

ADPP



Annual Report Year 2014

Guinea-Bissau



Objectives:

Assisting in cases of emergency and disasters

- ★ To help the victims of hunger, war, disasters, accidents of atomic origin, plagues and other catastrophes;
- ★ To help and move people and to rebuild the areas affected by this type of disasters;

Development

- ★ To help poor countries and poor populations of the world and to organize their own development initiatives;
- ★ To protect the natural habitat;
- ★ To protect the threatened elements of the earth; the land, plants and animals; to initiate actions to protect against the abuse of the rivers, seas and forests; to implement all types of projects guided towards protecting the natural habitat of the land;

The organization acting with people

- ★ To serve the public in general so as to allow it to participate in many ways in the activities of the organization; to train staff and volunteers; to form associations; to initiate sports groups and to establish a world-wide net of active and cooperating people;

Research and innovation

- ★ To serve the activities mentioned above through development of methods and systems for the implementation of these; to produce and distribute informative material, containing specific information in regard to the activities above;

Charity

- ★ To operate exclusively for charitable and educational purposes;



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Greetings from ADPP Guinea-Bissau's Chairman

In this report, Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo Guiné-Bissau (ADPP Guinea-Bissau) proudly presents its many actions and achievements in 2014 – carried out in unity with the people of Guinea-Bissau – to improve lives and living conditions in the country.

The primary focus areas have been: Education and training in various fields; Community and rural development; Ending hunger and poverty and boost economic development; Nurturing children's growth; Promoting improved health standards; and increasing economic entrepreneurship.

ADPP Guinea-Bissau is one of the many, people and partners together, are striving to achieve the goals and visions outlined in national and international goals for development.

For ADPP Guinea-Bissau, the year 2014 was filled with many new development initiatives and events: The conclusion of the Farmers Clubs project in 35 villages in Empada and later the continuation with an extension of one year in 10 villages; The continuation of the Farmers Clubs Renewable Energy project in Bissorã with installations of solar energy based equipment for improving production and social life; The operation during its 3rd year the “DNS” Teacher Training College in Cacheu with 80 students; The continuation of the 2nd year of the project for Reduction of Mother and Infant Mortality in Oio and Farim; The graduation of another 84 students from 6 professions from the Vocational School in Bissorã; The continuation of the Community Development program “Child Aid” in Cacheu, Oio, Empada and Bissau, working with pre-schools, hygiene and sanitation, school construction, training of school management committees, awareness campaigns in epidemic prevention and nutrition.

All of these achievements are based on the solid engagement ADPP Guinea-Bissau has had over the years since the start in the beginning of the 1980s.

The challenge of food security and food production for national self-sufficiency is a key area that ADPP Guinea-Bissau is addressing through the Farmers' Clubs program which were implemented in the regions of Oio and Empada. The cornerstone of the program is to organize farmers to share experiences and incorporate new learning into their production. They partake in extension training to increase their yields, which is achieved through planning and the introduction of new and improved methods of farming, which are environmentally sustainable and recycle resources. A total of 4,600 rural farmers and their families collaborated with this agricultural program in Guinea-Bissau.

Since 1987 ADPP Guinea-Bissau has given youths the opportunity to develop their potential and to use new skills to economically support their livelihoods and to create economic development. Vocational School Bissorã is one of ADPP Guinea-Bissau's long-standing contributions to train youths to become economically self-reliant and to build a skilled workforce for Guinea-Bissau; 1.190 young people have graduated in 6 different professions since the start in 1997.

Training of primary school teachers for rural areas is the essential component to reach the children most deprived of a quality education. ADPP Guinea-Bissau believes that universal access to education will improve people's lives and that the training of teachers will support the United Nation's second Millennium Development Goal, which is to achieve universal primary education. In 2012, DNS Teacher Training College in Cacheu started with the first 40 students in a 3-year training building their capacity and passion to teach in the country's rural areas. They graduate in January 2015; another team started in 2013.

Community development can only be achieved by the actions and commitment of the people themselves. Child Aid Bissorã has a long track record of working with families in

Bissorã to nurture their children. Key areas in the comprehensive program are health campaigns with sanitation and hygiene, education, family income generation and economic growth, children's participation, pre-schools and agriculture. 2014 saw the continuation of a multi-faceted Child Aid program in Cacheu reaching 55 communities with education quality enhancing activities around the schools, including water and sanitation, health and hygiene, income generation and pre-schools. Training of parents associations and school management committees in 15 schools in Bissau continued.

Securing the new generation of a healthy start in life is crucial for their capacities later in the life, and reducing the burden of women with themselves and their children getting sick, especially around the birth of new human beings, has high priority, so that the women also have time and strength to contribute in production. Therefore ADPP has since 2013 been participating in carrying out the project "Strengthening the Communities to Lead the Acceleration in the Reduction of Maternal, Neo-natal and Infant Mortality in Guinea Bissau". It is carried out among all 240.000 people in Oio region by more than 600 Community Health Workers based in their villages.

ADPP Guinea-Bissau funds much of our development work in Guinea-Bissau through own second-hand clothes sales. This work delivers three main benefits by: (1) Providing quality, second-hand clothes; (2) Generating income for our community development work; and (3) Creating general economic development in the country. The operation ensures that ADPP Guinea-Bissau has a small amount of "own funding" to partially cover our expenditures. The total amount of money is too little, of course, when one considers the huge demand that exists to improve basic livelihoods in Guinea-Bissau. For this reason, partnerships are an essential means to raise further funds to achieve our goals.

