

PELUM Association

Participatory Ecological Land Use Management



Annual Report 2008

**PELUM Association Regional Desk
324 independence Avenue,
Woodlands
P.O. Box 320362
Lusaka, Zambia**

Table of Contents

Acronyms	3
Message from the Board Chairperson	5
Message from the Secretary General	6
PELUM building towards MDG 8 a global fraternity for development.....	7
2008 Regional Programs and Activities	9
Promoting indigenous food	9
Strengthening the network.....	9
a) Advocacy tools development.....	9
b) Information skills development.....	9
c) Financial management and accountability	9
d) Sharpening gender responsiveness	9
Information sharing and dissemination	10
Policy lobby and campaign	10
NO to EPAS.....	10
Support to farmer organizations.....	10
Networking for global action	11
PELUM's response to the global food crisis.....	11
Celebrating indigenous food- the TRADIFFA concert.....	11
Understanding bio fuels.....	12
Generating new knowledge through research.....	12
Evaluating the Association	12
Re-visioning and repositioning PELUM for the future	13
Brief on country programs	14
Botswana	14
Kenya	14
Lesotho	16
Malawi.....	16
Rwanda.....	17
South Africa.....	18
Uganda	19
Tanzania.....	22
Zambia.....	23
Zimbabwe	26
PELUM Partners.....	29
Income and Expenditure Statement.....	30
Statement of Actual To Budget Comparison for the Period Ended 31 December 2008.....	31
Annexes.....	35
PELUM South Africa Pietermaritzburg Declaration on African Food Sovereignty	35
PELUM board in 2008	36

Acronyms

ABN	Africa Biodiversity Network
ACORD	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
AGOA	Africa Growth Opportunity Act
ARVs	Antiretrovirals
AU	Africa Union
BGM	Biennial general Meeting
CAL	Campaign, Advocacy and Lobbying
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CCFA	Civic Commission for Africa
CCFD	Comite Catholique Contre La Faim Et Poor Le Development
CD	Country Desk
CC	Country Coordinator
CIDSE	Coopération Internationale pour le Développement et la Solidarité
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COP	Conference of Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CTA	Technical Centre for Agriculture
CWG	Country Working Group
EAC	East African Community
ESAFF	East and Southern Africa Farmer's Forum
EPAs	Economic Partnership Agreements
ESA	East and Southern Africa
EU/EC	European Union/European Community
FARA	Forum For Agricultural Research in Africa
FLD	Farmer Led Documentation
GFAR	Global Forum on Agricultural Research
GMOs	Genetically Modified Organisms
GRASP	Global and Regional Advocacy for Small Producers
GWP	Global Water Partnership
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IATP	Institute of Agriculture and trade Policy
ICIPE	International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology
ICTs	Information Communications Technologies
IFOAM	International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements
IMF	International Monetary Fund
KEGCO	Kenya GMOS Concern
KBIOC	Kenya Biodiversity Coalition
KOAN	Kenya Organic Agricultural Network
KIOF	Kenya Institute of Organic Farming
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOs	Member Organisations
NEPAD	New Economic Program for African Development
NECOFA	Network for Eco-Farming in Africa
OD/ID	Organisational Development/Institutional Development
ODA	Organisational Development Assistance
OPPAZ	Organic Producer and Processors Association of Zambia
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
PROLINNOVA	Promoting Local Innovations
RD	Regional Desk
ROPPA	Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et de Producteurs Agricoles de l'Afrique del'Ouest
RWAOM	Rwanda Organic Movement

RHODA	Rwanda Horticulture Development Authority
SG	Secretary General
SSM	Senior Staff Meeting
SSNC	Swedish Society for Nature Conservation
TGM	Triennial General Meeting
TICAD IV	Tokyo International Conference for Africa's Development IV
TRADIFFA	Traditional Food from and for Africa
UN	United Nations
WTO	World trade Organisation
WSPA	World Society for the Protection of Animals
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature
VEDCO	Volunteer Efforts for Development Concerns

