

ADDA
Agricultural Development Denmark Asia
Carit Etlars Vej 6
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CVR-nr: 19 52 74 33

Annual Report 2019

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The Boards report

The board has this date presented the annual report for 2019 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, 2019 and of the result of the organisations activities for the period January 1 - December 31, 2019.

The has been no collections during the year covered by "Lov om indsamling".

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

Rønne, May 19 nd., 2020

Signment of the Board of ADDA

Søren T. Jørgensen
Chairman

Bodil Pallesen

Mikael Jonsson

Torben Huus Bruun

Ove Gejl Christensen
Vicechairman

Povl Nørgaard

Helge Brunse

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS

To the members of ADDA

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Agricultural Development Denmark Asia (ADDA) for the financial year 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019, which comprise in-come statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with good accounting practice.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the company's assets, equity and liabilities and financial position as at 31 December 2019, the company's financial performance for the financial year 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 in accordance with good accounting practice.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our of the financial statements in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with good accounting practise, and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements and that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in its preparation of the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement regarding the management's review

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the financial statements does not include the management's review, and we do not express any form of opinion on the management's review.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements and the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management's review and in this connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or the financial statements or the knowledge we have obtained during our audit, or in any other way appears to be materially misstated.

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management's review contains the information required under good accounting practice.

Based on the work performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and been prepared in accordance with the provisions good accounting practise. We have not detected any material misstatement in the management's review.

Aarhus, May 19 nd., 2020
Beierholm Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Jesper Birn
state-authorised public accountant
MNE-nr: mne18574

Company data

Company: ADDA Agricultural Development Denmark Asia
Carit Etlars Vej 6, kl.
1814 Frederiksberg C
Municipality of Frederiksberg

Domicile Frederiksberg
Financial year 1/1 - 31/12

Board of directors: Søren T. Jørgensen
Bodil Pallesen
Mikael Jonsson
Torben Huus Bruun
Ove Gejl Christensen
Povl Nørgaard
Helge Brunse

Accountant: Beierholm Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Tangen 9
8200 Aarhus N

The board's report – 2019

Introduction

ADDA has been active for exactly 25 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 2019 received funding in total of approximately 4,5 million DKK. In 2019 we had 4 ongoing projects in three countries, Cambodia, Vietnam and Tanzania. Projects are being implemented by local partners, and to advise on the implementation, we have around 20 local ADDA employees and 3 international ADDA coordinators.

Besides this, ADDA is working on applying for a project in Myanmar and have achieved a smaller funding supporting this application by CISU. The high number of activities requires a lot of coordination and ADDA Board held a total of 4 board meetings in 2019, besides a number of bilateral meetings. At the office in Denmark we have had 1-2 secretariat staff. We have also in 2019 received funding from "Tips funds" for the general administration in Denmark, private funding from members and CISU-funding from the Information Pool.

Information activities

The information activities in 2019 was provided in the light of ADDA 25 years of Anniversary. And in that perspective, we focused to inform broad about the results and impact of 25 years of development work for the poorest in the South.

The most important activity during 2019 was our Anniversary Conference 1 June at Kalø Organic Agricultural College, Rønde. The full day program included presentations by key persons representing our most important stakeholders in Vietnam and Cambodia – as well as presentation from CISU, DIIS – and ourselves.

Nearly 60 persons attended the conference and it became a successful and very memorable day – also for the delegation of 16 persons coming from Vietnam and Cambodia.

The week before the conference – we have made a five-day study tour for the delegation from Cambodia and Vietnam. The program included visit at Danish Agriculture & Food Council, Copenhagen, and visit at SEGES in Aarhus as well as several types of farms. Also included was social visits at Ove Gejl, board member and at Niels Johansen, previous board member and founder of ADDA. The delegation got very important inspiration and knowledge on how to develop agricultural information and advisory structure and how Danish farmers have been able to develop high professional farming standard.

Our information activities before the conference were focused on announcing the conference. And we succeeded in getting a lot of regional Danish newspapers as well as fey national newspapers to deliver our press release. In fact, the information about the conference and ADDA as organization was widespread over the whole country.

Our magazine News & Views no. 37 in April 2019 was thematic focused on telling the long story about ADDA – and an overview of the impact of the many development activities during 25 years.

At the general meeting in May 2019 Niels Dumas Johansen became honorary member of ADDA, the first in ADDA history. He is an important member of the initiative group, that founded ADDA back in 1994 and he used his personal connections in Cambodia to establish the first development project.

Ordinary information activities

In Denmark Povl Noergaard (board member of ADDA) has been responsible for the information work in 2019.

ADDA's website (use Chrome browser), <https://adda.dk/> has identical sites in Danish and English and is our primary medium for communicating with interested parties. It is updated regularly.

During 2019 ADDA has issued the magazine News & Views two times - number 37 (special anniversary edition) and number 38. The magazine is posted to ADDA members in Denmark and other stakeholders. An English version of News & Views is used to inform employed staff in the projects as well as stakeholders and members abroad.

The intention of News & Views is to provide actual information and case stories from the projects and actual information from secretariat of ADDA.

Facebook is an important communicating platform for ADDA with 48.206 "LIKES" in 2019, 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.

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 <https://adda.dk/> and our newsletters.

In 2019 we have published 6 electronic newsletters to app. 230 subscribers with an average number of openings on 40 %.

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.

During 2019 ADDAs board members have informed about our activities through several events and presentations at different places in Denmark, such as Fanø local civil association among others.

Donations: Our yearly Christmas campaign – presented in News and Views number 38 as well as in newsletters and Facebook was directed to rice-banks and wells for self-help groups in Cambodia and Vietnam. More than 100 persons contributed with 21.850 DKK, mainly donated by members of ADDA. The donations go 100 % to Cambodia and Vietnam.

Part of the 2019 donation was given to a dam project in northern Cambodia that can provide 350 families with access to stable drinking water and irrigation water.

Members

The number of members is a little bit going down and reached 340 – although we continuously use different means to get more members.

Cambodia

EASY - Empowering Agricultural Cooperatives and Civil Society Development in Siem Reap Province

The Empowering Agricultural Cooperatives and Civil Society Development in Siem Reap (EASY) was approved by CISU in May 2017 and was officially started from June 2017. The cooperation agreements with the implementing partner READA (our cooperative partner through 10 years) 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 the EASY project was held on July 28, 2017 at PARADEE Hotel under leadership by H.E POV PISETH, Deputy Governor of Siem Reap Province. 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 was significantly reduced and Siem Reap is now ranked number 7 among poor provinces in 2016 with a poverty rate of 22.14%. He called on all levels of local authorities to support and contribute to the project ensuring that the project is implemented smoothly and successfully.

First Founding General Assembly from 10 agricultural cooperatives (ACs) join together to establish of agricultural cooperative union (CACU) in Siem Reap province until 2020. CACU has 21 ACs members. ADDA/READA contacted with MAFF/DPAC (Department for promotion of Agricultural Cooperative) and PDAFF (Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) and agreed the cooperation way to ensure that CACU establishment complies with the AC/CACU law. MAFF (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) has sent the experienced staff to train project staff as well as CACU committee members.

CACU leaders have participated in all ACs annual assemblies to introduce, present the work plan and challenges to members. CACU have work closely with PDAFF and they know the government policies in agriculture sector such as Gender Mainstreaming Policy and strategic framework in Agriculture 2016 to 2020, Policy and strategic framework on childhood development protection in the Agriculture Sector 2016 to 2020, Policy on Agriculture Extension, etc. The leader of CACU have participated the national event to prepare the strategy support to CBO/AC, (CBO is Community Base Organization) share challenges to relevance speakers. MAFF/PDAFF have listen the annual report from AC committees on time of general assembly and given the good idea for next year. PDAFF has praised the efforts of CACU/ AC committees and our organization. 2 out of 15 board committees of Cambodia Agriculture Cooperative Alliance (CACA) came from ACU/ADDA-READA.

CACU have connected with fertilizer company to get the better price and help ACs to get loan from MFI with cheaper interest rate. 15ACs have used the service on loan, fertilizer, animal feed, and pesticide and received training follow by TNA from CACU such as leadership, management, book keeping, accounting, business development, Internal regulation, procedures and protocols have been reinforced. Up to January 2020 (01.06.2017 - 30.01.20). 14 ACs got profit of 192,354.26 \$.

CACU have help 2 ACs at Chikreng district to singe paddy rice contract with Armu Rice company, Through the result, ACs were sold paddy rice amount 245T197kg to AMRU Rice (Sold more that plan 22.5% of contract).

Based on their effective service, the 9 ACs from outside project become the CACU members (from 10 to 21ACs). In 2020, CACU have 518 shares (1share=250\$) amount 129,750\$ and covering 5656 AC members/ 4771 Females. Every year, All ACs have conducted village meeting to attract more member and shares such as 21 ACs have own capital amount 581,621\$ and 147 SHGs (Total member =2.97 (2,166 Females) have total capital amount 411,175\$.

