



Agricultural  
Development  
Denmark  
Asia

# NEWS & VIEWS

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# Ongoing ADDA projects

ADDA is constantly seeking funding options for new projects every year - especially at Danida, Danish CISU, the EU and other public donors. Furthermore, we have increased efforts to get private foundations as donors to support ADDA's projects lately with a donation from the Poul Due Jensen Foundation (Grundfos) to a water pump project in Tanzania.

The following gives an overview of the ongoing projects, as well as source of financing. In most projects, the budget includes approx. 5-10 % self-financing covered by ADDA itself and partners in the south.

## News about projects in 2024

We have been granted two new projects at CISU starting up in 2024, one in Tanzania, as well as one in Myanmar.

Project titel	Project periode	Country	Budget, app. in DKK, and source of finance
AMDT. Linking organic and conventional farmers to market and improving sunflower value chain, Dodoma Region	09.2022. – 07.2024	Tanzania	2.772.035 DKK. (USD 396.005) AMDT
Strengthening Smallholder Farmers' Organization Capacity for Increased Accountability in Agriculture, Dodoma region	01.2024 – 01.2026	Tanzania	3.483.640 DKK. CISU
Empowerment of small-scale farmers through the unification of the organic PGS network (VOAA)	01.2022 – 12.2024	Vietnam	2.973.646 DKK. CISU
EDRO: Empowering Democratic Rural Organizations and livelihood of rural poor post COVID-19 in Siem Reap and Odder Meanchey	01.2023. – 12.2025	Cambodia	4.500.000 DKK. CISU
CSA: Climate Smart Agriculture roll-out	01.2021 – 04.2024	Cambodia	3.875.000 DKK. CISU
Organic Agriculture for Livelihood Improvement for the Pa-O Ethnic Group, Myanmar (ORGAP 1)	03.2022 - 02.2024	Myanmar	1.998.738 DKK. CISU
Organic Agriculture for Livelihood Improvement for the Pa-O Ethnic Group, Myanmar (ORGAP 2)	02.2024 – 07.2024	Myanmar	1.999.169 DKK. CISU
Engagement of agricultural seniors in Development work in the SOUTH	07.2021 – 12.2024	DK	84.766 kr. CISU Engagements-fund

Source: Adda

News & Views is sent to ADDA's members twice yearly. Previous editions can be found at ADDA homepage.

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Forside foto: Woman from Mkoka in sunflower field, June 2023, Tanzania

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# Poverty is best fought by earning more money

## LEDER

By Søren Thorndal Jørgensen,  
President of ADDA

Poverty reduction has been the cornerstone of much development work overtime. The solution used has been to create improved opportunities to make more money. That approach remains central to future development.

The barrier to be able to make more money is most often found in the lack of basic technical knowledge of the poor farmer, but also infrastructure and access to smaller credits can block the opportunities for poor people to help create growth in society.

In recent years, there has been an increased focus on creating equal access for everyone to be able to sell goods having a demand from customers. With the slogan „Make the Market Work for the Poor“, it has been sought to increase focus on this aspect of development work.

The thinking is actually quite simple: To create conditions for everyone to sell products that are demanded by customers, who will pay the costs and a little profit to the

farmer. „It should be able to pay off“, which I am bottled up with at my parents' home in Djursland. It really sounds pretty banal, but unfortunately, technical solutions and systems happens to dominating the efforts so much that the simple instruments disappear in the swamp of geopolitical issues and fierce theoretical analyzes how to reach a perfect world.


Thus, the message is: Drain the sump for the spacing heads and fantasts with far-fetched theories or demonizing behavior. If we ever will reach a better world, then we have to start by helping the farmer where he/she is and offering a toolbox that fits the user and their problem. Having such a thinking, one can both solves problems for the poor rural population and builds systems that produce lasting effect.

