

ADDA
Agricultural Development Denmark Asia
Nørrebrogade 52C, 2. tv
2200 København N

Annual Report 2015

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Contents

	Page
The Boards report	1
Independent Auditors report	2
Company data	3
The Boards annual review	4
Accounting policies	20
Profit and loss account	21
Balance sheet	22
Notes	24
Projects - accountants with Danida	25
Tanzania II	28
CISU - FIGNABH	32
CISOM	35
CEMI	38
COCIS	40
Contract Farming	43

The Boards report

The board has this date presented the annual report for 2015 for ADDA Agricultural Development Denmark Asia.

The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

We regard the chosen practise of accounting for appropriate, and regard that the annual report shows a correct picture of the organizations assets and obligations, financial statement and annual results of december 31, 2015 and of the result of the organisations activities for the period January 1 - December 31, 2015.

The annual report is recommended for the General Assembly's approval.

Rønde, May 23 th., 2016

Signment of the Board of ADDA

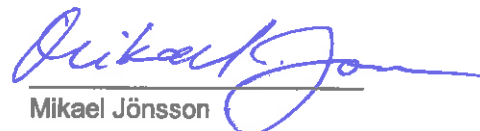

Søren T. Jørgensen
Chairman


Michael Arbon


Helge Brunse


Bodil Pallesen


Ove Gejl Christensen
Vicechairman


Mikael Jönsson


Torben Huus Bruun

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS

To the members of ADDA

Report on annual accounts

We have audited the annual accounts of ADDA for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2015, which comprise accounting principles used, profit and loss account, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

The boards of executives responsibility for the annual accounts

The boards of executives is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and for such internal control as the board og executives determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the annual accounts based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and additional requirements under Danish audit regulation. This requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the annual accounts. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatements in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting principles used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the management, as well as the overall presentation of the annual accounts.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The audit has not resulted in any qualification.

Opinion

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2015 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2015 in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Statement on the management's review

Pursuant to the generally accepted accounting principles, we have read the management's review. We have not performed any further procedures in addition to the audit of the annual accounts. On this basis, it is our opinion that the information provided in the management's review is consistent with the annual accounts.

Aarhus, May 23 th., 2016

Beierholm Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab



Jesper Birn

state-authorised public accountant

Company data

Company: ADDA Agricultural Development Denmark Asia
Nørrebrogade 52C, 2.tv
2200 Copenhagen N
Municipality of Copenhagen

Domicile Copenhagen
Financial year 1/1 - 31/12

Board of directors: Søren T. Jørgensen
Bodil Pallesen
Mikael Jönsson
Michael Arbon
Ove Gejl Christensen
Torben Huus Bruun
Helge Brunse

Accountant: Beierholm Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Olof Palmes Allé 25A, 1.
8200 Aarhus N

The board's report – 2015

Introduction

ADDA has been active for more than 20 years with a very high level of activities and a broad organization representing the Danish resource base of agricultural experts and volunteers. ADDA has in 2015 received funding in total of approximately 10 million DKK. In 2015 we had 9 projects in three countries, Cambodia, Vietnam and Tanzania. Projects are being implemented by local partners, and to advise on the implementation, we have around 40 local ADDA employees and 3 international ADDA coordinators. The high number of activities requires a lot of coordination and ADDA Board held a total of 7 meetings in 2015, including a full evening discussing and agreeing on a new five year strategy plan for ADDA. At the office in Denmark we have had 3-4 secretariat staff, including three new staff members. Additionally, we have in 2015 received a large donations from FAHU fonden and many private donations. We have also in 2015 received funding from "Tips funds" for the general administration in Denmark and CISU-funding from the Information Pool.

Information activities

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

ADDA's website had a complete overhaul in 2015. ADDA's website, www.adda.dk has got a brand new platform, and the new web-site was launched in September with Danish and English identical sites. Our website remains our primary medium for communicating with interested parties.

Facebook have become increasing communicating platform for ADDA with 35,812 likes up to this date, and is maintained with new posts nearly every day. We use facebook to extend our social interaction with the followers and keep on trying to get hold on new readers of facebook as well as www.adda.dk and our newsletters. In 2015 we have published 7 electronic newsletters and the newsletter has 227 subscribers at this day.

ADDA has created a number of new videos together with the partners in Cambodia, Vietnam and Tanzania. At ADDA-website we have uploaded a range of new videos from the projects also published at YouTube. Two new videos have been uploaded and published in 2015. One is INFOSE video (Cambodia): 'Micro Business Development Service', and the other is: 'ADDA participants at Danida Sustainable Development Course. An interview with Ourn Ratana (Cambodia) and John Wihallah (Tanzania)'.

During 2015 ADDAs board members have informed about our activities through several events and presentations at different places in Denmark, such as Zonta, Esbjerg for 20 women, ADDA Vietnam meeting at ADDA office at Nørrebrogade, 15 deltagere Erasmus Mundu, KU, 35 students, Mr. Hung at tour in Dalum Agricultural School, Odense, 30 students, Mr. Hung at FIGNAHB-seminar in Copenhagen, 10 persons, Tour with ADDA Participants at DANIDA Sustainable Agricultural Course, Rønde, and a Seminar on Ecocertification, KU, 50 persons. ADDA Tanzania had an event: "Opportunities and challenges in the eco certification processes of small-scale farmers in developing countries", at KU Science/Landbohøjskolen, 30 participants. Furthermore, we have invited a number of delegations and welcomed them both here in Denmark and when they visited our projects both in Cambodia, Tanzania and Vietnam.

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

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

Members

The number of members is stable around 450. ADDA would like to have more members, but this has proven very difficult. On Facebook ADDA's profile have now 35,812 "LIKES", which we are very proud of. Every post is engaged by more than 500 people, so many people around the world have got information about our work and positive impact.

Cambodia

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

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

In September the private funded project **FAHU**: "Strengthening and Consolidation of Women Microcredit Groups (WMG)" was terminated after two years project implementation. The SHGs from the FAHU project were offered to continue in the COSIS project that had started in 2014.

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

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

All together five projects have been implemented by ADDA and partners in Cambodia during 2015. Four projects (INFOSE, FAHU, COCIS and CISUP) are targeting rural and urban areas of Siem Reap province while one project (CISOM) is implemented by 3 partners in Oddar Meanchey province and in cooperation with Cambodian NGO READA. READA is partner NGO for FAHU and COCIS as well. In Oddar Meanchey ADDA cooperate with 3 local NGOs: KBA, RCEDO and CIDO.

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

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

CISOM - Empowerment of Civil Society In Oddar Meanchey, Cambodia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- As the result from this ToT, the NGO partner staffs have conducted the advocacy training to SHGs members which benefit more and more villagers after the ToT training was offered by ADDA/READA advisors.
- Based on the capacity building plan, an international study visit had been conducted from 17 to 19 December, 2015 to Surin, Thailand. The objective of the study visit is to strengthen the capacity of staff and NGO partners. The group has learnt about Surin's Agriculture Development, particularly on how local people started the Agriculture Cooperatives in Thailand. The study visit consists of 44 participants who were from the 5 NGOs partners of ADDA/READA.
- CISOM core project staff was kindly invited to participate during a two day training course organized by provincial department in ODM together with public staff in charge of the CIP process. CISOM core staff has trained and transferred knowledge on the CIP process to the CP and SHGs(56 SHGs/Villages=2242 villagers). Based on the training, we learned that the SHG members and other villagers understand and accept the CIP process and they consider it a very important mechanism to improve their livelihood. A number of the trained SHG members/villagers do not only care to raise their concerns themselves; they also act on behalf of the other poor people in their communities striving to integrate their priorities into the CIP, and to seek for supports from the government, other NGOs and other duty bearers.
- A refreshing training on the advocating subjects was conducted in order to provide deeper understanding of the NGO partners and CPs. This course followed up on previous trainings on advocacy skills conducted by the professional trainer from legal NGO, Legal Aid of Cambodia in the previous quarter. The presentation focused on Sporadic Land Registration and Land Dispute Resolution.
- The advocacy strategy outlined during the training on Commune Investment Plan to the SHG members and key persons has proven to be very effective. For instance, one of our SHGs expressed their concern regarding obtaining land title after the demarcation by Prime Minister Order #001. People repeatedly raised their concerns in every meeting, especially during CIP training sessions organised by the project. As the result, the people got their land titles. The key to the success was that SHG kept on raising their concern; the Commune Council heard it and changes occurred. Furthermore, in mid-2015, the government agenda was to focus on conducting CIP in all villages. Hence, SHG and NGO partners played important roles in helping the farmers to express their needs and proposal to be incorporate into CIP. Later on, they also follow up and monitor their proposal in the process of DIP. As the result, some of their needs were accepted and the remaining one will be sent to the provincial level for the consideration.
- Land disputes have been successfully solved through a series of on-the-job training on legal aspects of advocacy and training of Community Professionals (CP). Legal disputes/cases have been settled successfully by a win-win strategy arising from initial discussions within SHGs. Total 24 cases/issues have been intervened through advocacy and CIP. As the result, 22 cases/issues have been solved and respond by local government while another two cases are still in the processes. The CISOM project have been involved in and successfully solved 20 cases by intervention/coordination of the NGO partners and CPs. Several examples exist and are detailed in the descriptions below.