ADPP Guinea-Bissau invites you to read and familiarize yourself with our work. We believe that our development work will grow through collaborations with interested parties who are compelled to work with us and the people of Guinea-Bissau to fight for continued development.

ADPP Guinea-Bissau firmly believes in a "people to people" approach to development and collaboration: Those who are already involved must join hands with those who are not yet involved. Through this people to people approach, we can together achieve "Solidary Humanism" as we all stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the poor.

We would like to thank all of the people and organizations – both inside and outside of Guinea-Bissau – for supporting ADPP Guinea-Bissau's work and for taking an active stand in creating development in Guinea-Bissau.

Enjoy!

Asger Nyrup
Chairman - ADPP Guinea
Bissau



2014 Selected Highlights – Key Statistics

769 tons of second-hand clothes sold
53 tons of second-hand shoes sold
450 hectare cashew plantation contracted to rural farmers, with each farmer utilizing 4 hectares
Start of new Farmers' Club project in Quinará region
2 Farmers' Club projects operating and reaching 4,600 farmers in 57 villages
Small-scale farmers growing 6 vegetables and 4 cereals on average
1.010 tons of compost produced for fertilizing and improving soil
1.572 farmers established crop rotation systems
721 portable firewood saving cook stoves produced and in use
72 water supply for irrigation established
706 farmers participated in literacy programs
30 tons of produce processed in the processing centers
60 new preschool classes started and operated by the community
84 students graduated in vocational skills
20.000 trees produced and planted in the communities
28.280 children under 5 sleeping under treated mosquito nets as result of campaign
2.212 children under five treated against malaria with ACT
5.825 women mobilized to 4 PNC consultations
23.000 children under 5 received 3 home based care by Community Health Workers
1.325 latrines constructed
3.500 children in pre-schools
40 students with 4 teachers travelled 8.000 km through in neighboring countries as part of international study tour, visiting and talking with 10.000 people
500 parents participated in events at the teacher training college



Education

DNS – Teacher Training

The objective of the DNS Teacher Training is to train teachers for primary schools in rural areas. The training is designed to create a new generation of teachers who will take child-centred education to rural areas and, in this way, contribute to development. This new generation of teachers for rural areas will not only develop the schools. They will also develop the communities in which they work. (“DNS” stands for the Danish “Det Nødvendige Seminarium”, which translates to “Necessary Teacher Training College.” DNS first started in Denmark and has since grown, but retains this acronym as its name.)

The teacher training is based on participatory methods that place the student in the centre of his or her own training and give access to the whole curriculum for their studies. The program, the curriculum, and the methods work together to qualify and train strong teachers with an interest in improving conditions in rural areas. This involves teaching in schools, building the character of future generations, and training and organizing future teachers to fight with the poor in rural communities.

In 2012 the first ADPP Guinea-Bissau Teacher Training College started in Cacheu region and joining the Humana People to People “DNS Teacher Training Movement” in the other countries: Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Mozambique, Malawi, and Zambia.



The start of the 1st team was secured with funding for investment and operation from HUMANA People to People partners and through an agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in Guinea Bissau to use their building in the rural village of Bachil, buildings which had been standing unused for more than a decade. During 2012 efforts were made to secure funding for the coming years and more teams. The efforts had success by the end of 2013 with a partnership with the European Union to further rehabilitate buildings and securing the operation of the 1st team to the end and the full 3 year program of the 2nd team starting in 2013. The 1st team graduates in January 2015 and a 3rd team starts during 2015. During the 3 years of operation the school and the program has proven valid results and impact in the rural schools and communities in Cacheu region, where the students have had school practice, this expressed by schools

directors and parents wishing the students to come back to the school after graduation. The students, likewise, established friendship contact to people in the neighbouring countries during the International Study Travel.

The institution and program for the DNS Teacher Training College was recognized by the Ministry of Education in June 2014 after a long process, which started in 2007 with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding about a plan for these schools.



Vocational School Bissorã

The ADPP Vocational School trains youths in academic and technical skills so that they can be employed by established companies or start their own enterprises. ADPP Guinea-Bissau opened the Vocational School in Bissorã in 1997 and since then 1.188 students have graduated from the school.

Youth constitutes the greatest opportunity for the productive sector in Guinea-Bissau. Youth empowered with technical skills, entrepreneurship attitude and social responsibility understanding and practise is the most important asset for the development in the country. The training at the vocational school emphasizes these qualities in the training.

The Vocational School offers the following six vocational skills training courses: Building & Construction, Agriculture & Animal Husbandry, Commerce & Business Administration, Solar Energy Technology, Electricity and Plumbing & Water Pump Repairing. While they study for their technical certificate, students also study academic subjects to support the skills training: Mathematics, Portuguese, geography, biology and physics. Being a boarding school the program includes sports, cultures, broader knowledge about the world and the big issues of our time, community responsibility actions and participation in practical activities to operate and maintain the school.