In 2020: 4,583 (3,964Females) are the members of 15 ACs from 135 SHGs in 99 villages (1,537 members=67%) in 147 of total SHGs, (SelfHelpGroups)110 villages. 5.159 HHs including 1,188 SHGs members from 135 SHGs have benefited from AC such as loan, fertilizer, pesticide, rice seed and animal feed. 33 commune councilors (100%) of 15 ACs have increased understanding about policy issues in agriculture cooperative in the ACs general assembly.

96 AC and CACU leaders have improved on communication, negotiation skills, opportunities and challenges of Farmers Organisations (FOs)ACs have requested local authorities to provide cheaper interest rate for loan from 1.3 to 0.95% per month and commune and district council should reserve funding for ACs to access, they have raised the problem put in the nation consultation forum on agricultural cooperative promotion, provincial consultation forum between NGO , Community and government .10 SMUAC (Siem Reap Meanchey Union of Agricultural Cooperatives) committee members have been trained on Commune Investment Plan (CIP) and listed of 5 priorities including loan with low interest rate, land for office building, training course on marketing management, how to control the quality of rice and ploughing tractor and have been integrated to CIP at Provincial level. ACs and All SHGs have joined CIP at district level to raise the problem and demand that they have got support from CC (Community Council), other NGOs and relevance stakeholders Most of the support comes from the Commune Budget such as health, education for poor families, disaster.

Year of CIP	No. Problem	No. Demand	No. project selected by CC	No.Support
2013-14		30		28
2014-15	280	401	95	79
2015-16	404	404	308	211
2016-17	502	848	653	207
2017-18	412	621	422	231
2018-19	565	842	659	291
2019-2020	711	1289	902	430
Total	2874	4435	3039	1477

24 CDPs (Community Development Project) have been approved and granted including 24 ring wells and 1 public pond. Total of 11,227.1\$ were allocated including a contribution of 12,239 \$ and labour from farmers. These projects benefited to 1,601families (230 SHGs members) or 7,323 /3,711 F. And 107 CDP have been approved by other NGOs to build home for poor families.

AC Tany: the water station is the business out of agriculture that must be registered at provincial Tax after got receive license certificate one month from Department of Industry but this AC is not register 2 year ago so for the role ,the Tax office has fine 500\$ for register . After the project staff have intervencen on time of annual NGOs meeting to find the way to support AC and meet Tax staff to know the objective of AC .Finally, AC Tany have free fine from Tax and every month, AC has to declare zero taxes.

7 CCs accepted with 7 ACs out of 12 ACs to give the land for building ACs office after AC committees proposed and raised the problem to work for all AC members.

READA have participated in nation forum/workshop, provincial forum and annual meeting with authorities to raising concerns and advocate for CACU/AC. Through consultative workshop on AC at national level where the challenges and request from ACs were raised especially on credit term, financial support and taxation of AC. MAFF will draft law and seeking the financial support for AC and CACU.

7 Cases study about successful agricultural cooperative at KokThlokkrom, success of team work, success of SHG, life change of woman (Mrs.SemLuth) ,chicken raising ,Success of smart farmer and Women inclusive for community development have been developed and posted.

The positive outcome from AC and CACU as well as READA involvement has been widely shared with NGOs network in Siem Reap, AC and CACU in Cambodia. 243 participants visited CACU,AC and SHG on leadership and management as well business operation from WVC-Kampong, MORODORK,CAVAC, VSO(10 countries in ASIA) organization, 20 ACs from Oddor Meanchey province , IRRI and Cambodia rice federation,13 AC committees from Oddor Meanchey , Action Aid, AC committee from Rattanakiri .

The element and strategy of EASY project have been shared to 56 governor staffs from 25 provinces of Department of water resource and agriculture.



AC at KokThlokkrom, i Koukthlok Leu commune.

The Empowering Agriculture Cooperative and Civil Societies in Oddar Meanchey Province Project (ACSO)

The Empowering Agriculture Cooperative and Civil Societies in Oddar Meanchey Province Project (ACSO) (03.2019-07 2020) was approved by CISU in December 2019 and was officially started on the 1st of March 2019 by informed to line departments such as PDAFF and PDoWA for its official implementation. The cooperation agreements with all partners (READA, CIDO, RCEDO, KBA) have been signed and annual work plans and budgets have been developed.

For starting ACSO properly, Training of Trainers (ToT) on “Establishment of Agriculture Cooperative Union and Legal Advocacy” was conducted from 09 to 11 July 2019 presided over Mr. Chea Saintdona, Director of DACP was a guest speakers in the opening ceremony and giving the lecture in this ToT. In total 51 participants which consist of 7 trainers and 44 trainees attended the training including 18 AC committees from 9 ACs, 16 Community Professionals, staff of NGO partners and officer from PDAFF and PDoWA. In this ToT, Mr. Sot Sisokheng, Direct of PDAFF participated in sharing the successful experience of rice contract farming between producer group in OMC and big private rice mill 1688.

The First Founding General Assembly (FFGA) from 16 agricultural cooperatives (9 ACs in ACSO and 7 ACs outside) joined together to establish of agricultural cooperative union in Oddar Meanchey Province. The FFGM was held and presided over by H.E Lim Sok To , Deputy Governor of OMC Province. 135 participants including 45 females participated in this assembly from provincial governor, MAFF/DACP, Provincial Department of Agriculture, Women's Affairs, Department of Commerce, District Agriculture Office, District governors, AC, SMUAC, MFI, CCs, NGOs, Depot supply agriculture inputs and Agri-Buddy company. 12 PACU committees have been voted (9 board members and 3 supervisory committee members) to lead the Oddar Mean Chey Akpiwat Union of Agricultural Cooperative (OMCAUAC). This PACU consists of 16 ACs with 2914 members (1876 women), it has 59 shares from 16 ACs (1 Share=250\$ and 25\$ per membership), in total, it starts with total capital of 15, 650 \$. 6 types of business have been approved to run in their PACU: (1)-Buying and selling Fertilizer, (2). Provide loan on agriculture, (3). Buying and selling animal feed,(4). Buying and selling diesel,(5). Buying and selling agriculture pesticide, (6). Market facility on agricultural products (Cashew nut, Cassava, Paddy rice, Chick & chicken and seedling. To run these 6 businesses, PACU will need to invest the total capital of 343,988\$ and the expected profit is 10,739\$. After FFGA, PACU committees had prepared all documents for official register and acknowledgment from GDA/ MAFF as result, the register documents have been officially signed on 23 March 2020.

Moreover, PACU committees have been trained every month on How to organize monthly meeting, Office

As result, PACU committees have ability to conduct monthly meeting every month, doing book-keeping and running the business. By February 2020, PACU has total capital of 15,952\$ and earned total profit of 552\$ which is equal to 5.14% of 10,739\$ annual profit plan.

Moreover, PACU committees had coordinated their 11 ACs member to conduct the annual assembly. Other 5 AC will conduct their annual while the infection covid-19 disappear.

Starting from March 2019 to the end of 2nd quarter, with the supports from local authorities, PDAFF and the effort of local NGO partners, 9 ACs had conducted their annual assembly successfully. All ACs earned total net profit up to 16,118 \$ from their main businesses on buying and selling agricultural inputs and credit, in average, one share can earn the profit 1.79\$. It is observed that 67% AC members have used AC service. Moreover, the 9 ACs attracted 6% of new members and increased 14% of buying more shares. Hence, 9 ACs have 1,315 members (917 females), which consist of 2,237 shares.

Moreover, all 9 AC have passed the evaluation on getting AC management Package for development of AC service with grant of 1,200\$ per AC including cost for buying the computer one per AC with approx.550\$.

Up to end of March 2020, all 9 ACs have closed their annual balance for conducting the annual assembly and 7 of 9 ACs ACSO have conducted their annual assembly. 9 AC have total capital of 118,115 USD (Own capital 69,665 USD, total loan 84,450 USD). All 8 ACs had ready paid total 40,750 USD to Idemitsu FMI bank, Japan. 9 AC earned total profit only 11,737\$, it is equal 29 % of total profit planning 40, 656\$. Reason to get low profit vs plan: (1). Late received loan from Idemitsu Japan MFI, (2). Drought make farmer not use fertilizer as the plan, (3). Over paid from last year in some ACs, (4). A bit high payment in some operation, (5). Long period of loan payment schedule which caused the monthly cash flow almost nothing for some ACs. Furthermore, by seeing high demand and low supplies of local chicken in market, the first pilot 3 AC in CIDO area which consist of 41 AC members have volunteered to join this business . The 41 volunteers have been divided into 4 groups which planned to supply 3670 heads of chicken per month. As a result of the first cycle, 23 of 41 AC member have starting this business and the income generation is make 0.283\$ per heads which it is equal to 9% of profit. This rate of profit is a bit low by comparing to the profit plan 24%. To ensure the stability of this chicken raising group in term of price quantity and quality, ACs/PACU planned to seek any support from PDAFF to improve the technical raising and meet with traders for further discussion on making the contract farming.

