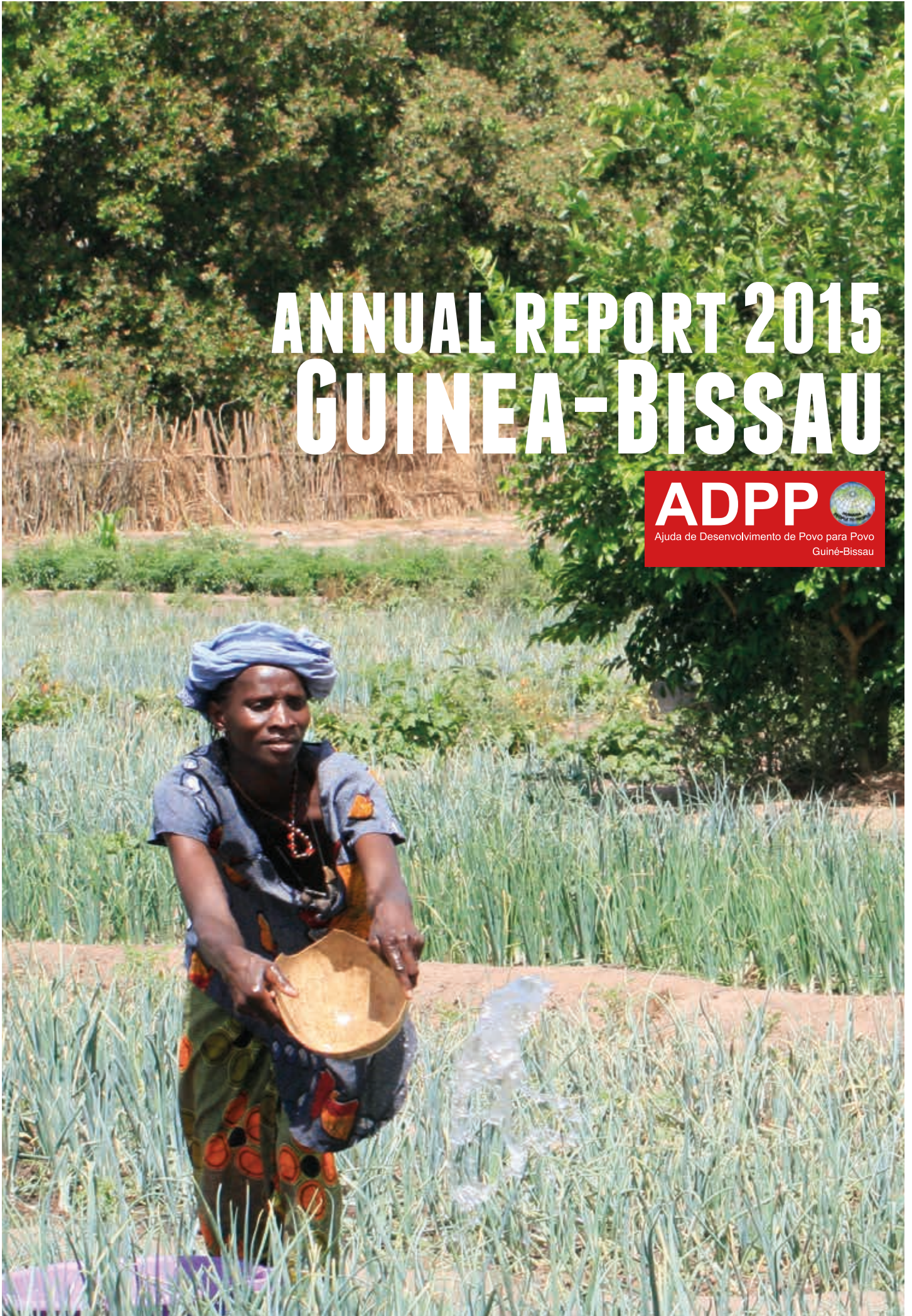


# ANNUAL REPORT 2015 GUINEA-BISSAU



# 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 assist them in organizing their own development initiatives.

## **Protecting natural habitat**

To protect the threatened elements of the earth, the plants and animals; to initiate actions in order to protect against the abuse of the rivers, seas and forests; to implement all types of projects aimed at protecting the natural habitat.

## **The organization acting with people**

To serve the general public 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 their implementation; to produce and distribute informative materials, containing specific information in regard to the activities above.

## **Charity**

To operate exclusively for charitable and educational purposes.

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## Greetings from

In this report, Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo Guiné-Bissau (ADPP Guinea-Bissau) proudly presents its many actions and achievements in 2015 – 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 boosting 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, striving to achieve the goals and visions outlined in national and international goals for development.

For ADPP Guinea-Bissau the year 2015 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 of the project with an extension for another year in 10 villages; the continuation of the Farmers’ Clubs Renewable Energy project in Bissorã which installs works with the installations of solar energy based equipment for improving production and social life of the community; the 4th year of operation of the DNS Teacher Training College in Cacheu with 80 students; the continuation into the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of the project “Reduction of Mother and Infant Mortality in Oio and Farim Regions”; the graduation of 84 students in

6 professions from the Vocational School in Bissorã; the continuation of the community development project Child Aid in Cacheu, Oio, Empada and Bissau, which is working with pre-schools, hygiene and sanitation, schools’ construction, training of school management committees, organizing awareness campaigns in epidemic prevention and nutrition. All of these achievements are based on the solid engagement that 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 is being implemented in the regions of Oio and Empada. The cornerstone of this program is to organize farmers in order to bring experiences and incorporate new learning into their production. They partake in extensive training in order to increase their yields, which is achieved through planning and through the introduction of new and improved farming methods, which are environmentally sustainable and which recycle



# ADPP Guinea-Bissau's Chairman

resources. A total of 4.600 rural farmers and their families collaborated in this agricultural program in Guinea-Bissau. Since 1987 ADPP Guinea-Bissau has given youth the opportunity to develop their potential and to use new skills in order to support their livelihoods financially and to create economic development. Vocational School Bissorã is one of ADPP Guinea-Bissau's long-standing contributions to train youth in order for them to be economically self-reliant and to build skilled workforce in Guinea-Bissau. Since the start of Vocational School Bissorã, a total of 1.190 young people have graduated in 6 different professions.