Message from the Board Chairperson

When PELUM Association turned 13 years on October 23rd 2008, we had reason to celebrate both the PELUM birthday and successes of the year as part of the first Triennial General Meeting (TGM). While in 1995 the Association was born with only 5 founder members, by 2008 our membership stood at 206 civil society organizations. While at that time we existed in only four countries, we are now firmly operational in ten countries in east, central and southern Africa. These are Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Lesotho, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. While at the time of founding our Association's focus was mainly increasing productivity by promoting sustainable agriculture in a very narrow sense mainly tackling the effectiveness of extension delivery, our focus has robustly expanded to embrace sustainable agriculture in a broader sense. We now target sustainable agriculture, food security, climate change, fair trade and overall sustainable community development in the region.

Our Vision

"Communities in East, central and southern Africa self organized to make choices towards an improved quality of life that is socially, economically and ecologically sustainable."

Our Mission

"We are a civil society network in east, central and southern Africa, passionate about equity, people driven development and integrity of creation, working towards sustainable local community empowerment, food security and prosperity by facilitating learning, networking and advocacy."

To deliver on our vision and mission, the Association has over the year developed and executed thematic strategic plans and programs. For instance our 2006-2008 strategic plans underscored the need to raise awareness on the unexplored potential of indigenous /traditional underutilized foods. Over those three years we executed numerous interventions which included, researches, awareness campaigns, increasing farmer researcher interactions as well as policy lobby and campaigns. We have reason to believe that those interventions have been relevant and have delivered positive impacts to the many that the Association exists to support. Building on that past record, in October 2008 at its TGM yet another three year journey was mapped. The focus is, *"To enhance, consolidate and sustain PELUM's role and capacity in promoting food and livelihood security in eastern, central and southern Africa."*

It is my hope therefore; that through this report you will gain insights both in the impact of our past work and our journey in the coming three years 2009-2011.

On behalf of my colleagues in the board and the entire membership we wish to convey our most sincere gratitude to all the people, past and present that have and continue to support the Association.



John Bideri
Chairperson
PELUM Association Regional Board
2008-2011

Message from the Secretary General

We wish to welcome you to the PELUM Association report for the period 2008. I am sure you agree with me that it has been an extremely exciting year for the Association! From food crisis to fuel and then financial crisis, we have had plenty to deal with.

As we shared in our 2007 report, 2008 right from the onset had a number of landmark events in store for PELUM. It was the final year for our 2006-2008 three year strategic plans. So we had to carryout an institutional evaluation, design a new strategic plan, organize our Triennial General Assembly, present the new plan for adoption and elect a new regional Board. All the above had to happen along side other ongoing programmes outlined in the 2008 work plan.

Most significantly, 2008 was also the climax for our three year indigenous foods promotion campaign. This particular activity was both extremely exciting for us and involving because we resolved in 2006, to show that in three years it is possible to significantly achieve our vision of communities in east, central and southern Africa making choices that are ecologically and economically sustainable. We particularly chose promoting indigenous food and now in 2008 we had to show the outcomes and impact from that intervention.

We are therefore quite upbeat to share with you in this report a highlight of how our interventions at the various levels have impacted on poverty and livelihoods in our region. In addition, our reflection on development this time focuses on Millennium Development Goal number 8 (MDG 8) - "Attaining a global fraternity for development". While it is the very last on the list of MDGs, in our view it is an overarching and critical one. It has ramifications for the attainment of all the other seven MDGs as well as ramifications for the future direction in dealing with poverty globally.

For PELUM, MDG 8 further underscores our conviction that the failure or otherwise of attaining all the MDGs will be a global failure rather than the exclusive failure of those peoples and nations that will be denied the promise held in 2000 as the MDGS were adopted. In our reflection we interrogate this 8th MDG, examine the various assumptions that are held within it and position our selves in championing it.

We wish to convey our most sincere thanks to all our funding and strategic partners who make it possible for us to continue working and it is our hope that they will continue to stay with us even as we embark on a new strategic path in the coming three years. Welcome to the PELUM 2008 Annual report and I hope you enjoy our discussions. Please also feel free to write back to us to share your own perspectives on the issues that we raise.