Additionally, project staff cooperated with AC office/PADFF-OMC have coordinated AC/ PACU committees to meet and discuss business on bulk buying root cassava with the cassava processing industrial company of TWPC Investment (Cambodia) Co., Ltd. Now 3 ACs have identified to participate in supply the root cassava to this company. 3 ACs and the company are in process of negotiation on their business plan in term of price, source of investment capital and other condition before making the official contract agreement. In early May 2020, AC/PACU are still in the process of negotiation on purchasing price and invested capital for building the cassava platform.

100 SHGs consists of total of 2,217 members (1,735 females), it is equal to 78% of women. By the end of March 80% of SHG have closed their annual balance and have decided to the attention of their SHG member. As the result, it has 38 new members, which is equal to 1.71% volunteer to be SHG member and 135 existing members (6.09%) dropped out. The main reason of drop out members is migration and a few, they did not respect to SHG internal role. Moreover, 18,972\$ of annual interest had been shared to SHG members. All these SHGs have been strengthening through monthly caching/focus training on CIP, advocacy, agricultural techniques, SHG management, bookkeeping system and running small business by linking to AC for SHG income generation. The total capital of the 100 SHG is 250,085 USD and 77% of total capital loaned to the members. In average, it is noticed that 24% of total SHG members have established/improved their vegetable gardens while 6% of SHG members have sold their vegetables. They can earn the income up to 115,703USD totally in this quarter. Additionally, 70% of the SHG members have been raising chicken while 46% have sold their chicken. They can earn the income up to 88,209 USD in this quarter. Furthermore, All 70% have chicken for consumption and the small production of egg for hatching, consumption and sale.

Regarding advocacy, the farmers from our SHGs/AC/CACU were facilitated to join 13 public forums. Approximately 2,984 (1,383 female) participants jointed the forums. Moreover, ADDA-READA and NGO partners had co-organized with PDAFF, GIZ, CTO, Baddish for Development to conduct the "AC forum at the provincial level" which presider over Mr. Sot Sisokkheng, Director of PDAFF. Total 110 participants had joined in this event, they are AC committees from 35 ACs and 1 big rice producer group including 2 private companies, Agri-buddy and 1688 rice miler. In this forum, all ACs had raised about the challenges, the priority need to accomplish their business plan and development work plan. Director PDAFF and all guest speakers had responded to the AC requests or questions. Last but not least, all participants has been shared the experience of AC development and planning to establish PACU by PC-ACSO.

Through CIP/Public forum, 153 priorities need of villagers have been responded such as 30 roads have been constructed and rehabilitation, 7 public land have been offered to ACs, 6 ponds were renovated, 9 primary, Kindergartens and secondary have been constructed, 7 wood bridge have been repaired and constructed, 1 concrete bridge has been constructed, 2 public cottage have been constructed, 15 toilets have been support to 15 poor families, 4 stay rooms for teachers have been constructed, 17ha of agriculture land has been clear mine, 4 villages of poor families have received rice seed and fertilizer totally 400 families received 40 tons, 4 villages have participated in law disseminate, 1 dam (1km x 1km) has been renovated, 3 nutrition food for child has been made, 1 child club has been constructed, 4 villages have been connected water pipe, 4 villages have been educated hygiene and health, 5 schools have been supported breakfast, 5 villages have been participated agriculture technical training, 1 playground in primary school has been constructed, 15 villages have participated law dissemination, 4 villages have participated environment education, 1 commune office has been constructed, 1 police office has been constructed, 3 villages have participated health productive education, Total CIP beneficiaries is app 54,694 people (27,370 Female). Last but not least, 7 ACs in ACSO has official received the 13,277m² of land as AC assent/property for building the office and other legal use of AC and other 2 ACs are in the process of dialog with local authority. One AC in CIDO was offered one office with size of (6mx 8m) by PDAFF-OMC.

NGO Partners have participated in many national forums which organized by Mol and they have proposed many issues to the government regarding high interest rate in agriculture, low price of agriculture products, increase the commune fund for development and NGO law. As the result, from 2020 the government, especially ministry of interior and Ministry of Economic and Financial have been issued official Prakas on increasing the commune budget. This budget will increase in average 100,000\$ per year per commune from 2020 to 2023. By comparing to 2019 the average was 25,000\$ per year. The gov't have decided to fund 50 million USD to RDB and add more name of RDB to become the Rural Development and Agriculture Bank in order to improve agriculture products in term of financial support.

Vietnam

Strengthening the Framework for Production and Marketing of Organic Agricultural Products in Northern Vietnam (MOAP)

According to the discussion and conclusion of the middle-term review (07/7/2018) among all stakeholders, it came to an agreement that the project will be extended to the end of quarter 2, 2019 with focus on (1) PMU should complete implementation plan in a rush, till the end of project making sure to full fill project outputs, in which focus on promoting and connecting with the market; (2) Organize supplemental short-term TOT on husbandry and aquaculture for local facilitators; (3) Luong Son continues to conduct project activities up on implementation plan, kindly request district department to support to organize the Asia Organic Day on 19/9. After that, training course on organic agriculture for district cadres will be organized when the Government Decree issued; (4) PGS in Tan Lac and Tuyen Quang should be focused to setting-up in district; (5) and all objective of advocacy activities reached and the remaining budget of this component should be proposed with ADDA to spend for other activities in locality by PMU.

The project finished in 14th of June 2019, some remaining activities were implemented in the 1st five month as follow:

Immediate objective 1: By 2018 the system for organic and safe foods has been widened especially among ethnic minorities in Northern Vietnam

Activity 1.1.2 Detailed field reconnaissance of candidate sites for field activities (build the mini slaughter house as a combined livestock and crop models in Luong Son).

This activity base on the combined livestock and crop model in Luong Son, but the farmer's infrastructure does not meet the requirements of the model, so it is necessary to upgrade the farmers' infrastructure by planning and building the chicken breeding area, chicken cage and slaughterhouse area. The farmer have plan for building the new chicken cage and slaughter house but need support in part from MOAP. We decided support farmer to build the slaughter house after they built the chicken cage. Farmers started nursery followed plan for both complete construction and training document of MOAP. This organic livestock model was estimated to total area 3,500m² which designed and constructed followed plan approved by ADDA. Slaughter house are constructed followed plan which approved.

1.1.8. Farmer Field Schools in organic agriculture

In Tan Lac district, Hoa Binh province there are 3 FFS on organic fruit with 95 participants

In Tuyên Quang Province there are 03 FFS on organic tea, vegetable and poultry FFS with 94 participants.

In Luong Son, Hoa Binh province, with 130 participants in 02 organic Livestock (poultry) and 2 FFS organic vegetables were organized from 4/3/2019

In Tan Lac distric, HoaBinh province, from 27/1/2019 95 participants participated in organic fruit FFSs, this course were finished in April 2019

In Tuyên Quang Province, from 31/3/2019 up to now, 03 FFS on organic tea, vegetable and poultry with 94 participants.

1.2.1. Capacity building of FFS/Producer Groups in group organization, financial management and business planning

a) Review existing books from previous ADDA project and printing hand out for farmers. In April, two books were completed

a1. What is organic agriculture book?

a2. Green manure crops book

b) Traning leadership skill, cultivation planning post harvesting and marketing skills for farmers in PGS TuyenQuang (5 days). This activity was expected to complete in the end of 3rd quarter 2018 but it was moved to the beginning of 2nd quarter of 2019 by request of TuyenQuang, because of orange harvesting season.

c) Established and developing the farmers group in Tan Lac, Luong Son and TuyenQuang

In April, Luong Son estblished 8 groups in vegetables, TuyenQuang 3 group in pomelo and livestock, Tan Lac 3 group in vegetables and pomelo. After FFSs, MOAP's staffs have to survey and support farmers to establish the farmer group of PGS. Then they need guide and show them how to join a group of PGS to sell organic product.

1.2.2 Capacity building of intergroups for review and inspection of compliance with organic standards.

- Plans for inspector training were redesigned from 3 days course to 4 days course because of organic livestock inspector contents were added to the course.

- Implementation time moved to 2nd quarter which was more suitable for other inspectors.