Training of primary school teachers for rural areas is an essential component of ADPP Guinea-Bissau that tries to reach most deprived children with quality education. We believe that universal access to education will improve people's lives and that the training of teachers will support the United Nations 4th Sustainable Development Objective which is to ensure an inclusive, equitable and quality education and to promote lifelong learning opportunities for everyone. In 2012, DNS Teacher Training College in Cacheu started off with the first team of 40 students in their 3 years training program, building their capacity and passion to teach in the rural areas of the country. They graduated in January 2015 and in the meantime another team started in 2013.

Community development can only be achieved by the actions and commitment of the people. The Child Aid Bissorã Project has a long track record of working with families in Bissorã by nurturing the children. The key areas in the program are campaigns in sanitation and hygiene to improve health, education, income generation and economic development of the families, children's participation, pre-schools and agriculture. 2015 saw the continuation of a multi-faceted Child Aid program in Cacheu, reaching 55 communities with quality education, implementing activities in the schools connected to water and sanitation, health and hygiene, income generation and pre-schools. The training of parents associations and school management committees in 15 schools of Bissau has continued.

Securing a healthy birth and early childhood development is crucial for the physical and mental capacities later in life. ADPP puts a priority on the chance for women and their children getting sick, especially in the early stages, so that the women can recover fast after giving birth and can contribute to the production of the family. Therefore ADPP has been participating since 2013 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 240.000

people in Oio region by more than 600 Community Health Workers who are based in their villages. One of the biggest concerns in Guinea-Bissau and in the world in general within the health area during the year 2015 was the spread of the Ebola virus. Consequently ADPP reacted with a specific programme in order to prevent the spread of the epidemic in Gabu and Bolama-Bijagos Regions, by taking action with 240.000 people.

ADPP Guinea-Bissau funds part of its development work in the country through the sales of secondhand clothes. The sales bring three main benefits: providing quality second-hand clothes, generating income for community development work and creating general economic development in the country. The sales project ensures that ADPP Guinea-Bissau has a small amount of "own funding" to cover its expenditures. The total amount of money is not sufficient, of course, when one considers the huge demand that exists to improve basic livelihoods in Guinea-Bissau. For this reason, partnerships are the 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 engaged 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 in collaboration: those who are already involved must join hands with those who are not yet part of it. Through the "people to people" approach we can together achieve Solidarity Humanism as we all stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the poor.

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

**Enjoy!**

## Selected Highlights —

- \* **769** tons of secondhand clothes sold.
- \* **53** tons of secondhand shoes sold.
- \* **450** hectares of cashew plantation rented by rural farmers with **4** hectares for each farmer.
- \* **1** new Farmers' Club project initiated in Quinara Region.
- \* **2** Farmers' Club projects operating and reaching **4,600** farmers in **57** villages.
- \* **6** different kinds of vegetables and **4** kinds of cereals grown by small-scale farmers on average.
- \* **1,010** tonnes of compost produced to fertilise and improve the soil of Farmer's Club projects.
- \* **1,572** farmers established crop rotation systems.
- \* **721** portable firewood saving cook stoves produced and in use.
- \* **72** water supply systems for irrigation established.
- \* **706** farmers integrated in literacy programs.
- \* **30** tonnes of products processed in the processing centres.
- \* **60** new preschool classes created in Cacheu.
- \* **84** students graduated in vocational studies.
- \* **20,000** trees produced and planted in the communities.
- \* **28,280** children under **5** sleeping under treated mosquito nets as result of campaigns.
- \* **2,212** children under **5** treated against malaria with ACT method.
- \* **5,825** women mobilized to **4**PNC consultations.
- \* **23,000** children under **5** received **3** home based cares by Community Health Workers.
- \* **1,325** latrines built.
- \* **3,500** children in preschool education.
- \* **40** students with **4** teachers travelled **8,000** km through the neighbouring countries as part of their professional training.
- \* **40** new teachers of Primary School graduated with Bachelor degree and hired by the Ministry of Education.
- \* **500** parents participated actively in events at the Teacher Training College.
- \* **10,000** awareness actions carried out to promote Sexual and Reproductive Health, Maternal and Infant Health and Ebola Prevention Measures by reaching 150.000 people.
- \* **22** classrooms of Amigas das Crianças built and equipped in Oio Region.
- \* **11** School Management Committees created and qualified in **11** Amigas das Crianças schools in Oio Region.

# Key Statistics



# Education

## DNS – Teacher Training

The objective of the DNS Teacher Training College is to train teachers for primary schools in the rural areas of Guinea-Bissau. The training is designed to create a new generation of teachers who will take the education of children in the rural areas as their responsibility, contributing thus to the development of the country. This new generation of teachers in rural areas will not only develop the schools but also the communities where they work, gaining a status of Development Agents.

The DNS training is based on a participatory method that places the student in the centre of his/her own education, giving them access to the whole curriculum to prepare their own studies. The program, the curriculum and the methods complement each other to qualify and train strong teachers with an interest in improving living conditions of the people in the rural areas. This involves teaching in schools and building capacities of the future generations.

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

The start of the first team was secured by the investment and operational funds from HUMANA People to People partners and through an agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in Guinea Bissau, who let us use their old buildings in the rural area of Bachil to develop educational, investigative and rural activities. Since then, many efforts were made to secure funding for the coming years and teams. In 2012, European Union funding allowed the rehabilitation of the buildings and secured the operation of the 1st and the 2<sup>nd</sup> team, which respectively joined in 2012 and 2013 for the three year training program.

During their training, the students carried out awareness campaigns in the communities about the importance of preschool and primary education. As a result of those campaigns, 36 new preschools were created and are being managed by those responsible for education.

40 students from the first team also travelled during two months and a half through the neighbouring countries as a part of their training that is called International Study Travel.





During the 3 years of operation, the DNS College and its program made an impact on the rural schools and communities in Cacheu Region, where the students have had their school practice. The Schools' headmasters and parents have expressed their desire to see the students back in their schools after their graduation from DNS College.