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

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

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

COCIS: Cooperative and Civil society development project

The Cooperative and Civil Society Development Project (COCIS) was approved by CISU in December 2013 and was officially started from January 2014. The cooperation agreements with the implementing partner READA has been signed and annual work plans and budgets have been developed. All financial and administrative mechanisms have been set up and are operating smoothly.

An Inception Workshop for COCIS project was held on February 25, 2014 at SOMADEVI Hotel under the great honour of H.E MAO VUTHY, Deputy Governor of Siem Reap Province. 97 participants including 41 female attended the workshop out of totally 110 invited. Mr. H.E Deputy Governor thanked ADDA and READA for their contribution to the poverty reduction of people in Siem Reap. Siem Reap was the poorest province in 2005. The poverty rate has significantly reduced and is now ranked number 8 among poor provinces in 2013 with poverty rate of 27%. He called on all levels of local authorities to support and contribute to the project ensuring that the project is implemented smoothly and successfully.

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

Outputs:

By 2016, 175 SHGs are better organised with improved group and individual business activities and 100 SHGs are able to facilitate implementation of community development activities

- 176 SHGs in 124 Target villages and 31 communes have been reviewed. Twenty-five community professionals (CPs) have been selected and subsequently trained intensively on the project concept, strategy and methodology. Training sessions have included topics regarding: group management, development of agricultural cooperatives, business development, advocacy, marketing, book keeping, input procurement, Commune Investment Planning (CIP), community development projects (CDP), monitoring and evaluation, legal rights, rights of women, children and land rights.

- 113 SHGs involving 1213 members (1160 F) have improved knowledge on (i) market analysis, (ii) production planning in line with market demand, (iii) interactions with local collectors, and (iv) pricing. 111 SHGs have adjusted their production planning after these training sessions.
- CPs have facilitated 50 market links/contracts between SHGs/ACs and market actors.
- SHG member capacity has increased on basics of micro business planning in a competitive market economy, marketing and execution of business plans. 98 SHGs have updated their business plans adapted to market needs. 77 SHGs report that micro business activities have improved - they earn higher profit.
- Strong SHG committees from well-functioning SHGs share experience and are training weak SHGs committees.
- Focus training sessions on women leadership have been provided; and beneficiaries have adopted main statements.
- READA staff and CPs have trained 104 SHGs on funding opportunities and credit schemes, including discussions regarding opportunities, obligations and challenges of loans and credits. 30 SHGs have acquired micro finance loans (average 1,000 USD/SHG) to boost their group businesses.
- 65 SHGs have been trained on implementation of Commune Development Projects (CDP).
- 65 SHGs have approached the Commune Council (CC) with plans for a new small-scale community development project. 20 CPD projects were subsequently supported by CCs.
- 21 SHGs have prepared and implemented a community development project especially ring wells and rice banks. CCs contributed 4.735 USD to CDPs, while beneficiaries contributed in terms of labour. 523 families benefit from the CDP projects.

By 2016, 10 Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs) have built organisational and commercial capacity and they have at least 1.000 members

- All members of 175 SHGs have discussed pros and cons of Agricultural Cooperatives; how to benefit from/make best use the Agricultural Cooperative Law and the Royal Decree on the constitutions of ACs.
- 3 ACs (out of 4) formed before COCIS and seven (7) ACs founded during 2014 are operating in compliance with the Royal Decree and they are certified by PDA. 10 (out of 11) ACs conducted their annual General Assembly (GA) in spring 2015. AC business planning is responding to market needs and member's priorities. The ACs have a total of 850 members (678 females) and a total of 1.856 shares (AC members have increased to 1004 by the end of January 2016). Each share has a cost of 12.5 USD equivalent to a total value of 10.900 USD.
- Newly formed ACs are executing business activities related to fertilizer trading, credit facilitation, rice seed production, rice flour production, rice milling and/or rice trading. 10 ACs have received a competitive grant. AC business plans were carefully assessed by an evaluation committee, before it was decided to release a competitive grant between (3.500 - 5.000 USD/grant) to 10 ACs.
- Members of existing ACs are increasingly using their services of their agricultural cooperative, e.g. buying fertilizers from the AC, using credit facilities of ACs.
- A profit is earned by 10 (out of totally 11) Agricultural Cooperatives; farmers buy inputs at a lower price, have access to cheaper micro credit facilities, and/or sell their produce at better prices. AC profit during 2015 was equivalent to average 13,5 USD per member. Total accounting balance of the 10 AC was 83.000 USD by the end of December 2015.
- It is assessed that 850 households have better selling prices, better credit facilities and/or access to cheaper farm input prices related to vegetables, cash crops, rice and small livestock because of services rendered by their AC. ACs offer significantly improved credit facilities for members. ADDA AC economic management have become role models to Micro Finance Institutions, e.g. Idemitsu Saison Microfinance offer better credit terms (no collateral, interest rate lowered by app. 0,5 %-point/month) and they recommend that other ACs in Cambodia use the ADDA/READA AC concept and methodology.

By 2016, 125 out of 175 SHGs, 6 out of 10 ACs and READA are increasingly influencing local and national decision making on rural development

- 169 SHG's, 10 ACs and villagers from 115 villages have been trained on advocacy. A total of 11,618 beneficiaries, including 9,188 women and 181 commune chiefs (chief village, VDP) participated during the training sessions
- 169 SHG's members and other villagers from 121 villages have been trained on legal rights, child and women rights, advocacy and land rights. 11,618 people (9,188 F) and 181 commune chiefs participated during the training. Commune councils have visited relevant meetings in 115 SHGs
- Local authorities including village chief and representative from commune council participated in training of farmers on the process of commune investment planning. Prioritised needs of the poor are recognized.
- 130 SHGs in 105 villages have conducted Participatory Village Development Planning (PVDP). 3,200 (2,503 F) SHG members and villagers actively participated during analysis of problems and opportunities in their local communities. 303 PVDP reports have been prepared outlining priorities and recommendations of rural poor. These priorities and recommendations were prepared for possible integration into the commune investment/development plan.
- SHG and AC members have increasingly participated in district and commune forums organized by local authorities. 8 commune forums were organised with representative participation of 156 (122 F) elected members of 67 SHGs. 214 issues were raised by the SHG representatives seeking assistance from Commune Councils on issues such as: price of public services, pond digging on public land, land encroachment, loan problems, hospital services, village security, environmental issues, etc. Some issues were solved during – or shortly after - the forums. Other issues were integrated into Commune Investment Planning. 16 issues/problems were subsequently solved, e.g. land encroachment, pond digging on public land, prices of public services.
- 404 priorities and recommendations of rural poor have been presented and discussed with relevant duty bearers - especially local authorities. 303 priorities and recommendations of rural poor were integrated into Commune Investment Planning (CIP). 79 out of 303 proposals were supported covering 21 different types of projects, e.g. 22 roads (51,367 m), 49 ring wells, 6 canals (8,400 m), 3 ponds, 203 giant jars, 683 toilets, 100 filter tanks, 1 water gate and a number of awareness raising/technical training sessions were conducted according to priorities of the poor. This include: 14 awareness sessions on domestic violence, 3 sessions on pros and cons of migration, 10 cleaning campaigns, and 10 technical training sessions regarding health and agricultural input supply.
- ACs and READA have successfully advocated for (i) the intervention by local authorities responding to an outbreak of pig disease (Blue Ear) for (ii) proper use and maintenance of road to reduce severe pot holes and reduce dust from company heavy duty traffic as well as advocacy to secure better terms on AC loans from Micro Finance Institutions (MFI).

