



Agricultural  
Development  
Denmark  
Asia

# NEWS & VIEWS

Nr. 35 · May 2018





# ADDA 's current projects

Every year ADDA is seeking funding for new projects from DANIDA, the Danish CISU, EU and other public donors. At the same time, ADDA has intensified efforts to get private donors to support our projects.

In 2017 we initiated two projects: EASY Project in Cambodia – an follow up on COSIS project and first phase of AMDT project in Tanzania. We have closed three project: COSIS in Cambodia, CEMI in Vietnam and a minor project about certification of organic farmers in Tanzania.

Here is an overview of the projects actually running and the source of funding funds them. Most projects include 5 – 10% self-financing in their budgets to be covered by ADDA and our partners.

Read more about the projects on [www.adda.dk](http://www.adda.dk)

Project	Project	Country	Budget, DKK/ - financed by
<b>CISOM, phase II: Strengthening of Civil Society in Oddar Meanchay</b>	03.2016-03.2019	Cambodia	5.000.000 DKK/ CISU
<b>EASY</b> Empowering Agricultural Cooperatives and Civil Society Development in Siem Reap	06.2017 - 05.2020	Cambodia	3.500.000 DKK/ CISU
<b>Contract Farming:</b> Legal Aid to Contract Farming	01.2015 – 12.2017	Vietnam	4.968.000 DKK/ CISU
<b>VN Organic</b> Improving organic farming	04.2016 - 03.2019	Vietnam	3.783.200 DKK/ CISU
<b>ADDA-ADP partnership building for future interventions.</b>	07.2016 – 03.2018	Tanzania	200.000 kr. CISU
<b>Linking small-scale farmers to the international market for organic sunflower</b>	08.2017-12.2020  Pre-project: 08.2017-12.2017	Tanzania	AMDT 2.126.000 USD  224.000 USD

Kilde: Adda

News & Views udsendes til ADDA's medlemmer to gange om året. Tidligere numre kan ses på ADDA's hjemmeside.

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Cover photo: Local female farmers in Hoa Binh, Vietnam, show organic vegetables in a fashion show. Photo: Thuang, ADDA Vietnam.

Tryk: Kolind Bogtrykkeri I/S



▲ Common photo in Hoa Binh with some of the participants in the agricultural workshop.  
Photo: Thuang, ADDA Vietnam.

## Victory for enthusiasm!

### LEADER

By Søren Thorndal Jørgensen  
Chairman of ADDA

Food is a global matter. All over the world people discuss the raw food and the food we eat. The farmers do their best to supply the amount and quality of food demanded by the market. Political interference in the market has been tried for hundreds of years with varying degrees of success. Nevertheless, all politicians would like to be seen as the great consumer protector. The food law in Europe is generally a success, but the cohesion between producers and consumers is challenged. The distance has, in my point of view, become too big - not physical - but seen as common understanding, acceptance and recognition. In developing countries, there is a much shorter distance, better common understanding, but without significant government interference. The un-

derstanding of the farmer in these countries is enormous, and farmers are celebrated in many places as true heroes. That is something much different from our part of the world, where most of the crust is used on mud throwing. But what can we learn from each other?

Proximity and trust in food production arise among other things by proud farmers, who want to supply high quality products, and by farmers, who would like to be in contact with their customers. It is a matter of honor. Recently I participated in a fantastic workshop in which Vietnamese farmers showed their vegetables and delivered a party, that will be remembered for a long time among the local people. Time and effort were in-

vested in gathering everyone about local food production, good to notice among very poor farmers.

In all ADDA's projects there is a high degree of local anchoring – a concept which not only improve production, but also paves the ground for future confidence with local products. I think, here in Denmark we need to reconsider food production and consumption, as the current situation is unsustainable. And in the developing countries, they need to learn more about how to optimize production and increase food safety without losing localism. We must all „keep the boots on“, so to say, with knowledge in the luggage and a view to dare to change.



# Vietnam - a country looking forward!

By Søren Thorndal Jørgensen  
Chairman of ADDA  
Photo: Thuang, ADDA Vietnam

Nearly twenty years have passed since I first visited Vietnam. Much has changed, but not the steady willingness for progress. People are looking forward and working hard to create a future - better than before. Currently ADDA has two projects in Vietnam, namely a project dealing with organic production of primarily vegetables and another project concerning legal assistance to ethnic minorities to improve their contracts with major companies.