Recently, in June 2014, the DNS Teacher Training College and its program have been recognised by the Ministry of Education after a long process that started in 2007 with the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding to design a strategic plan for the DNS Colleges.

In January 2015 the 40 students from the first team graduated and received a Bachelor Degree in a ceremony where the National Ministry of Education and government members were among the guests. Those 40 students are now working in the rural schools of Cacheu Region, hired by the Ministry of Education.

### Vocational School Bissorã

**A**DPP Vocational School trains young people in academic and technical skills as a way for them to be integrated in the companies in Guinea-Bissau or to start their own business after graduation. ADPP Guinea-Bissau started the Vocational School in Bissorã in 1997 and since then 1.288 students have graduated from the school.

Youth is the greatest opportunity for the productive sector of Guinea-Bissau and ADPP believes that youth empowered with technical skills, an entrepreneurship attitude, a social responsibility approach and practice, are essential for the contribution to the development of the country. The program at the Vocational School reinforces these qualities in the following six vocational courses: Building & Construction, Agriculture & Animal Husbandry, Commerce & Business Administration, Solar Energy Technology, Electricity and Plumbing & Manual Water Pumps. While students study for their technical qualification, they also learn other academic subjects, such as Mathematics, Portuguese, Geography, Biology and Physics. Being a boarding institution, the Vocational School allows students from all over the country to have an opportunity to study there and, besides the training, also to participate in sports and culture activities, to broaden knowledge about the world and the Big Issues of Our Time, to be part of community responsibility actions and to



participate in practical activities of managing the school. As a consequence, the students are actively involved in production activities within the school: students from Agriculture Course use the school garden and fields to produce vegetables for their own diet, students from Commerce Course operate the school shop that sells second-hand clothes and shoes, students from Construction Course build houses in Bissorã and carry out general building maintenance at the school, and students from Solar Energy and Plumbing make installation and maintenance work in the water state company and local Hospital of Bissorã.

During their training the students gain work experience through practice in companies and institutions of their chosen professional area for two weeks in May and one month in September/October, always working under the supervision of the company authorities and the assessment visits by their teachers. Apart from their practices, the school offers HIV/AIDS awareness courses and carries out community campaigns to educate people about epidemics and other diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis.

## Skills Training and Labour Integration

The Vocational School in Bissorã annually trains 90 students in 6 professional areas. The school encourages the youth to organize themselves together and create self-employment, by supporting them with tool kits and post-graduation visits, whenever funding is available for that.

This support is crucial to allow graduates to create their own personal mechanisms to generate income. A successful example is a cooperative created by one graduated group of students: “Cooperativa Técnica dos Formandos da Construção Civil – COTEFORC” which consists currently of 36 members aged between 18 and 32 (10 of those members are women who joined recently). While cooperative members were originally Construction graduates, over the time students from Agriculture, Trade and Solar Panels Installation have also joined.

The objective of the cooperative is to carry out construction work of all types, and by now it has constructed three schools through agreements between UNICEF and ADPP and they have also built a three storey building Agricultural Centre.

During the last 10 years ADPP through this approach managed to engage 80 young people, trained at the Vocational School, in the construction and rehabilitation of 25 primary schools in the

rural areas, in the construction of 3 new houses in the community and in the installation and maintenance of solar energy posts in Bissorã.

## Amigas das Crianças School

ADPP implemented the project “Strengthening Capacities of School Management Committee Members and Construction and Rehabilitation of 11 Schools Amigas das Crianças in Oio Region, Guinea Bissau” according to the methodology and quality criteria of Education defined by UNICEF and the National Ministry of Education.

The project, financed by UNICEF, lasted 12 months bringing the following results:

- 22 new classrooms built, rehabilitated and equipped in all sectors of Oio Region.
- 11 School Management Committees created, capacitated, organised and functioning actively by realizing Action Plans towards the improvement of the school and the development of the community.
- 108 School Management Committee members capacitated and involved in the support of the maintenance and security of different schools.



# Agriculture

## Farmers' Club Program

Guinea-Bissau has a population of 1.6 million people and 75% of the labour force in the country works in the agriculture sector, which comprises 50% of the national GDP. As a result of armed conflicts, the cultivated land area decreased from 29.000 hectare in 1994 to 11.000 hectare in 2004. In addition, many working-age men emigrated as a result of the war and of economic decline in an effort to find employment elsewhere. The women who stayed behind, often relied on remittance salaries and imported food. In order to respond to these challenging circumstances, the Government's policy is to develop its agricultural sector by supporting small-scale farmers, who contribute to 90% of the total crop production in the country.

ADPP Farmers' Clubs projects train small-scale farmers in sustainable agriculture practices and equip them with the knowledge necessary to adjust to climate change 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-organization, to ensure that lasting structures are built. The project leader lives in one of the villages, where 5 clubs are constituted. Together in these clubs they explore and share water resources, secure inputs and commercialise their products. General knowledge in nutrition, health and community development is included in the training. This combination of training and capacities define the Farmers' Clubs project.

The aim of Farmers' Clubs projects is thus to provide farmers with the knowledge and organization necessary to respond to the needs of their families and communities by increasing their income and by integrating them into the market economy. In most Farmers' Clubs, the majority of the farmers are women, therefore the project not only strengthens the agricultural sector but also



promotes gender empowerment and equality. Farmers' Clubs also include many activities, which have impact on the well-being of the entire family in the areas such as water and sanitation, nutrition, health and education.

In 2015, ADPP Guinea-Bissau implemented two Farmers' Clubs projects based on ADPP's previous experience within the agricultural area: one in Oio and another in Empada Region.

A 2 year and a half project with 600 farmers that began in 2008 with the funding from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) ended in 2011. The main objective of the project was to improve the economic situation of the families who live in rural areas by building a progressive movement of organized and productive farmers, in order to increase their production and their crop diversification.