- Inspector training for TuyenQuang shall be redesigned for Tan Lac because of many new groups of farmer established in Tan Lac

- Inspector training plan shall be implemented in the beginning of April which suitable for both Tan Lac (From April 2 to 4) and Luong Son (From April 5 to 8, 2019)

1.2.4. Promoting production and consumption of organic agriculture in Luong Son, Hoa Binh

Organizing meetings between organic producer groups and retailers/processors in provinces. VOAA and local PGS are responsible for conducting the activity. The purposes of activity are promoting production and consumption of organic agriculture. The meeting organized in provinces to connect enterprises, retailer stores of organic products, discussing with groups, inter-groups of converting to organic production in order to promote scale and consumption. The Participants are Representative from enterprises/organic retailers in Hanoi, Hochiminh City and delegates from farmer group leaders, farmer union chairmen. In the meeting, Discussion about any difficulties or barriers on consumption and distribution of organic products both parties faced and delegates contributed a lot of ideas. There were more than ten statements of farmers, enterprises and local delegated. These ideas focused on answering above questions and oriented wider scale of organic production and diversity of organic products in the future. The meeting came to an agreement of cooperation between farmers and enterprises. Problems remains from last meeting were fixed such as post-harvest processing, packaging, distribution, delivery and plan planting.

1.2.5. Organization of visiting for students, teachers and chef of secondary school to organic community at Luong Son, HoaBinh province

This activity supporting school managers, teachers and students and chef understand about organic consumption behaviour and make connection between school and organic groups at Luong Son district in bring organic food to student in school canteen and practicing education. There were 91 participants took part in the activity including: 77 students, 11 teachers and 02 chairmans. Mr Hoa- the chairman shared there were more than 3000 students in his school participate in educational experience connecting to field experience which is an innovative activity of school. School's canteen consumed a great deal of food daily therefore safety supply sources of food are necessary demand. Food poisoning happened on some school's canteens in Hanoi and Ninh Binh, Bac Ninh provinces raised our awareness of food safety which school and parent should concern to food sources for school canteen.

Immediate objective 2: By 2018 VOAA has broadened and strengthened its capacity to engage in strategic partnerships/network with organic agriculture stakeholders in Vietnam to act as a key civil society actor in relation to organic agriculture

Activity 2.5 Lobbying for the retail network, including supermarkets, to sell organic product and increasing knowledge for customers about organic agriculture and PGS Vietnam.

The purpose of activity is increasing knowledge for customers in Hanoi about agriculture and Participatory Guarantee System – PGS Vietnam in order to promote consumption of organic products in Vietnam and develop Vietnam organic agriculture. This activity was implemented in both in Hanoi and in Tuyen Quang province with hundred participants who were representative from woman union in Hanoi and Tuyen Quang province at all levels. In addition, all delegates were introduced how to access the traceability in organic conversion orange Ham Yen, TuyenQuang (output products of MOAP project), asked- answered questions about organic agriculture and how to recognize organic products, introduced to organic conversion orange of Ham Yen, TuyenQuang. This activity contributed to raising awareness of high and medium income customers about organic agriculture and PGS Vietnam especially helped customers recognized organic products in the context of food safety is attracted a lot of attention from society. It shall help customers find good food for their family and enhanced consumption of organic agriculture products.

Activity 2.7 Organize all PGS meetings across the country to build PGS alliance in Vietnam (signed MOU) and are all members of VOAA with general operating regulations, paid and sponsored by VOAA, using 1 PGS standard set has been accredited by IFOAM (6 PGSs)

Immediate objective 3: By 2018 the framework for production and marketing of organic and safe foods has been improved through advocacy measures to ensure its long term sustainability and acceptance by consumers and policy makers

Activity 3.1 Agreements between VOAA and consumer associations, Vietnam Television VTV, the Voice of Vietnam and the Organic Magazine Vietnam for campaigns promoting organic agriculture.

To follow MOAP activities, the journalist of Vietnam Organic Magazine (VOM) follow MOAP team and write the short stories and up to the VOM per quarter. This quarter we support PGS TuyenQuang many activities then PGS TuyenQuang and organic Organge were the main content of VOM Q1.2019, after that it printed we received 100 magazine and send to TuyenQuang province for advertising for their activities in many events. They very happy then received it from MOAP. The health chanel of VOV speak about organic and MOAP activities more than last quarter then customers who have more opportunities for hearing about organic by VOV. About 10 news were speak in the health chanel of VOV.

3.2. Promotions, 'organic farmers' days', eco-tourism, and documentation aimed at consumers and their associations at national, provincial and district levels

The forum "organic knowledge sharing" for all farmers in 3 project areas of MOAP attended from 11-12th in January, 2019; the exhibition the conversion orange in the orange fair; organized the field visit for farmer in Tan Lac and Luong Son to the organic orange in Ham Yen – TuyenQuang; connect between PGS TuyenQuang farmers with retailer team in Hanoi and Hochiminh city) this activities very helpful for our farmers for learned together and help them felt more energy for do organic farming

Activity 3.6 Reflection and evaluation workshop, advocating for the development of organic agriculture in Vietnam.

The final evaluation was carried out by the independent consultant team and the final workshop held in Hanoi with participants from all stakeholders including representative from MARD, DARD, local government, institutions, universities, cooperatives, enterprises and farmers to share the results of the project and lesson learnt for the coming time.

VOF PROJECT – Strengthening the Voice and Capacity of Vulnerable Ethnic Minority Farmers in Climate Resilience in Northwest Vietnam

In 2019 project has completed some key activities which are basis for further implementation in targeted villages. Farmers Responsive Groups have been established in 6 villages. The methods and direction for implementing the CRFC-model were discussed and agreed among project partners in the coordination meeting and TOT (Training Of Trainers) training. Baseline surveys in all 6 sites has been completed, especially the value chain study has been done for main agriculture products of the selected villages. FRGs has started to operate and discuss their plan for implementation of CRFC model.

I. Activities (negative report on activities implemented according to LFA)

Immediate objective 1: On 31 December 2030, at least 4 out of 6 farmer responsive groups (FRG) and 2 local NGO partners are increasingly influencing local and national decision making on rural development

Activity1.1.2: Preparation and establishment of farmer responsive groups (FRG), officially representing the communities in agriculture development planning

6 meetings were hold in the targeted villages establish Farmer Responsive Group.

Participants: Management Boards of Farmers' Unions of Son La and Lai Chau provinces; People' Committee of the 6 targeted communes; commune Farmers' Unions, landuse officers of the communes; management boards of 6 villages and farmers of the targeted villages.

6 FRGs have been established in the targeted communities. Each FRG has about 10 members. Group regulation has also compiled and submitted to commune authorities for approval.

Activity1.1.4: Training on climate change and agriculture for FRGs

2 one-day trainings were conducted in 2 villages of Lai Chau province. The activity was not implemented in Son La during the period.

The training aimed to improve farmers understanding on climate change issues and its impacts on agriculture production, production and value chain of major agriculture products, as well as to discuss the plan for implementing the models in the villages for the next period.

Participants: members of village FRGC and some pioneer farmers of the villages, landuse officers of the communes. Facilitators were LF, staff of provincial Farmer Union and PanNature project officer

Activity1.1.6: TOT training for 30 local facilitators on Climate Responsible Village

Conducted 3 day training on 29 – 31 December 2019 in Van Ho, Son La.

Participants were 6 LFs, management boards of Farmer Unions of Son La and Lai Chau. Facilitators were staff of PanNature, ADDA and an invited expert on organic agriculture.

The training provided knowledge and skill related to implementation of Climate Responsive Agriculture Village (CRAV) model as well as discussed the way for project implementation. The training topics included: Action learning and self-management, FRGs, steps to implement CRAV, review of current issues of agriculture in targeted villages, Organic Agriculture, Communication and networking, Practice for community facilitation, farmer participation in local agricultural production planning, Value chain analysis, Reporting and planning regime.

Immediate objective 2: On 31 December 2030, 6 climate-smart agricultural villages for demonstration and advocacy purposes have been established in Son La and Lai Chau provinces and at least 70 % of the 5.000 participating families in the two provinces have increased their income with at least 40 % from sale of PGS certified agricultural products.

Activity 2.2.2: Conduct production and value chain analysis for target villages for 2-3 key agriculture products of each village in relation to CC context.

The survey conducted quick assessment on value chain of key agriculture products in Lai Châu and Sơn La. It was on 2 – 6 December 2019 in Lai Châu and từ ngày 23–31 December 2019 in Sơn La. The assessment team included PanNature staff, project officers of management boards of provincial Farmer Unions BQL, LFs and ADDA officers.

Value chain for Tea in Tam Dương, Lai Chau

The Nà Cà village of Bình Lư commune has 12.5 ha Shan tea planted since 1997. A good opportunity for development of the tea in Na Ca is cooperation with Tam Dương Tea Company. The Company exports organic and high-quality tea. It has shown a willingness to cooperate with the project, Farmer Union and the village to develop Na Ca as an supplying area of high quality tea for the Company.

Value chain for Tea sticky rice in Phong Tho, Lai Chau

Area of sticky rice in Hợp 1 village, Bản Lang commune is about 40 ha. The sticky rice is good quality local rice. Currently it is sold only in the district and Lai Chau province. Selling the sticky rice to Hanoi is more difficult than common rice since people in the city consume small quantity of sticky rice. Ban Lang sticky rice is better to be targeted for selling in the Northern provinces such as Lao Cai, Dien Bien.