I have just returned from a trip in which I visited two project locations in the mountain areas. It is my opinion, the best project supervision involves visiting the farmers, who are involved in the activities. It involves many kilometers of driving, but fortunately for me - the roads have been upgraded significantly since my first visit.

## ▼ Flower production near Son La.



Today there is an asphalt road all the way to Son La, where we at the beginning got stuck in mud most of the day.

In Son La, in the 'Legal Assistance to Contract Farming' - project, I participated in a workshop together with the local government, Vietnam's Lawyers Association (VLA), local farmers and some others. Polite phrases were exchanged, but there was also problem solving on the agenda. Such meetings may seem a bit long drawn, but it is giving progress to be gathered around a table talking about the actual problems.

The project reaches all its goals, however, there is a lack of real lawsuit, but that is because many of the disagreements are resolved before the conflict has reached out of control. That kind of mediation work is worth gold for all involved parties. VLA has now all the tools to handle the task, even after ADDA has terminated the pro-

ject. In addition, VLA has set up legal offices in all provinces in Vietnam, which is very important to help locally.

In the afternoon I visited a huge flower farm. It was extremely exciting to see a production of especially roses. And I came in mind my horticultural career as a young man many years ago.

In the province of Hoa Binh - the location for the ADDA organic project, I attended a local food festival, where local farmers proudly showed their organic products. ADDA started organic projects 14 years ago, and since then an amazing development has taken place. Developments rise sharply year after year, and much faster than we ever imagined. The big supermarket chains report about sold out of organic goods, and much more could be sold. Farmers are very satisfied, because they have increased their earnings. Some reported a triple increase in income, but also noted that they avoid dangerous pesticides in the syringe. Pesticides are not controlled in the same restricted way as in Denmark, and the conditions when spraying cannot withstand any comparison. Doing spraying without any shoes and no protective equipment is common. No wonder that farmers have reported nausea and vomiting after spraying their fields.

Vegetable growing is also challenging, as shown in the picture, where some cabbage are almost eaten by insects. There are many harmful insects in the tropics, and thus it requires great professionalism to make organic farming successful. Farmers have realized that in some seasons there are crops, that cannot be produced with any satisfactory results.

During the visit I was fascinated by the enormous enthusiasm expressed by the





▲ *Søren T. Jørgensen is out to see the vegetables in the field, Hoa Binh.*

farmers. They had arranged a fashion show with vegetables and lots of entertainment. This included also long talks, which I did not fully understand. But it was nice to see, how local food production can bring farmers and local people together. I wish we could rediscover this coherence locally in Denmark. I remember as a child, my parents invited the local village people to come to a harvest festival in the barn. And we had a party the whole night after a long and hard working period. Everyone participated and expressed their acceptance to the work of the farmer – this kind of recognition is currently lacking in Denmark.

In ADDA we have worked many years with training of farmers in order to improve local food production. In fact the majority of our projects originate in the local area. Many other projects have exports as targets, but this imposes a built-in risk of marginalization, if the local connections are not in proper place.

Finally, I visited our office in Hanoi, in which ADDA employ four very talented people. At the moment we are looking for a smaller and cheaper office, as all the cuts in Danish welfare assistance put their clear marks on our economy. It's a sad development, but Vietnam will probably do it, even without Danish help. The Vietnam society is on the track of a better future. The speed of progress is enormous and only time will

show how far you are able to continue the positive development.

It was a proud, but tired chairman who entered the flight to Denmark after another trip in the beautiful surroundings of Vietnam. ADDA has made a difference and will continue. We can tickle many things and try to get more things done.



▲ *Organic cabbage in Hoa Binh, hard hit by pests.*



# ADDA in new role as development actor in Tanzania

*Based on interview with project coordinator Erik Schiøtz Pedersen, Tanzania*

By Povl Nørgaard  
Board member of ADDA  
Photo: ADDA- Tanzania

Outside Erik Schiøtz Pedersen's ADDA office in Dodoma, construction workers are transforming the former provincial city to become the country's capital. It has been the formal capital since 1974, but now president John Pombe Magufuli has really started the moving out of government offices from the former capital of Dar Es Salaam - and these initiatives are changing the city in many ways.