Conclusion: Well-functioning project strategies, efficient planning and implementation of activities, accurate budgeting and easy follow-up is applied. A sound and qualified COCIS partnership (READA, LAC and ADDA) is operating the COCIS project. Capacity of local NGOs on the COCIS concept/implementation strategy is high and activities have been executed in a very convincing manner throughout 2015. Quality of implementation is high. Consequently, it is realistic that SHGs are better organised with improved business activities, more than 100 SHGs are able to facilitate implementation of community development activities, and furthermore, it is realistic that 10 Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs) have built organisational and commercial capacity and they have more than 1,000 members by the end of 2016. READA, ACs and SHGs have built enhanced advocacy power. They are eagerly discussing how to make sure that SHGs and ACs can influence local and provincial decision-making regarding community investment planning and change of public staff behaviour according to priorities of the poor. Overall, it is realistic to reach the immediate objectives of the project.

INFOSE - INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO FOOD INSECURITY IN CAMBODIA:

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

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

Outputs:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Outputs:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 95% of the SHS are holding bi-weekly and/or monthly meetings and are able to save funds amounting to 500 riel up to 2,000 riels per meeting. The combined saving and capital income gains increased from 45.471 US\$ in 2014 to 81.336 US\$ by the end of September 2015, an increase of about 79%. However, 9.500 US\$ were shared to members as dividends over time. The situation is therefore that the groups now

have a total capital of 68,393US\$. About 75% of the capital is outstanding as loans to the SHG members at any given time.

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

Vietnam

In Vietnam we have in 2015 had to change the setup in Hanoi, so ADDA no longer have a full time coordinator. The restricted funding has made the normal setup with one expat very difficult to continue with. Also, our competent Vietnamese staff has reached a high level of professionalism making them fully capable of handling day to day project steering. From the board we have increase the monitoring, so the partners get the needed feedback.

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

This was the last year for the project and it has followed the implementation plans for the year. It was decided between Ng Anh Farmers Union (NAFU), Hoa Binh Farmers Union (HBFU) and ADDA to request for extension of the project until 31.12.2015. This request for extension was made and submitted in February with status report for 2014. Approval was granted by CISU in May 2015.

Through the implementation of related activities 220 FIGS have been supported in enhanced production techniques. The identification of relevant training courses have been done in collaboration with the FIGs and training has been set according to groups' needs.

The 220 FIGs have received training in enhanced production techniques within 8 different commodities namely: sugar cane, winter melon, orange, canna (*Canna edulis*), breeding of small scale livestock; cows, buffalo, chicken and pigs. The original target which was set was to train approximately 4 members per FIG in total 880 FIG members. Trainings were well prepared by extension services and the partner and efficient use of the available funds for the activity allowed room for extra participants and a total of 1,037 farmers have received training.

In addition to the trainings extension services have provided follow-up training. Follow-up training have been useful for the FIGs as they have been able to start up activities and apply techniques in practices and then receive answers for questions that have emerged. The original target was 1 follow-up meeting for each FIG. However, the need for follow-up visits was expressed by the majority of the groups and in total the FIGs have had an average of 2.5 meetings with consultants. After some of the first follow-up meetings the FIGs were not all satisfied with the outcome of the meetings. There has been some mis-communication between FIGs and the extension service. It was then decided to engage the local facilitators when the groups received follow-up meetings so they could assist groups in getting the full benefits of the consultations.

The technical training has significantly reduced losses due to pests and diseases and thus enhanced productivity and the scale of production. Also the sale of the agricultural products has increased during the three years. The training of FIGs in enhanced production techniques is highly acknowledged by local authorities, agricultural departments and leaders of Farmer Union. The recognition of the importance and effect of training is important for influence on the local agricultural policy.

More than 33 % of the FIG members have passed on the knowledge gained from training courses. After attending training courses the FIG members have passed on knowledge to the remaining group members in their groups. This means that all FIGs members, in total 3,163 persons, have new knowledge on production, marketing and organisation. On average the FIG members, who have participated in the trainings, have passed on the new knowledge on crop and livestock production to one to two non-participants (persons not involved in the project). This means that at least more than 1,000 additional farmers who have not been directly involved in the project has obtained some level of new knowledge from the technical training which was originally addressed towards 880 farmers. The total percentage of FIG members that have passed on newly gained knowledge is likely to sum-up to about 45 % including participants in training and FIG members that have not received training.

All FIGs have made new or adjusted business plans after the training on market analysis and business planning. Thirty eight facilitators and 966 FIG members (app. 4-5 members per group) have received training in market analysis and developing business plans. The FIGS reported that the training has been useful, however progress in the FIGs' activities remain slow since not all groups have managed to initialize business plans six month after training. FIGs have all designed and planned business plans but continued to have difficulties putting these plans into practice.

The FIGs are able to analyse markets and increasingly understand market demands and they are adapting the agricultural production accordingly. Twenty five champion groups have been identified by Farmers Union (FU) in collaboration with local facilitators. These groups have received additional counseling, advice and assistance for production and marketing. The champion groups have received additional support for cattle, pig and chicken breeding.

To assist the groups with connection to retailers FU has at district levels arranged marketing workshops. At these workshops 40% of the FIGs attending the workshops have established agreements with retailers/shops and wholesale traders. In total 8 workshops, covering 8 of 10 commodities, have been held one in each of the involved districts 3 in Nghe An and 5 in Hoa Binh. The participants were FIG group leaders, local facilitators, wholesale traders, local officers and other representatives from Provincial Farmers Union and ADDA. The majority of farmer groups have not started forming larger cooperatives with other groups. However, during the marketing workshops it was revealed that some groups have in fact already started networking and even working together. The workshops have been a good forum for different groups

to meet each other and some new links between a small numbers of groups have been established. The majority of the farmer interest groups are still heavily dependent on external assistance. However, during the project period there have been some notable improvements on productivity and sale of agricultural products such as cabbage, cassava, maize, rice and winter melon.

Previous surveys done by the partners in the provinces have pointed at lending opportunities for farmers as a problem. However, details reveal that one of the major constraints for the FIGs to secure loans from financial institutes is the scale of production which is small because of the groups' size. Financial institutes are interested in lending bigger amounts but groups only request for smaller loans. In a few instances the small groups do not have enough collateral to get loans, however this does not seem to be the main issue of concern. According to records there are only a handful of cooperatives that have achieved loans from AgriBank with commercial interest and some small credit from input supply feeding companies. This new understanding of the FIGs' needs point at the FU loans to be more appropriate for the FIGs and 16 FIGs have received FU loans. These loans have in the first instance been used in relation to production.

Legal Assistance to Contract Farming (CFP)

The project was approved by CISU to start up 1st of August 2015. In order to start project activities in the provinces the three Provincial Peoples Committees in Lai Chau, Lao Cai and Son La had to issue approval of the project. Following the approvals the project went through a final approval with the central appraisal council of NGO projects in Vietnam. The final approval was granted on the 10th of September and Vietnam Layers Association (VLA) and ADDA signed a Cooperation Agreement at a signing ceremony on 28th of September 2015.

In October ADDA (field officer and project coordinator from Denmark) participated in the launching workshop in Lao Cai Province. The attendants included VLA representatives, the three provincial legal consulting centers, the legal consulting centre in Hanoi, and some authority representatives at provincial level. The scope of the meeting was to discuss the initial activities in the implementation, work plan and agree on guidelines for the project.

Setting the structure, to ensure sound baseline information, for the baseline surveys have shown to be more complex than anticipated. The PMU/Hanoi LCC has together with the three provincial LCCs coordinated with Planning & Investment Departments at provincial and district level in the target areas. Information about number of companies, companies working in agro-forestry, current situation of cooperation between enterprises and farmers has been collected. The initial information from the three provinces is, however insufficient to answer baseline status on all indicators therefore the baseline surveys have not been fully completed, however they are expected to be finalised early 2016.

Climate Change and Ethnic Minorities in Northern Vietnam (CEMI)

During 2015 ADDA has worked closely with PanNature to ensure that the project is working within its objectives. The project management in ADDA and PanNature have communicated frequent on the implementation of the project through email, phone and meetings. ADDA and PanNature have also held a number of meetings with provincial partners. ADDAs monitoring has included participation in several activities including workshops and trainings. In addition to visiting localities implementation of activities and indicators at output level have been monitored thorough quarterly reports. The different monitoring activities have been performed by ADDAs National Manager, Project Coordinator, Vice Chairman and Chairman.