## Increased inequality should be slowed down

The poor farmers in Southeast Asia have not experienced an approximate prosperity as the rest of the population of their community. The increased inequality causes problems and needs to be solved. In Europe, states have during many decades

moved money to rural areas, to solve the inequality problem between city and country. Despite bad reputation of these EU Support Schemes for agriculture, they have given stable food prices, increased food security and created an agricultural industry in development. All of which is something that society in a broad sense has profited of. We ourselves have difficulties seeing this positive gain from that system, even though the rest of the world is actually a little envious of us.

ADDA's work for the poor rural population focuses on offering technical training to untrained farmers so that they can increase the yield of their crops, improve the watering and use of nature's resources, minimize the consumption of fertilizers and pesticides, achieve microcredits, build professional networks, get their sales products certified, as well as contribute to advocacy and actual lobbying. All of this is focused on increasing the farmer's income and strengthening the durability of the system through sustainable development. For sustainability is not a fool invented by a bunch of hippies from America. Sustainable agricultural development is and has always been the Mission of ADDA.



▲ *Matumbulu community women collection drinking water from the newly installed Grundfos solar driven irrigation pump*



# ***Solid Tracks set by ADDA Tanzania during the past five years***

By Bjarne Christensen and Arafa Khatib, Land Responsible, Adda

The lasting effects of efforts to improve the living conditions of the poor part of the rural population are first seen in the long run. But already after 5 years of cooperation with the AMDT Foundation, solid improvements are emerging, which are of great importance to many thousands of small farmers in the Dodoma region

ADDA has been present in Tanzania since 2010 and during the past five years we have carried out with the support of the Agricultural Markets Development Trust (AMDT) the project “Linking Small Scale Farmers to International Market of Organic Sunflower”. It has focused on improving conditions of small farmers in the Dodoma region by promoting the cultivation of organic sunflowers and improving their opportunities for marketing. The results of ADDA’s work are already visible seen especially in five areas: Eco-certification, improved seed quality, microcredits, organization of peasants and solar panel-powered irrigation systems.

Eco-certification leads to better crop prices During this period, more than 17,000 small

farmers in the area have received training in cultivating organic- and conventional grown sunflower. Those farmers have cultivated, harvested and devoted more than 4,500 tonnes of high-quality sunflower seeds during the period. Almost 4,000 farmers have been able to be certified in order to sell their sunflower seed crop under the EU’s and US Eco-label. Having such an EU/US ECO certification, farmers have in recent years been able to devote their production to eco-premium prices and in the 2022 season, they sold their sunflower crop to an average of 1,200 TSHS per year. kilos of sunflower. That price should be compared to the fact that the market price for conventionally grown sunflower was about 800 TSHS per year. kilos of sunflower.

## **Larger yields via better seed quality**

ADDA also had a sustained sharp focus on improving small farmers’ ability to use better seed for cultivating sunflowers. That effort has been made through the FAO concept Quality Declared SEED (QDS). It was DANIDA’s 2004 Agricultural Sector Program that introduced QDS to the Tanzanian authorities and the pioneering work has now successfully continued. ADDA has assisted 70 small farmers in establishing themselves as QDS producers and they

have received approved certificates by TPS-CI (Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute), which is Tanzania’s approving authority in terms of certification of seed.

The ordinary farmers’ harvest yields rise on average from 30% up to 100% compared to the seed they have used in the past, so there is a significant effect in using QDS seed.

## **Microcredits stabilizes the finances of the small farmers**

Several groups of small farmers have achieved loan options from banks and many small farmers have also achieved loan options through Village Community Banks - Vicoba That is a kind of informal micro-finance institution. Vicobas are self-help groups consisting of small farmers and the group members save up together and usually share the financial resources. In some cases, ADDA has succeeded in giving these Vicoba-groups a capital injection from CRDB-Bank, that ADDA has a good collaboration with. Our good and close cooperation with the CRDB bank, one of Tanzania’s leading banks, is based on DANIDA’s more than 20-year commitment as a share owner in the bank, established during the DANIDA Business Sector Program. Thus, CRDB has a long tradition of offering extra loan capital to micro-credit institutions all over Tanzania.