Chicken raising in Tam Dương and Phong Tho, Lai Chau

In Na Ca village of Tam Dương, there is one household raising chickens in a farm with 800 chickens. The remaining households here and in Hợp 1 village of Ban Lang commune raise chickens in their home in small numbers. Selling of chicken in the localities is easy, for the demand within the commune and district. However, the main problem is the need to improve farming methods, support veterinary services and increase the scale of farming for households.

Mango and Longan in Mai Sơn, Sơn La

The total area of mango plantation in Na Si village is 20 hectares, longan are 14 hectares. Currently, mango and longan are mainly purchased by some cooperatives including: Hat Lot Agricultural and Tourism Cooperative, Ngoc Lan Cooperative. In the village, there are about 10 households producing mango according to VIETGAP standard under the Green Agriculture and Tourism Cooperative. The selling of mango and longan in the village is quite convenient now. Traders go to the garden to buy high prices and export to China. However, the prices of each year are not stable, there are no long-term purchasing units, and the quality of mango and longan is heterogeneous depending on the tending process of each household.

Local Mango in Yên Châu, Sơn La

In Nà Khái village, Sập Vạt commune there is 43ha fruit tree, in which local mango is of 27ha. In addition, there is about 7ha newly planted local mango in the village. Local mango in Nà Khái is sold in 2 ways: planting households sell the mango on the National Road No6, or sell to dealers in Hat Lot town. The dealers buy the mango in the gardens and transport it to Hanoi and other provinces. Part of mango is bought by local cooperatives, but the quantity is small. Main issues of the local mango are the seed sources for grafting, tending techniques, quality and trademark management.

Coffee and Cow in Thuận Châu, Sơn La

Phé A village, Tông Cọ commune has 22 ha of coffee. Coffee after collection is sold to a dealer Lò Văn Tình in the neighbouring village. The dealer then sells fresh coffee fruits to the private company Thu Thủy from Yên Châu town. The company conducts processing and drying coffee, then pack and sells to a company in Sơn La city.

The village has 146 cows, each year sells 50 – 60 cows for beef. Cows are suitable stock for the village conditions, they have few illnesses and good beef quality. Traders come to farmer home to buy cow at high and are quite stable prices. 85% of the cattle in the village is provided to 3 slaughter households in Tong Lanh commune. These households will buy meat after slaughtering to provide meat to traders in markets in Thuan Chau and Son La City.

Mango in Vân Hồ, Son La

The total area of mango in Thin village is 20 hectares, of which 4 hectares have been harvested. Selling mango in the village is mainly through small traders from Mai Son and Son La City. After buying, sorting and packing, mangoes are sold by the traders to exporters for exporting to China. Hai Duong agricultural cooperatives in Xuan Nha commune, Tien Thanh agricultural cooperative, Van Ho organic agricultural cooperative in Chieng Xuan commune also sell mango products to these traders for export to China. Currently, in Van Ho, TH True Company is in the process of building a fruit milk processing factory and planning Van Ho district as the raw material supplying area of the factory. The 5 target fruit products of the factory are: Mango, Longan, Avocado, Passion fruit and Citrus.

II. Comments and suggestion

The project has been implemented quite smoothly, receiving the support of partners and local authorities. The smart agriculture village model appears to be in line with the actual implementation when the model takes into consideration all aspects of agricultural production development.

It is needed to improve leadership management and market linkages for the established FRGs so that they can play a key role in promoting the CRFC model.

The development of cooperatives is an interesting direction for target agricultural villages, which need to be further promoted and supported.

In addition to using market linkages and promotion for agricultural products, the techniques and plans to help farmers in responding to climate change are also needed to be focused on when developing a CRFC model.

Tanzania

ADDA's project "organic growing of sunflower for the international market" in collaboration with VOF (Vantage Organic Foods from India) supported by the Agricultural Market Developments Trust is approaching its second harvest season, which will start in May and June. The future looks brighter today than it has in the past ½ year. ADDA has been struggling with delayed payment of agreed support from AMDT since the start of the project for approx. 2 years ago, and there has been some, or rather, a lot of uncertainty about the future of the project due to corruption investigations in the Agricultural Market Development Trust Fund (AMDT), which fortunately has nothing to do with ADDA, but which has caused AMDT. Since January 17th 2020 all activities in all projects supported by AMDT have stopped. These are 6 projects in total, where ADDA is one of them. Others include Care, SNV, Aga Khan. But ADDA has been approved for the budget until the end of June, and ADDA expects the project to be extended into 2021 as there are many training activities that have not been completed due to the above. AMDT's auditors have been conducting further audits of all 6 projects, including ADDA's accounts and activities. Fortunately, the auditors have chosen to start with ADDA, so that we can clarify any possible issues very quickly, so that ADDA can continue the positive cooperation climate that has been built with AMDT and other partners in Tanzania. However, it should be noted that ADDA has some problems with the cooperation with VOF, but hopefully it will be solved in favor of the farmers in Tanzania. But at the time of writing, we do not know if cooperation can continue with VOF, which, in ADDA's opinion, has not complied with agreements, and apparently does not intend to do so. Therefore, ADDA is working on a solution where local companies take over VOF commitments in the project to buy sunflower seeds so that farmers are not left behind. Bjarne Christensen will take over the country coordinator roles from May 1st 2020, after having replaced Erik Schiøtz since November. Due to Covid-19, Bjarne is currently working from home in Kolding with different work needed such as coordinating the work, and have skype meetings almost daily with the employees in Tanzania. It works really well. ADDA has established cooperation with the company PYXUS from Tanzania and as the first goal is to organize organic certification of an additional 1200 farmers. Further, ADDA expects VOF and PYXUS to enter into some form of cooperation regarding the purchase of sunflower seeds from the already 19,000 eco-certified farmers, which VOF has paid for the certification, and therefore will not entrust the trade of the farmers to other companies.

Achieved results:

- Development of the value chain for sunflower and oilseeds in the Dodoma region.
 - 19,000 farmers have been linked to the international organic market in the US and EU and are cooperating with 5 local high-value retailers, which have improved livelihoods of the farmers and also improved the living conditions of women and youth.
 - Trade cooperation has been established with an international company Vantage Organic Food as well as the local company PYXUS.
 - Cooperation with 5 sunflower processors has been established.
 - farmers groups have been established and have received training in cultivation methods etc.
 - Cooperation has been concluded with various public institutions eg. the Ministry of Agriculture, municipal and regional public institutions as well as research institutions etc.
 - Collaboration with 24,000 farmers has been undertaken on the cultivation and delivery of quality sunflower seeds and advice on the farms of 196 local advisers.
- Improvement of cultivation methods adapted to climate change has been advised.
Improvement of living conditions for women and adolescents has been advised.

Myanmar

Myanmar is a new priority country for ADDA. It is one of the poorest countries in Southeast Asia and relies predominantly on agriculture with low productivity levels.

ADDA has applied for support from Holkegaardfonden for a two-years project to help small-scale farmers improve their livelihoods. The proposed project is intended to serve as a pilot project and will be essential for ADDA to establish a platform in Myanmar. The project seeks to address rural poverty through organic farming and produce of safe and fresh products for the farming communities and consumers, while safeguarding the environment.

The specific support to the society is planned to be in collaboration with the local partner Parami Development Network (PDN) in Southern Shan State and assistance from the facilitating partner Myanmar Institute for integrated Development (MIID).

The decision from Holkegaardfonden is expected primo June this year.

ADDA has received financial support from CISU to elaborate the application covering the needs for salaries of mostly ADDA staff and for coordination and proposal writing.

THANKS

To the many members of ADDA, our donors: CISU, Danida, EU, AMDT, private donors, private organizations, VELUX, 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 19th May 2020

Accounting policies

The financial statement has been carried out in accordance to generally accepted accounting practice.

The accounting policies used are the unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Dansk kroner DKK.

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 loose 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 descibed 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

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 recievable

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

Cash funds

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash deposits in financial institutions.