Another important experience was the two-year project with 2.000 farmers in Oio that began in 2009 with funding from the

Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID). The main objective of the project was to reduce poverty in rural areas through activities organised by small-scale farmers, to improve their food security by demonstration fields for learning, to diversify the production of production with new crops, to gain access to water and to process crops 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, extending the previous projects and focusing on Renewable Energy (solar energy and bio fuel) in order to increase agricultural production (by solar energy pumps), to process and commercialise products and to improve social services in local institutions by establishing community centres. This project



works with 14.000 people in 24 communities and will finish in 2016. And 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 of the project was to fight food insecurity and child malnutrition. This project worked with solar energy to enhance production capacity and operated in 35 villages with a total of 8.000 people. The project ended in 2014 but because of a new funding from NEPAD, it covered 10 of the previous 35 villages for another year. As in the previous projects, the focus was on empowering more than 400 women by capacitating them to improve their production and economy through agricultural activities, processing and marketing. The project also worked with registering the women and providing them with identification cards, carrying out literacy campaigns and fighting for human rights in general.

The following are the two Farmers' Clubs projects that were implemented during 2015, from which directly benefitted 4.600 farmers in 54 villages:

- Farmers' Clubs Energy Oio, which began in 2011 and will end in October 2016.
- Farmers' Clubs Empada, Women's Empowerment, which started in December 2014 and ended 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 to keep people in the rural areas producing and living in their communities, with that also avoiding migration to the urban areas. The project's key activity is 36 solar powered water systems (pumps and tanks) for irrigation and seven small centres with jatropa processing equipment and small processing equipment (maize mills and rice husker, among others) that run on jatropa oil fuel generators.

The project also improves livelihoods through the installation of 51 solar lighting systems for social institutions (schools, mosques and clinics) and the construction of 24 small village buildings equipped with solar light, which allows people to attend literacy lessons, pre-school classes, charge their mobile phones and watch TV and films in order to increase their knowledge and also for entertainment.



### A Life Changing Story for the Community of Cunté

*"We have been living for many years here in the community of Cunté, which had many difficulties before the arrival of ADPP Farmers' Clubs project. At the beginning, 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 with very low results. Horticulture was for us something for urban areas. Regarding hygiene and sanitation we suffered from many cases of diarrhoea, malaria and many other diseases that had killed children and pregnant women. In this community many children had never gone to pre-school and many adults didn't know how to read and write.*

*But now there are great changes in agriculture, the social area and many other aspects of the village life. It is thanks to ADPP and the Farmers' Clubs program that had installed infrastructure with solar energy which became available to our community".*

For the village committee: Djibril Mané.

# Child Aid

## Child Aid Bissorã

**M**alaria, cholera and diarrhoea take the lives of thousands of children every year in Guinea-Bissau. It is in this context that Child Aid Bissorã was established in 1990. The Child Aid program aims to improve health, education and living conditions of children and their families.

The project began and operated for many years in Oio Region only, but in 2011 expanded to Quinara Region in the South.

During 2015 the Child Aid project has developed its activities in the Region of Oio (Bissorã, Mansõa, Nhacra, Farim and Mansabá), Cacheu (Bigene, Cacheu, Canchungo and Caió) and in the capital Bissau. In these areas the project operated with 7 out of 10 Child Aid activity lines: strengthening the economy of the family; health, sanitation and HIV/AIDS; pre-schools; children as active in the political, social, cultural and economic spheres; education; environment; food security and nutrition.

According to its activity lines the project built latrines, realized awareness campaigns about hygiene and sanitation, trained Parents Associations and School Management Committees, created mechanisms to generate income to maintain the schools, trained teachers for preschool education, provided materials to be used in preschool classes and distributed condoms within several HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns. The project also campaigned to encourage parents to pay small monthly school fees in order to pay salaries to the preschool teachers.

### Line 1: Strengthening the economy of the family

**T**he Child Aid project has been working for several years with a group of families



organized in “Women’s Horticulture Clubs” to increase their production and to improve families’ economies. In 2015, this work continued with 17 women’s groups who were trained in vegetable production, processing of the products and marketing. The vegetable production was used to improve their daily diet as well as to increase their family economies through the sale of the products.

## Line 2: Health, sanitation and HIV/AIDS

- Young women were mobilized and trained in Health Committees to manage the cleanliness of latrines in Oio (Bissorã) and Cacheu regions (Bigene).
- Young men were trained as builders to continue the construction of latrines in the 25 villages of Oio and Cacheu regions. As a result, in the operation area all schools now have latrines with basic hygiene needs covered.
- Line 2 also encompasses the work done within the methodology CLTS (Community Led Total Sanitation), according to which latrines were constructed in 515 communities and to which another 25 public latrines were built in schools and churches, all of them functional with all basic needs.
- A campaign about HIV/AIDS was carried out on the 1st of December 2015 in partnership with the National Aids Council and with the collaboration from the regional governor.
- On the 1st of April 2014, ADPP and UNICEF established an agreement for 1 year to lead a sanitation program in the communities of Oio Region, covering 50 villages with 1.250 families, where 25 local activists were recruited to work in their villages.
- 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 and different rehabilitations were made in 9 latrines and 8 wells.

## Line 3: Early childhood education | Preschools

In Bissorã the Child Aid project supported the operation of 36 community preschools managed by Parents Committees and the establishment of a preschool model. In addition, 2.409 children were registered into schools and 41 teachers started to work, being paid through the monthly school fees from the parents. The project’s preschools operate in two sessions: the first session from 8:00 am

until 12:00 pm and the second session between 3:00 - 6:00 pm.

In Cacheu Region the Child Aid Project, based on existing and new parents associations, managed to get started 37 new preschools integrating 1.000 children. The classes are operating in existing classrooms in the primary schools and also in shelters made of local material raised by the parents or just under a tree. The project is working to get these new preschools and children to be included in school feeding programs.



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

The Child Aid Project Leaders organised different activities, such as culture and sports events for children on the International Children's Day, celebrated on the 1st of June. Children from different schools in the area came together and participated in establishing and maintaining the vegetable garden for family consumption.

The Child Aid Project carried out also the hand washing campaign with the children to celebrate the Hand Washing Day. Other actions were held within the campaign to prevent Ebola transmission and other epidemic diseases.