The students are actively involved in production work at the college: The agriculture students use the school garden and fields to produce; the commerce students operates the school shop, which sells second-hand clothes and shoes; the construction students construct houses in Bissorã and conduct general building maintenance at the college; and the solar energy and plumbing students complete installation and maintenance work at the hospital and water company in Bissorã.

The students gain work experience through labour market attachments: They practise in companies or institutions in their chosen professional area for two weeks in May and one month in September/October. The students work under the supervision of the company authorities and their teachers' visit them to assess their performance. During these periods the students gain valuable practical experiences completing their studies at the school, and they pave the way ahead after graduation.

Students complete courses on HIV/AIDS awareness and carry out community campaigns to educate people about the epidemic and other diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis.

The school organise short period IT-courses for day students from the neighbourhood.

Skills training and labour integration

The Vocational School in Bissorã annually graduates 90 students in several professional areas. The school promotes and encourages the youth to organize together and create self-employment and supports them with toolkits and post-graduation visits, whenever funding can be found for this. This supports them as they begin and achieve their own income generation. A successful example of a cooperative created by one graduated group of students from the Vocational School is the "Cooperativa técnica dos formados da Construção Civil – COTEFORC". Currently, COTEFORC has 36 members between the ages of 18 and 32; 10 of these members are women who joined recently. While cooperative members were originally construction graduates, over time students from agriculture, trade and solar panel installation have also joined. The objective of the cooperative is to carry out construction activities of all types. To date, the cooperative has constructed three schools through agreements between UNICEF and ADPP. They have also built a large, three building Agricultural Center. These projects are conducted in all regions of the country, as the cooperative is made up of former students of the Vocational School, many of whom come from different regions.

ADPP has during the last 10 years through this approach managed to engage 80 young people trained at the Vocational School in the construction or rehabilitation of 25 primary schools in the rural areas.



Agriculture

Farmers' Club Program

Guinea-Bissau has a population of 1.6 million people and 75% of the labour force works in the agriculture sector, which comprises 50% of the national GDP. As a result of armed conflicts, the

Cultivated land decreased from 29,000 hectares in 1994 to 11,000 hectares in 2004. In addition, many working-age men emigrated as a result of the country's war and economic decline in an effort to find employment elsewhere. The women who remained often relied on remittance salaries and imported food. To directly respond to these challenging circumstances, the Government's policy is to develop its agricultural sector through supporting the country's small-scale farmers, who contribute 90% of the total crop production.

ADPP's Farmers' Club projects train small-scale farmers in sustainable agriculture practices and equip them with the knowledge necessary to adjust to changing climatic and economic conditions.

As an integrated part of the training, the farmers get organized into clubs of 50 members each.

Five clubs together (a total of 250 farmers) work with one project leader, who provides practical and theoretical agricultural training. The project leader also facilitates the organization of the farmers and trains them in self-organizing to ensure that lasting structures are built. The project leader lives in one of the villages, where the 5 clubs are constituted. Together in these clubs, they explore and share water resources, secure inputs, and market their produce. General knowledge and skills within nutrition, health, and community development are included in their training. This combination of trainings and concepts make a Farmers' Club project.

The aim of Farmers' Club projects is to provide farmers with the knowledge and organization necessary to respond to the needs of their families and communities, increase their income, and become integrated into the market economy. In most Farmers' Clubs, the majority of the farmers are women, so they not only strengthen the agricultural sector but also promote gender empowerment and equality. Farmers' Clubs also include many activities that focus on the well-being of the entire family and address water and sanitation, nutrition, health, and education.

In 2014, ADPP Guinea-Bissau operated two Farmers' Clubs projects, one in Oio region and one in Empada region. These projects build upon ADPP Guinea-Bissau's previous experiences implementing Farmers' Clubs. A 2½ year project with 600 farmers that began in 2008 with funding from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) was phased out during the first half of 2011. The main objective was to create a prosperous life and to contribute to an improved economy for people in the rural areas by building a progressive movement of organized and productive farmers. The general vision was to achieve increased production and crop diversification.

A two-year project with 2,000 farmers in Oio began in 2009 with funding from the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID). The main objective was to reduce poverty in rural areas. The farmers organized themselves around improving food security, they established demonstration fields for learning, they diversified their production with new crops, and they gained greater access to water. Processing of crops was also introduced to increase the value of production and to ensure year-round food security.

In 2011 a new Farmers Clubs program started in Oio with funding from European Union and Humana People to People, practically extending the previous projects and focusing on Renewable Energy (solar energy and bio fuel) as means to increase agricultural production (solar energy pumps), processing and commercialisation and improve social services in

local institutions and through establishment of community centres. This project works with 14.000 people in 24 communities and ends in 2016.

Still another Farmers Clubs project for 2.000 farmers in Empada sector started in 2011 with funding from the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID). The objective was to fight food insecurity and child malnutrition. This project also worked with solar energy in some villages to enhance production capacity and worked in 35 villages with total 8.000 people. The project terminated during 1st semester 2014. In December 2014 an extension to this project was started with funding from NEPAD, covering 10 of the previous 35 villages for another year. It focuses on empowering women's capacity and participation in production and economy in agriculture production, processing and marketing. It also works on boosting the women's registration with identity cards, literacy campaigns and human rights in general.

