*A group of the EU-project (INFOSE) learning to cook, among many other things, sticky rice with coconut.*



*The members of a self-help group in the Brasat Bakong district in front of a poster showing the varying prices of different vegetables.*



## We offer talks and exhibitions

*ADDA will be pleased to talk about the projects.* ADDA's board and the employees live all over Denmark and we would be very pleased to visit your association, your school etc. to talk about our different projects and to show pictures from Vietnam, Cambodia and Tanzania. There is no charge, and the ADDA office will tell about the actual possibilities. From here you may also borrow an exhibition for free and require flyers and information. During the last few months, we have presented ADDA's projects to the International Branch of the Y's Men's Club in Vejle, DK, to the network group of the Ecological Association in Århus, DK, and we have presented an exhibition at the annual meeting of the Y's Menettes in Kalundborg, DK, in connection with them donating a generous present to the Cambodian self-help groups.

## Opening a 'Rice Bank'

### – one of the new cooperative associations in the IWEP-project

*By Bodil Pallesen, project leader in Cambodia, ADDA*

It was a milestone for three villages in the Pouk district in Cambodia when, on November the 24th 2011, a number of 'Rice Banks' were opened at an important ceremony.

ADDA has helped by lending rice for the upstart to a so-called revolving fund, where the initial capital in the form of rice is lent to the members. These, in turn, have to pay back in rice including a minor interest to the Rice Bank, and then the bank can buy new rice for future continuation of the activities.



*The sacks of rice being carted home*

The committee is democratically elected among the members of the self-help groups, and in Pouk the female chairman made a speech. The chairman of the village council and ADDA's leader of the project opened the 'Rice Bank' at a small ceremony. The rice was handed out officially and with a lot of joy. Signatures were confirmed with fingerprints, and following this, the sacks of rice were carted home on bicycles..... it takes a bit of balancing having 100 kg on the luggage rack.

Please, notice the article on flooding in Seam Reap in this issue of News & Views



*Bodil Pallesen, project leader, participates at the opening of the 'Rice Bank'*

## Donate a present – yes, but what is the money used for?

Like all others, aid and development organizations have expenses for rent, wages, and overheads, etc. But in ADDA we make sure to apply for support for these expenses when applying for a sizable appropriation from Danida. This implies that 100 % of your donation is used solely for a purpose you choose to support, be it farmer groups in Vietnam or flood stricken families in Cambodia. In ADDA we are happy about the support we receive from our members in the form of your memberships. The support we get through your membership is not underrated, and it aids in showing us to be deeply rooted in the population in Denmark, so, please, do spread the message of our work if you like what we are doing. We would,

of course, like to be able to help you when you, as a member, help poor people in the South through our projects. Unfortunately we have not yet managed to obtain registration with SKAT (Danish tax authorities) and thus enabling individual donors to get tax reductions on gifts and donations. In order to deduct gifts and donations from tax, ADDA must receive more than 50 individual gifts of at least 50 Dkr per year. Unfortunately we have not yet reached this number for 2011 but we hope to receive more gifts and donations in 2011 as well as in 2012, so that gifts and donations may be deducted from tax in 2012.

If you have the inclination to donate a present, your gift can be paid to Bank registration: 9324 account number:

324562370. Please mark the donation 'Gift' and add your name, e-mail or address and telephone number. Please contact our general office on [arafa@adda.dk](mailto:arafa@adda.dk) or phone +45 33 21 06 21 in case you wish your donation to go to specific purpose. Happy Christmas to one and all





