

ADDA - AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT DENMARK ASIA

Islevbrovej 60, 2610 Rødovre
CVR no. 19 52 74 33

Annual report for 2025

Penneo dokumentnøgle: 1QJBV-EMLSV-GYEUJ-3JE2H-KWFAV-Z8SQE

Cooperative information etc.	3
Statement by the Board of Directors on the annual report	4
Independent auditor's report	5 - 7
The board's report	8 - 26
Income statement	27 - 29
Balance sheet	30 - 31
Statement of changes in equity	32
Notes	33 - 40

The cooperative

ADDA - AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT DENMARK ASIA

Islevbrovej 60

2610 Rødovre

Registered office: Rødovre

CVR no.: 19 52 74 33

Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Board Of Directors

Søren T. Jørgensen

Bodil Engberg Pallesen

Mikael Jonsson

Torben Huus Bruun

Povl Nørgaard

Helge Brunse

Arafa Khatib

Auditors

Beierholm

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.25 - 31.12.25 for ADDA - AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT DENMARK ASIA.

The annual report is presented in accordance with Generally accepted accounting practice.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the cooperative's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.25 and of the results of the cooperative's activities for the financial year 01.01.25 - 31.12.25.

The undersigned is responsible for the collection and declares signature that the collection has been carried out in accordance with the rules in the Danish collection act and the collection order BEK no. 160 of 26/2/2020, section 8, subsection 1, No. 3.

There has been collected DKR. 55.476 from members of Adda in 2025.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Rødovre, May 19, 2026

Board of Directors

Søren T. Jørgensen
Chairman

Bodil Engberg Pallesen

Mikael Jonsson

Torben Huus Bruun

Povl Nørgaard

Helge Brunse

Arafa Khatib

To the member of ADDA - AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT DENMARK ASIA

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ADDA - AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT DENMARK ASIA for the financial year 01.01.25 - 31.12.25, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Generally accepted accounting practice.

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the cooperative's financial position at 31.12.25 and of the results of the cooperative's operations for the financial year 01.01.25 - 31.12.25 in accordance with Generally accepted accounting practice.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) 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 cooperative in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on the management's review

Management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility is to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether management's review provides the information required by law and regulations.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements by law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management's review.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally accepted accounting practice and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the cooperative's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless management either intends to liquidate the cooperative 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 ISAs 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 ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 cooperative'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 preparing 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 cooperative'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 cooperative to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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.

Aarhus, May 19, 2026

Beierholm

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Lars Østergaard
State Authorised Public Accountant

The board's report – 2025

Introduction

ADDA has had an active year with high level of activities, with four countries among our target areas in Cambodia, Vietnam, Myanmar and Tanzania. In the beginning of the year, we started up with the new CSA II named PPCSA Partnership Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture in Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey, Cambodia. This was a great achievement, since the project application at first was rejected by CISU due to lack of funds, but ended up with an approval, to a highly appreciation by all our project partners in Cambodia.

During 2025 ADDA reached a real milestone: In the middle of the year, ADDA received approval from CISU for financing for a so-called Intermediate Program of 15 mill. DKK. The title of the program is: "Southeast Asia Program: Strengthening rural resilience, sustainable farming, and the voice of farmers" (SAP). SAP will be implemented in Vietnam and Cambodia during the next 4 years with the possibility of extension for another 4-year periods. It is a huge achievement to reach this point carried out by all employees, our partners and the board of ADDA. We are of course very proud to be one of the few organizations selected by CISU for this type of tender, knowing that the competition has been tough. Our strength has been our many years of experience with project design and solid partners. CISU's evaluation of our project application was also very good. The overall goal of the program is climate adaptation of agriculture, both by reducing greenhouse gas impacts, but also by adapting farming methods to a changed climate with higher temperatures and large variations in precipitation. In the sub-program for Vietnam, a major component focuses on the development of organic farming. This is an area that we have been supporting for 25 years and have managed to contribute to the very positive development of the country's organic sector. Over the years, it has been a long and arduous journey to strengthen the many local organizations that must work together. However, we must also remember, that developments have occurred without the financial incentives, that we know from Denmark, for example with subsidies directly to the farmer. With this program, ADDA has reached an important milestone in the organization's work and it will ensure ADDA's efforts during the many years to come. It is a goal, that we on the board have been striving for almost 20 years. And when the opportunity arose at the beginning of the year, all sails were set to reach the goal. I see it as a natural development of ADDA and a consolidation of our development efforts in the Global South. Implementation of the program agreement has been lots of work with our partners in Cambodia and Vietnam, also with an integration of PPCSA within the program.

The SAP-program started up from January 2026, with activities in Cambodia in particular started officially. The official launching of the SAP-program took place on February 19 in Siem Reap where Over 100 participants were present at of ADDA's new program agreement with CISU: „Southeast Asia Programme (SAP): Strengthening rural resilience, sustainable farming, and voice of farmers“. The launching marks a major milestone in ADDA's history.

The SAP program will need co-financing by ADDA and our partners in Cambodia and Vietnam, all together 10 % of 15 mio. DKK grant. So, we will strengthen our focus on cofinancing in the coming years.



At the Launching of the SAP-program in Siem Reap the 19th of February. Prominent speakers were invited to the SAP launching event in Siem Reap on 19 February and including representation from the authorities at national, provincial and district levels and country Manager from ADDA. The launching included participation of the small delegation from ADDA-board (Bodil, Povl and Jan).

In 2025 ORGAP II (Organic Agriculture for Livelihood Improvement for the Pa-O Ethnic Group in Myanmar terminated end of November 2025. The final reporting has been approved by CISU.

The high number of activities requires a lot of coordination and ADDA Board held a total of 6 board meetings in 2025, besides a number of bilateral meetings. Some of the meetings have been held on Zoom some physical. Our General Assembly in May 2025 was held at Kalø Økologiske Landbrugsskole, where 18 participated. We have also in 2025 received funding from "Tips funds" 52.273,11 DKK, for the general administration in Denmark, private funding from members was 55.476,61 DKK, which goes 100% to our beneficiaries in Cambodia and Vietnam.

Information activities

The information activities in 2025 have been in physical meetings combined with electronical medias. Among minor meetings, there has been presentation on a webinar provided by Maastricht University, The Netherlands – app. 50 participants and ADDA have been represented at Folkemødet på Bornholm.



A physical meeting at ICOEL, Agro Food Park, Skejby with app. 40 persons from the Danida Fellowshipgroup 30. May 2025. Country Responsible for Cambodia Bodil E. Pallesen talked about the activities in ADDA and in particularly in Cambodia.

FÆLLESSPISNING OG FOREDRAG

MYGIND FORSAMLINGSKUS d. 3. april 2025 kl. 18 00

FOREDRAG kl 19 00

FÆLLESSPISNING

Menu MYGIND GRØDE

Fællesspisning og foredrag 75,00 kr.
Foredrag og kaffe 50,00 kr.

Tilmelding senest d. 30/3
Søren 2672 9190

Alle er velkomne!



Foredrag om Myanmar og ADDA's* indsats for at forbedre småbønderes levevilkår.