The following are the three Farmers' Clubs projects in implementation during 2014, which directly benefitted 4,600 farmers in 54 villages:

Farmers' Clubs, Energy Oio, which began in 2011 and ending in October 2016;

Farmers' Clubs, Empada, which was initiated in November 2011 and ended by May 2014;

Farmers' Clubs, Empada, Women's Empowerment, which started in December 2014 and will end in November 2015;

Provision of renewable energy among rural farmers

The Farmers' Club Renewable Energy project in Oio is an example of how to use modern technology to improve the life of rural farmers, and thus try to turn the tide and keep the people in the rural area to produce and live. It focuses on economic improvements and livelihoods and modernizing people's life. The project's key energy activity establishes 36 solar powered water systems (pumps and tank) for irrigation and seven small centres with Jatropha processing equipment and small processing equipment (maize mills and rice husker, among others) that will run on Jatropha oil fuelled generators. The project improves livelihoods through the provision of 51 solar lighting systems for social institutions (schools, mosques, and clinics). This has included the construction of 24 small village buildings, which have been equipped with solar light so that people can attend literacy, pre-school classes have been started, people charge their mobile phones, and people watch TV and films to increase their knowledge, and for entertainment.

A life changing story for the community of Cunté

We were living many years here in this community of Cunté with many difficulties before the arrival of the ADPP Farmers Clubs project, because in the beginning the people here did not know anything about new agriculture techniques; there was a lot of loss in the fields, and the farmers were toiling and toiling the land, but the results were low. In about horticulture, this was for us something for urban areas. In hygiene and sanitation we suffered from many cases of diarrhoea, malaria and many other things killing children and pregnant women. In this community there were also many children, who did not go to pre-school and many adults, who did not know how to read and write. But now there are great changes in agriculture, social situation and many other issues in the village. This is thanks to ADPP and the Farmers Clubs program through infrastructure with solar energy made available to our community. For the village committee: Djibril Mané



Child Aid

Child Aid Bissorã

Malaria, cholera and diarrhoea cost the lives of thousands of children's every year in Guinea Bissau. It is against this background that "Child Aid" Bissorã was established in 1990. Child Aid aims to improve the health and education living conditions of children and their families.

The project began and operated for many years in Oio region only, but expanded in 2011 to Quinará region in the south.

During 2014 the Child Aid project has operated its activities in Oio region in Bissorã, Mansôa, Nhaera, Farím and Mansabá sectors; In Cacheu region in Bigene, Cacheu, Canchungo and Caió sector; And in Bissau capital. In these areas the project operated with 7 of the 10 Child Aid Activity Lines; These were:

(1) Strengthening the economy of the family; (2) Health, sanitation and HIV/ AIDS; (3) Pre-schools; (4) Children as active in the political, social, cultural and economic spheres; (6) Education; (8) Environment; (9) Food security and nutrition;

The Child Aid Project trained and mobilized communities in Oio and Cacheu regions on latrine construction, hygiene and sanitation. The project trained parents associations and school management committees in Bissorã, Cacheu and Bissau in income generation for school management to be able to maintain the school infrastructures. The Project continued working with pre-school programs in Oio and in Cacheu regions. Various activities were also introduced to fight HIV/AIDS with distributions of condoms. The Child Aid project carried out school rehabilitation and construction programs. The project also supported the community pre-schools that were introduced many years ago. It trained pre-school teachers and provided educational materials for use in classes. The project campaigned for all parents to pay the small monthly school fee so that the pre-school teacher could receive a salary. Children from the pre-schools and the primary schools met at the Child Aid Centre to celebrate events like the International Day of the Children. Parents were invited to the events and saw what their children were learning in school.

Line 1: Strengthening the economy of the family

For several years the Child Aid project has worked with a group of families organized into "Women's Horticulture Clubs" to boost production and to improve the families' economies. In 2014, this work continued with 17 women's groups who were trained in vegetable garden production and processing and marketing of their products. The production was used for improving own diet as well as for sale to boost the economy of the families.

Line 2: Health, sanitation and HIV/AIDS

In this line the project did the following:

- Young women were mobilized and trained as health committees to manage latrines in the 2 regions of Oio (Bissorã) and Cacheu (Bigene);
- Young men were trained as builders to continue the construction of latrines in the 25 villages in the two regions of Oio and Cacheu; in the operation area all schools have latrines with basic hygiene needs;
- In the hygiene and sanitation (community led total sanitation) program in Oio (Bissorã) were constructed latrines in 515 communities that are in use; another 25 public latrines constructed in schools and churches are all in use with all basic needs;
- Campaign was carried out on HIV/AIDS on the 1st of December 2014 in partnership with National Aids Council with collaboration from the regional governor;

- On the 1st of April 2014 ADPP and UNICEF established an agreement of 1 year actions on the sanitation program lead by communities in Oio region, covering 50 villages with 1.250 families, where 25 local activists were recruited to work in their villages, to give more sustainability to the program.
- In Cacheu region the rehabilitation and construction of new school latrines and wells for clean water for 55 primary schools continued. 28 new double latrines and 31 wells were constructed; rehabilitation was done on 9 latrines and 7 wells.

Line 3: Early childhood education – Preschools

In Bissorã the Child Aid project supported the operation of 36 community preschools operated by Parents Committees and also operated a model preschool. A total of 2.409 children were registered, and 41 teachers worked in these, paid through the school fees from the parents.