Farmer Union in Son La and Lai Chau are former partners which ADDA has worked together with on previous projects. The local partner Fund for Women's Development (FWD) in Dien Bien province is new. This new partnership is good. It was with encouragement and support from local authorities that the project

partnered with FWD. It is positive to engage with a non-state actor, however, actual influence on local development, policy etc. is still low and FWD's position is at this stage not strong compared to e.g. the mass organizations due to the nature of being local NGO. The advantage of FWD is the local foundation in the province.

In October CISU performed a monitoring visit on the project. The objective of the visit was to assess the intervention and its effects on the capacity building of the partners. The monitoring visit also included an assessment of the financial and administrative management of the grant. CISU's general impression of the intervention and collaboration between PanNature and the Provincial partners and ADDA was positive. It was mentioned in the report that the experience and competencies of each partner complement each other to make a strong resource base for the intervention. The report had a number of recommendations which the project management have reviewed and subsequently worked on to improve. CISU commented and advised the project to adjust indicators in the LFA to improve the means of monitoring. The process was started in November 2015. Following the CISU monitoring visit PanNature and ADDA reviewed the LFA and made a draft proposal for adjustments. The draft proposal for adjustments was shared with the three provincial partners. The changes to the LFA include: "smartening" the indicators and adjusting activities. For some activities the number of workshops and trainings has been reduced. This has been a necessary strategy to support efforts to target the outputs and objectives of the project. However, only in a few cases will this effect number of participants and ADDA has assessed that it is still possible to maintain the important participatory approach of the project.

All partners have viewed the monitoring visit from CISU very positively and the visit has given the project impetus and additional motivation among project stakeholders.

Tanzania

Two major themes have characterized the work of ADDA Tanzania in year 2015:

- Closure of the NADO in Focus Project, implemented in collaboration with Njombe Agricultural Development Organisation (NADO) since February 2012.
- Scaling-up of our new "Organic Project", that we are developing in collaboration with our Indian private partner Vantage Organic Foods Pvt. Ltd. (VOF) based in Jaipur, India.

NADO in Focus II project

Closure of NADO In Focus

The NADO in Focus project was originally scheduled to end by June 30 2014, but the project has subsequently been further extended through no-cost extensions approved by Danida until the end of June 2016. The NADO in Focus project was the continuation of a successful three year pilot project which had been conducted in collaboration between NADO and ADDA.

Project activities conducted at NADO

Referring to the activities in year 2015, there has been continued focus on conducting farmer field schools (FFS) in a number of different crops. However, in 2015 most of our efforts have been invested in facilitating the constitution and consolidation of FIGs (Farmer Interest Groups). A total number of 203 FIGs have been initiated during the project. Out of these, 17 groups have officially dissolved, mainly due to lack of motivation and poor leadership, leaving 186 active FIGs. The groups have received training within the following topics: livestock keeping, group formation, leadership, fulfilling formalities e.g. writing constitution, business selection,

business planting, records keeping, cooperative formation. Popular investments for the FIGs are pigs, chickens and machines used for agriculture, demanding a substantial investment. A SACCOS (Savings and Credit Cooperative Society) has been established as part of the project with capital from external donors due to an identification of a need for an institution to facilitate and encourage FIG businesses and investments.

Furthermore, NADO has had continued focus on developing their activities in the area of agricultural marketing. Under this heading NADO has contracted a local team of consultants exploring different agricultural marketing opportunities within Tanzania.

In relation to improving the agricultural marketing situation of the small scale farmers NADO has identified four marketing centres in their area. This includes storage facilities for collection of crops in view assisting farmers to sell together in order to improve their bargaining position.

During year 2015 NADO has also continued registering farmers for organic certification, reaching a total number of registered farmers of 3265. These activities have been conducted within the context of the threepartite collaboration between NADO, Vantage Organic Foods (VOF) and ADDA Tanzania which was initiated as a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed in Copenhagen in November 2014. The purpose of this collaboration is to enable NADO to produce and sell certified organic produce on the international market. It is the intention that the collaboration will continue after the end of the NADO in Focus Project.

Capacity building of project staff

In July 2015 a two week consultancy mission to NADO was conducted by a Project Officer from ADDA Headquarters in Copenhagen. The aim of the consultancy was to contribute to NADO's organisational development. Assisting NADO to work in a multi-donor context where transparency and accountability are important key words. The consultancy ended by a two-day workshop involving NADO project staff. The results of the organisational analysis and recommendations were furthermore presented in the form of a written report.

The training provided during the consultancy has supplemented continuous training efforts in project- and financial management provided by the ADDA assistant Project Coordinator and the Projects Coordinator based at ADDA Tanzania headquarters.

In preparation of the closure of the NADO in Focus project in November 2015 we got assistance from a freelance consultant from Denmark to conduct a Most Significant Change (MSC) survey covering three villages within the NADO in Focus project area that resulted in a written report summarizing major changes during the lifespan of the NADO in Focus project.

Furthermore, in March 2016 a Project Officer from ADDA Copenhagen headquarters assisted NADO in conducting an endline survey in preparation for the Completion Report and Final Assessment Report of NADO in Focus project to Danida.

On this background a NADO in Focus closure workshop was held on 10 March 2016 together with project staff and facilitators including but not limited to NADO Board Chairman, NADO Director, ADDA Tanzania Projects Coordinator, ADDA Tanzania assistant Project Coordinator and ADDA Tanzania Country Manager from Denmark etc.

It is always sad to close a project after several years of collaboration. However, in this case it is comforting to see that NADO has already been able to link up to a new project by name of "Enhancing Potato Productivity (EPPO) among Smallholders in Njombe

Region in Tanzania, Phase II" funded by AFD (Agence Française de Développement) and implemented with assistance from FFD (Finnish agri-agency for Food and Forest Development). The new project has grown out of the narrow collaboration between agricultural researchers for Agricultural Research Institute Uyole (ARI-Uyole) and NADO that has been going on for a number of years now. The project is inter alia building on NADO's capacity to mobilize and train small scale farmers relying on the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) approach acquired during the NADO in Focus project.

Scaling-up of the Organic Project

In parallel to our efforts of finalizing the NADO in Focus project our resident Projects Coordinator at ADDA Tanzania headquarters in Njombe Tanzania has been very proactive in linking up to new potential partners. We have thus succeeded to enrol four new partners under our new Organic Project that we are developing in

collaboration with Vantage Organic Foods Pvt. Ltd. (VOF).

Initially the enrolment of new partners has been directly linked to the narrow goal of registering sufficient numbers of small scale farmers for VOF. Only if sufficient numbers of small scale farmers can be enrolled for organic certification VOF can eventually reach the economies of scale that will make the venture sustainable in the long run.

Under the collaboration between VOF and ADDA it is the aim that VOF will initially provide a reliable market for the oil crops produced by the small scale farmers (soybeans, sunflower, sesame etc.) and on longer term expand into high value crops like vegetable and herbs. ADDA will assist local partner organisations through capacity building and training of staff. ADDA will also assist in fund raising for financing these capacity building efforts. ADDA will also have a role in defending the interests of the small scale farmers' .

In March 2016 ADDA Tanzania submitted one funding application to CISU for "ADDA-ADP partnership building for future interventions". We expect to receive the reply from CISU within the next few weeks. Furthermore, we are presently preparing a funding application for the Agricultural Marketing Development Trust (AMDT) in Dar es Salaam, a basket fund which is jointly funded by DANIDA, SIDA (Sweden), Swiss Development Corporation and Irish Aid. AMDT is based on a M4P approach (Markets for the Poor) which is right in line with our collaboration with VOF. Needless to say, to a large extent the future of ADDA Tanzania will depend on whether we succeed to get funding from AMDT or not.

Progress in the field

In our first growing season (November 2014–June 2015) of collaboration between ADDA and VOF the results were quite modest. The two main reasons were that (i) VOF did not manage to get the organic certification by an external accredited certification agency started and (ii) VOF did not manage to conduct any buying operations at all.

During the present growing season (November 2015–June 2016) indications are that VOF will indeed get the organic certification formally started. Thus to date a total of around 5000 farmers have signed for organic certification. It is also expected that VOF will conduct some initial buying operations.

The major reason cited by VOF for not initiating the certification by external auditors last season was the poor paper work (certification forms) by local partners.

Training of staff & Team Building

Throughout year 2015 staff and volunteers from both ADDA Tanzania and ADDA Denmark have jointly participated in a number of on-line virtual training activities and consultations in connection to "Agriculture and Value Chains in the Global South", a learning initiative between 11 Danish development organizations and companies. Furthermore, continuous and successful interaction has been going on relying on regular Skype-meetings connecting the ADDA Tanzania and ADDA Denmark teams as well as VOF and NADO staff.