Debts obligations

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

Profit and loss account January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019
Resultatopgørelse for perioden 1. januar - 31. december 2019

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	DKK	DKK
Membership Fees / Medlemskontingent	21.105	20.000
Project Contract Farming / Projekt Contract Farming	0	60.182
Project MOAP / Projekt MOAP	72.595	83.272
Project Tanzania ADP / Projekt Tanzania ADP	0	6.916
Project Tanzania AMDT / Projekt Tanzania AMDT	187.188	133.516
CISOM II Cambodia / Projekt CISOM II Cambodia	28.296	92.068
Project EASY / Projekt EASY	59.772	84.367
Project ACSO / Projekt ACSO	74.166	0
Project VOF / Projekt VOF	42.356	0
Project Song DA II / projekt Song Da II	41.876	0
Donations from members / Gaver fra medlemmer	23.850	21.850
Receipts from general support / Tilskud fra Tipsmidler	47.359	50.193
Other income / Andre indtægter	22.331	0
Incoming Interests / Renteindtægter	4.312	5.811
Total Income	625.206	544.343
 Administrative Expenses / Administrative udgifter		
Paper, office expences / Kontorartikler, papir mv.	9.323	10.774
Postage, freight / Porto, fragt mv.	450	54
Education / Uddannelse	0	800
Advertising / Annoncer	0	4.625
Insurance / Forsikringer	1.550	3.278
Subscriptions / Abonnementer	2.000	6.800
Allowances to the board / Bestyrelshonorarer	30.000	50.000
Meetings and General Meeting / Mødeudgifter	20.440	10.767
Employee in Denmark / Løn til medarbejdere i Danmark	176.847	62.794
Transportation board meetings / Transportudgifter til bestyrelsen	10.548	6.648
Houserent, electricity etc. / Huslejudgifter, el, varme mv.	36.407	19.500
Internet - IT / Internet og IT	12.236	9.389
Entertainment / Repræsentation	818	0
 Projects / Projekter		
Expenses in projects not covered / Underskud i projekter	0	483
Expenses not covered (loss CISOM II / Underskud CISOM II)	12.330	8.983
Expenses not covered (loss MOAP) / Underskud MOAP	110.506	0
Expenses not covered Tanzania	0	9.087
Exchange costs Cemi, Contract Farming / valutakurstab Cemi, Cont.F.	0	12.809
4 Donations transferred to Cambodia / Overførte donationer til Cambodia	12.250	21.850
Cambodia project expenses / Projektudgifter vedrørende Cambodia	0	552
Vietnam project expenses / Projektudgifter vedrørende Vietnam	1.891	0
Tanzania project expenses / Projektudgifter vedrørende Tanzania	10.195	0
Uganda project expenses / Projektudgifter vedrørende Uganda	10.205	0
Membersday, Agromek, exhibitions, etc./ Medlemsdag, Agromek, udstill	157.547	31.448
 Project Management / Projekt ledelse		
Secretariat finance management / Sekretariatet, økonomistyring	137.630	136.515
Auditing / Revision	26.250	24.000
Project administration, Tanzania / udgifter projekt administr. Tanzania	50.000	45.833
Project administration, Vietnam / udgifter projekt administr. Vietnam	38.610	0
Project administration, Cambodia / udgifter projekt administr. Cambodia	15.000	5.000
Financial Expenses, bank charges / Renteudgifter, gebyrer mv.	4.229	5.036
Total Expenses / Udgifter I alt	887.262	487.025
 Profit or loss for the year / Årets resultat	 - 262.056	 57.318

Balance sheet December 31, 2019

Balance pr. 31. december 2019

Assets

Aktiver

<u>Note</u>	<u>31.12.2019</u> DKK	<u>31.12.2018</u> DKK
Current assets / Omsætningsaktiver		
Receivables / Tilgodehavender		
2 Other receivables / Andre tilgodehavender	99.428	163.487
Account Contract Farming / Mellemværende projekt Contract Farming	0	107.000
Account VOF / Mellemværende projekt VOF	212.330	0
Account Tanzania AMDT / Mellemværende projekt Tanzania AMDT	107.796	215.434
Account Myanmar / Mellemværende projekt Myanmar	28.537	0
Account CISUP / Mellemværende projekt CISUP	400	400
Account MOAP (Organic) / Mellemregning projekt MOAP (organic)	0	73.887
Account EASY / Mellemregning projekt EASY	0	36.081
Account ACSO / Mellemregning projekt ACSO	63.767	0
	<u>512.258</u>	<u>596.289</u>
3 Bank balances / Bankindestående	<u>470.541</u>	<u>648.197</u>
Total Current Assets / Omsætningsaktiver i alt	<u>982.799</u>	<u>1.244.486</u>
Total Assets / Aktiver i alt	<u>982.799</u>	<u>1.244.486</u>

Balance sheet December 31, 2019

Balance pr. 31. december 2019

Liabilities Passiver

<u>Note</u>	<u>31.12.2019</u> DKK	<u>31.12.2018</u> DKK
Liabilities / Passiver		
Equity / Egenkapital		
Equity primo / Egenkapital primo	1.085.917	1.028.599
Profit or loss for the year / Overført resultat	- 262.056	57.318
	<u>823.861</u>	<u>1.085.917</u>
Long term liabilities / Langfristet gæld		
Calculated provision for holiday obligations/Skyldige, beregn. feriepenge	<u>15.600</u>	<u>0</u>
Current liabilities / Kortfristede gældsforpligtelser		
Taxes and pensions / A-skat, pensioner mv.	70.986	44.198
Holiday obligations / Skyldige feriepenge	5.991	0
Calculated provision for holiday obligations/Skyldige, beregn. feriepenge	27.300	27.300
Account CISOM II / Mellemværende projekt CISOM II	0	1.745
Account Danida (Song Da II) / Mellemregning Danida (Song Da II)	0	41.876
Account MOAP / Mellemværende projekt MOAP	4.417	0
Account EASY / Mellemværende projekt EASY	928	0
4 Donations transferred to 2020 (2019) / Donationer til videre overførsel	13.716	23.450
Owings to accountant and bookkeeping / Anden gæld	<u>20.000</u>	<u>20.000</u>
	<u>143.338</u>	<u>158.569</u>
Total Liabilities / Passiver i alt	<u>982.799</u>	<u>1.244.486</u>

5 Contingent liabilities / Eventualforpligtelser

<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
1		
<u>The objective of the organisation / Foreningens formål</u>		
To work for increased degree of self supply for the poorest parts of the rural population in developing countries / Arbejde for at øge selvforsyningen for den fattigste del af befolkningen i udviklingslande .		
To implement agricultural and food supply projects in developing countries / Implementere landbrugs- og fødevarer projekter i udviklingslande.		
To supply development of social and environmental sustainability in the target groups / Bidrage til udvikling af social og miljømæssig bæredygtighed i udvalgte målgrupper .		
2		
<u>Other receivables / Andre tilgodehavender</u>		
Salaries refunding from projects / Løn refunderet fra projekterne	0	62.090
Administration Salaries Tanzania / Admbidrag. Tanzania	87.097	0
Accountant AMDT / Tilgode hos Tanzania AMDT	0	77.347
Donations for Cambodia / Tilgodehavende donation til Cambodia	0	5.000
Other donations / Andre tilskud	12.331	19.050
	<u>99.428</u>	<u>163.487</u>
3		
<u>Bank balances / Bankindeståender</u>		
Sparekassen Kronjylland / Sparekassen Kronjylland	470.541	648.197
	<u>470.541</u>	<u>648.197</u>
4		
<u>Grants for donations / Modtagne gaver til videreoverførsel</u>		
Transfer primo / Transfer primo	23.450	76.965
Grants for Cambodia / Donationer til Cambodia	12.250	21.850
	35.700	98.815
Transferred to Cambodian groups / Overført til Cambodia	- 21.984	- 75.365
Donations to be transferred /Donationer til overførsel	<u>13.716</u>	<u>23.450</u>
5		
<u>Contingent liabilities / Eventualforpligtelser</u>		
ADDA is liable for a contingent deficit in all the projects, where ADDA is project responsible / ADDA hæfter for eventuelle underskud i alle projekter, hvor ADDA er projektansvarlig.		
ADDA is also project responsible for "Tanzania AMDT", which is not included in the financial statement. ADDA is also liable for a deficit in this project / ADDA er ligeledes projektansvarlig for projekt "Tanzania AMDT", der ikke fremgår af årsrapporten. ADDA hæfter ligeledes for et eventuelt underskud i dette projekt.		