Ved Torben Huus-Bruun

Myanmar (tidligere Burma) er et af de største lande i Sydøstasien – på størrelse med Tyskland og Frankrig tilsammen. Siden februar 2021 har landet været styret af et militærdiktatur. På trods af betydelige naturressourcer er Myanmar et af Sydøstasiens fattigste lande, hvor befolkningen overvejende er afhængig af små landbrug med lave udbytter. Særligt i landdistrikterne er fattigdommen stor. Torben tager udgangspunkt i landet Myanmar og dets nuværende vanskelige situation og vil bl.a. med eksempler og fotos fra den sydlige Shan Stat især komme omkring forholdene for landbefolkningen, som lever fjernt fra de store byer. Han fortæller om, hvordan ADDA med sin indsats støtter landbefolkningen, så de kan forbedre deres livsvilkår gennem en mere bæredygtig dyrkning af afgrøder og bedre adgang til afsætning af deres produkter. ADDA-projektet i Myanmar blev påbegyndt i 2020 og retter sig specifikt til Pa-O minoritetens småbønder i den sydlige Shan Stat. Projektet har særligt fokus på kvindernes rolle og lærer deltagerne gennem deltagelse i markskoler, at dyrke afgrøder efter økologiske principper.

* Agricultural Development Denmark Asia Region (adda.dk)

In Mygind Forsamlingshus member of the ADDA board and in the Myanmar-Management Team Torben Huus Bruun had a great evening telling about ADDAs project in Myanmar ORGAP II, April 2025

Ordinary information activities

In Denmark Povl Noergaard (board member of ADDA) has been responsible for the information work in 2025. During 2025 ADDA has issued the magazine News & Views two times - number 49 and number 50. 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 app. 46,600 “followers” in 2025, which we are very proud of. Every post is engaged by app. 220 people, giving the effect that many people around the world get information about our work and positive impact. We have had several FB-posts during the year.

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 ADDA Newsletters. In 2025 we have published 5 electronic newsletters to app. 220 subscribers with an average number of openings on 35 %.

ADDA has created a number of new videos together with the partners in Cambodia, Vietnam, Myanmar and Tanzania. At ADDA-website we have uploaded a range of new videos from the projects also published at YouTube.

Donations: Our annual campaign – presented in our annual report and in News and Views number 49 and number 50 as well as in newsletters and Facebook was directed to ponds and wells for village groups in Cambodia and Vietnam. The contribution in 2025 was 55.476 DKK from ADDA members. The donations collected in 2025 will go to Cambodia. We thank you for the donations we received. Unfortunately, the possibility of having the donations on tax-reduction is no longer a possibility.

Donations from ADDA members are an important contribution to small development projects such as ring wells and pond cleaning. Money sent to Cambodia, is evenly distributed between ADDA's two project areas in Cambodia: Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchay. The selection of projects has been made on the basis of applications from designated needing villages. Accounts are taken of where money has previously been allocated to wells, becoming benefit for app. 2000 families.



Pond renovation in Khtum Village Samrong town, in Oddar Meanchey Province.



Status of the women group use water from pond at Porchass Village Beng Community.

Members

The number of members is approximately 300. ADDA continuously uses different means to get more members.

Cambodia

EDRO: Empowering Democratic Rural Organizations and livelihood of rural poor post COVID-19 in Siem Reap and Odder Meanchey

2025 marked the final full year of the CISU-funded EDRO project, implemented by ADDA in partnership with READA, CIDO, RCEDO, SMUAC and OMCAUAC in Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey. The project focused on strengthening Democratic Rural Organisations, particularly Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs), Provincial Agricultural Cooperative Unions (PACUs) and CACA, as the foundation for improved livelihoods, market access, financial governance and farmer-led advocacy. The final evaluation confirms that EDRO is a high-performing and successful intervention, assessed as highly relevant, effective, efficient and likely sustainable.

EDRO will terminate on 31 May 2026, with its core elements integrated into the Southeast Asia Programme (SAP) from 1 June 2026. This transition is strategic. EDRO has established the institutional backbone upon which SAP will scale climate-resilient agriculture, market development and policy engagement across the region.

A strong institutional foundation for scale

The most important achievement of EDRO is the maturation of farmer organisations into credible, service-oriented institutions. PACUs and ACs have evolved from relatively weak structures into functioning rural service hubs, capable of delivering input supply, credit oversight, market coordination, governance support and advocacy.

AC membership increased to more than 10,700 farmers, while market linkages expanded significantly from 0.44 to 2.72 per cooperative. This reflects a fundamental shift from fragmented, individual farming systems towards collective, market-oriented production. PACUs are now recognised actors in local economies and governance systems, with growing legitimacy among both members and public authorities.

Livelihood and market outcomes

EDRO has delivered tangible economic results. Member households reported an average agricultural income increase of approximately 18%, driven by improved market access, reduced dependence on informal credit, and

stronger cooperative services. These results demonstrate that institutional strengthening translates directly into livelihood gains, particularly in a context of continued economic volatility.

At the same time, the evaluation highlights that PACU-led business models are viable but still sensitive to external shocks, including price volatility and limited capital. This underlines the importance of continued consolidation under SAP, particularly in strengthening financial management and business planning.

Climate resilience through institutions

A key strength of EDRO is the integration of Climate-Smart Agriculture within cooperative systems. The evaluation reports that 96% of trained farmers adopted at least one CSA practice. This high adoption rate confirms a central lesson: technical change is most effective when embedded in trusted social and institutional structures.

CSA has contributed to improved yields, reduced input costs and increased resilience to climate shocks. More importantly, it has become institutionalised within AC and PACU services, providing a strong platform for scaling under SAP.

Farmer voice and governance impact

EDRO has delivered some of its strongest results in strengthening farmer voice and democratic participation. More than 10,580 farmer priorities were presented in Commune Investment Planning processes, with 2,592 actions funded through public budgets. This represents a system-level shift in local governance, where organised farmers are now recognised as legitimate stakeholders in public decision-making.

At national level, CACA and partners have strengthened their role in policy dialogue, contributing to discussions on cooperative finance, agricultural credit and rural development. While national advocacy remains constrained, the foundations for sustained engagement are clearly established.

Women's leadership as a driver of performance

Gender outcomes are not only strong but transformative. Women hold approximately 73% of leadership positions in ACs in Siem Reap and play key roles in financial management, market negotiation and decision-making. The evaluation confirms that women-led cooperatives consistently demonstrate stronger governance and financial discipline, linking gender equality directly to institutional performance.

Resilience in a challenging context

EDRO has been implemented under difficult and evolving conditions, including post-COVID economic pressure, high household debt, climate variability and the 2025 Thai–Cambodia border conflict. In this context, PACUs and ACs have demonstrated their value as local resilience structures, providing access to inputs, market information and emergency support when external systems were under pressure.

This confirms a key strategic insight: strong farmer organisations are not only development actors, but also critical components of local crisis response systems.