THANKS

To the many members of ADDA, our donors: CISU, Danida, EU, FAHU Foundation, World Bank, private donors, private organizations, our partners, our dedicated staff members, people in the villages. We thank you for another good year and financial support.

On behalf of the Board
Søren Thorndal Jørgensen
Chairman ADDA,
Kalø, Denmark 23rd May 2016

Accounting policies

The financial statement has been carried out in accordance to the Danish Financial Statements Act for class A-companies.

About the used accounting practice one can state:

Generally about accounting and measurement

Income is recognized in the profit and loss account currently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognized in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognized in the balance sheet, when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet, when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

Donations transferred

Donations received is recognized in the income. Donations that has to be transferred to Asia etc. is recognized in Donations transferred. If the donations has not yet been transferred it is recognized as a liability.

Net turnover

The net turnover is accounted in the annual report for membership fee, at the time for payment. The so-called contribution to the administration (7% overhead), which come from a stable percentage of the cost achieved in the project has to be periodised, in such a way it is similar to the cost accounted in the project accounted costs.

Administration

Administration consist of cost for various cost for administration, work in the board, accounting etc.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable is measured to a amortised cost price, which normally will be the nominal price. This will be reduced to prevention of expected loss's for the net value after realisation of the item.

Bank balances

Bank balances is the cash in the bank.

Debts obligations

Debts obligations are considered as a calculation with other debts, measured to amortised cost price, which usually will be the nominal value.

Profit and loss account January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	dkr.	dkr.
0		
Membership Fees	26.900	25.300
Project MooreTrees (administration fee)	0	3.238
Project FAHU	25.384	14.106
Projekt Song Da II	0	54.074
Project FIGNAHB	100.737	108.086
Contract Farming	20.055	0
Projekt VLA	0	125.074
Project Cemi	88.832	14.261
Project COCIS	88.459	69.803
Project Tanzania II	94.280	119.579
Project CISOM	120.569	113.083
Grants from collections	0	9.162
Receipts from pools (general support)	52.645	58.657
Receipts from pools (Specific for Cambodia)	10.865	0
2		
Grants from other sponsors	30.050	35.100
Incoming Interests	5.402	10.497
Total Income	<u>664.178</u>	<u>760.020</u>
 Administrative Expenses		
Paper, office expences	24.471	32.206
Postage, freight	429	1.608
Advertising	0	2.137
Education	500	1.750
Insurance	4.039	11.110
Subscriptions	5.950	4.700
Allowances to the board	50.000	30.000
Meetings and General Meeting	12.594	17.091
Information worker, net	293.512	254.221
Transportation board meetings	39.829	26.513
Houserent, electricity etc.	38.046	44.378
Internet / EDB	25.777	19.112
Entertainment expenses	600	0
 Projects		
Expences not covered by Danida (loss VLA)	4.102	0
5		
Donations transferred to Asia	30.050	35.100
Cambodia	13.780	2.945
Membersday, Agromek, exhibitions, etc.	13.798	70.364
 Project Management		
Secretariat	121.338	120.376
Auditing	15.000	21.500
Project administration, EU Cambodia	0	36.000
Project administration, Vietnam, Song Da	0	61.670
Project administration Tanzania	0	1.169
Project administration, Cambodia	296	7.528
Financial Expenses, bank charges	5.324	4.939
Total Expenses	<u>699.435</u>	<u>806.417</u>
 Profit or loss for the year	 <u>- 35.257</u>	 <u>- 46.397</u>

Balance sheet December 31, 2015

Assets

<u>Note</u>	<u>31.12.2015</u>	<u>31.12.2014</u>
	dkr.	dkr.
Assets		
Deposit for rent	500	6.500
	<u>500</u>	<u>6.500</u>
Current assets		
Receivables		
3 Other receivables	39.300	67.380
Account CISOM	92.408	21.748
Account Song Da II	0	124.092
Account Contract Farming	28.253	0
Account FAHU	64.895	0
Account EU project	0	40.950
Account VLA	0	375
Account Tanzania II	24.861	72.511
Account COCIS	60.670	45.484
Account CISUP	420	60.205
Account CEMI	82.908	14.261
Account FIGNAHB	367.837	105.220
	<u>761.552</u>	<u>552.226</u>
4 Bank balances	503.516	635.022
Total Current Assets	<u>1.265.068</u>	<u>1.187.248</u>
Total Assets	<u>1.265.568</u>	<u>1.193.748</u>

Balance sheet December 31, 2015

Liabilities

<u>Note</u>	<u>31.12.2015</u>	<u>31.12.2014</u>
	dkr.	dkr.
Liabilities		
Equity		
Equity primo	1.006.426	1.052.823
Profit or loss for the year	= 35.257	= 46.397
	<u>971.169</u>	<u>1.006.426</u>
Current liabilities		
Grants for 2016	14.135	0
Taxes and pensions	109.198	71.023
Account FAHU	0	454
Account Song Da II, Danida	41.876	0
Creditors	50.840	67.545
5 Donations transferred to 2016 (2015)	62.350	32.300
Owings to accountant and bookkeeping	16.000	16.000
	<u>294.399</u>	<u>187.322</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>1.265.568</u>	<u>1.193.748</u>

6 Contingencies

<u>Note</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
<p>1 <u>The objective of the organisation is:</u> To work for increased degree of self supply for the poorest parts of the rural population in developing countries.</p> <p>To implement agricultural and food supply projects in developing countries</p> <p>To supply development of social and environmental sustainability in the target groups</p>		
<p>2 <u>Grants from sponsors</u> Grants from others</p>	<p>30.050</p> <hr/> <p>30.050</p>	<p>35.100</p> <hr/> <p>35.100</p>
<p>3 <u>Other receivables</u> Saleries refunding EU projekt account Membership fees</p>	<p>0</p> <p>36.000</p> <p>3.300</p> <hr/> <p>39.300</p>	<p>67.380</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <hr/> <p>67.380</p>
<p>4 <u>Bank balances</u> Sparekassen Kronjylland</p>	<p>503.516</p> <hr/> <p>503.516</p>	<p>635.022</p> <hr/> <p>635.022</p>
<p>5 <u>Grants for donations</u> Transfer primo Other Grants 2015</p>	<p>32.300</p> <p>30.050</p> <hr/> <p>62.350</p>	<p>105.900</p> <p>35.100</p> <hr/> <p>141.000</p>
<p>Transferred to Cambodia</p> <p>Donations to be transferred in 2015</p>	<p>0</p> <hr/> <p>62.350</p>	<p>-</p> <hr/> <p>108.700</p> <hr/> <p>32.300</p>
<p>6 <u>Contingencies liabilities</u> ADDA is liable for a contingent deficit in the projects.</p>		

Tanzania II

Project Titel: Localbased agricultural nongovernmental organizations in Tanzania.
UM j. nr. 104.N.308.b.7

Contributions not Used Primo		645.982
Contributions Received for Fiscal Year		<u>1.525.400</u>
		2.171.382
Transferred to Receptient Country in FY	456.000	
Regulation of Used Contributions	<u>892.648</u>	
	1.348.648	
Administration in Denmark	<u>94.280</u>	<u>1.442.928</u>
Contributions not used ultimo		728.454
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates, primo	27.564	
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates	<u>5.126</u>	<u>32.690</u>
		<u>761.144</u>

Amounts Transferred to Tanzania

	USD	Kurs	DKR
04.05.2015	38.172	670,65	256.000
14.09.2015	15.124	661,20	100.000
26.11.2015	14.198	704,32	100.000
	<u>67.494</u>		<u>456.000</u>

CISU - FIGNAHB

Project Titel: Strengtning Farmer Interest groups (FIG's) among Ethnic Minorities.
Reg.nr.: 12-1097-SP-apr

Contributions not Used Primo		572.086
Contributions Received for Fiscal Year		<u>1.157.509</u>
		1.729.595
Transferred to Receptient Country in FY	687.791	
Regulation of Used Contributions	<u>755.309</u>	
	1.443.100	
Administration in Denmark	<u>100.737</u>	<u>1.543.837</u>
Contributions not used ultimo		185.758
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates, primo	7.583	
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates	<u>2.236</u>	<u>9.819</u>
		<u>195.577</u>

Amounts Transferred to Vietnam

	USD	Kurs	DKR
22.06.2015	26.000	658,99	171.337
07.09.2015	77.000	670,72	516.454
	<u>103.000</u>		<u>687.791</u>