◀ *Irrigated QDS sunflower field in a good growth. ADDA has assisted 70 small farmers to be established as QDS-producers and achieve certificates by TOSCI (Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute)*



◀ *Edmund Roman, field officer from Mviwata interviewing a farmer and collect the data in the digital system using his smartphone*

## Better organizing of small farmers

During the period, ADDA has also built up a good relationship with one of Tanzania's leading small farmer organizations MVIWATA (National Network of Farmers' Groups in Tanzania), whose core values include: "Growth, Equity and Gender Consciousness and Sustainable Agriculture". That collaboration has promoted small farmers' opportunities to access a truly improved advisory service and be included in the farmer's regional network.

## Irrigation increases the stability of cultivation

During the recently completed Grundfos project "Improvement of Dodoma Water Management for Better Food Security" 2022-23, ADDA has been pioneering in the establishment of solar-powered water pumps in villages. The results obtained have even been so good, that our approach to establishing water pumps in an interaction with the villages is now being copied by other aid organizations. The good results are especially achieved in the cultivation of QDS seed and at vegetable production in the dry season, where prices are high and the quality is better. The Grundfos supported project ranks as one of ADDA's many flagships

## The traces of the next five years

Many changes are going on the society of Tanzania in these years, which can give Tanzanians progress in the economic and social areas. This also include development

▶ *Small farmers participating in the AMDT financed project are summing up the results achieved during a meeting in a community, December 2023*

in the agricultural area. ADDA's experiences during many years is that solid development comes through "the long stable move" and that "Quick Fixes" often do not bring any good results. Therefore, ADDA emphasizes to design of our efforts in a responsible approach. The approach includes that we continue the thorough training of farmers and groups in organic cultivation methods and in better organization that can ensure sustainable development both economically, socially and in relation to the climate issue.

Until the end of June 2024, we will, under the auspices of an "AMDT financed project", work for organic certification of additional 4,000 small farmers. Of those, 1,000 small farmers will be certified on a digital basis and 5 agricultural advisers are being trained to the use of ADDA's digital platform for registration and continuous monitoring of the farmers' fields using smartphones. See News & Views November 2021, which describes the digital system used.

We also focus on providing advisory service to 5 female sunflower oil mills contractors, so that they can continue and develop their processing companies as well as help the mills meet legislative requirements such as security, registration, branding, finance reporting and improved marketing.

At the same time, the project must work with continued dialogue with collaborative banks in terms of improved loan offers for farmers by supporting and capacity building their own local savings banks.

Having financing from CISU, the project is implemented: Strengthening Small holder Farmers' Organization Capacity for Increased Accountability in Agriculture (Jan 2024-Feb 2026). The overall goal of the project is strengthening the public sector in the delivery of improved agricultural advisory service in the Dodoma region. Some of the activities to be supported include establishment of an additional 3 smaller solar panel-powered irrigation systems. These 3 small projects must include support for QDS seed production. In addition to this, there will also be provided training and capacity building to the public agricultural advisory service organization. The implementing partner is MWIVATA and the project is supported by CISU with DKK 3.4 million.



# Solid results obtained after first 4 years efforts in Myanmar

By Torben Huus Bruun and Helge Brunse, ADDA Country Responsible

At the end of the ORGAP 1-project we look back on what we have achieved through our efforts for the small farmers belonging to the Pa-O ethnic group in the southern Shan Stat since the beginning of 2020 with a pilot project supported by the Holkegård Foundation

Both agricultural capacity and production have increased during the four years we have been present in the area. Specifically, the small farmers' ginger- and chili production has increased and thus they have achieved a significant improvement in their financial results. This essential goal has been achieved by getting farmers to use climate smart- and organic cultivation methods. The prerequisite for that change is, that the farmers have received a thorough practice-oriented training. Further, that seed bank systems and collective sales centers have been established in all the 20 villages in the southern Shan State included in

the project's focus area. In total, 646 people have participated including 47% women.