Key weaknesses and risks

Despite strong overall performance, the evaluation highlights a central challenge: institutional maturity remains uneven and partly person dependent. High performance in some areas masks underlying vulnerabilities, including:

- uneven bookkeeping and financial management
- limited business planning capacity
- reliance on strong individual leaders
- fragmented communication across AC–PACU–CACA structures
- insufficiently standardised procedures and documentation

These issues do not undermine overall success but represent critical risks for sustainability and scaling and must be addressed under SAP.

Priorities for SAP integration

The transition from EDRO to SAP requires consolidation rather than expansion. Based on the evaluation, three strategic priorities stand out:

1. Strengthen institutional systems and autonomy

Introduce a structured graduation pathway for ACs and PACUs, enabling differentiated support based on organisational maturity. This will support a shift from externally supported organisations to autonomous, self-sustaining institutions.

2. Consolidate systems, governance and communication

Standardise financial management, reporting, documentation and communication systems across ACs, PACUs and national partners. This is essential to move from person-driven to system-driven performance.

3. Scale integrated CSA, markets and advocacy

Further institutionalise CSA (including IPM), strengthen market systems and deepen policy engagement. The combination of technical, economic and governance functions remain the core strength of the EDRO model and should be the basis for scaling under SAP.

A clear phased exit and handover process will be critical to protect institutional momentum and ensure continuity of services and advocacy functions.

Conclusion

EDRO has delivered substantial and lasting results. It has strengthened farmer organisations, improved livelihoods, expanded market engagement, enhanced women's leadership and enabled farmers to influence local governance.

Most importantly, the project demonstrates that strong democratic rural organisations are the key drivers of resilient rural economies and inclusive development.

The integration into SAP represents a strategic next step, moving from institutional strengthening to scaling impact across systems, markets and policy frameworks.



Impressions from visiting AC Kantraing to present their AC achievement at AC office. EDRO-project.



One of the members from AC Kantraing shows the production of cabbage, on field and green house production.



Participating in AC Svaychek annual assembly Svaychek Commune, Angkor Thom District, during our visit in February 2026.



Many participants were very active, and later we saw the voting procedure taking place. High commitment from the participants regarding the results achieved and plans for the future.

EDRO terminates end May 2026, and the activities will be integrated in the SAP-program approach.

PPCSA - Partnership Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture in Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey, in Cambodia

2025 marked the first year of the CISU-funded PPCSA project (2025–2027), supporting smallholder farmers in Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey and Banteay Meanchey to adopt Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), improve market access and strengthen farmer-led organisations. The project is implemented by ADDA in partnership with READA, CIDO and RCEDO.

From 1 January 2026, PPCSA is fully integrated into the Southeast Asia Programme (SAP), where CSA becomes a core component alongside pilot organic farming, cooperative development and regional policy dialog. This transition represents a strategic shift from a standalone intervention to a scalable, cross-country programme platform, strengthening ADDA's position in climate-resilient agriculture and market-driven rural development in Southeast Asia.

The first year focused on further enhancing a solid technical and organisational foundation. The project was officially launched with strong participation from authorities and stakeholders and received national media coverage. A Training of Trainers programme equipped 42 partner staff with significantly improved CSA knowledge (from 26% to 71%), enabling rollout of Farmer Field Schools and demonstrations. A baseline survey covering 200 households across 24 Agricultural Cooperatives established the basis for tracking results, while updated CSA guidelines ensured consistency and quality in implementation.

Field implementation progressed well, though slightly below initial targets. A total of 50 CSA demonstrations were initiated across 26 Agricultural Cooperatives, representing 31% of the overall target of 160 demonstrations (01-2025 to 12-2027), and 21 demonstrations were completed during the year. These activities reached 3,840 farmers (63% women, 9% youth), and 525 farmers adopted CSA practices, corresponding to approximately 13% of the end target of 4,000 farmers.

Despite being an early-stage intervention, results are already strong and above expectations in key areas. Rice yields increased by approximately 51% (from 2.11 to 3.18 t/ha), while vegetable yields increased by up to 111%, and greenhouse gas emissions from rice were reduced to around 67% compared to conventional practices. These results confirm that CSA is not only technically viable but delivers immediate benefits in productivity, income potential and climate resilience.

The project also made tangible progress in linking farmers to markets. Fifteen producer groups (25% of target) were strengthened across 10 Agricultural Cooperatives, supporting production planning and coordination with buyers. Importantly, these groups began engaging in structured market systems, including participation in government-supported school feeding programmes. By the end of 2025, approximately 183 supply agreements with schools had been initiated, creating a concrete pathway for smallholder farmers to access stable and predictable markets.

Advocacy efforts advanced, although still scope for improvement. Two position papers were developed in collaboration with farmer organisations and partners, addressing cassava seed systems and market access challenges. Engagement with the Cambodian Agricultural Cooperative Alliance (CACA) and public stakeholders has strengthened the foundation for future policy influence, including early integration of CSA priorities into local planning processes.

Implementation faced several expected first-year challenges. The quality and consistency of demonstrations varied, particularly due to weaknesses in farmer and site selection, and uneven capacity among Agricultural Cooperative committees. External factors also had a significant impact. Border tensions between Cambodia and Thailand disrupted activities in parts of Oddar Meanchey and Banteay Meanchey, while heavy rainfall affected crop performance and timing. These challenges contributed to slower-than-planned progress, with demonstration completion and farmer adoption remaining below annual targets.

The project responded proactively by strengthening selection criteria, improving supervision and coordination, and adjusting the activity mix. Part of the planned cassava demonstrations was shifted to vegetable production,

reflecting both market demand and contextual constraints. This flexibility has been critical in maintaining relevance and ensuring continued farmer engagement.

Several important lessons emerged during the first year. The Farmer Field School and demonstration approach focussing on climate smart production remains highly effective, confirming that practical, field-based learning drives adoption (“seeing is believing”). Strong involvement and implementation by Agricultural Cooperatives is essential for scaling, but their capacity requires continued support. The experience also highlights that market access must be integrated early, not added later, and that implementation must remain flexible to respond to climate variability and external shocks.

The project also confirms the central role of women in CSA adoption, with women representing around 68–70% of participants and playing a key role in knowledge transfer and household-level decision-making. Youth participation remains moderate (10–20%) and will require more targeted engagement going forward.

Looking ahead, 2026 will focus on consolidating and scaling results within the SAP framework. Key priorities include accelerating farmer adoption, improving the quality and consistency of demonstrations, strengthening producer groups towards certification and market readiness (including PGS), and deepening policy engagement. Attention will be given to expanding implementation in Banteay Meanchey and strengthening the capacity of Agricultural Cooperatives and PACUs as long-term service providers.

Overall, PPCSA has delivered a strong and credible first year, with clear evidence that CSA can improve productivity, reduce climate impact and strengthen farmer livelihoods. While progress is slightly below initial rollout targets, the quality of results and early market integration demonstrate strong potential for scale.

The integration into SAP marks a significant strategic step, positioning PPCSA not only as a successful project, but as a core driver of ADDA’s regional approach to climate-resilient, market-oriented agriculture.



February 2026: Meeting with the committees of AC Kantraing to present their AC achievement with CSA-vegetable production



February 2026: FFS-meeting in Ourassei, Samroang Sangkat Samroang municipality. Participate in CSA Field school on vegetable: Join opening ceremony and meeting farmers and Visit demo farm.