CISOM

Project Titel: Empowerment of Civil Society in Oddar Meanchay, Cambodia
Reg.nr.: 12-1180-SP-sep

Contributions not Used Primo			1.156.345
Contributions Received for Fiscal Year			<u>977.500</u>
			2.133.845
Transferred to Receptient Country in FY	1.491.331		
Regulation of Used Contributions	<u>231.091</u>		
	1.722.422		
Administration in Denmark	<u>120.569</u>		<u>1.842.991</u>
Contributions not used ultimo			290.854
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates, primo	4.955		
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates	<u>2.773</u>		<u>7.728</u>
			<u>298.582</u>

Amounts Transferred to Cambodia

	USD	Kurs	DKR
21.01.2015	47.000	642,68	302.059
09.04.2015	45.000	694,79	312.655
09.06.2015	50.000	664,50	332.250
14.09.2015	50.000	661,22	330.610
17.12.2015	31.000	689,54	213.757
	<u>223.000</u>		<u>1.491.331</u>

CEMI

Project Titel: Climate Change and Ethnic Minorities in Northern Vietnam
Reg.nr.: 13-1382-LI-okt

Contributions not Used Primo			432.013
Contributions Received for Fiscal Year			<u>1.796.700</u>
			2.228.713
Transferred to Receptient Country in FY	1.526.516		
Regulation of Used Contributions	<u>-257.479</u>		
	1.269.037		
Administration in Denmark	<u>88.832</u>		<u>1.357.869</u>
Contributions not used ultimo			870.844
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates, primo	412		
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates	<u>2.457</u>		<u>2.869</u>
			<u>873.713</u>

Amounts Transferred to Vietnam

	USD	Kurs	DKR
09.04.2015	92.000	694,79	639.207
07.09.2015	58.000	670,72	389.018
22.12.2015	73.000	682,59	498.291
	<u>223.000</u>		<u>1.526.516</u>

COCIS

Project Titel: Cooperative and Civil Society development in Siem Reap, Cambodia
 Reg.nr.: 13-1348-SP-sep

Contributions not Used Primo		986.484
Contributions Received for Fiscal Year		<u>1.281.000</u>
		2.267.484
Transferred to Receptient Country in FY	1.161.921	
Regulation of Used Contributions	<u>101.784</u>	
	1.263.705	
Administration in Denmark	<u>88.459</u>	<u>1.352.164</u>
Contributions not used ultimo		915.320
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates, primo	6.476	
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates	<u>7.092</u>	<u>13.568</u>
		<u>928.888</u>

Amounts Transferred to Vietnam

	USD	Kurs	DKR
19.01.2015	50.000	641,93	320.965
13.05.2015	40.000	666,39	266.556
20.08.2015	56.000	668,63	374.433
17.12.2015	<u>29.000</u>	689,54	<u>199.967</u>
	<u>175.000</u>		<u>1.161.921</u>

Contract Farming

Project Titel: Legal Assistance to Contract Farming
 Reg.nr.: 15-1632-SP-apr

Contributions not Used Primo		0
Contributions Received for Fiscal Year		<u>1.690.600</u>
		1.690.600
Transferred to Receptient Country in FY	552.368	
Regulation of Used Contributions	<u>-265.861</u>	
	286.507	
Administration in Denmark	<u>20.055</u>	<u>306.562</u>
Contributions not used ultimo		1.384.038
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates, primo	0	
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates	<u>507</u>	<u>507</u>
		<u>1.384.545</u>

Amounts Transferred to Vietnam

	USD	Kurs	DKR
23.09.2015	<u>82.400</u>	670,35	<u>552.368</u>
	<u>82.400</u>		<u>552.368</u>

Tanzania II - Localbased agricultural nongovernmental organizations in Tanzania.

Financial statement for January 1 to December 31, 2015

1 Investments:	
Office equipment	0
Project vehicle	0
Motorcycles	0
Computers, printers	4.300
Photo copiers	0
Other electronic data equipment	0
Office stationary	0
Telephones	0
AV equipment	0
Litterature	0
Other expenses	0
	<hr/>
	4.300
	<hr/>
2 Expatriate assistance:	
Salary project coordinator	
Salary senior advisor	419.591
Social expenses, wage administration	8.470
Per diem	0
Consultans	0
Accomodation coordinator	32.291
Accomodation expats	0
Watchman, coordinator	17.024
Insurance, vaccination, visa	18.451
Mobilisation	0
Travel expenses Europe / Tanzania	0
Det grønne hus	0
Domestic travel	41.601
Regional travel	0
Other expenses	5.009
	<hr/>
	542.437
	<hr/>
3 Local employment:	
Salary project manager	50.694
Salary agricultural advisor	80.432
Salary accountant	0
Salary secretary / translator	0
Driver	13.733
Night guard office	11.804
District officers	0
Allowances FFS trainers	21.749
Salary project administrator	52.024
Salary field officers	24.962
Salary field assistants	13.687
Local travel	0
Insurance	0
Local consultans	0
Domestic travel	0
Employee's insurance	0
Others	15.108
	<hr/>
	284.193
	<hr/>

Financial statement for January 1 to December 31, 2015

4 Activities:

Advocacy:

Study tours	
Training in local development	0
Development and training material	0
Surveys, workshops and meetings	21.209
Farmers training	0
Supervision	0

Capacity building of NADO

Surveys, workshops and meetings	13.842
Farmers training	0
Staff training	16.834
Study tours / visits	0
Information and PR	3.519
Data management and monitoring	10.004
Local consultant	-11.164
Supervision	29.670
Others	0

Training of Farmers

Surveys, workshops and meetings	9.334
Farmers training	17.213
Staff training	0
Study tours / visits	0
Information and PR	0
Data management and monitoring	1.242
Master trainers	0
Others	9.271

Farmers interest groups

Surveys, workshops and meetings	46
Farmers training	112.510
Farmers training/Organic training	91.250
Study tours / visits	0
Information and PR	0
Data management and monitoring	26
Supervision	0

Accessing the market

Surveys, workshops and meetings	5.598
Farmers training	7.039
Staff training	0
Study tours / visits	4.265
Information and PR	57
Local consultants	12.476
Data management and monitoring	0
Others	443

354.684

Financial statement for January 1 to December 31, 2015

5 Local administration:	
Office rent	21.200
Office costs	10.319
Local travel for administration	20.254
Maintenance of project vehicle	22.374
Insurance vehicle	3.120
Fuel, energy for vehicle	33.703
Local travels	0
Auditing	38.340
Work in progres - PMU	0
Work in progres - ADDA	0
Bank fees	3.105
Withdrawel/var. of rates	-12
Other fees	6.685
	<u>159.088</u>
6 Information in Denmark:	
Campains	3.376
Information material	-39.083
Information on Website	0
Other	10.678
	<u>-25.029</u>
7 Project monitoring:	
International tickets	0
Accomodation, food, transportation	0
Fees, allowances	333
Per diem	0
Other expenses	4.425
	<u>4.758</u>
8 Project evaluation:	
International tickets	0
Accomodation	0
Salary	0
Per diem	0
Other expenses	0
	<u>0</u>
9 Auditing in Denmark	
Accounting in Denmark	12.967
Auditing in Denmark	11.250
Other expenses	0
	<u>24.217</u>
10 Administration In Denmark:	
Administrationfee in Denmark	<u>94.280</u>
Total Expenses	<u><u>1.442.928</u></u>

Financial statement for January 1 to December 31, 2015

Danida Grant	1.525.400
Other grants	0
Total expenses	-1.442.928
Transfer from 2014	<u>645.982</u>
	<u>728.454</u>
Accumulated interests	<u>32.690</u>
Account with Danida	<u>761.144</u>

CISU - FIGNAHB

Financial statement for January 1 to December 31, 2015

1 Investments:	
Computers	0
Motorcycles	0
Laptop	0
Printers & equipment	0
Other elect. Equipment & software	0
Laboratory and field testing	0
A/V equipment	0
Litterature, subscriptions	0
	<hr/>
	0
	<hr/>
2 Expatriate assistance:	
Project counsellor	0
Pensions	0
Social expenses, wage administration etc.	0
House rent and guard	0
Insurance	0
Language training	0
Travel expenses DK	0
Local travel	0
Regional travel	0
Salary project coordinator	83.083
Salary project manager	0
Other expenses	51.788
	<hr/>
	134.871
	<hr/>
3 Local employment:	
Salary project manager	57.800
Aoffice assistant	0
Marketing assistant	0
Driver	0
Other salaries	0
Salary accountant	47.914
Local consultants	0
37 facilitators	56.772
1 assistent	23.492
Insurance	23.332
Other	0
	<hr/>
	209.310
	<hr/>