For Erik and his 9 employees in the office, it is not the development of the capital, but the development of the country's poor peasants they focus on. With the support of the AMDT Fund ([www.amdt.co.tz](http://www.amdt.co.tz)), they will contribute to increase the poor farmers' ability to connect on the agricultural product market over the next 3 years. The project focuses specifically on promoting organic grown sunflower to become an attractive sales crop for 20,000 peasants in 6 rural areas - 4 districts in the Dodoma region in the central part of the country and 2 districts in the Songwe region in the south west, close to the border with Zambia.

The task may seem to be a big deal for a team of 9 people, but actually it is not entirely the case. The performing part of the project is delegated to three main actors, which are existing organizations and contractors in the areas where the farmers live. Erik and his staff's role is to set the framework and follow up on the agreements and goals they enter into with the three partners. ADDA, as an NGO, will facilitate the development of agreed cooperation with the three partners. This is realized by setting direction for development, agreement of goals, and honorary partners and their helpers to accomplish the task.

## The farmers in the project

The typical farmer in the target group has 1-3 hectares where she/he grows crops like corn and vegetables primarily for self-sufficiency. Sunflower is also included as a crop to get oil for cooking and as a product locally. The farmers live in remote areas far from the main road. The big distances mean that they have had more difficulties to access, than farmers close to the main roads, to buy auxiliaries for agriculture, for example good seed, fertilizers and pesticides, as well as to build lasting and trustworthy relationships with buyers. Providers of seed,

fertilizers and pesticides do not move far away from the main roads, since they do not believe there is sufficient customer base in the outermost regions (i.e., what economists refer to as market failures).

For this reason, many of the selected farmers have not previously used fertilizers and pesticides on their fields. Therefore, conversion to organic farming becomes easier, as it is only necessary to document an absence of fertilizers and pesticides - what is called "Organic by default".

## Absence of organized trading stations

In these remote areas there is no organized market where buyers can meet the farmers and trade. The buyers will remain in the villages. But far away from the main roads where the peasants live, the buyers only occasionally show up. It is therefore difficult for small farmers in the remote areas to grow sales crops, as they cannot be sure that the buyers will come this year, and whether they will be offered a fair price.

The absence of organized trading stations also cause a lack of something as simple as a weight that they can use to weigh



▲ Women are enjoying the break with games, Kongwe District, Dodoma.



▲ Lead Farmer reviews the registration lists with small farmers, Kongwe District, Dodoma.



▲ Healthy, but undeveloped sunflower field, Chamwino District, Dodoma.

the crop. This means that you have to use buckets and bags as measuring units instead. And with a cubic measure instead of a weight, there is much greater uncertainty associated with the deal, and the uncertainty is often not in the favor of the farmer.

Farmers having this type of challenge are the target group for the project. The project include initiatives that can alleviate some of the disadvantages they have and improve their opportunities to sell their crops in a market.

### The 5 main initiatives of the project:

Certification of the farmers improve their possibilities to deliver organic sunflower to the buyer Vantage Organic Foods for marketing on markets in Europe and the United States. The certification is expected to give a farmer a total increase in earnings of 170%.

Training activities provided by so-called Lead Farmers, each having contact with 100-150 small farmers in a local area, can give a boost to improve cultivation techniques (use of planned crop rotation, organic fertilizer and natural extracts with pesticide effect, as well as better planning and risk spreading) to get more benefit from their crops.

Improved access to buy good quality seed: The project will help to expand existing

production and distribution networks, so that small farmers in remote areas are better placed to buy seed of open pollinated varieties (OPV), which has documented higher yields. This is because the project promotes the FAO concept QDS (Quality Declared Seed), having the aim to train selected farmers to produce improved quality seed, that they can sell to their colleagues.

Better organization of local trading stations, allowing farmers to meet more credible buyers and make transactions on transparent grounds. The task is provided by the partner Vantage Organic Foods in collaboration with local oil mills, which are already part of the project.

Finally, the project will help farmers get better opportunities to create a bank account - either individually or on a group basis, so that money transfers can be made more problem free and at reduced risk. Distribution of payment via M-pesa (East Africa's own counterpart to Mobilepay) will be one of the efforts, but there are several initiatives in this project package - where the content will be based on the experience gained from Danida's Private Agricultural Sector Support project (PASS) with impressive results in Tanzania. The PASS project has helped build a financial transaction system, including a system for providing loan guarantees to groups of poor farmers. With that option, poor farmers can afford to

buy improved seed at a time, when it will take several months before they can expect a profit.