The project’s preschool operates in two sessions: the first session is between 8:00 a.m. until 12:00 p.m. while the second session runs between 3:00 and 6:00 p.m.;

In Cacheu region the Child Aid Project, building on existing and new parents associations, managed to get started 37 new pre-schools with a total of approximately 1.000 children. The classes operated in existing classrooms in the primary schools, in shelters made of local material raised by the parents, or just under a tree. Local people were employed as teachers paid by the schools fees collected by the parents. The Project working on trying to get these new pre-schools included in school feeding programs.



Child Aid project supported the operation of 36 community preschools

Line 4: Children as active in political, social, economic and cultural sphere of society

The Child Aid Project Leaders organised sports activities like culture and sports events for children on the International Children day celebration on the 1st of June, where children from different schools in the area came together;

Children participated in establishing and maintaining vegetable garden for family consumption as well as for generating income for the family.

The Child Aid Project carried out the hand washing campaign with the children to celebrate the Hand Washing Day as well as contributed in actions for prevention of Ebola transmission and other transmittable diseases in the society.

Line 6: Education

The Child Aid Project continued the training of the Teacher and Parents Associations and the School Management Committees at the 15 primary schools in Bissau, which were constructed through partnership with JICA, and where ADPP since 2013 has been doing the Soft Component part of the program to secure, that schools after construction can be maintained and the parents, teachers and students feel ownership and responsibility for good maintenance and care for the school. During the year the project trained the parents associations and equipped them with tools on how to manage and administer the schools in the program. Door to door campaigns were carried out to register more parents to the association, as well as to get contribution to raise funds for school maintenance, school equipment etc. The process has enabled the registered schools associations to get more legal power.

From July to September ADPP carried out a 3 months program in partnership with UNICEF and in collaboration with Ministry of Education entitled “Back to schools”. During the campaign the project showed films and mobilized parents to send their children to school.

In Cacheu region work continued in the 55 primary schools included in the education improvement program funded by the European Union to rehabilitate and construct wells and latrines, mobilize and train School Management Committees and campaign for children outside the school system, especially girls, being registered to go to school. The work here also included establishing income generating activities, as e.g. horticulture.



Line 8: Environment

In connection with JICA funded program at the 15 schools in Bissau 2 Workshops were carried out, where 147 school sanitation students participated in discussion and debates concerning the maintenance of the environment around the school, identified the problems and planned how to solve them.

At the Community Lead Total Sanitation program in Oio funded by UNICEF project trained 50 school sanitation committees. The committees started to be active by organizing cleaning actions, rehabilitating of the roads to villages in Bissorã.

Line 9: Food Security and nutrition

The project has been supporting 17 communities and 8 schools, which are doing garden farming at small scale.



Community Health Worker Program

The full name of the project is “*Strengthening the Communities to Lead the Acceleration in the Reduction of Maternal, Neo-natal and Infant Mortality in Guinea Bissau*”.

As the title expresses it is a community mobilisation and capacity building program aiming at reducing the maternal and infant mortality rate in Guinea Bissau. It also works at building capacity of the health authorities to manage the program on the long term. It is part of a bigger program: PIMI (Integrated Mother and Child Program) carried out with funding from European Union. The project is administrated and coordinated by UNICEF, with whom ADPP is working as well as with The Ministry of Health through the Regional Health Teams as partners in the field.

The program started on 2013 and will continue to 2016.

The organizations EMI and IMVF are the other partners supporting the PIMI program in various capacities such as ambulances for the evacuation of pregnant mothers, and the seriously sick patients, medicines and hospital equipment.

The Community Health Worker program is coordinated intensively drawing all relevant partners together for the betterment of the health of the children, pregnant mothers, and the entire community. The program has the health of the women or pregnant mothers, children below five as a priority to its targeted population. The day to day work in the field is carried out by local Community Health Workers, who have been selected in the communities. The model is that they cover 50 families in door to door campaign and community actions to make the families adhere to 16 Essential Family Practices and mobilize people to seek professional treatment, when sick;

Of the planned 610 health agents, nearly 500 of them are actively in the field. Oio sanitary region reached 376 health workers during 2014, while Farím reached 121. The health workers are distributed in 10 sanitary areas (districts) in the Oio region, and 5 sanitary



The Community Health Worker program is coordinated intensively drawing all relevant partners together for the betterment of the health of the children

areas in Farim region. In these sanitary areas, a health worker operates from the village or The Community Health Worker program is coordinated intensively drawing all relevant partners together for the betterment of the health of the childrentownship where he hails. The Health Workers are organized in patrols. Patrol leaders who are also health worker head the patrols. All patrols report to the Troop Commander (Operation Area Leader). The Troop Commander works closely with the nurse in charge of the district health centre. Whilst the nurse in charge reports to the regional health director, the Troop Commander has the deputy division commander as the immediate person responsible. A Special Force in each region supports the work of the Troop Commander. In both Oio and Farim regions, there is a deputy division commander. The deputy commanders report to the Division Commander. The Deputy Division Commander has some periodic meetings for evaluations of activities with the regional director.

The health worker is the mainstay in the program, hence a need for him to be honest in order to gain the trust and the confidence of the community. In the quest to have all the people use the nearest sanitary facilities, a health worker must crave to mobilize all people in his village.