Financial statement for January 1 to December 31, 2015

4 Activities:

Establishment farmer groups	0
Training of local VNFU staff	0
Consumer campaigns	0
Fields days and public seminars	0
market fairs	0
Publications	0
Development and hosting website	0
Market surveys	0
National seminars and workshop	0
Baseline on socio-economic facilities	0
Salary	64.580
Baseline on FIG's and their	0
Training of enumerators for	0
Market survey for selected	0
Training in production techniques	2.400
Cost for extension service	0
Follow up by extension service	1.092
Training in market analysis	41.645
Salary for course responsible	0
Follow-up on business plan	0
Follow-up on market analysis	5.237
Facilitators assistance	10.474
Training for FIGs in CD project	96.201
Training of facilitators in CD	7.603
Salary for course responsible	0
Info to FIG's on loan opportunities	0
Assisting FIG's in getting Loan	18.160
Training in member involvement	0
Salary Lærke	30.957
Workshop on communication	48.859
Write manual on effective communication	968
Supervision on action plans by	30.675
FU assess action plan	43.286
FIG's on administration of	6.948
80 CDP's	115.264
Meetings with FIG's	8.035
Contact and follow up	93.099
Documentation film on the effect	29.883
Documentation successful stories	24.766
Other	0
	<hr/>
	680.132

5 Local administration:

Administration	47.496
Current administrative costs	0
Communications	0
Fuel, gasoline	0
Auditing	16.333
Local travel	3.545
Office rent	15.509
Communication	4.265
Bank fee	886
Withdrawal	1.784
Office stationary	6.718
Other expenses	0
	<hr/>
	96.536

Financial statement for January 1 to December 31, 2015

6 Projekt monitoring:	
Airfare	0
Travels	0
insurance	0
Food lodging etc.	14.395
Salary project coordinator	82.034
Publishing, printing etc.	804
	<u>97.233</u>
7 Projekt evaluation :	
Airfare	13.352
Travels	0
Insurance	0
Food lodging etc.	12.628
Fee's allowances	78.619
Impact assesment	6.342
Publishing, printing etc.	1.342
	<u>112.283</u>
8 Information in Denmark:	
Exhibitions	10.773
Staff in Denmark	36.313
Food, lodging, transportation	0
Consultants	0
Other	37.174
	<u>84.260</u>
9 Auditing in Denmark	
Auditing in Denmark	22.500
Accounting in Denmark	5.975
Other	0
	<u>28.475</u>
10 Administration in Denmark:	
Administrationfee in Denmark	<u>100.737</u>
	<u>100.737</u>
	<u>1.543.837</u>
Total Expenses	
Danida Grant	1.157.509
Total expenses	-1.543.837
Transfer from 2014	572.086
	<u>185.758</u>
Accumulated interests	9.819
Account with Danida	<u>195.577</u>

CISOM - Empowerment of Civil Society in Oddar Meanchay, Cambodia

Financial statement for January 1 to December 31, 2015

1 Investments:	
Bicycles	0
Motorcycles	0
Computers, printers, scanners	2.952
Minor equipment and stationary	8.078
Other expenses	0
	<hr/>
	11.030
	<hr/>
2 Expatriate assistance:	
Salary project coordinator	14.920
Pension	0
Social expenses, wage administration	0
Per diem	2.784
Regional travel	0
Other expenses	0
	<hr/>
	17.704
	<hr/>
3 Local employment:	
Salary project manager	47.161
NGO district senior supervisor	81.979
Accountants part time	56.859
Per diem	32.554
Insurance	3.594
Others	0
	<hr/>
	222.147
	<hr/>
4 Activities:	
Training materials	
Fee for CP's - FFS, SHG development	
Fee for CP's - FFS, SHG development A	0
Fee for CP's - FFS, SHG development R	0
Fee for CP's - FFS, SHG development C	28.580
Fee for CP's - FFS, SHG development R	36.153
Fee for CP's - FFS, SHG development K	39.489
Training of trainers CP's	
Training of trainers CP's, ADDA	0
Training of trainers CP's, READA	0
Capacity building local NGO's	
Capacity building local NGO's	2.164
Capacity building local NGO's	3.226
Farmer field schools	
Farmer field schools KBA	0

Financial statement for January 1 to December 31, 2015

Inputs/farmer field days / focus	
Inputs/farmer field days / focus	2.428
Inputs/farmer field days / focus	0
Inputs/farmer field days / focus	0
Self help group information	
Self help group information ADDA	0
Self help group information READA	0
Self help group information CIDO	43.752
Self help group information RCEDO	45.938
Self help group information KBA	32.684
Beneficiary capacity building	
Beneficiary capacity building ADDA	0
Beneficiary capacity building READA	0
Beneficiary capacity building CIDO	49.074
Beneficiary capacity building RCEDO	28.081
Beneficiary capacity building KBA	31.964
Local consultant / staff	
Local consultant / staff ADDA	7.500
Local consultant / staff READA	45.368
Local consultant / staff CIDO	0
Specialist / expatriate support	227.651
ADDA financial supervision	0
ADDA DPC ADDA	0
Project coordinator READA	0
Project senior advisor / subject	
Project senior advisor / subject ADDA	36.171
Project senior advisor / budget READA	0
Project senior advisor / budget CIDO	0
Project senior advisor / budget RCEDO	0
Project senior advisor / budget KBA	0
DPC	
ADDA DPC	38.175
Project coordinator	
Project coordinator READA	61.174
Project senior advisor	112.349
Project senior advisor	39.203
Project senior advisor	33.646
Project senior advisor	38.315
Local facilitators in ODM	
Local facilitators in ODM CIDO	31.025
Local facilitators in ODM READA	26.885
Local facilitators in ODM KBA	29.907
	<hr/>
	1.070.902
	<hr/>

Financial statement for January 1 to December 31, 2015

5 Local administration:	
Office rent	52.106
Stationary and office supplies	16.121
Local audit	14.657
Communication, telephone etc.	57.750
Cars	57.259
Motorcycles	27.825
Insurance	216
Bank Fees, local documents etc.	3.828
Other fees	0
	<u>229.762</u>
6 Information in Denmark:	
Ressource persons	0
Information material	0
Information on Website	0
Other	0
	<u>0</u>
7 Project monitoring:	
International tickets	23.498
Accomodation, food, transportation	0
Fees, allowances	45.000
Per diem	12.717
Other expenses	0
	<u>81.215</u>
8 Project evaluation:	
International tickets	9.402
Accomodation	0
Salary	57.670
Per diem	0
Other expenses	0
	<u>67.072</u>
9 Auditing in Denmark	
Accounting in Denmark	10.000
Auditing in Denmark	12.590
Other expenses	0
	<u>22.590</u>
10 Administration In Denmark:	
Administrationfee in Denmark	<u>120.569</u>
Total Expenses	<u><u>1.842.991</u></u>
Danida Grant	977.500
Other grants	0
Total expenses	-1.842.991
Transfer from 2014	1.156.345
	<u>290.854</u>
Accumulated interests	7.728
Account with Danida	<u>298.582</u>

CEMI - Climate Change and Ethnic Minorities in Northern Vietnam

Financial statement for January 1 to December 31, 2015

1 Investments:	
Bicycles	
Motorcycles	7.280
Laptops	5.924
Cameras	1.265
Printers	821
Projectors	12.298
Other expenses	0
	<u>27.588</u>
2 Expatriate assistance:	
Salary project coordinator	0
Pension	0
Social expenses, wage administration	0
Per diem	0
House rent	0
Accomodation coordinator	0
ADDA advisor	182.314
Other expenses	0
	<u>182.314</u>
3 Local employment:	
Salary project manager	76.082
Agri. Advisor	42.261
ADDA accountant	43.468
ADDA facilitators	46.383
PanNature coordinator	33.342
PanNature officer	31.741
PanNature p. officer	38.540
PanNature c. officer	31.856
PanNature accountant	38.386
PFU administra	53.797
	<u>435.856</u>
4 Activities:	
Establishing farmer groups	
Training of local VNFU staff	
Baseline	22.459
Selection	14.717
Study	12.341
Capacity Ass	3.456
Selection	2.982
Dev. Curriculum	42.456
Study tour	128.924
Training FIG	65.311
Training FU	48.959
Training FU	50.862
In field id	14.047
Lit rev	4.757
Study	45.738
Cross visits	1.040
Reviews	3.483
Video report	5.888
	<u>467.420</u>