#### Line 6: Education

During 2015 the Child Aid Project kept training Teachers and Parents Associations and the School Management Committees in 15 primary schools of Bissau, which were

established through a partnership with JICA. In this program ADPP has been doing the Soft Component part to secure that schools after construction are being maintained and that also parents, teachers and students feel responsible for taking care of the school.

During the year the project trained parents associations and equipped them with tools to manage and run the schools. Many door-to-door campaigns were done to register more parents to the associations, as well as to get contributions in order to raise funds for school maintenance and school equipment. This allowed the associations to get more legal authority. From July to September ADPP carried out a 3 months program in partnership with UNICEF and in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, entitled "Back to schools" to increase consciousness about the importance of education.







In Cacheu Region the work continued in the 55 primary schools, included in an improvement program funded by the European Union. The program's objective was to rehabilitate and build wells and latrines, mobilize and train School Management Committees and campaign for children outside the school system, especially the girls, to be registered in the school. The work here also included the establishment of income generating activities such as horticultural production, etc.

### **Line 8: Environment**

In connection with JICA funded program at the 15 schools in Bissau, 2 workshops were carried out where 147 pupils participated in debates concerning care of the environment around the school, identifying the problems and planning how to solve them.

Within the Community Led Total Sanitation project in Oio, funded by UNICEF, 50 school sanitation committees were trained. Once organised, the committees started to be active by planning the cleaning actions and rehabilitation of the roads in the villages of 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

The full name of the project is “Strengthening the Communities to Lead the Acceleration in the Reduction of Maternal, Neonatal and Infant Mortality in Guinea-Bissau” and its main strategy is to mobilize and capacitate communities in order to reduce maternal and infant mortality in Guinea-Bissau. The project is integrated as a part of the bigger program PIMI (Integrated Mother and Child Program) carried out by funding from the European Union. The project is administrated and coordinated by UNICEF, as well as by the Ministry of Health through the Regional Health Teams as partners in the field. The program started in 2013 and will continue until 2016.

The Community Health Workers program is coordinated intensively, by integrating all relevant partners to work together in order to improve the health of children, pregnant mothers and communities in general.

The day-to-day work in the field is carried out by local Community Health Workers who each cover 50 families. They carry out door-to-door campaigns and community actions to make families adhere to the 16 Essential Family Practices and seek professional treatment when they feel ill.

500 Health Workers out of 610 are actively working in the field: 376 of them in Oio sanitary region who are distributed in 10 sanitary areas and 121 in Farim covering 5 areas. They operate from the village where they come from and are organised in patrols. The Operation Area Leader works closely with the nurses in charge of the district health centres. During the year, the program realized the following activities:

### Women’s Clubs

Women’s Clubs treat women as a priority, giving them the opportunity to make decisions over issues that affect their family or even the entire community. Women are empowered through women’s clubs in order for them to have the strength and the organisation needed to give support and fight the diseases in the community. In order to reach the objective, women receive support from the Community Health Workers to mobilise communities around



the 16 Essential Family Practices. The collaboration is crucial as the Community Health Workers are the ones in charge to mobilize also church leaders, traditional chiefs and political figures, so that they would be able to create new Women's Clubs.

As a result, during 2015, 133 Women's Clubs were created: 63 Clubs in Farim sanitary area and another 70 in Oio sanitary region. The plan is to create 120 Women's Clubs in each region by the end of the project.

### Peer Educators

From each club 4 club members were selected to be trained as Peer Educators. The initiative is to help 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 is to have at least 10 participants in each club. However, most trainings started at the beginning of the mid-year, just when population, especially women, are involved in land preparation for the on-coming rainy season. As a consequence, 4 people from each club were involved: in Farim 162 women were trained and in Oio 210.

### Community Mobilization Campaigns

The mobilization campaigns are lead by the Operation Area Leaders. The Health Workers prepare the events by informing and inviting people to participate. With the support of the Women's Clubs, the mobilization campaigns are held in public places such as schools, homes of influential people in the community or marketplaces, with a sound system bought by the program, to be able to transmit messages easily to many people at once.

Among others, the main campaigning topics were clean hand washing methods, treatment of water for consumption and sleeping under mosquito nets, putting an emphasis on pregnant women and children below 5. During the campaign a quiz show was organized to evaluate if people understood the topics. During the year, 27 mobilization campaigns were held in Farim Region and 102 campaigns in Oio Region.

### Advocacy with Influential People

Some periodic meetings were held in each sanitary area with influential people lead by Operation Area Leaders and Health Workers.



The role of women in the communities was the main topic of the meetings, in which participants discussed strategies about how to empower women and how to have more presence when decisions have to be taken about the socio-economic life of the community. 36 sessions of advocacy were held in Oio and 23 in Farim regions.

### Supervision and Support to Community Health Workers

The Operation Area Leaders make daily follow-up of the Health Workers' activities. On average, the Operation Area Leader visits the Health Workers twice in a quarter in order to evaluate:

- Theoretical knowledge of the 16 Essential Practices by the Health Worker.
- Health Worker's relationship with the household families.
- Elaboration Forms to be filled by the Health Workers.

- Communication abilities of the Health Workers.
- 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 where they are operating. Each sanitary area can have up to 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 usually leads the meetings. Every week, on Friday or Saturday, each patrol or group of Health Workers hold a meeting to discuss the progress of the work of each patrol member and the difficulties encountered during the process.

### Home Based Care visits

These are household visits made by Community Health Workers to check if families know the 16 Essential Practices and if they are applying them. During the visits, the Health Worker pays special attention to pregnant women, bed ridden and chronically ill patients.

### Monthly Supervision

The nurse in charge of the sanitary area has the responsibility to visit and supervise the Community Health Workers in 5 km radius of the health centre. This activity encountered some difficulties during the year as the nurses in charge had no clear understanding of the activity itself.

### Integrated Supervision

The ADPP Team and the Provincial Health Team visit the sanitary areas to coordinate meetings of the Health Workers and to evaluate how the nurses in charge are transmitting the 16 Essential Family Practices to the Health Workers.

These meetings are important as teams become aware of the work that is being done and thus they take the discussions to the monthly meetings involving all nurses in charge, ADPP and other partners.