During the year, the program realized the following activities:

Women's Clubs

With the women's clubs, the cause of women is given priority. Women are given opportunities to make decisions over issues that affect family, or even the entire community. Women are empowered through women's clubs. Being in the women's clubs, women have the strength and are better organized to give support and fight the diseases in the community.

They will have a strong hand in supporting the health agents in the mobilizing the communities about the 16 essential family practices. It is the task of the Community Health Worker to mobilize for the creations of the Women's Clubs through mobilisation of support from church leaders, traditional chiefs, and political figures. The Health Worker invited the Operation Area Leader to present the idea of forming a women's club and from there get the support to form it.

During the year, 133 women's clubs were created, 63 clubs in Farim sanitary region, and 70 in Oio sanitary region. The plan was to create 120 women's clubs in both regions. As a result of overwhelming respond, an extra 13 clubs were created. The criteria for a clubs are that where there are around 1000 habitants, a club was created.

Peer educators

From each club 4 club members were selected to be trained as Peer Educators. The training is to help the club members to be able to transmit information to their peers in the clubs and the entire community about the essential family practices. The target for participation is to have at least 10 participants from each club. However, most training started at the start of the mid-year. It is during this period that people, particularly women, are involved in land preparation for the on-coming rain season. Instead of going for 10 people from each club, we went for 4 people. In Farim were trained 162 people, and in Oio 210 club members.

Community Mobilisation Campaigns

The mobilization campaigns are lead by the Operation Area Leaders. The health workers anticipate the event by informing and inviting the people to participate. With the support of the women's clubs, the campaigning material includes the sound system bought in the context of the program. The mobilization campaigns are held in public places such as schools, homes of influential people in the community, marketplaces for the purposes of easy transmission of messages to many people at once. Among others, the main

campaigning topics were about clean hand washing methods, sleeping under mosquito nets targeting mostly pregnant women and children below 5, treating water for drinking. During the campaigning events, a quiz show was organized for people to demonstrate or to give answers. During the year, 27 mobilization campaigns were held in the Farím region, and 102 campaigns were held in the Oio region.



Advocacy with influential people

Some periodic meetings were held in each sanitary area with the influential people. The meetings were lead by Operation Area Leaders, Special Force, with the support of the health workers. During the meetings, the position of women in the communities takes centre stage. The meeting asks the influential figures to have women in the decision making processes of the socio-economic life of the community, for example participating in the health programs.

36 Sessions of advocacy were held in the Oio region, whilst Farím had 23 sessions.

Supervision and supports to CHW's

The Operation Area Leaders make daily follow-up of the work of the health workers. On average, the Operation Area Leader visited the health workers twice in a quarter. During the visit, the Operation Area Leader considers the following:

- Theoretical knowledge of the 16 essential practices by the health worker
- Health worker's relationship with the household families
- Administering the forms for the report being filled by the health worker
- Communication abilities by the health worker
- Home based care structure of the health worker
- Working plan of the health worker

Weekly patrol meetings

The health workers are organized in patrols in all sanitary areas they are operating. In maximum, a sanitary area can have 10 patrols or small groups of health workers. In each patrol or small group, members vary from 4 to 8 people. One of the health workers is the patrol leader, and he normally led the meetings. The patrol leader makes the minutes of the meetings. Every week, on a Friday or Saturday, each patrol or group of health workers holds a meeting. The meeting discusses the progress of the work of each patrol member. Difficulties encountered during the work are presented during the work.



Home Based Care visits

These are household visits made by Community Health Worker. Apart from the normal household visits for emitting information about the 16 essential practices, the health worker visits pregnant mothers, bed ridden, and chronically ill patients.

Monthly Supervision

The nurse in charge in the sanitary area has the responsibility of visiting and supervising the Community Health Worker in the radius of 5 km of the health centre. This activity met some difficulties during the year as the nurses in charge had no particular idea of this.

Integrated Supervision

This supervision consists of the ADPP team, and the Provincial Health Team. Both teams visit the sanitary areas. They participate in the coordination meetings of the health workers, evaluating how the nurses in charge are transmitting the 16 essential family practices to the health workers. By participating in the meetings in sanitary areas, the teams become aware of the work and therefore take the discussions to the monthly meetings involving all nurses in charge, ADPP and other partners involved.

Monthly Coordination Meetings

With the Community Health Workers

There is a monthly calendar for the monthly coordination meetings with the health workers. A date is coordinated in each month where all health workers in the sanitary area meet. The participants in this meeting are Community Health Workers, nurses in charge, members from the Provincial Team, Operation Area Leader. The purpose of this particular meeting is to have all monthly reports from the health workers. In addition, the health workers are given an evaluation test. The essential practices to be implemented during the following month will be presented by the nurse in charge. It is also in this meeting that a 'feedback' about supervision made during the month is given in general to all the Health Workers. The meeting takes the whole day where in the end; the health workers are paid their subsidies for the month.

Between ADPP, nurses in charge and the provincial Health Team

A calendar for the coordination meetings is known between the nurses in charge, provincial health team and coordinator of the program. This meeting is to evaluate the reports from the sanitation areas and plan for the following month or period. The provincial director leads this meeting. This is a meeting that takes the whole day.