## Efforts contribute to the development of society

In November 2022, the project successfully established a "Ginger and Chili Producers' Association" which has achieved official registration. The formation of the "Ginger and Chili Producers' Association" allows farmers to sell their crops together and it has also given them access to new market channels.

The strengthening of the development of society also includes, that we have established a total of 24 women's savings groups offering members the opportunity for microfinance and thus give families a financial safety net. Collaboration between the women in these groups has strengthened their self-esteem, improving their involvement in the decision-making processes of the villages. We can also see, that this form of collaboration has been promoting a entrepreneurial mindset among the women. In addition, the activities of establishing kitchen gar-

dens have enabled women to generate extra income and gain access to a better nutritious diet.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the export of farmers' products to neighboring Thailand and China became difficult implicating, that most products had to be sold on the domestic market. Here, the PGS approval system for the farmers' organic sales crops has shown its positive effect. The high quality of their products had made is possible for them to sell their products at favorable prices.

Thus, there are already many traces of the project's efforts that we believe will have lasting impact on the villages' community development, giving the small farmers and their families opportunities to achieve a better standard of living.

▼ *The small farmers in a village are gathered to learn more about compost making*





◀ *Harvested Ginger rhizomes are dried in the homemade bast curve. Later, the baskets are brought to the storage facility established by the project for further drying before sale*

villages or as displaced. The support for the farmers will also continue, initially focusing on those who are in the non-conflict affected villages.

We will also continue the support to the “Ginger and Chili Produces Association” to keep the organization working and support activities, where it in the current situation still can play a role.

### Challenges along the way

However, although the country’s difficult situation has given us some problems and challenges along the way, we have been able to solve these by common help - not least because our partner, the organization MIID, is an experienced problem crusher. For example: As our money transfers to Myanmar were delayed for up to 5 months due to new instructions from the military government to the banks and local taxes of 5-10 % were introduced for each transaction, we found a solution to that challenge.

### Civil War leads to many internally displaced

At the end of January this year, armed fights broke out between the military regime and a loyal Pa-O group, and on the other side - a rival Pa-O group located in the southern Shan State where the ORGAP project is implemented. These clashes have forced residents of many villages to flee from their homes.

Actually, here at the beginning of April, the residents from 12 out of the 20 villages in the project area have been displaced. In the other 8 villages, which are in more remote and temporarily safe areas, residents have remained in their villages. Various sources report that a total of more than 100,000 civilian Pa-Os is internally displaced, and that

there is extensive destruction in the conflict area as a result of the fightings, where the army has used bombings and artillery shootings.

Our partner MIID has, for the sake of staff’s safety - and to be able to continue the work - moved their office from the area to a nearby city located an hour’s drive from the conflict area.

Cautious and limited start-up of ORGAP 2 In the early 2024 we have completed the CISU financed ORGAP 1 project and our efforts is now continued under the auspices of ORGAP 2 initiated in March 2024 - also funded by CISU.

Despite unrest, project employees have continued their contacts with many of the project farmers, even though they have fled. So, we seek to maintain our support for as many of the women’s savings groups as possible, regardless of their residence in the

The above reflects, that it has been necessary for us to initiate ORGAP 2 with a customized and reduced plan that reflects the current circumstances while monitoring the situation closely. It is planned that we together with MIID - on the basis of information about the current situation - will meet every fourteenth day on the relevance of the implemented activities and decide necessary changes in the project plan, as well as assessing the project’s continued feasibility.

In addition, ADDA and MIID are constantly considering opportunities to obtain relief to the internally displaced residents from the villages in the project area.