### ADDA as development actor

This new ADDA project connects to a new development approach called M4P (Making Markets Work for the Poor). This project design will differ from previous ADDA projects having training of farmers through the Farmer Field School (FFS) method as the main turning point. With this project, ADDA puts itself in a brand new role as a development actor. The principle is that ADDA should not provide the practical activities in the field itself, but facilitate other existing players in the market that already have certain relationships with the target group. With money from AMDT, ADDA can finance activities that these partners need in order to build a sustainable business in the short term and contribute to a stable long-term market.

That role is exciting, but not simple. It is a challenging work for the project manager Erik Schiøtz Pedersen to keep track in the coming period. We will later tell you in this magazine how ADDA's Tanzania project works in practice, including the eco-certification process and about the three local partners involved. Good luck with project launch!



# Success with democracy development

Text and photo of Yun Sinang  
Project Manager, CISOM Cambodia

Self-help groups (SHG) are one of the pillars of the CISOM project through which democracy can be developed. SHG consists of farmers, especially women, who do farming. The SHGs are encouraged to become proficient advocates on behalf of individual group members, and the efforts reinforce the concrete and long-term effects of these groups.

Oddar Meanchey is a new province in Cambodia. It was established in 1999 as a result of the Prime Minister's win-win policy, in which the last Khmer Rouge fellow members became integrated into the government and ended decades of conflict.

Therefore, some residents of Rome Chek West village still have a young democratic understanding. They have no or only less education and are very influenced by political parties. This can cause problems for SHG leaders.

However, ADDA / READA communicate its clear message, that the CISOM project is working to increase farmers' living standards. The project aims to strengthen rural areas to achieve advanced socioeconomic autonomy by providing the necessary knowledge and skills, that improve access to services that promote sustainable livelihoods (from agriculture to small and medium-sized enterprises). It also raises awareness of social and health issues.

## A problem in the self-help group in Rome Chek West

The SHG in Rome Chek West Village in Oddar Meanchey consists of 25 members, of which 12 are female. It is noted that this SHG is running properly and the majority of members are satisfied with the group's operations. In a recent controversy, two SHG members, who were fan of the village manager, also known as an extremist, blamed the SHG for

opaque and illegal behavior. A few days later, the two SHG members reported the SHG leader to the commune manager, accusing him of opaque and unreliability. The SHG leader was invited to a interrogation few days later.

## Intervention from ADDA / READA and an NGO partner

A NGO Partner (CAB), Project Coordinator (ADDA) and Legal Adviser (READA) supported the SHG leader by recommending him to include all attachments such as book-keeping, bankbook, minutes, loan agreements and internal rules of procedure, recognized by the municipal manager, etc. to the meeting with the authorities. In addition, the SHG leader was recommended to say the whole truth about the SHG's function.

## Investigation processes:

6 communes, including the commune manager, held a meeting and asked Mr. Chhun Mao, the SHG leader, to report about the SHG's affairs.

After the survey, the commune council did understand that an SHG is an important organization to help people in society, especially with poverty reduction. They recommended the SHG to continue the good work.

In addition, the council blamed both the two plaintiffs (2 SHG members) and the village manager to bring such incorrectness to the commune council and expressed their dissatisfaction with the village manager. They planned to meet the villagers for further investigation to ensure that the SHG is 100% transparent.

## Significant changes after the study:

There is neither an official report nor an official letter on the closure of the case, but the commune councils urged the SHG leaders to continue their work and do

their best to increase the living standards of the farmers. And two weeks later, the commune manager called for elections to find a new village manager.

As a result, the former village chief lost his position at the election and the deputy village chief won. Currently, the villagers and SHG leaders are pleased with the new village manager.

## Conclusion - Advocacy is crucial for democratic development

Advocacy provided through SHG is very important for local people. It plays a crucial role in making peoples voice to be heard by the decision makers. The case clearly reflects who is the „good policeman“, and who is the bad police man.

Advocacy services help commune councils to uncover how management in the SHG works. It provides the basis for engaging in effective interventions for better structure and management, if necessary.

Furthermore, transparency and accountability are the key elements that enrich SHGs with sustainability, so that they can remain as the advocacy tool for the poor in the future.

Last but not least, by offering people education in advocacy practice, they will be more able to raise their questions and concerns with the authorities. In response, they will achieve better solutions to satisfaction for both villagers and authorities.



▲ Mr. Chhun Mao, SHG leader, presents the business plan for the members.