CISOM II

Project Titel: Empowerment of Civil Society in Oddar Meanchay, Cambodia
Reg.nr.: 15-1715-SP-sep

Contributions not Used Primo			470.208
Contributions Received for Fiscal Year			0
Donations			0
			<u>470.208</u>
Transferred to Receptient Country in FY		0	
Regulation of Used Contributions		464.545	
		<u>464.545</u>	
Administration in Denmark		28.296	492.841
			<u>492.841</u>
LOSS covered by ADDA			-22.633
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates, primo		2.349	
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates		19	2.368
			<u>-20.265</u>

Amounts Transferred to Cambodia

	USD	Kurs	DKR
01.01.2019	0	0,00	0
	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>

MOAP - ØKO

Project Titel: **Strengthening the Framework for Production and Marketing of Organic Agricultural Products in Northern Vietnam**

Reg.nr.: CISU nr. 15-1755-SP- dec

Contributions not Used Primo			293.499
Contributions Received for Fiscal Year			861.989
Donations for Cambodia			0
			<u>1.155.488</u>
Transferred to Receptient Country in FY		773.713	
Regulation of Used Contributions		311.946	
		<u>1.085.659</u>	
Administration in Denmark		72.595	1.158.254
			<u>1.158.254</u>
LOSS covered by ADDA			-2.766
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates, primo		2.000	
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates		182	2.182
			<u>-584</u>

Amounts Transferred to Vietnam

	USD	Kurs	DKR
12.02.2019	50.000	662,00	331.002
29.04.2019	63.000	702,72	442.711
	<u>113.000</u>		<u>773.713</u>

EASY

Project Titel: **Empowering Agricultural Cooperatives and Civil Society
Development in Siem Reap, Cambodia (EASY)**

Reg.nr.: CISU nr. 17-1984-UI-dec

Contributions not Used Primo			720.794
Contributions Received for Fiscal Year			800.000
Donations			0
			<u>1.520.794</u>
Transferred to Receipt Country in FY	728.159		
Regulation of Used Contributions	140.426		
	<u>868.585</u>		
Administration in Denmark	59.772		928.357
			<u>928.357</u>
Contributions not used ultimo			592.437
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates, primo	7.415		
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates	1.147		8.562
			<u>8.562</u>
			<u>600.999</u>

Amounts Transferred to Cambodia

	USD	Kurs	DKR
18.03.2019	35.000	659,10	230.685
04.06.2019	44.000	664,99	292.595
03.10.2019	30.000	682,93	204.879
	<u>109.000</u>		<u>728.159</u>

VOF

Project Titel: **Strengthen the Voice and Capacity of Vulnerable Ethnic Minority
Farmers in Climate Resilience in Northwest Vietnam - VOF**

Reg.nr.: CISU nr. 18-2273-UI-sep

Contributions not Used Primo			0
Contributions Received for Fiscal Year			1.500.000
			<u>1.500.000</u>
Transferred to Receipt Country in FY	984.624		
Regulation of Used Contributions	-349.540		
	<u>635.084</u>		
Administration in Denmark	42.356		677.440
			<u>677.440</u>
Contributions not used ultimo			822.560
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates, primo	0		
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates	74		74
			<u>74</u>
			<u>822.634</u>

Amounts Transferred to Cambodia

	USD	Kurs	DKR
22.02.2019	45.000	660,47	297.211
13.11.2019	36.000	680,21	244.877
17.12.2019	66.000	670,51	442.536
	<u>147.000</u>		<u>984.624</u>

ACSO

Project Titel: **EM POWERING AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES AND CIVIL SOCIETY
IN ODDAR M EANCHEY (ACSO)**

Reg.nr.: CISU nr. 18-2284-UL-sept

Contributions not Used Primo			0
Contributions Received for Fiscal Year			1.500.000
Donations			<u>21.984</u>
			1.521.984
Transferred to Receipt Country in FY	1.273.471		
Regulation of Used Contributions	<u>-213.954</u>		
	1.059.517		
Administration in Denmark	<u>74.166</u>		<u>1.133.683</u>
Contributions not used ultimo			388.301
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates, primo		0	
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates		<u>284</u>	<u>284</u>
			<u>388.585</u>

Amounts Transferred to Cambodia

	USD	Kurs	DKR
18.03.2019	50.000	659,10	329.550
28.03.2019	3.300	666,18	21.984
14.06.2019	48.000	664,54	318.979
28.08.2019	49.000	674,29	330.402
29.11.2019	<u>40.000</u>	681,39	<u>272.556</u>
	<u>190.300</u>		<u>1.273.471</u>

CISOM II - Empowerment of Civil Society in Oddar Meanchay, Cambodia

Financial statement for January 1 2019 to February 28, 2019

1 Investments:		
Minor equipment and stationary		15.856
		<u>15.856</u>
2 Expatriate assistance:		
Salaries		-93.619
Insurance		1.180
Travel expenses		3.028
		<u>-89.411</u>
3 Local employment:		
Salary project manager		6.710
NGO district senior supervisor in ODM		10.606
Accountants part time		12.088
Per diem		15.687
Insurance		2.374
Others		0
		<u>47.465</u>
4 Activities:		
Training materials		
Fee for CP's - FFS, SHG development		
Fee for CP's - FFS, SHG development CIDO		4.558
Fee for CP's - FFS, SHG development RCEDO		4.558
Fee for CP's - FFS, SHG development KBA		5.470
Inputs Community Development Plans (CDP)		
Inputs Community Development - ADDA		13.241
Inputs Community Development - CIDO		5.872
Inputs Community Development - KBA		-12.419
Self Help group capacity building		
Self help group capacity - ADDA		640
Self help group capacity - CIDO		1.093
Self help group capacity - RCEDO		866
Self help group capacity - KBA		166
ADDA DPC and financial supervision		
ADDA financial supervision		24.129
Project coordinator		
Project coordinator - READA		17.479
Senior advocacy advisor		
Senior advocacy advisor - READA		41.839
Senior advocacy advisor - CIDO		2.979
NGO district coordinator in ODM		
NGO district coordinator in Oddar - CIDO		7.110
NGO district coordinator in Oddar - RCEDO		6.179

Financial statement for January 1 2019 to February 28, 2019

NGO district coordinator in Oddar - KBA	5.776
Local facilitators in ODM	
Local facilitators in ODM - CIDO	5.458
Local facilitators in ODM - RCEDO	4.710
Local facilitators in ODM - KBA	5.314
Local junior advocacy advisor	
Local junior advocacy advisor - CIDO	8.120
Specialist / expatriate support to NGO	
ADDA	140.021
	<u>293.159</u>
5 Local administration:	
Office rent	5.627
Stationary and office supplies	5.311
Local audit	29.130
Communication, telephone etc.	3.762
Cars	17.044
Motorcycles	7.480
Bank Fees, local documents etc.	4.799
	<u>73.153</u>
6 Information in Denmark:	
Information material	33.000
	<u>33.000</u>
7 Project monitoring:	
Salaries	49.500
Per diem	1.973
	<u>51.473</u>
8 Project evaluation:	
Other expenses	0
	<u>0</u>
9 Administration in Denmark:	
Accounting in Denmark	11.100
Auditing in Denmark	28.750
Administrationfee in Denmark	28.296
	<u>68.146</u>
Total Expenses	<u><u>492.841</u></u>
Total expenses	-492.841
Transfer from 2018	470.208
	<u>-22.633</u>
Accumulated interests	2.368
Account with CISU	<u><u>-20.265</u></u>

Strengthening the Framework for Production and Marketing of Organic Agricultural Products in Northern Vietnam (M OAP)

Financial statement for January 1 2019 to 30 June 30, 2019

1	Investments:	
	Computers	-6.785
		<u>-6.785</u>
2	Expatriate assistance:	
	Expatriate advisor	8.325
	Other expenses	7.528
		<u>15.853</u>
3	Local employment / staff	
	VOAA project director	25.715
	VOAA accountant	25.648
		<u>51.363</u>
4	Activities:	
	Orientation	16.000
	Detailed field recon	12.342
	TOT for facilitators	860
	Conduct of FFS	91.029
	Cap. Building FFS/PG	50.336
	Cap. Building intergroups	18.586
	Cross visit PG	17.687
	Org. Of meetings	10.044
	Org. Visits producer	21.561
	Cap. Building VOAA staff	113.077
	Lobbying network	18.186
	Dev handling PGS	1.218
	Dialogues NGO-donors	15.599
	Agreements	26.905
	Promotion consumers	8.593
	Ref. And eval.	63.286
	VOAA technical staff	86.755
	Local travel	41.492
	Local administration	73.848
	Danish Manhours	156.045
		<u>843.449</u>
5	Local administration:	
	Office supplies VOAA	9.810
	Office rent VOAA	11.834
	Audit in Vietnam	27.126
	Bank fee	3.393
		<u>52.163</u>
6	Projekt monitoring:	
	Airfare	21.142
	Food, accomodation etc.	5.144
	Manhours	-26.562
		<u>-276</u>

7	Projekt evaluation :	
	Consultant fee	71.728
	Accomodation	143
	Publishing, printing etc.	-383
		<u>71.488</u>
8	Information in Denmark:	
	Arrangements	16.940
	Danish manhours	32.255
		<u>49.195</u>
9	Auditing:	
	Auditing in Denmark	16.250
	Accounting in Denmark	-7.041
		<u>9.209</u>
10	Administration in Denmark:	
	Administrationfee in Denmark	72.595
		<u>72.595</u>
		<u>1.158.254</u>
	Total Expenses	
	CISU Grant	861.989
	Total expenses	-1.158.254
	Transfer from 2017	293.499
		<u>-2.766</u>
	Accumulated interests	2.182
	Account with CISU	<u>-584</u>