Project name: Organic Agriculture for Livelihood Improvement for the Pa-O Ethnic Group in Myanmar (ORGAP-2)

► *One of the skilled chilli-farmers in the ORGAP project*





▲ Mr. Kong in a brown shirt has a visit to his cassava field. He is also chairman of AC named Kouk Khpos Samaki, located in Kouk Khpos Community in Banteay Ampil district

## Cambodia. An AC focus on cassava production and sale

By Sinang Yun, project manager and Bodil Engberg Pallesen country responsible, ADDA

In 2022, the agricultural co-operative Phumkhtom chose to put focus on the purchase and sale of cassava. Thus, by 2023 they have completed a platform including a big scale, storage facilities as well as an office building, in order to scale and store cassava before it is sold. Furthermore, a number of their members have received training in the cultivation of cassava

Phumkhtom Agricultural Cooperative is located in the village of Khtom, Koun Kriel Commune, Samrong Town. It was established in February 2012 with 94 members (90 women) from four villages in the area. Originally, the cooperative started with 94 shares and a capital of \$ 1,175. But by the

end of 2023, the AC had grown significantly and now it has 481 members (317 women) and a total capital of \$ 21,192. In 2022, the AC members approved that they would initiate to buy and sell cassava. The cooperative therefore began to build a cassava platform and by October 2023 the infrastructure at the cassava platform was ready to scale cassava from farmers and start business activities. It cost the AC an investment of \$ 8,599.

### Cassava business is a success

The cassava business has already given the AC a significant surplus. This surplus was due to AC's decision to buy land and build the cassava platform as their own property. From October 2023 to February 2024, the AC sold a total of 1,468 tonnes of cassava (including 1,395 tonnes of fresh cassava

and 73 tons of dried cassava). It resulted in a gross profit of \$ 5,921.

Having efficient business management, it has been possible for them to obtain a loan of \$ 50,000 from ARDB Bank at a low interest rate of 5 % per year, a significant improvement compared to their previous loans having an interest rate of over 11 % per year. The newly obtained loan was used to repay the previous loan used to build the cassava platform. In addition, some of the funds were used to increase the purchases of cassava from AC members, thus increasing the amount of cassava sales and maximizing profits.

Overall, the AC's cautious financial management and strategic decisions have positioned them for continued success in the cassava business.





▲ Ms. Lan Saray in front of the cassava-demo field. She is CFO of the AC and supervisor of the financial management quality for the operations at the cassava platform

**Key results from the CSA project, which was completed primo 2024:**

- Farmers using the climate-smart cultivation techniques have significant benefits in rice-, vegetable- and cassava crops and has achieved increased yields in crops and better quality that promotes sales
- The use of the CSA techniques in particular reduces the CO2 footprint caused by the use of improved crop varieties, as well as greater attention to timely operations, such as effective soil preparation, water control, integrated pest control and crop management practice
- The project has strengthened the political dialogue and advocate for promoting the integration of the poor peasants' priorities regarding planning and subsequent improvements in agricultural infrastructure and technology

### Training of members

The success of the AC also includes, that they have helped their members getting instruction in growing cassava. Thus, a Field School for farmers has been carried out with a focus on climate-smart agricultural practice for cassava production, supported by the EDRO project. The training took place in connection with a demonstration field with cassava on 0.5-hectare land. The benefit of the cooperative is that the training not only improves the crop they receive from the members, it also attracts more po-

tential buyers, who will enter into contracts with AC for the purchase of cassava.

### Mr. Kong Sin's cassava demonstrations field

The demonstration field with cassava used in the training of members was established by Mr. Kong. Despite challenges such as viral diseases that attacked the crop, Kong is still pleased with the results. Kong has used the climate-smart agricultural practices, as recommended by the CSA project and has also used a new cassava variety. In doing so, King achieved an impressive yield of 26 tonnes per hectare. This success has pleased not only him, but also

the villagers who participated in the training in at Mr. Kong's demonstration field. The village residents will now continue to grow cassava in their own fields using the new methods and use the valuable knowledge to improve cultivation.

Despite proximity to the AC's new cassava platform, Mr. Kong has chosen not to deliver his cassava crop to the AC. He perceives the local AC business as a possible acquirer among many in a competitive market including many cassava platforms and buyers from Thailand. Thus, the AC members can sell their cassava directly to the local platforms or to buyers from Thailand.