Decentralised bi-annual monitoring

This activity is held twice per year. It is an event where a team from Ministry of Health in Bissau leads the program. The participants in this event are the nurses, the Provincial Health team, ADPP and other stakeholders. ADPP with the support of the provincial health team organizes the event. The event has 3 stages, namely: Training workshop, Monitoring exercise, and the Feedback process.

The training workshop involves giving an introduction and information about how the event should be done. The team from the Ministry Of Health leads the training exercise. The nurses, provincial team and ADPP receive the training. The training workshop takes one day, and it involves making some monitoring groups.

The monitoring exercise takes five days. The monitoring groups visit each health centre in the province. The teams check the functioning system of each health centre.

The feedback process is divulging the results obtained during the monitoring exercise.



Micro-planning

This is a planning exercise involving the Provincial Health team, Nurses, ADPP and other stakeholders. The activity is held at the end of the year taking into account what happened during the year, and what will happen in the following year. The exercise looks at the activities to be done, and the respecting cost of the activities.

Case Stories

A Health Worker Leaving Nothing to Chance for the Ebola Virus

How life can twist at the brink of an eye!!! The village could not continue anymore with its daily chores. The market day had been cancelled following the local government's announcement about strict precautions against the Ebola virus. The local authorities have discouraged the luxury of shaking hands during greeting gestures. People with cotton tuft heads or the elders in the village had no idea of how to stop the pronounced virus.

Life in Sintcha-Locho village had become worrisome, as the local authorities had put up measures prohibiting the people to move across the nearby borders. The people's livelihoods

in the Sintha-Locho village depended on cross border vending. Now that the Ebola virus had been reported across the border, the authorities decided to put a STOP.

The announcement of the Ebola virus gripped fear among the villagers. The authorities had done their part. 'Forewarned is forearmed'. Everything came to a halt in the village.

Touched by the stagnancy of life in the once vibrant village, the local health agent observed that people should maintain the recommended basic health standards, and failure to do that, the Ebola virus will be in the village at a heartbeat.

The Health Worker structured the village hierarchy to have all people participating at different levels in the combat of the virus. Sub-committees for women's clubs youths were formed. The committees became active during the Health Workers actions. They supported the Health Worker in all the community efforts. Once in every month, the village elders met to evaluate the actions where the Health Worker and the committees presented the results for the actions against the Ebola virus. In some household meetings, the Health Worker invited the local nurse at the health center to give more emphasis on the fight against the Ebola virus. Together with the local nurse, they have fought all odds to ensure that the communities abandon all the myths related to the Ebola as archaic and devilish that is detrimental to the village's health.

The Health Worker together with the committees supported the villagers to establish water points at each household. A water point is sources of water where the visitors to a household wash hands or drink water upon entering the family's yard. The source of water is a traditional clay pot suspended on a log but has an opening on its belly that is strictly opened by pulling a string attached to it. In some cases, many families had the economic ability to treat the water with disinfectants.

The Health Worker has done well to inform the villagers about the Ebola so much that people are well informed to take the fight. The organized cleaning actions in the villages have made people to change their way of thinking and adopt new and healthy ways of burying garbage.

The Sintcha-Locho village will never be the same again, as the health agent has united the people to take on Ebola virus by the throat.

Field Story

My name is Fatumata Bucket. I'm 34, the mother of 4 children; the president of the Women's Neighbourhood Club Háfia in Farim;

One day late by 16.12 hrs, one Community Health Worker, name Gibrino Bucket, visited me in my house where he talked about the Essential Family Practices. I had never heard of family practices. This led me to be curious to follow him on visits all day on house to house visits.

A day later he arranged a meeting with women to create a women's club. Actively, I was part of this meeting to mobilize my colleagues to witness it. This served as a platform for engaging me more in the Community Health Worker program.

The most important day was when I was chosen to participate in the training of peer educators, attended two days of training and was impressed to know the Essential Family Practices. The training consisted of the following practices:

- 1. Exclusive Breastfeeding of infants under 6 months;*
- 2. Wash hands with soap and water after using the latrine and before giving children food;*
- 3. Use latrine;*
- 4. Treating water for consumption;*
- 5. Fours Pre-Natal Care Consultations for pregnant;*

Thank you for the knowledge acquired for the purpose of my life. I started to give advice to my neighbours, friends and colleagues in the club. Being a domestic woman, I had never participated in an organization as important to the lives of children and women, in particular people in communities. I'm glad I chose my village to implement this important program. We are committed to mobilize one and another in our village in disease prevention in our homes.

*Viva Community Health Worker;
Viva women's club;
Together we will win!*



Creating Economic Development

Fundraising through recycling

Clothing is one of the basic needs of human beings and according to United Nations a human being needs at least 2 kilograms (8-10 pieces of clothing) per year. In Guinea-Bissau, people only have an average of 1-4 items of clothing per year.

The Clothes and Shoes Sales project raises funds for starting or operating ADPP Guinea-Bissau's projects described above in Education, Farmers Clubs, Child Aid, and Community Health Worker Project. The project also addresses the need for good and affordable clothing in the communities, where the re-use of clothing is the best alternative.