Vietnam

ESUP Project - Empowerment of small-scale farmers through the unification of the organic PGS network

Most of the year have been spent on obtaining the project approval in Vietnam, which was finally turned down by the official Vietnamese government in August 2025. Since then ADDA and the partner VOAA have tried to obtain the approval needed. We have had a close dialog with CISU and the Danish Embassy in Hanoi, to try to put questions forward to the Vietnamese authorities. ADDA has participated in a high-ranking delegation meeting in Copenhagen to put forward our case and was invited to present the case to the Viet Nam Embassy in Copenhagen. We also wrote a letter to the Viet Nam Ambassador in Copenhagen to request a full explanation, since we think that all formalities was solved. Until now we have received an answer on this letter. These activities did not solve the problems related to the content of the project, which all Vietnamese ministries had approved apart from one authority.

Therefore, we will now try to resubmit a revised proposal to CISU after co-working with VOAA and the Vietnamese authorities, where we will revise the content and wording. Also, it has been more than 7 years since the first draft was filled to CISU and 4 years since the project was approved by CISU, so we need to update the content for the new political realities in both Denmark and Viet Nam.

Beside our Hanoi office had participated in several Danish delegations working on the sector program for promotion of organic agriculture in Viet Nam. Viet Nam has now an official policy for rules governing organic agriculture based on the findings of the ADDA projects and the VOAA establishment with local human resources.

Tanzania

During 2025 ADDA Denmark continued the partnership with MVIWATA in Mpwapwa District, Dodoma Region, Tanzania. The project focused on strengthening farmer organisations, improving accountability and governance, supporting climate-smart agriculture, organic certification, Quality Declared Seed (QDS) production and small-scale irrigation systems.

Civil Sociality Development Funds (CISU) – 2024 – 2026 - Strengthening Smallholder Farmers' Organization Capacity for Increased Accountability in Agriculture in Tanzania

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The project “Strengthening Smallholder Farmers’ Organization Capacity for Increased Accountability in Agriculture in Tanzania” is a 2-year partnership project between Mtandao wa Vikundi Vya Wakulima Tanzania (MVIWATA) and Agriculture Development Denmark and Asia Africa (ADDA) that is being implemented in Mpwapwa district, Dodoma region, Tanzania.

The project has been given a no-cost extension up to 30 April 2026.

The project is financed by CISU Denmark.

In 2025, the project achieved significant progress in strengthening farmer organizations, improving public sector accountability, and enhancing livelihoods and food systems in Mpwapwa District.

Under Outcome 1, the project strengthened the capacity of MVIWATA and farmer networks to engage in advocacy and participatory planning. A total of **239 trainers of trainers and 1,088 farmers** were trained in advocacy, accountability, and transparency, while **145 promoters** and **154 network leaders** strengthened their leadership and coordination skills. As a result, farmer participation in planning improved, with **81% of villages** reporting active engagement in priority-setting processes and increased inclusion of farmers’ priorities

in district plans. The project has contributed to a significant increase in MVIWATA membership in Mpwapwa District.

Before the project started, MVIWATA had **371 members in Mpwapwa District**, and the current membership has increased to **780 members**, representing an increase of **409 members (about 52%)**. This growth demonstrates significant progress, as MVIWATA is a farmer-based organization whose strength depends on the active participation and commitment of its members. Notably, each new member has **willingly paid an entrance membership fee of TZS 5,000**, reflecting strong ownership and commitment among farmers in the district.

Farmers have experienced noticeable improvements since the start of the project in several areas of their livelihoods and daily activities. Access to quality seeds and irrigation have increased the productivity and reliability of crop production, while organic certification and market linkages have helped many farmers improve their income. Farmers have also gained greater confidence and capacity to participate in village planning processes, engage with local leaders, and follow up on public projects, contributing to increased transparency and accountability. In addition, strengthened farmer groups and the growth of MVIWATA membership have improved cooperation, knowledge sharing, and collective action among farmers.

Under Outcome 2, the project enhanced transparency and accountability in public service delivery through dialogue, training, and public expenditure tracking. **255 farmers** participated in policy dialogue meetings, and **240 local government officials** were trained in participatory planning and accountability. Assessment results show that **100% of trained leaders improved their capacity in monitoring public projects**, while **95% of farmers reported increased confidence to question leaders** and **86% improved their understanding of public fund allocation**, demonstrating strengthened interaction between communities and local authorities.

Under Outcome 3, the project improved livelihoods and strengthened food and seed systems through Quality Declared Seed (QDS) production, organic certification, irrigation, and market linkages. Farmers produced **13.5 tons of QDS seeds**, generating **TZS 23.8 million** in income. The laboratory results from TOSCI (Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute) showed that the seeds achieved an **average purity of 99% and a germination rate of 95%**, indicating high seed quality and good viability for planting.

Despite challenges encountered during the organic audit process specifically on application for certification and documents review, farmers **successfully underwent the external inspection in November 2025**, conducted by the certification body **CCPB**. The main purpose of the external inspection was to verify that the Internal Control System (ICS) of MVIWATA regarding the organic production of sunflower 1550 smallholder farmers was in compliance with the EU Organic Regulation 2018/848. This marked an important step toward maintaining their EU organic certification. Following the external inspection CCPB issued a list of corrective actions for MVIWATA to implement in order to be eligible for certification this year. The most important corrective action demanded by CCPB was that all the sunflower fields should be digitally recorded. Therefore, digital registration of the sunflower fields of all farmers was conducted in December and January relying on ADDA's Digital GIS Platform. The whole digitalization exercise was entirely conducted by the farmers' leaders themselves relying on their own smartphones. These digital documentation and other supplementary documents regarding the ICS have now been submitted to CCPB and is now reviewing the submitted documentation. MVIWATA is awaiting the final certification decision.

Overall, the project has directly reached 2,854 (95%) (1,501 Female, 1,353 Male) of the planned 3,000 smallholder farmers (SHFs) in 10 wards of 23 villages in Mpwapwa district. Monitoring results, supported by comparisons with the baseline report, indicate that **2,312 farmers (1,387 women and 925 men) (81% of the 2,854 farmers reached as stated above))** have experienced significant improvements in income and livelihoods as a result of the project.

During the 2023–2024 season, these farmers collectively sold approximately **2,254 tons of sunflower** to buyers, benefiting from improved market access and increased negotiating power. On average, each participating farmer earned a **per capita income of TZS 789,838.82**, demonstrating a substantial positive impact on household income and economic well-being.

Through local partner investments, three solar-powered irrigation schemes were established, enabling **207 farmers** to engage in off-season production across **15 acres**. These interventions strengthened resilience, productivity, and seed availability in arid and semi-arid areas. The handover is **planned to take place in March 2026**. This achievement is proud to build on the success of a previous initiative implemented in 2023–2024, which supported the establishment of small-scale irrigation systems through funding from Grundfos. This CISU project continues to build on these achievements by expanding and strengthening irrigation and related agricultural activities.

Overall, the project demonstrated measurable progress in strengthening farmer capacity, improving governance and accountability, and enhancing livelihoods through integrated advocacy and agricultural interventions.