◀ The Cassava platform established by the agricultural co-operative Phumkhtom consists of a big Scale and facilities for storing the cassava, as well as an office building

# ADDA will assist with digital registrations of coffee farmers in Kenya

By Mikael Jonsson, ADDA board

ADDA has recently entered into an agreement with the coffee company NGUVU to assist them with a digital platform for geolocalization of all their 199 female coffee farmers' farms. On Thursday, 21 March, 2024, ADDA and NGUVU signed a one-year cooperation agreement regarding the digital collaboration

ADDA's digital platform has previously successfully been used to conduct a digital eco-certification of 300 small farmers growing soybeans in northern Uganda. This has happened in a project collaboration with the Danish Ugandan Friendship Association (DUFA) since 2020.

By 2024, the same digital platform will be used on ADDA's own projects in the Dodoma region of central Tanzania. Here, the goal is to register 1,000 farmers using the digital system. In the beginning of April, we have already registered 375 farmers in the system. Four local agricultural advisers have been trained to manage this registration of the farmers in the villages.

## The digital registration

The initial registration of each farmer is done by a local agricultural adviser together with the farmer registering each of the farmer's fields as a polygon using GPS coordinates in an App on the agricultural adviser's smartphone. Once the farmers are registered in the system, it allows one to subsequently re-look and monitor each field

with more qualitative and quantitative data and photos illustrating eg. the condition of the crop. All of this data is registered on a cloud server, which can be accessed both from the farmer's adviser or from a project manager in Denmark. And this data can be used for various certifications or used to secure EUDR compliance.

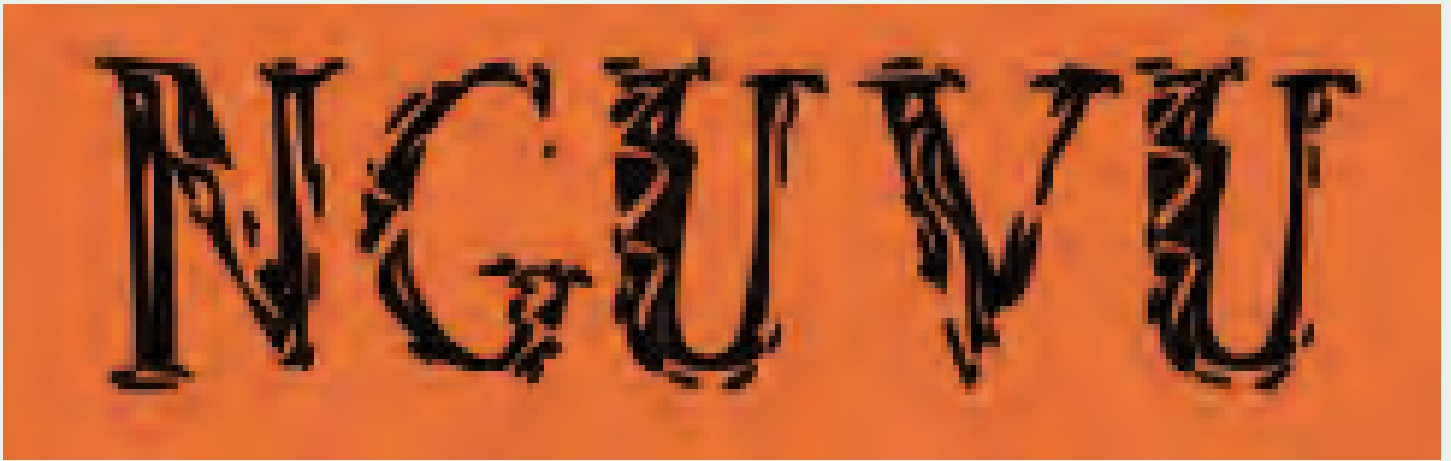
See further description of this digital tool in News & Views November, 2021.

## NGUVU's benefits of digital registration

ADDA's digital platform will have a major impact on NGUVU efforts in many areas. First and foremost, NGUVU can much easily fulfil the demands of the new EU regulation against global deforestation and forest degradation (EUDR). It requires the organ-

▼ On 21 March 2024, ADDA and NGUVU signed a one-year cooperation agreement regarding a new digital collaboration. Present was Mikael Jonsson and Søren Jørgensen, ADDA, as well as Rune Sandholt and Teresa Labriola from NGUVU





ization to be able to document, that the coffee beans do not come from areas where forest has been removed.