### Monthly Coordination Meetings

#### With the Community Health Workers

There is a monthly coordination meeting with the Health Workers where nurses in charge, members from the Provincial Health Team and Operation Area Leaders also participate. The purpose of this particular meeting is to have all monthly reports from the Health Workers to be checked. In addition, the Health Workers are given an evaluation test.

In these meetings the nurse in charge also presents the Essential Practices that need to be implemented during the next month and gives feedback about the work done by the Health Workers.

#### Between ADPP, Nurses in Charge and the Provincial Health Team

The coordination meetings are carried out between the nurses in charge, Provincial Health Team and the coordinator of the program. During the meeting, the reports from the sanitation areas are evaluated and the plan for the following month or period is agreed.

### Decentralised Bi-Annual Monitoring

This activity is held twice per year led by the Ministry of Health in Bissau. The participants in this event are nurses, the Provincial Health team, ADPP and other stakeholders. ADPP with the support of the Provincial Health Team organises the event which has 3 stages - Training Workshop, Monitoring Exercise and the Feedback Process:

- The Training Workshop is lead by the Ministry of Health, the ADPP team, nurses and regional authorities involved.
- During the Monitoring Exercise the teams check the functioning system of each health centre during 5 days.

- The Feedback Process involves divulging the results obtained during the monitoring exercise.

## Micro-Planning

This is a planning exercise involving the Provincial Health team, nurses, ADPP and other partners. The activity is held at the end of the year taking into account what happened during the year and what will happen the next year. The exercise evaluates the activities to be done and the cost of the activities planned.

## Case Stories

### A Health Worker Leaving no Chance for 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 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 announcing 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 if failing to do that, the Ebola virus will be in the village at a heartbeat.*

*The Health Worker structured village hierarchy has all people participating at different levels in combating the virus. Sub-committees for women's clubs and youth were formed. The committees became active during the Health Workers actions.*

*They supported the Health Workers in all the community efforts. Once 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 from the health centre to give more emphasis to the fight against the Ebola virus. Together with the local nurse, they have fought all odds to ensure that the communities abandon all the archaic and devilish myths related to the Ebola virus that are detrimental to the village's health.

The Health Workers together with the committees supported the villagers to establish water points at each household. A water point is a source of water where the visitors of 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 being opened by pulling a string attached to it. In some cases, families had the possibility to treat water with disinfectants.

The Health Workers have done well to inform the villagers about Ebola, in such a way 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 to 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 the Ebola virus by the throat.

## Field Story

"My name is Fatumata Bucket. I'm 34, mother of 4 children and the president of the Women's Neighbourhood Club Háfia in Farim. One day late by 16.12 hrs, one Community Health Worker, named Gibrino Bucket, visited me in my house where he talked about the Essential Family Practices. I had never heard of family practices. This let me to be curious to follow him all day to do visits house to house.

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. 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. I 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. Hand washing with soap and water after using the latrine and before giving children food.
3. Use of the latrine.
4. Treating water for consumption.
5. Four Pre-Natal Care Consultations for pregnant.

*Thank you for the knowledge I've acquired for the benefit 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 so important to the lives of children and women, in particular to the people in the community. I'm glad I chose my village to implement this important program. We are committed to mobilize each other in our village in disease prevention in our families.*

*Viva Community Health Workers.*

*Viva women's club.*

*Together we will win!"*

## Prevention and Protection Against Female Genital Mutilation and Early Child Marriage

The project about Sexual and Reproductive Health, financed by the British Embassy in Dakar for 6 months, has been another important action implemented in Quinara Region during 2015. Its aim was to combat Female Genital Mutilation and Early Marriage through community interventions, focusing on the prevention of risk situations and on promoting gender equality.

The support for women who are victims of violence, mutilation and early marriage increased in Quinara Region, and the understanding of its causes and consequences improved within the communities. To keep reinforcing consciousness, the project developed the following activities:

- Training of the project's team in gender equality and women's health.
- Meetings and debates with women's groups to increase their awareness about human rights and the instruments, mechanisms and legal services to protect their rights. Those meetings were held with the participation of 427 people, out of which 171 were men aged between 19 and 50 years old.
- 8 awareness campaigns in the communities of Paiunco, São Martinho Gã Ture, Madina de Baixo, Madina Lala, Gã Tumane, São Cunda, Kã de Estrada, Gã Cumba and Empada run by

ADPP's team, were organized by activists and local leaders. The main topics addressed were women's discrimination, human rights, gender violence and sexual and reproductive rights, with the participation of an audience of 1056 people (out of which 57% were women and 43% men).

- 3 radio campaigns with 64 transmissions about women's rights in National Radio and Papagaio Community Radio were carried out.
- Mobilization and training of 24 volunteers (women and men) accompanied by ADPP "Activists for Women Rights" with the purpose of creating awareness in the communities to abandon Female Genital Mutilation and Early Marriage practices.

To develop the programme, the activists received an intensive training about Social Construction of Gender and Equality Principles, Human Rights, Gender Violence, Early Marriage, Techniques for Social Mediation and Identification of Risk Situations, Causes and Consequences of Female Genital Mutilation and Sexual and Reproductive Health.