The project has been well accepted by local government authorities, ward and village leaders, and farmers in Mpwapwa district. District and ward officials actively participated in training, dialogue meetings, and planning processes, demonstrating strong institutional support and commitment to the project's objectives. Farmers also showed high levels of participation in training, meetings, and project activities, and the continued growth of MVIWATA membership in Mpwapwa District further reflects the trust and confidence communities have in the project. This strong acceptance and collaboration have contributed to effective implementation and sustainability of project interventions at community level.

With four months remaining before project completion, implementation is progressing well and remains on track both technically and financially. Expenditure to date is broadly aligned with the planned budget and investments. Some budget reallocations will be done from January 2026 including the CISU approved 3 now budget lines to ensure optimal use of funds during the remaining period. Overall, the project is performing as expected and is well positioned to achieve its planned results within the available timeframe and budget. 89 % of the allocated budget of DKK 2,948,436 has been invested as per 31 December 2025.

Costable Activities	Oct-Dec 2025 expenditure		Total Expenditure		Total Budget	Variance TB	Variance in %
	DKK	TZS	DKK	TZS	DKK	DKK	DKK
Outcome one, Strengthened civil society organisation (Mviwata) capacity to champion the advocacy work and bring about the desired accountability.							
Sub-total Outcome 1	99.550	39.023.750	252.194	94.247.260	232.732	-19.462	-8
Outcome two, Increased accountability and transparency of the public sector in delivery of crucial agricultural services through vibrant advocacy by civil society.							
Sub-total outcome 2	88.998	33.922.500	230.986	87.684.600	259.370	28.384	11
Outcome three: Improved livelihood and food and seed system through a need based practical intervention to secure reliable productivity and increased quality							
Sub-total outcome 3	25.486	9.769.950	266.892	102.509.406	314.996	48.103	15
Local Partner Investments							
Sub-total Local Partner Investment	76.644	29.147.650	448.218	174.145.900	527.076	78.858	15
3. Local Partner Staff and Volunteers							
Sub-total local human recourses	163.883	62.324.565	1.281.974	477.821.664	1.413.216	131.242	9
4. Local partner administration							
Sub-total Local adminstration	24.071	9.169.120	144.524	54.423.339	201.047	56.523	28
Grand Total	478.631	183.357.535	2.624.787	990.832.169	2.948.436	323.649	11



MVIWATA annual congress and farmer mobilization activities.



Dialogue meetings between farmers and district authorities in Mpwapwa.



Left: Solar-powered irrigation and water infrastructure in Mpwapwa District. Right: Partnership and market linkage activities with Agribio Tanzania and measurement of sunflower fields of farmers relying on smartphone GPS

Results in brief

- 2,854 smallholder farmers reached directly across 23 villages.
- 1,501 women and 1,353 men participated in project activities.
- 13.5 tonnes of certified sunflower ODS produced.
- 20 tons of sunflower seed bought by AgriBio
- Three solar-powered irrigation systems established.
- 1,518 farmers supported towards continued compliance with EU organic certification.
- 81% of participating farmers reported improved livelihoods and incomes.

Main lessons learned

1. Irrigation facilities that were constructed by the project in Chinyika, Inzomvu and Mlunduzi villages, demonstrated their values in production and social aspects of the life of farmers in these villages. Monitoring of the impact in production system shall continue to be done to establish in a long term the effects of this intervention. With the balance in the activity line, it is hereby proposed to add at least one more irrigation facility in the villages which are known to have similar needs.
2. A deeper reflection on the marketing of organic sunflower is needed or 2026 season.

Myanmar

Organic Farming for Improvement of Living Conditions for the PA-O Ethnic Group, Myanmar (ORGAP II)

2025 was the fourth year of the CISU-funded ORGAP project launched in 2022 and the sixth and last year of ADDAs engagement in Myanmar. The ORGAP 2 project successfully scaled up earlier achievements. Farmers' positions within local agricultural value chains were strengthened through reinforcement of the existing Producer Association with training, exchange visit and launch event, expansion of membership to include 150 new garlic farmers from five new villages in Taunggyi Township, and establishment of 25 Village Extension Officers (VEOs). Women's roles in civil society were significantly strengthened through the establishment of a locally based, women-led Civil Society Organization (W-CSO), grounded in Women's Savings Groups (WSGs). This was supported by capacity-building initiatives, provision of social funds, launch events, and learning exchange visits. In parallel, the role of women was further enhanced through the development of women-led businesses, including the cultivation of high-quality medicinal and herbal plants.

Challenges, including conflict, forced recruitment and natural disasters led to a four-month no-cost extension and required changes to the project's scope. Due to extreme insecurity, the planned expansion was reduced from 10 to 5 villages (and from 300 to 150 beneficiaries). Hyperinflation tripling material costs also necessitated scaling down seed bank constructions from 10 to 7. Women's economic activities were successfully shifted to 100 individual aromatic ginger enterprises to better align with local context and demand. All CISU-approved changes were managed through internal reallocation and streamlining, ensuring the project remained feasible, safe and impactful within its original budget despite the complex crisis environment. In response to security and access constraints, the project adopted biweekly reporting and coordination meetings with ADDA and relied on local partners (MIID, MOGPA) and digital tools for remote implementation and monitoring.



The ORGAP-2 project significantly advanced the resilience of Pa-O farming communities in Southern Shan State. It achieved measurable scale-up and market integration, improving farmer livelihoods and economic security. The project expanded into five new villages where 150 new garlic achieved PGS certification and joined the farmers Producer Association. By the end of the project, 100% of participating farmers continued to apply good cultivation practices learned through monthly Farmer Field School sessions, demonstrating strong adoption and sustainability of organic and regenerative farming methods.

The project established a permanent, locally owned agricultural support system. A network of 25 trained Village Extension Officers (VEOs) one in each village now provides ongoing advice, problem-solving and peer learning. They received ongoing support through frequent Farmer Field School meetings, as well as village social media groups, which facilitated constant sharing of knowledge. As this system is low-cost, locally managed, and built on trust, it is well-positioned to continue promoting good agricultural practices and PGS standards without external support.

Seven community-managed seed banks were set up in each village across two townships. These seed banks ensure local access to high-quality seeds, reducing production costs and farmers' reliance on external suppliers. The Producer Association improved its organisational and marketing abilities by participating in specific management training, undertaking three exchange visits, and developing marketing skills.

Capacity building activities, exchange visits, market linkages and a launch event contributed to strengthening the Producer Association's capacity and improving its market position. Formal contracts for ginger, chili and garlic created three new market connections, helping smallholder farmers reach buyers more easily.

The Producer Association successfully initiated international exports of dried ginger and chili. This success establishes a foundation for expanding exports of certified organic products in the future.

The ORGAP-2 intervention has made meaningful progress in farmers' knowledge, practices, and collective organization. Most farmers still grow conventional staple crops, but moving to better, sustainable methods and organic agriculture is now a familiar and accepted concept among the participating farmers. Access to reliable agricultural information has significantly improved through new channels like Village Extension Officers, Farmer Field Schools (FFS), and strengthened social networks, reducing dependency on brokers. This has built trust and encouraged the adoption of new techniques. Sustaining these gains will require continued investment in community-based extension systems.