Financial statement for January 1 to December 31, 2015

5 Local administration:	
ADDA administration	17.164
PanNature administrator	8.413
ADDA office rent	26.494
PanNature office rent	7.768
ADDA com	6.963
PanNature com	1.040
Auditing	7.034
Bank Fees, local documents etc.	1.474
Withdrawal	-20.591
ADDA stationary	3.028
PanNature stationary	130
Local travels	22.922
Other fees	0
	<u>81.839</u>
6 Information in Denmark:	
Information material	12.969
Information on Website	0
Other	0
	<u>12.969</u>
7 Project monitoring:	
International tickets	0
Accomodation, food, transportation	0
Fees, allowances	0
	<u>0</u>
8 Project evaluation:	
International tickets	9.227
Accomodation	6.051
Salary	23.185
Per diem	0
Other expenses	5.310
	<u>43.773</u>
9 Auditing in Denmark	
Accounting in Denmark	9.778
Auditing in Denmark	7.500
Other expenses	0
	<u>17.278</u>
10 Administration In Denmark:	
Administrationfee in Denmark	<u>88.832</u>
Total Expenses	<u><u>1.357.869</u></u>
Danida Grant	1.796.700
Total expenses	-1.357.869
Transfer from 2014	432.013
	<u>870.844</u>
Accumulated interests	2.869
Account with Danida	<u><u>873.713</u></u>

COCIS - Empowerment of Civil Society in Oddar Meanchay, Cambodia

Financial statement for January 1 to December 31, 2015

1 Investments:	
Bicycles	0
Motorcycles	0
Computers, printers, scanners ADDA	3.466
Computers, printers, scanners READA	225
Minor equipment and stationary	1.075
Other expenses	0
	<hr/>
	4.766
2 Expatriate assistance:	
Salary project coordinator	17.904
Pension	0
Social expenses, wage administration	0
Per diem	7.084
Travel expenses	1.485
Accommodation coordinator	0
Regional travel	0
Other expenses	0
	<hr/>
	26.473
3 Local employment:	
Salary project manager	39.295
Project coordinator (CPC)	44.445
Office guard, cleaner, driver	59.504
Accountants part time	23.568
Per diem	4.811
Insurance	7.645
Others	0
	<hr/>
	179.268
4 Activities:	
Training materials	
Training materials ADDA	0
Training materials READA	0
Fee for CP's-FFS, SHG development	
Fee for CP's-FFS, SHG development	52.859
Training of CP's	
Training of CP's	14.434
Legal rights - Capacity building	
Legal rights - Capacity building	48.145
Inputs for CDP	
Inputs for CDP	-962

Financial statement for January 1 to December 31, 2015

AC formation and development	
AC formation and development	1.128
AC capacity building / training	
AC capacity building / training	21.618
Competitive grant boosting	
Competitive grant boosting	152.162
SHG capacity building	
SHG capacity building	28.192
Staff capacity building	
Staff capacity building	38.450
ADDA financial supervision	
ADDA financial supervision	22.139
ADDA DPC	
ADDA DPC	47.318
Project senior advisor/ subject	
Project senior advisor/ subject	47.535
Local facilitators	
Local facilitators	220.504
Specialist / expatriate support	
Specialist / expatriate support	167.286
	<u>860.808</u>
5 Local administration:	
Office rent ADDA	24.048
Office rent READA	7.073
Stationary and office supplies	999
Local certification / audit	14.049
Communication, telephone etc.	-20.055
Cars	28.447
Motorcycles	25.310
Insurance	2.505
Bank Fees, local documents etc.	4.358
Other fees	0
	<u>86.734</u>
6 Information in Denmark:	
Man-hours	45.000
Information material	0
Information on Website	0
Other	0
	<u>45.000</u>

Financial statement for January 1 to December 31, 2015

7 Project monitoring:	
International tickets	40.310
Accomodation, food, transportation	3.235
Fees, allowances	0
Per diem	4.239
Other expenses	0
	<u>47.784</u>
8 Project evaluation:	
International tickets	0
Accomodation	0
Salary	0
Per diem	0
Other expenses	0
	<u>0</u>
9 Auditing In Denmark	
Accounting in Denmark	5.372
Auditing in Denmark	7.500
Other expenses	0
	<u>12.872</u>
10 Administration in Denmark:	
Administrationfee in Denmark	<u>88.459</u>
Total Expenses	<u><u>1.352.164</u></u>
Danida Grant	1.281.000
Total expenses	-1.352.164
Transfer from 2014	986.484
	<u>915.320</u>
Accumulated interests	13.568
Account with Danida	<u><u>928.888</u></u>

Legal assistance to Contract Farming

Financial statement for August 1 to December 31, 2015

1 Investments:	
Computers	0
Motorcycles	0
Laptop	0
Printers & equipment	0
Other elect. Equipment & software	0
Laboratory and field testing	0
A/V equipment	0
Literature, subscriptions	0
	<hr/>
	0
	<hr/>
2 Expatriate assistance:	
Project counsellor	0
Pensions	0
Social expenses, wage administration etc.	0
House rent and guard	0
Insurance	0
Language training	0
Travel expenses DK	0
Local travel	0
Expatriate advisor	53.128
Salary project coordinator	0
Salary project manager	0
Other expenses	0
	<hr/>
	53.128
	<hr/>
3 Local employment:	
Salary project manager	0
Office assistant	0
Marketing assistant	0
Driver	0
Other salaries	0
Salary accountant	0
Local consultants	0
Project director	9.141
Project manager	15.234
Accountant	12.647
Other	0
	<hr/>
	37.022
	<hr/>

Financial statement for August 1 to December 31, 2015

4 Activities:	
Establishment farmer groups	0
Training of local VNFU staff	0
Consumer campaigns	0
Fields days and public seminars	0
Market fairs	0
Publications	0
Development and hosting website	0
Market surveys	0
National seminars and workshop	0
Baseline on socio-economic facilities	0
Baseline Surveys	17.925
Selection areas	14.040
Training of enumerators for	0
Legal dissemination	40.421
Training in production techniques	0
Cost for extension service	0
Follow up by extension service	0
Legal consult at LCC	20.220
Support operations LCC's	30.600
Follow-up on business plan	0
Follow-up on market analysis	0
Facilitators assistance	0
Training for FIGs in CD project	0
Training of facilitators in CD	0
Salary for course responsible	0
Info to FIG's on loan opportunities	0
Assisting FIG's in getting Loan	0
Training in member involvement	0
Salary Lærke	0
Workshop on communication	0
Write manual on effective communication	0
Supervision on action plans by	0
FU assess action plan	0
FIG's on administration of	0
80 CDP's	0
Meetings with FIG's	0
Contact and follow up	0
Documentation film on the effect	0
danish man-hours	23.180
Other	0
	<hr/>
	146.386
5 Local administration:	
Administration	17.983
Office rent	9.827
Communications	5.206
Office costs	4.151
Vehicle maintenance	0
Local travel	0
Office rent	0
Communication	0
Bank fee	533
Withdrawal	0
Stationary	4.073
Other expenses	0
	<hr/>
	41.773
	<hr/>

Financial statement for August 1 to December 31, 2015

6 Projekt monitoring:	
Airfare	6.416
Travels	0
insurance	0
Food lodging etc.	0
Salary project coordinator	0
Publishing, printing etc.	0
	<u>6.416</u>
7 Projekt evaluation :	
Airfare	0
Travels	0
Insurance	0
Food lodging etc.	0
Fee's allowances	0
Impact assesment	0
Publishing, printing etc.	0
	<u>0</u>
8 Information in Denmark:	
Exhibitions	0
Staff in Denmark	0
Food, lodging, transportation	0
Consultants	0
Other	1.782
	<u>1.782</u>
9 Auditing:	
Auditing in Denmark	0
Accounting in Denmark	0
Other	0
	<u>0</u>
10 Administration in Denmark:	
Administrationfee in Denmark	20.055
	<u>20.055</u>
	<u>306.562</u>
Total Expenses	
Danida Grant	1.690.600
Total expenses	-306.562
Transfer from 2014	0
	<u>1.384.038</u>
Accumulated interests	507
Account with Danida	<u>1.384.545</u>