**Empowering Agricultural Cooperatives and Civil Society
Development in Siem Reap, Cambodia (EASY)**

Financial statement for January 1 - to December 31, 2019

1 Investments:	
Printers	0
Projectors	0
Other expenses	4.721
	<u>4.721</u>
2 Expatriate assistance:	
Salary	4.978
Pension	0
Social expenses, wage administration	0
Per diem	0
Travel	12.093
	<u>17.071</u>
3 Local employment:	
Salary project manager	323
READA accountant	25.943
ADDA Office guard, cleander and facility maint	70.124
Per diem	9.485
Insurance	6.230
	<u>112.105</u>
4 Activities:	
AC, CACU and SHG development READA	21.452
Training of CP's READA	0
Formation and development of unions READA	0
AC capacity building/training materials READA	15.748
Competitive management packages ADDA	0
READA	0

Financial statement for January 1 - to December 31, 2019

Inputs for Community Development Project ADDA	36.645
Self help group capacity building ADDA	1.695
READA	23.427
Technical training of / demonstration bene ADDA	6.038
READA	0
Local consultants/staff capacity building ADDA	2.157
CACAU, AC and NGO financial supervision ADDA	30.816
Advocacy and professional man. Packages ADDA	30.603
High level advocacy exec. Management READA	39.913
Adcocacy advisor READA	0
Subject matter specialists ADDA	-14.093
READA	112.451
Local facilitators in Siem Reap ADDA	-8.187
READA	164.468
Specialist/expat/ support NGO cap. Building ADDA	40.600
	<hr/>
	503.733
	<hr/>

5 Local administration:

ADDA office rent	72.853
READA office rent	10.219
ADDA Stationary and office supplies	9.729
READA Stationary and office supplies	5.744
ADDA audit	25.376
ADDA communication	11.586
READA communication	9.129
ADDA CARS	6.254
READA CARS	10.233
ADDA motorcycles	1.637
READA motorcycles	14.233
ADDA insurance	3.271
READA insurance	613
Other fees	-297
	<hr/>
	180.580
	<hr/>

Financial statement for January 1 - to December 31, 2019

6 Project monitoring:	
International tickets	4.745
Man hours	-48.300
Accommodation, food, transportation	0
Fees, allowances	0
Per diem	0
Other expenses	0
	<u>-43.555</u>
7 Project evaluation:	
International tickets	0
Accommodation	0
Salary team leader	64.736
Per diem	0
Other expenses	0
	<u>64.736</u>
8 Information in Denmark	
Information materials	10.778
Man hours	0
Other expenses	0
	<u>10.778</u>
9 Administration in Denmark:	
Accounting in Denmark	9.666
Auditing in Denmark	8.750
Administration fee in Denmark	59.772
Other expenses	0
	<u>78.188</u>
Total Expenses	<u>928.357</u>
CISU Grant	800.000
Donations	0
Total expenses	-928.357
Transfer from 2018	720.794
	<u>592.437</u>
Accumulated interests	8.562
Account with CISU	<u>600.999</u>

**Strengthen the Voice and Capacity of Vulnerable Ethnic Minority
Farmers in Climate Resilience in Northwest Vietnam - VOF**

Financial statement for January 1 - to December 31, 2019

1 Investments:	
Laptops	28.208
Other expenses	<u>0</u>
	<u>28.208</u>
2 Expatriate assistance:	
Salary advisor	134.366
Pension	0
Social expenses, wage administration	0
Other expenses	<u>0</u>
	<u>134.366</u>
3 Local employment:	
Project coordinator	22.884
Project officer	31.871
Project assistant	16.627
Administration & accounting sup.	16.201
Other	<u>0</u>
	<u>87.583</u>
4 Activities:	
Launching workshops	33.910
Preparation & establishment	16.652
Training on impacts of CC	9.341
TPT training for 30LF	24.732
Regular meetings of FRG's	377
Participatory assessment on CC	19.115
Conduct product & value chain	9.060
Local traveling	73.014
Administration ADDA in Vietnam	27.089
Technical assistance	108.050
Other	<u>0</u>
	<u>321.340</u>
5 Local administration:	
Office stationary	900
Office rent	21.300
Audit Vietnam	0
Bank Fee ADDA	3.195
Other fees	<u>0</u>
	<u>25.395</u>

Financial statement for January 1 - to December 31, 2019

6 Monitoring of intervention:	
International tickets	0
Danish manhours	30.000
Accomodation	5.718
Food	102
Other expenses	0
	<u>35.820</u>
7 External evaluation:	
International tickets	0
Accomodation	0
Salary team leader	0
Per diem	0
Other expenses	980
	<u>980</u>
8 Information in Denmark	
Information materials	0
Man hours	0
Other expenses	0
	<u>0</u>
9 Administration in Denmark:	
Accounting in Denmark	1.392
Auditing in Denmark	0
Administrationfee in Denmark	42.356
Other expenses	0
	<u>43.748</u>
Total Expenses	<u>677.440</u>
CISU Grant	1.500.000
Total expenses	-677.440
Transfer from 2018	0
	<u>822.560</u>
Accumulated interests	74
Account with CISU	<u>822.634</u>

EMPOWERING AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES AND CIVIL SOCIETY IN ODDAR MEANCHEY (ACSO)

Financial statement for March 1 - to December 31, 2019

1 Investments:	
Printers	0
Equipment	4.711
Other expenses	0
	<u>4.711</u>
2 Expatriate assistance:	
Salary	20.600
Pension	0
Social expenses, wage administration	0
Per diem	0
Travel	617
Accomodation coordinator	0
Insucance	3.200
Other expenses	0
	<u>24.417</u>
3 Local employment:	
NGO district senior supervisor in ODM	13.285
Accountant parttime	61.759
READA accountant	0
ADDA Office guard, cleander and facility maint	0
Per diem	45.609
Insurance	7.864
	<u>128.517</u>
4 Activities:	
AC, CACU and SHG, advocacy	0
CIDO	22.824
RCEDO	23.285
KBA	27.980
Training Community Professionals	
READA	23.881
AC formation and capacity building	
READA	25.446
CIDO	11.968
RCEDO	11.993
KBA	11.223
Competitive "Management packages"	
CIDO	23.924
RCEDO	24.274

Financial statement for March 1 - to December 31, 2019

Capacity building SHG and training	
ADDA	162
CIDO	4.668
RCEDO	3.483
KBA	2.640
Local consultant / staff capacity building	
ADDA	4.761
CACU, AC and NGO financial supervision	
ADDA	30.656
Advocacy and professional " Management packages"	
ADDA	30.540
High level advocacy "Reada"	
ADDA	8
READA	26.476
CIDO	43.876
RCEDO	17.319
KBA	17.338
Project coordinator	
READA	88.487
Advocacy advisor / subject matter specialists	
CIDO	31.145
NGO district coordinators in ODM	
CIDO	32.213
RCEDO	32.294
KBA	30.118
NGO district facilitators in ODM	
CIDO	25.295
RCEDO	25.199
KBA	24.466
Local junior advisor in ODM	
CIDO	42.291
KBA	1.004
Specialist / expatriate support to NGO	
ADDA	24.400
	<hr/>
	745.637
	<hr/>

Financial statement for March 1 - to December 31, 2019

5 Local administration:

ADDA office rent	7.212
READA office rent	7.984
CIDO office rent	7.350
RCEDO office rent	9.505
KBA office rent	7.793
ADDA stationary	3.005
READA stationary	5.163
CIDO stationary	2.667
RCEDO stationary	2.093
KBA stationary	2.025
ADDA communication, telephone	4.207
READA communication, telephone	2.661
CIDO communication, telephone	5.926
RCEDO communication, telephone	2.056
KBA communication, telephone	4.459
ADDA cars	2.528
READA cars	11.711
CIDO cars	115
RCEDO cars	4.421
KBA cars	6.904
READA motorbikes	2.196
CIDO motorbikes	11.534
RCEDO motorbikes	8.404
KBA motorbikes	13.056
Bank fees	4.871
Other fees	0
	<u>139.846</u>

6 Project monitoring:

International tickets	4.745
Man hours	0
Accommodation, food, transportation	0
Fees, allowances	0
Per diem	0
Other expenses	0
	<u>4.745</u>

7 Project evaluation:

International tickets	0
Accommodation	0
Salary team leader	0
Per diem	0
Other expenses	0
	<u>0</u>

Financial statement for March 1 - to December 31, 2019

8 Information in Denmark

Information materials	0
Man hours	0
Other expenses	0
	<u>0</u>

9 Administration in Denmark:

Accounting in Denmark	11.644
Auditing in Denmark	0
Administrationfee in Denmark	74.166
Other expenses	0
	<u>85.810</u>

Total Expenses

1.133.683

CISU Grant	1.500.000
Other grants	21.984
Total expenses	-1.133.683
Transfer from 2018	0
	<u>388.301</u>

Accumulated interests

284

Account with CISU

388.585

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