The project made considerable progress in strengthening women's economic participation and leadership. Women's Saving Groups now earn regular interest from monthly savings and have diversified their income sources through small-scale businesses and reflects growing recognition of women's economic contributions. These include selling mobile phone top-up cards, trading household goods such as cooking oil and soap, selling motorcycle fuel, and preparing ready-made meals and snacks. Some groups have adopted longer-term strategies, such as producing coffee seedlings for sale and trading organic fertilizer. These developments provide a solid foundation for continued progress toward gender empowerment and have proved to be particularly important under the conflict situation. By project completion, 70% of women involved in Saving Groups had achieved stable income flows, supported by regular training and collective action.



Initially, the project intended to establish 3 Women-led businesses mentioned in the proposal. However, given the ongoing conflict and instability in the region, the women were more inclined to pursue individual ventures rather than participate in group-based agricultural input production. Therefore, the project shifted the planned activity from agricultural input production to aromatic ginger cultivation for medicinal plant production, to be carried out by 100 women farmers. CISU gave approval for these intervention changes. Women's economic empowerment has increased, with five home gardening businesses and five new Women's Saving Groups added to the existing 24. Following a social study and the development of operational guidelines, Cherry May, a women-led civil society organization (W-CSO), was established.

The W-CSO received continuous capacity-building support, participated in three exchange visits, and developed two economic activity plans. Gender empowerment training reached women from 25 villages, resulting in

increased confidence, leadership skills, and collective engagement. The project concluded with the official launch of the W-CSO, helping ensure the sustainability of women's collective action beyond the project period. With clear guidelines, leadership structures and economic plans, the W-CSO will continue supporting women's saving groups and enterprises beyond the project's lifetime. According to the current condition of the WSG group, they showed sustainability through active business activity during the project period. Participants receive a steady income generated from both the interest accrued by the savings group and profits from various business activities.

Skilled MIID staff ensured culturally grounded, first-hand data supported by quantitative indicators such as income, costs and yields. Periodic field engagement by external technical advisors further strengthened validation, learning and strategic reflection for future programming.

In 2025 ORGAP II (Organic Agriculture for Livelihood Improvement for the Pa-O Ethnic Group in Myanmar) terminated end of November 2025. The final reporting has been approved by CISU.

A big thank you to our committed partners in Myanmar who conducted the project activities with great skills. Which means that despite turmoil and high inflation, we were largely able to follow the project plan.

ADDA Digital GIS Platform

ADDA has developed a robust and cost-effective online Digital GIS Platform designed to support local farmer organizations and impact-driven companies. This platform facilitates organic certification, ensures compliance with the EU's deforestation-free regulation (EUDR), and enhances field monitoring of agricultural production of smallholder farmers. Mikael Jonsson, vice-chairman in ADDA, is responsible for the Digital GIS Platform activities.

Key Features

The ADDA Digital GIS Platform is built on two advanced digital solutions:

1. MerginMaps: Local farm advisors use their own low-cost smartphones equipped with the Open Source MerginMaps Mobile Data Collection App to gather field data directly from smallholder farmers. All the data is securely stored on a postgresql cloud server.
2. Microsoft Power BI: Collected data is transformed into interactive maps, dashboards, and analytical reports, accessible via Microsoft Power BI's secure cloud platform.

If you would like to learn more about ADDA GIS Platform, please consult:
<https://adda.dk/adda-gis-platform/>

Collaborations in 2025

1. Partnership with NGUVU ApS: In July 2025 ADDA renewed the collaboration agreement with NGUVU, a Danish coffee company, to digitally map and monitor their 197 female coffee farmers' fields on Mount Kenya. The platform enables NGUVU to ensure traceability and comply with EUDR (EU Deforestation Free Regulation). The collaboration which relies on the ADDA GIS platform, assists NGUVU's agricultural field advisors, who work directly with farmers to register coffee fields and follow up on farming practices using smartphone GPS.
2. Partnership with PULS and RECODA: ADDA had a one-year agreement with the Danish NGO PULS in 2024/2025 regarding the use of ADDA GIS Platform to document farming practices of smallholder farmers on Mount Kilimanjaro. The project was completed in October 2025, with a small budget of only 50,000 DKK. The project focused on digitally documenting the impact of agroforestry techniques, including intercropping, terracing, and nitrogen-fixing plants in Chagga Homegardens on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro. The GIS platform enabled efficient data collection and analysis and visualization of the data. Following an in person visit by Mikael Jonsson to RECODA's headquarters in Moshi in April 2025 and a new visit in March 2026, PULS, RECODA and ADDA are now exploring the possibilities of expanding the pilot from the initial 20 farmers to additional 60 farmers.

Expanded Use in Tanzania

ADDA's Digital GIS Platform has also been used in our project in Mpwapwa district, Dodoma Region, Tanzania, which is coming to an end in April 2026. Under this project, funded by CISU, *Strengthening Smallholder Farmers' Organization Capacity for Increased Accountability in Agriculture in Tanzania*: From December 2025 to January 2026 the sunflower fields of 1518 smallholder farmers were measured using smartphone GPS. The land measurement exercise was implemented by 21 MVIWATA lead farmers who had been trained in the use of ADDA GIS Platform. The land measurement exercise was only initiated after the Italian accredited certification agency CCPB had explicitly demanded that all sunflower fields be digitally registered in order to comply with the EU Organic Regulation.

Future Opportunities

Looking ahead, ADDA aims to expand its Digital GIS Platform to support more NGOs and impact-driven companies working with smallholder farmers across the Global South. The platform offers a scalable, efficient solution for documenting, analyzing, and improving agricultural practices.

THANKS

To the many members of ADDA, our donors: CISU, Danida, EU, AMDT, private donors, private organizations as Grundfos a.o, our partners in all, 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,

Income statement

Note	2025 DKK	2024 DKK
Membership Fees / Medlemskontingent	18,572	22,011
Donations from members / Gaver fra medlemmer	55,477	55,638
Project PPCSA/ Projekt PPCSA	101,278	0
Project CSA / Projekt CSA	0	26,585
Project Tanzania CISU/ Projekt Tanzania CISU	120,034	68,587
Receipts from general support / Tilskud fra Tipsmidler	52,273	55,681
Project ESUP/ Projekt ESUP	14,608	22,644
Project ORGAP/ Projekt ORGAP	0	2,859
Project EDRO / Projekt EDRO	63,209	104,862
ADDA GIS Platform, Kenya, Tanzania / ADDA GIS Platform, Kenya, Tanzania	28,975	46,903
Project ORGAP II/ Projekt ORGAP II	81,615	39,954
Other income/Andre indtægter	37,215	5,782
Used of Engagementspuljen / Anvendt af Engagementspuljen	0	31,959
Total Income	573,256	483,465