With the system, NGUVU can minimize errors and deficiencies, as they can upload data to the platform directly from women's coffee farms through the local agricultural advisers' smartphones. Today, NGUVU solve that task having piles of data written on paper before entering an Excel sheet.

NGUVU also gets a better overview of data and can extract key-figures helping them to provide even better advisory service and relevant training of the female coffee farmers.

NGUVU is aiming to use the digital platform in helping the organization to bring their coffee customers even closer to the women delivering the coffee beans to their coffee machines. The intension is to promote the coffee customer with the feeling of meeting Caroline, Naomi, Sylvia and the other women on the coffee farms and could see their coffee trees with the red berries.

### **New perspectives for ADDA**

For ADDA, the collaboration with NGUVU is seen as a model for how ADDA in the future wants to be able to offer its digital platform on a consultancy basis. The target

group may be other Danish impact companies that import goods from small farmers in developing countries and who wants to have improved traceability in their supply chain.

ADDA's digital system offers a cheap and robust digital platform, for monitoring and documenting the production of small farmers. By the fact that the system can follow and document coffee production down to the field level, it meets the requirements of the new EU regulation against global deforestation and forest degradation (EUDR), implemented by 1 January 2025. It requires companies to deliver full digital traceability on 7 products (wood, soy, palm oil, coffee, cocoa, meat and rubber) from field to table, including direct requirements for digital geolocalization.

### **Future use of the platform**

ADDA's digital platform may be useful for other NGOs that, like ADDA, implement efforts to improve the development of small farmers in the SOUTH. It can also be of value for impact companies such as NGUVU, which focuses on the triple bottom line, which is to ensure the balance between environmental impact, social responsibility and financial profit. It has already proved usefulness for the NGO, Danish Ugandan Friendship Association (DUFA), which also

targets the aim of strengthening the development of small farmers.

A vision for the future use of the digital platform - possibly with ADDA as a long-term digital partner could be to have its suspension in a membership-based small farmer co-operatives in the SOUTH. The goal is to get the ownership of the data anchored as close to the farmer as possible and that it will be the farmers themselves who can benefit from their own data with regard to access to any certifications and improved market access.

The question of understanding and relating to the whole fundamental question of small farmers' rights to their data is the focus of the FSD Network at Maastricht University in the Netherlands, of which ADDA is a member. See more about the network at this link:

<https://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/research/fair-and-smart-data-Currency-global-Sustainability>

On 18 April 2024, ADDA participated in an online FSD online event "The Business Case for Farmer-Centric Data Governance in the Global South", where it was discussed how these kinds of digital solutions can help securing the small farmers and their rights.

<sup>1</sup> EU regulation against global deforestation and forest degradation

<sup>2</sup> Fair & Smart Data

# General Meeting 2024

ADDA's annual general meeting takes place

**Tuesday 14 May 2024 at 19.30**

at Kalø Organic Agricultural College,

Skovridervej 1, 8410 Rønne

## The agenda according to the articles of association:

1. Election of moderator and reporter
2. The board's report
3. Presentation of annual accounts for approval
4. Presentation of the current year's budget
5. Proposals received from the board and members
6. Determination of membership fees for the following calendar year
7. Election to the board of directors. Up for election are: Bodil Pallesen, Helge Brunse og Mikael Jonsson, as well as two alternates
8. Approval of a state-authorized auditor nominated by the board for approval
9. If necessary

Topics and proposals that you wish to be dealt with at the General Meeting must be forwarded to the board no later than 9 May 2024 by mail: [adda@adda.dk](mailto:adda@adda.dk)

Proposals with reasons can be read on the association's website no later than 5 days before the General Meeting.

Minutes of the general meeting are published at [www.adda.dk](http://www.adda.dk)

With best regards

ADDA's 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).

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