# From poor farmer woman to be a member of the commune council

Text and photo of Yun Sinang  
Project Manager in CISOM, ADDA Cambodia

Mrs. Hay Neam is a 37 year old woman, ordinary farmer, from Kirivoan village in Oddar Meanchey province. She grew up in a poor family, and therefore she has not been much to school. When she was 19 years old, she married a man in an arranged marriage. Now she has two daughters aged 17 and 19. The standard of living in the family is not high, as the family is having a small farm with livestock farming. She and her family have experienced many challenges with daily care and schooling costs for the children.

Fortunately for Mrs. Hay Neam, ADDA established in collaboration with NGO partners, READA and RCEDO, a project in the area where she lives with the title: Empowerment of Civil Society in Oddar Meanchey (CISOM I, 2013). To spread the awareness of the project in the community, seven „Community Professionals“ (CP) were needed and Mrs. Hay Neam became one of them.

During her time as a CP for CISOM, Hay Neam has taken further education in agriculture, SHG (self-help-group) management, accounting, basic law, human rights and advocacy. She has also solved the task of transferring her knowledge to other farmers, members of self-help groups and villagers, and demonstrated how the theories work in daily practice.



▲ Mrs. Hay Neam receive a recognition by the community leader:

She has used advocacy to influence decision makers in favor of residents in the community. For example, she has helped resolve disputes about land and domestic violence. Mrs. Hay Neam has worked hard and she has a good reputation, which is spread to the public through the CISOM project. When she ran for the municipal elections in July 2017, she received many votes and was elected to the municipal council. Here she can exert influence and by that help people in the community to get a higher standard of living.

Mrs. Hay Neam has evolved from being a housewife and a regular farmer to being a skilled CP, who now also works at municipal level. Her success started when she had the opportunity to join CISOM, where she was

able to use her skills from the project for the benefit of others in the poor community.

She says: “As a member of the commune council I would like to express my satisfaction with the CISOM project and express my gratitude to the project team to increase my skills, so that I can experience such success today. The CISOM project not only helps to lift my family economically, but it also helps to upgrade my social status to work with the government, where I can increase more opportunities to help more people more widely. Last but not least, I promise to help more vulnerable women and encourage them to become leaders, just like I am today”.



▲ Meeting in the self-help group in the village Kirivoan in Oddar Meanchey.



▲ The Commune Council, to which Mrs. Hay Neam is a member.



# A strong woman's struggle against poverty

Text and photo by Pich Sophin  
Project Coordinator, ADDA Cambodia

Mrs. Sem Luot is a 45-year-old woman from Cheasmon Village in the Siem Reap Province. She has 5 children and two grandchildren. Previously she was a regular housewife with her husband, Suon Sokrann, who worked on a metal stock. In 2006, she decided to sell her small area of farmland, since it could not produce enough rice for the family consumption. Instead she bought a small rice mill for business purposes. With the mill she could earn money by grinding raw rice for the villagers, and the waste from the milling – the bran – she feed to her pig. She had problems with pig production though, because she did not know enough about the topic. It means that she often had to sell the pigs with no or very little profit, and they were malnourished and too small.

Fortunately for Mrs. Sem Lout, ADDA Farmer Field School started cultivating plant crops and small-scale animal husbandry in the area, where Mrs. Sem Lout live. And at the same time she was presented to the benefits of being a part of a self-help group, SHG.

Mrs. Sem Luot, as well as other villagers, participated in the training. There was much she would like to learn, and she volunteered as a model farm for pig breeding, and she became especially good at dealing with pregnant pigs and piglets. She succeeded in her work, even without the support of the husband, and she could share the good experiences both in her own and in neighboring villages. She could tell about how to feed animals, vaccination, feeding, based on what she had learned from the project workers.

## Mrs. Sem Lout forms a self-help group and is successful

After completion of the Field School, Sem Luot would like to form a self-help group, and despite the fact that the husband still neither encouraged nor supported her, she did not give up and formed an SHG named „Women of Prosperity“.

She participated actively in the self-help group, and she was admired by the members and the village for her efforts, so in 2009 she was elected to become a leader.

In her role as SHG leader, Sem Lout has participated in ADDA's training related to accounting, management, gender, savings and borrowing courses, planning, conflict resolution, etc. She still tried to explain her husband the importance of being a member of SHG by illustrating that this task does not cost money, but on the contrary it will allow them to borrow money to expand the pig production. He had difficulty accepting the SHG, but by repeated explanations and



▲ The loans to the AC members are controlled.