Penneo dokumentnøgle: 1QJBV-EMLSV-GYEUF-3JEZH-KWFAV-Z8SQE

Income statement

Note	2025 DKK	2024 DKK
Administrative Expenses / Administrative udgifter	0	0
Paper, office expences / Kontorartikler, papir mv.	1	-300
Education / Uddannelse	-1,200	-3,865
Insurance / Forsikringer	0	-1,750
Subscriptions / Abonnementer	-4,300	-4,400
Allowances to the board / Bestyrelseshonorarer	-30,000	-30,000
Meetings and General Meeting / Mødeudgifter	-9,199	-7,199
Transportation board meetings / Transportudgifter til bestyrelsen	-8,585	-3,295
Internet - IT / Internet og IT	-17,171	-8,030
Projects / Projekter:		
Expenses in Engagementspuljen / Udgifter til Engagementspuljen	0	-21,993
Expenses not covered / Ikke dækkede udgifter	-24,868	-77,728
Donations transferred to Asia and Tanzania / Overførte donationer til Asien og Tanzania	-55,477	-55,638
Informations/Information	-20,000	-1,071
ADDA GIS Platform, Kenya, Tanzania / ADDA GIS Platform, Kenya, Tanzania	-27,743	-44,327
Project assistance Lucas Ferreira/ Projektomkostninger Lucas Ferreira	-41,165	-108,683
Finance management / Økonomistyring	-48,267	-29,488
Auditing / Revision	-44,750	-42,500
Secretariat management/ Sekretariatet	-60,000	-60,000
Financial Expenses, bank charges / Renteudgifter, gebyrer mv.	-11,781	-9,347
Total Expenses / Udgifter I alt	-404,505	-509,614
Financial income	12,931	24,356
Total net financials	12,931	24,356
Profit or loss for the year / Årets resultat	181,682	-1,793

Penneo dokumentnøgle: 1QJBV-EMLSV-GYEUF-3JEZH-KWFAV-Z8SQE

Income statement

	2025 DKK	2024 DKK
Proposed appropriation account		
Profit or loss for the year / Overført resultat	181,682	-1,793
Total	181,682	-1,793

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note	31.12.25 DKK	31.12.24 DKK
Accruals / Periodiseringer	4,509	0
Account Tanzania AMDT / Mellemværende projekt Tanzania AMDT	41,761	18,983
Account ORGAP I + II (Myanmar) / Mellemværende projekt ORGAP I + II (Myanmar)	103,765	20,844
Account PP CSA / Mellemværende projekt PP CSA	72,113	0
Account ESUP / Mellemværende projekt ESUP	9,436	7,488
Account EDRO / Mellemværende projekt EDRO	94,216	48,180
Total receivables	325,800	95,495
Bank balances / Bankindeståender:	1,437,987	1,528,046
¹ Total cash	1,437,987	1,528,046
Total current assets	1,763,787	1,623,541
Total assets	1,763,787	1,623,541

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note	31.12.25 DKK	31.12.24 DKK
Profit or loss for the year / Overført resultat	1,621,845	1,440,163
Total equity	1,621,845	1,440,163
Income tax deducted at source and labour market contribution/ A-skat og AM-bidrag	33,186	37,740
2 Creditors / Anden gæld	53,279	90,000
3 Transferred to Cambodia and Tanzania groups / Overført til Cambodia og Tanzania	55,477	55,638
Total short-term payables	141,942	183,378
Total payables	141,942	183,378
Total equity and liabilities	1,763,787	1,623,541

4 Contingent liabilities

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Profit or loss for the year / Overført resultat
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.25 - 31.12.25	
Balance as at 01.01.25	1,440,163
Net profit/loss for the year	181,682
Balance as at 31.12.25	1,621,845

	31.12.25 DKK	31.12.24 DKK
--	-----------------	-----------------

1. Bank balances / Bankindeståender

Sparekassen Kronjylland / Sparekassen Kronjylland	1,437,987	1,528,046
Total	1,437,987	1,528,046

2. Creditors / Anden gæld

Bookkeeping / Bogføring	27,029	6,792
Auditing / Skyldig, afsat revision	26,250	23,125
Other costs payable	0	60,083
Total	53,279	90,000

3. Transferred to Cambodia and Tanzania groups / Overført til Cambodia og Tanzania

Transfer primo / Transfer primo	55,638	31,630
Grants for Asia and Tanzania/ Donationer til Asia og Tanzania	55,477	55,638
Transferred to Cambodia and Tanzania groups / Overført til Cambodia og Tanzania	-55,638	-31,630
Transferred to Cambodia and Tanzania groups / Overført til Cambodia og Tanzania	55,477	55,638

There have not been any expenses for administration.

4. Contingent liabilities

Other contingent liabilities

ADDA is liable for a contingent deficit in all the projects, where ADDA is project responsible for the below listed projects / ADDA hæfter for eventuelle underskud i alle projekter, hvor ADDA er projektansvarlig for nedenstående projekter.

5. PP CSA

Project Titel: Partnership Promoting Climate Smart
Agriculture in Cambodia
Reg.nr.: CISU nr. 24-5822-CSP-UI

Contributions Received for Fiscal Year		1,600,000
		1,600,000
Transferred to Receptient Country in FY	-1,346,138	
Regulation of Used Contributions	-100,685	
Administration in Denmark	-1,446,823	-1,548,101
	-101,278	
Contributions not used ultimo		51,899
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates	15	15
		15
Contributions not used ultimo		51,914

Amounts Transferred to Cambodia

	USD	Kurs	DKK
05.03.2025	53.000	700,19	371.098
12.05.2025	60.000	674,09	404.451
11.08.2025	40.000	644,54	257.814
20.11.2025	<u>48.000</u>	651,62	<u>312.775</u>
	<u>201.000</u>		<u>1.346.138</u>

6. EDRO

Project Titel: Empowering Democratic Rural Organisations

And livelihood Of Rural Poor Post Covid-19

Reg.nr.: CISU nr. 22-4086-CSP-UI

Contributions not Used Primo	14,335
------------------------------	--------

Contributions Received for Fiscal Year	1,200,000
--	-----------

1,214,335

Transferred to Receptient Country in FY	-838,646
---	----------

Regulation of Used Contributions	-6,311
----------------------------------	--------

Administration in Denmark	-832,335	-895,543
	-63,209	

Contributions not used ultimo	318,792
-------------------------------	---------

Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates, primo	99	
---	----	--

Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates	0	99
--	---	----

99

Contributions not used ultimo	318,891
-------------------------------	---------

Amounts Transferred to Cambodia

	USD	Kurs	DKK
20.01.2025	45.000	725,69	326.561
11.08.2025	38.000	644,54	244.923
20.11.2025	<u>41.000</u>	651,62	<u>267.162</u>
	<u>124.000</u>		<u>838.646</u>

7. ESUP

Project Titel: Empowerment of small-scale farmers through
the unification of the organic PGS network
Reg.nr.: CISU nr. 21-3611-CSP-UL

Contributions not Used Primo		367,248
Contributions Received for Fiscal Year		0
		367,248
Transferred to Receptient Country in FY	-191,122	
Regulation of Used Contributions	-2,038	
	-193,160	
Administration in Denmark	-14,608	-207,767
Contributions not used ultimo		-159,481
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates, primo	462	
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates	0	462
		462
Contributions not used ultimo		159,943