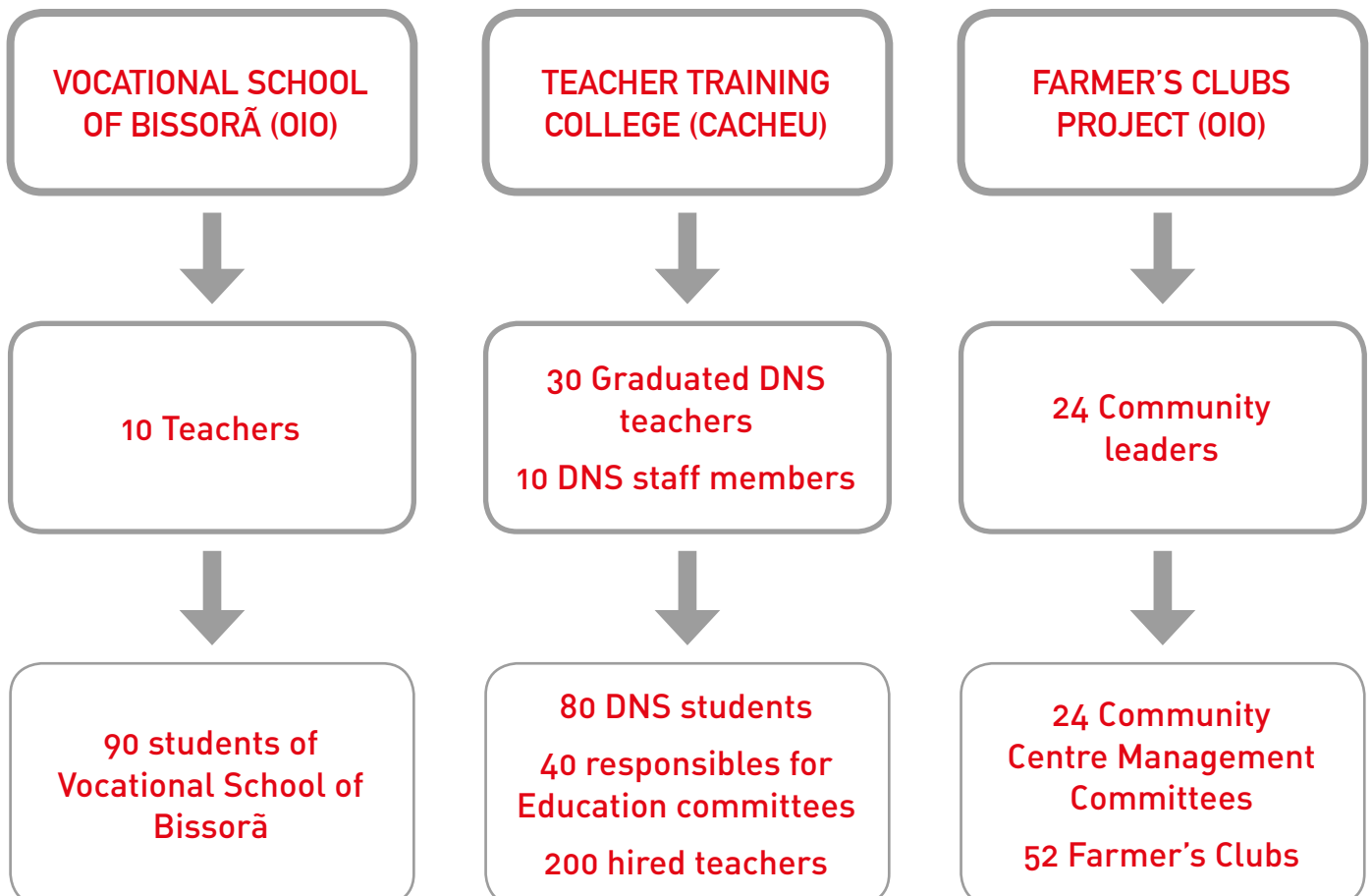
## Promotion of Maternal-Infant Health and Sexual and Reproductive Health

As competences within Sexual and Reproductive Health and Maternal-Infant Health were reinforced in Vocational School in Bissorã, Teachers Training College in Cacheu and Farmer's Clubs in Oio, ADPP Guinea-Bissau unified efforts with its partner UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund) to keep its continuous and sustainable intervention in Oio and Cacheu Regions, by training Community Health Workers.

In order to reach the objectives, the project mobilized 30 graduated teachers of the Teachers Training College, 10 teachers of the Vocational School in Bissorã and 24 Community Leaders of the Farmer's Clubs Project in Oio that were already trained in Sexual and Reproductive Health and Maternal-Infant Health, to train other leaders and agents for development.



According to the programme designed, the project capacitated:





The project qualified a team, responsible for Sexual and Reproductive Health Education to train new Community Health Workers using theoretical and practical competences in family planning, HIV prevention, pregnancy in adolescence, maternal-infant health, illnesses at the early age, female genital mutilation, gender violence, nutrition and healthy lifestyle. In total 90 students from Vocational School, 80 students from DNS Teachers Training College, 40 responsible for Education Committees, 200 teachers working in 40 schools of Cacheu, 24 Community Centres Management Committees in Oio and 52 Farmers' Clubs were trained.

As a result, the following activities were carried out:

- 25 awareness sessions developed by DNS teachers that are currently working in the rural schools of Cacheu.
- 31 awareness actions within the Farmer's Clubs Project in Oio implemented by project leaders.
- 21 awareness sessions developed by Teachers Training College students, during their placement period.

A total of 1537 people from the beneficiary communities participated actively in the project during 2015 (young people, students and education responsables) participating in a total of 77 sessions about different topics within the project. The prospective for 2016 is to give continuation to the actions run by the projects involved.

## Fighting Against Ebola

One of the biggest concerns in Guinea-Bissau and in the world in general, within the health area during 2014 and 2015, was the spread of Ebola virus. ADPP reacted with a specific programme to prevent the spread of the epidemic in Guinea-Bissau, by then without any cases of people infected with the virus.

In order to keep Guinea-Bissau safe from Ebola, ADPP developed different projects during 2015:

- "Accelerate the efforts to prevent and prepare against the Ebola virus in Guinea-Bissau" developed in Tombali and Gabú Regions and Bijagós Archipelago. The programme lasted 6 months with the support of Den Selvejende Institution "Fælleseje" and NADEL.
- "Improvement of health systems and management of borders in Bolama-Bijagós islands and in three ports

of Bissau in Guinea-Bissau" financed by IOM (International Organisation for Migration) for 5 months to have a direct impact on the 61 communities of Bolama, Caravela, Uno, Carache, Uracana, Galinha, Canhabaque, Orango Grande, Orangozinho, Bubaque and Unhocomo islands.