In Europe and North America, members of Humana People to People collect used clothes and after a sorting process to ensure that each piece of clothing is appropriately used, donate part of these clothes to their counterparts in Africa. When clothes arrive in Guinea-Bissau, most are sold to local traders in large mixed bales. Several customers purchase a bale together, as few have enough money to themselves to afford buying an entire bale. Each customer has a selling station at a local market. They sort the clothes they have purchased, into categories and then sell them at these locations. It is at the markets where there are specialized vendors: one selling station has men's shirts, another has jeans, another has women's dresses or children's clothes, etc. Throughout this chain, the clothes gain value: People work to sort, display, hang, and ultimately sell each and every piece of clothing so that it finally ends up with the right customer. In this way, through the Clothes and Shoes Sales project, ADPP Guinea-Bissau contributes to job creation in the country. Many young people purchase bales of clothes from the project to re-sell in the markets across the country, creating employment. Other people are directly recruited as employees or staff for the project. The Clothes and Shoes Sales project boosts economical activities, particularly in the region where ADPP Guinea-Bissau operates.

In addition, ADPP Guinea-Bissau annually donates clothes to communities in need of relief aid. This relief aid is usually necessary when people lose all of their belongings after local wildfires, caused by open kitchen stoves or bushfires or heavy rainstorms. These donations are distributed based on requests of local administrators and ADPP Guinea-Bissau keeps a small stock of clothes specifically for these events and requests.



Cashew Plantation

ADPP Guinea-Bissau operates 750 hectare of land, which includes 450 hectares of good quality cashew trees. It is managed as an income-generating activity. The plantation is hired out to small-scale farmers in land plots of 4 hectares each. The farmers explore the cashew trees based on one-year renewable contracts and grow other crops in the non-cashew areas of the land. They pay a fee according to the quality of the land and ADPP Guinea-Bissau assists them in finding the best cashew traders during the harvest season.

ADPP Guinea-Bissau also works with them to link with other business and training possibilities to further increase the economic results of their work. As a result of the quality of the trees and the professional maintenance of the plantation, the farmers have learned a lot and gained a strong skills set. Furthermore, their organized marketing strategy allows the farmers to rent the plots of land and bargain for the best prices in the country.

ADPP Guinea Bissau, Financial Main Figures

Total turnover – US\$ 2.719.500

Expenses

Teacher Training	408.100
Vocational Training	253.800
Farmers Clubs Programs	596.100
Child Aid Programs	453.900
Community Health Worker Program	434.300
Other project costs	573.300
Total	2.719.500

Income

HUMANA People to People partners	580.000
Other partners	1.580.900
Own income	558.600
Total	2.719.500

Partners in Development

In Solidarity - The Frontline Institute movement

ADPP Guinea-Bissau takes this opportunity to thank Frontline Institute, which has provided nearly 30 years of training to our staff. This training has strengthened and empowered them to become an incredible force for development.

Frontline Institute is a Humana People to People human resource training centre that was first located in Denmark and was since relocated to Zimbabwe. It provides training on leadership and activism for development projects. Potential key staff from the various Humana People to People members gets an opportunity to sharpen their skills and further understand development work through practical and productive education at Frontline Institute.

Frontline Institute has played an important role in how ADPP Guinea Bissau has nurtured key staff with golden hearts, golden hands, and golden minds, individuals who have taken it as their responsibility to team up with the poor in their communities and create a movement for development.

Frontline Institute in Zimbabwe has trained more than 60 participants from Guinea Bissau, both male and female, since 1994. Before establishing Frontline Institute in Zimbabwe, more than 15 Guineans were trained in Denmark. The trained staffs constitute a force at the projects; many take the challenging position of a project leader and also contribute in many other ways to the community development work and human capacity building that is sustainably changing and improving the reality for the people in Guinea-Bissau.

A “thank you” to our many partners

The history of ADPP Guinea-Bissau’s development work would not be complete without our esteemed partners who made this work possible. The financial, material, and technical support you brought to our joint co-operation was absolutely vital to address the key issues affecting the people of Guinea-Bissau.

ADPP Guinea-Bissau looks forward to many more exemplary partnerships and friendships, such as those we have had during the years with e.g. UNICEF, the European Union, NEPAD, the National Aids Council, Plan International, Swiss Aid / KAFO, the Danish and Spanish Governments and the many more partners, who have supported the development programs in Guinea Bissau through ADPP. HUMANA People to People members also assisted us with donations of funds and clothes to be sold to generate funds. HUMANA People to People members contributed significant amount of funds to ADPP Guinea Bissau’s community development work. The members are Fundación Pueblo para Pueblo - Spain, Humana People to People Eastern Holding, Humana People to People Baltic, Associação HUMANA Portugal, U-landshjelp fra Folk til Folk Norway, U-landshjælp fra Folk til Folk - UFF Denmark, Planet Aid, Inc USA.

The big challenge ahead is rural development. We must stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the poor to keep the peace and make strides towards a better life for all. This puts large demands on all of us.

We take this chance to invite the international community, who have the means to step in and build a winning team with ADPP Guinea-Bissau, to work together with Guineans on the many areas in the country that need development.

Your contribution can be in many forms: It can be in small or large financial contributions. We also welcome “in-kind” contributions in the form of equipment for the vocational school workshops, vehicles to improve staff mobility, computers for data processing, furniture and food for schools, and much more.

Please think about it and give us a call or invite us to a meeting so that we can work out a plan to create development together.