Amounts Transferred to Vietnam

	USD	Kurs	DKR
31.03.2025	6.000	692,34	41.540
10.06.2025	7.700	638,45	49.161
30.09.2025	7.700	638,45	49.161
19.12.2025	<u>8.000</u>	708,60	<u>51.261</u>
	<u>29.400</u>		<u>191.122</u>

8. ORGAP II

Project Titel: Organic Agriculture for livelihood
Improvement for the Pa-O Ethnic Group, Myanmar
(ORGAP - 2)

Reg.nr.: CISU nr. 23-4988-CSP-UI

Contributions not Used Primo		404,699
Contributions Received for Fiscal Year		965,507
		1,370,206
Transferred to Receptient Country in FY	-879,140	
Regulation of Used Contributions	-409,547	
	-1,288,687	
Administration in Denmark	-81,615	-1,370,301
Contributions not used ultimo		-1,370,301
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates, primo	95	
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates	0	95
		95
Contributions not used ultimo		0

Amounts Transferred to Myanmar

	USD	Kurs	DKR
19.03.2025	28.500	687,04	195.805
02.06.2025	18.297	683,55	125.070
10.09.2025	63.444	637,67	404.563
04.11.2025	21.000	652,55	137.036
10.11.2025	2.571	648,24	16.666
	<u>133.812</u>		<u>879.140</u>

9. Tanzania

Project Titel: Strengthening Smallholder
Farmers' Organization Capacity for Increased
Accountability in Agriculture in Tanzania
Reg.nr.: CISU nr. 23-4973-CSP-UI

Contributions not Used Primo		584,846
Contributions Received for Fiscal Year		1,250,000
		1,834,846
Transferred to Receiving Country in FY	-1,538,000	
Regulation of Used Contributions	80,116	
	-1,618,116	
Administration in Denmark	-120,034	-1,738,150
Contributions not used ultimo		96,696
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates, primo	98	
Net Interests and earnings from Exchange Rates	0	98
		98
Contributions not used ultimo		96,794

Amounts Transferred to Tanzania

	DKR	Kurs	DKR
07.03.2025	425.000	100,00	425.000
05.05.2025	500.000	100,00	400.000
23.06.2025	63.000	100,00	63.000
11.08.2025	400.000	100,00	400.000
17.11.2025	150.000	100,00	150.000
	<u>1.538.000</u>		<u>1.538.000</u>

10. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with Generally accepted accounting practice.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the cooperative, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the cooperative, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

INCOME STATEMENT

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.

10. Accounting policies - continued -**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.

BALANCE SHEET**Receivables**

Accounts recievable 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.

Cash

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash deposits in financial institutions.

Payables

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.

PENNEO

Underskrifterne i dette dokument er juridisk bindende. Dokumentet er underskrevet via Penneo™ sikker digital underskrift. Underskrivernes identiteter er blevet registreret, og informationerne er listet herunder.

"Med min underskrift bekræfter jeg indholdet og alle datoer i dette dokument."

Lars Østergaard

Beierholm Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab CVR: 32895468

Revisor

På vegne af: Beierholm

Serienummer: 29cad0e8-c880-43a8-9724-3030a422eafd

IP: 212.98.xxx.xxx

2026-05-19 12:31:34 UTC



Bodil Engberg Pallesen

Bestyrelse

Serienummer: 36f678c9-ce05-4d47-9ceb-81843c12be0e

IP: 217.63.xxx.xxx

2026-05-19 12:31:38 UTC



Per Åke Mikael Jonsson

Bestyrelse

Serienummer: 5cfa13c5-6344-4487-aa4a-c2fa9974e736

IP: 212.27.xxx.xxx

2026-05-19 14:09:13 UTC



Torben Huus-Bruun

Bestyrelse

Serienummer: 79df8af6-7d93-4204-8834-ab7238563df5

IP: 87.63.xxx.xxx

2026-05-20 07:39:32 UTC



Povl Nørgaard Andersen

Bestyrelse

Serienummer: 526f542b-13c7-4e30-ab40-fb30610a7bc4

IP: 87.104.xxx.xxx

2026-05-20 07:45:14 UTC



Helge Brunse

Bestyrelse

Serienummer: 84511ad6-814c-4bae-aeec-c6979e75ccac

IP: 87.104.xxx.xxx

2026-05-20 09:35:12 UTC



Dette dokument er underskrevet digitalt via **Penneo.com**. De underskrevne data er valideret vha. den matematiske hashværdi af det originale dokument. Alle kryptografiske beviser er indlejret i denne PDF for validering i fremtiden.

Dette dokument er forseglet med et kvalificeret elektronisk segl. For mere information om Penneos kvalificerede tillidstjenester, se <https://eutl.penneo.com>.

Sådan kan du verificere, at dokumentet er originalt

Når du åbner dokumentet i Adobe Reader, kan du se, at det er certificeret af **Penneo A/S**. Dette beviser, at indholdet af dokumentet er uændret siden underskriftstidspunktet. Bevis for de individuelle underskrivers digitale underskrifter er vedhæftet dokumentet.

Du kan verificere de kryptografiske beviser vha. Penneos validator, <https://penneo.com/validator>, eller andre valideringstjenester for digitale underskrifter.

PENNEO

Underskrifterne i dette dokument er juridisk bindende. Dokumentet er underskrevet via Penneo™ sikker digital underskrift. Underskrivernes identiteter er blevet registreret, og informationerne er listet herunder.

“Med min underskrift bekræfter jeg indholdet og alle datoer i dette dokument.”

Jan Sohn

Dirigent

Serienummer: 7ebc2af3-25cf-4d2b-a273-1ebcd766429b

IP: 94.145.xxx.xxx

2026-05-20 12:03:58 UTC



Arafa Ayoub Khatib

Bestyrelse

Serienummer: 97b72da3-e9a9-4344-89da-606ad3d9581b

IP: 37.96.xxx.xxx

2026-05-20 13:14:03 UTC



Søren Thorndal Jørgensen

Bestyrelse

Serienummer: bb3abb05-2021-4c74-af86-23711e13158f

IP: 195.184.xxx.xxx

2026-05-20 13:41:47 UTC



Dette dokument er underskrevet digitalt via **Penneo.com**. De underskrevne data er valideret vha. den matematiske hashværdi af det originale dokument. Alle kryptografiske beviser er indlejret i denne PDF for validering i fremtiden.

Dette dokument er forseglet med et kvalificeret elektronisk segl. For mere information om Penneos kvalificerede tillidstjenester, se <https://eutl.penneo.com>.

Sådan kan du verificere, at dokumentet er originalt

Når du åbner dokumentet i Adobe Reader, kan du se, at det er certificeret af **Penneo A/S**. Dette beviser, at indholdet af dokumentet er uændret siden underskriftstidspunktet. Bevis for de individuelle underskrivers digitale underskrifter er vedhæftet dokumentet.

Du kan verificere de kryptografiske beviser vha. Penneos validator, <https://penneo.com/validator>, eller andre valideringstjenester for digitale underskrifter.