▲ Mrs. Sem Lout's old house and below the new one, that she has afforded to build.





▲ There are now 50 crocodiles in the crocodile farm.

with successful results in pig production, her husband began to appreciate his wife's efforts over time. „I support my wife to borrow money from SHG to pig farming, and we must help each other to create a successful pig production,“ Suon Sokrann says.

She also received recognition for her work from the village manager and the commune manager.

In 2010, she was co-organizer of „Population Identification Census“ along with other active residents in the village. During that time, the village manager discussed with the municipal manager to appoint her as Deputy Head of the Chea Smon village, but she was reluctant to accept the offer.

### **Mrs. Sem Lout becomes the leader of an agricultural cooperative**

2012 was the year in which ADDA introduced the idea of agricultural cooperatives (Agricultural Cooperative, AC) in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Mrs. Sem Lout was elected as chairman of the local AC committee. She worked closely with another AC committee to get more members, upscale businesses and establish contact with microfinance institutions and organizations to maximize profits to members.

Such job responsibility enabled her to negotiate with other business people in order to buy and sell products to earn money for the AC. Her AC gained recognition, and by time it was called one of the best ACs in the province. She still has support from the members,

and she was asked to continue to be the leader of the AC, a position she still keep.

### **Mrs. Sem Lout is chosen to become village manager**

In 2014, she was invited to become village manager, and she decided to accept the position because of the benefits she had achieved during her work. As a village manager she has worked hard and efficiently to solve domestic violence and violence in society in general. The public security was promoted by setting up 'Drive slowly' signs in the village. And she reported to the commune manager about the dust caused by the land transport company, which affected people's health. In addition, she contacted other development organizations working in the village to help people, and the result was 15 wells, 5 sewing machines and 4 toilets to support the poor in the village.

She was proposed by the City Council in 2017 as a candidate for commune elections, but she refused because she already had too many tasks.

Although Sem Lout has many jobs, she still carries out her role as a good wife and good mother in the family. She gets up early in the morning and goes to the local market

to sell rice, fish pasta (prokok) and vegetables. At home she has a growing production of vegetables for consumption and sales. In addition, she and her husband have expanded the pig production and they now have 4 sows, 30 piglets, 50 crocodiles, 8 cows, as well as chickens and ducks. They now earn up to 4000 USD annually at this animal farm.

Mrs. Sem Lout says, she made the decision to join the AC without hesitation just to achieve the results seen today. She will use the opportunity to express her gratitude for encouragement and support from families, villagers, the surrounding community and organizations, who always helped her with guidance and training, which has strengthened her and enabled her to eliminate poverty and help the community to successful progress.



▲ Chicken rearing.



▲ Mrs. Sem Lout conduct an AC committee meeting.



▲ The pigs are fed.



# Invitation to General Assembly 2018

**ADDA's AGM will be held on  
Tuesday May 22. 2018 at 19:30**

**at Kalø Organic Agricultural School, Skovridervej 1, 8410 Rønde, Denmark**

## **Agenda according to the statutes:**

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

Subjects and proposals to be discussed at the AGM must be sent to the Board by mail to [adda@adda.dk](mailto:adda@adda.dk) by the latest on 16. May 2018.

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](http://www.adda.dk).

Best Regards  
ADDA Board

## **Join ADDA now!**

As a member of ADDA you contribute to the poor farmers in Asia and Africa improve living conditions through ADDA's projects under ADDA's motto: Help to Self-Help. You get two editions of the ADDA members' magazine, like the one you

are reading right now.

Furthermore, you can follow our several projects by signing on for our e-mail newsletter follow ADDA on our homepage and on Facebook. Sign on via [www.adda.dk](http://www.adda.dk) or call +45 24 47 13 07.

### **Yearly member subscription:**

Ordinary .....	100 DKK
Family .....	150 DKK
Company .....	500 DKK
Students and pensioners.....	50 DDK

## **Have you moved?**

When you move, get a new email address or telephone number, please let us know - either by mail [adda@adda.dk](mailto:adda@adda.dk) or phone +45 24 47 13 07.

## **Forgotten to pay!**

Have you remembered to pay your membership fee for 2018? If you have forgotten, or you are in doubt, please contact the secretariat at [adda@adda.dk](mailto:adda@adda.dk) or by phone 24471307. Reg. No. 9324, Account No. 3245623703.