Both actions had as their main strategy to organize 15 trios (integrated by supervisors and activists) to cover the geographical areas of intervention in order to get the work done by organising a more individual intervention within the communities. The main results obtained within both projects were:

Nº	Activities description	Results
1	Direct and indirect beneficiaries of awareness actions about Ebola virus	185,184
2	Families informed about prevention measures against Ebola	78,159
3	Volunteers and Community Health Workers involved and trained	1,260
4	Communities benefited from actions taken within the project	747
5	Traditional leaders, teachers, healers and parents trained and involved	500
6	Flyers distributed in the communities	43,939
7	Awareness actions carried out	10,260
8	Community and school members informed	35,000
9	Washing hands stands installed	825

# Creating Economic

## Fundraising Through Recycling

Clothing is one of the basic needs of human beings and, according to the 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 projects in education, Farmers' Clubs, Child Aid, and the Community Health Worker Project. The Clothes and Shoes Sales 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 second-hand clothes and sort them in order to ensure that each piece of clothing is appropriate to be used and they donate a part of these clothes to their counterparts in Africa.

When clothes arrive to Guinea-Bissau, most of them are sold to local traders in large mixed bales. Some of the customers

purchase a bale in a group as most of them individually cannot afford to buy 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. At the markets they divide themselves into specialized vendors: one selling station has shirts for men, another has jeans, another has clothes for women or children.

Throughout this chain, the clothes gain value: people work to sort, hang, display, and ultimately sell the clothing, so it finally ends up with the customer. In this way, through the Clothes and Shoes Sales project, ADPP Guinea-Bissau contributes to create jobs in the country.

Many young people purchase bales of clothes from the project to re-sell them in the markets



# Development

across the country. Other people are directly recruited as employees or staff for the project. The Clothes and Shoes Sales project boosts economical activities, particularly in the regions where ADPP Guinea-Bissau operate.

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 and after heavy rainstorms.

These donations are being distributed based on requests of local administrators and ADPP Guinea-Bissau keeps a small stock of clothes specifically for such cases.

## Cashew Plantation

ADPP Guinea-Bissau operates 750 hectare of land, which includes 450 hectares of 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 those farmers by linking them with other businesses and providing them with training possibilities to further increase the economic results of their work.

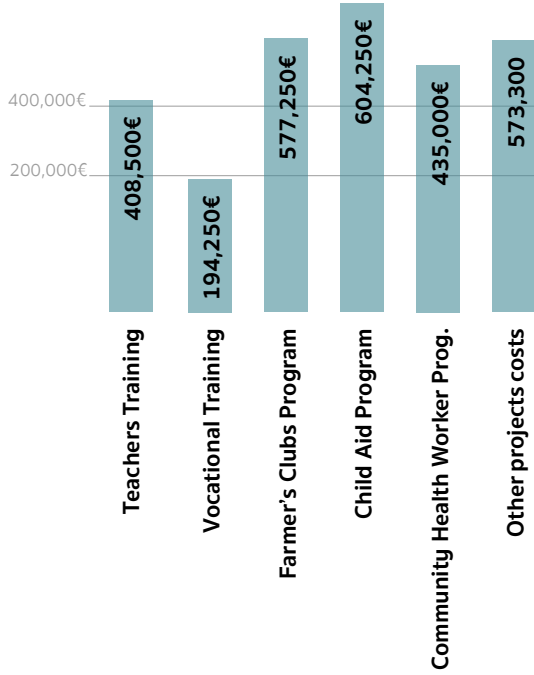
During the trainings the farmers learned a lot and gained a set of strong skills, which resulted in higher quality of cashew trees production and professional maintenance of the plantation. Furthermore, their organized marketing strategy allows the farmers to rent the plots of land and bargain for the best prices in the country.



# ADPP Guinea-Bissau Financial Main Figures

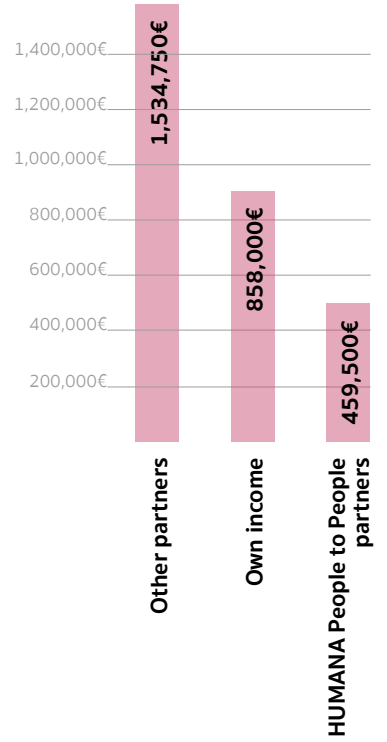
## Expenses

TOTAL: 2,852,250€



## Income

TOTAL: 2,852,250€



# 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. The training has strengthened and empowered many people to become an incredible force for development. Frontline Institute is a Humana People to People human resource training centre that was first established in Denmark and was since relocated to Zimbabwe.

It provides training on leadership and activism in development projects. Potential staff members from various Humana People to People projects get an opportunity to sharpen their skills and further expand their knowledge about 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 to create a movement for development.

Frontline Institute in Zimbabwe has trained more than 60 staff members 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 staff constitutes a force at the projects: many take the challenging position of project leader and others contribute in many other ways to the community development work and human capacity building, 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 development work would not be complete without our esteemed partners who made this work possible. The financial, material and technical support brought to our joint co-operation is 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 UNICEF, the European Union, NEPAD, UNFPA, OIM, British Embassy, OXFAM, the National Aids Council, Plan International, Swiss Aid/KAFO, FNUAP, the Danish and Spanish Governments, the collaboration with FEC 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 also the clothes to be sold in order to generate funds.

The following are the members of HUMANA People to People organization who have contributed a significant amount of funds to ADPP Guinea-Bissau community development work: 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 – Humana People to People, Planet Aid, Inc USA.

The big challenge ahead is rural development. We must stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the poor to keep the pace and make

strides towards a better life for all. It puts large demands on all of us.

We take this chance to invite the international community to join forces with us in order to work together with Guineans in the many areas of the country that still need to be developed.

Your contribution can be in many forms: it can be a small or large financial contribution. We also welcome "in-kind" contributions in the form of equipment for Vocational School workshops, vehicles for improving 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.





Picture by Samuel Aranda, World Press Photo of the Year (2012).



# “Thank you to our partners”



Ministry of Education / Ministry of Health /  
Ministry Of Agriculture / Ministry of Economy and Finance



European Union