Joseph Ssuuna
Secretary General

PELUM building towards MDG 8 a global fraternity for development

Our reflection on MDG 8 this year has been prompted by the experiences that we had in the year which brought to light the real implication of being a global village. In our view, MDG 8 clearly implies that poverty in the world is a global cancer and will only be fully eliminated through concerted global actions. In the body of this report we have already outlined the efforts of PELUM Association forging partnerships to achieve common goals.

The Millennium Declaration which the 190 UN members adopted as a poverty eradication blue print in September 2000 was a land mark achievement. For once, the entire world accepted that poverty was a problem to which both rich and poor were linked and for which there was shared responsibility. The MDGs emerged as one of very few global aspirations to which so many world governments and international bodies expressed moral and financial commitment. The MDGs refocused development attention from the usual abstract statistics and figures people and their livelihood realities.

MDG 8 caps these aspirations by laying emphasis on the fact that all eight MDGs can only be fully attained through a global fraternity in which our views and convictions converge.

The year 2008 however brought into question whether these global aspirations mattered any more. In the first place we began the year at the backdrop of the uncertainty created by the initialing of the EPAs by governments in our region. In our arguments against EPAs, we had emphasized the fact that unless due regard is given to the trade interests of poor countries and unless their economies are cushioned against the overpowering competition from developed economies, gains so far made on fighting poverty in many African countries would not be sustained.

Later in the year we witnessed the intermittent global crises of food, fuel and finally financial collapse of entire economies of both rich and poor countries. What is significant in all these crises was their "global nature". One can infer from the above that even violence, epidemics and environmental degradation and climate change are global crises. In our analysis, this further implies that the challenges of attaining meaningful living are global and that it is no longer possible to imagine that there can be peace and stability in our world when a majority of the people are held hostage by poverty.

While MDG 8 does not preclude national commitment and responsibility towards setting national goals, it nevertheless emphasizes that this is only realistically attainable with support from others. MDG 8 further underscores the moral obligation that international bodies and rich governments have towards the less privileged. Such concern is what defines our common humanity and our shared responsibility to combat HIV/AIDS, terrorism, environmental degradation and social discrimination. In the Millennium Declaration, developing global partnerships for development is predicated upon actions in three areas, namely, (i) substantially increasing Official Development Assistance (ODA) and taking measures to improve its effectiveness; (ii) dealing comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries to make their debt sustainable in the long term; and (iii) enhancing the access of developing countries to global markets, including through the reduction of agriculture subsidies in developed countries.

In our view, to attain progress on the above issues, it is essential to adopt a business unusual approach. Well meaning as it may be, when external financial support is unpredictable, erratic and shrouded with numerous conditionalities then its effectiveness is seriously undermined.

In PELUM we believe in a civil society perspective as a viable means of delivering MDG 8. We consider our progressive growth into an effective network of 200 civil society organisations in ten countries over the last 13 years as an important starting point in forging global fraternity. Conscious that on many occasions governments have failed on meeting agreed development benchmarks, we present an unflagging commitment to agreed benchmarks amongst ourselves and with our partners. Building on our networking energy, we have forged further partnerships with like minded institutions regionally and globally to further our development efforts.

PELUM however recognizes that sustained poverty reduction can only be attained through an honest reform of the trading relations between poor and richer economies. This, we have always insisted, requires promoting greater market access for small holder producers in regional and developed markets. It also calls for elimination of both agricultural subsidies and non-tariff barriers which disfavor poorer nations. We also support efforts aimed at halting and reversing negative human actions that are injurious to the earth. These include deforestation conventional inorganic fertilizer based agriculture, environmental degradation and wanton pollution of soils and water resources.

Therefore in our view MDG 8 places responsibility on humans the world over, to reenergize global governance systems, transform them and make them more effective in promoting development cooperation between and among developed and developing nations.

2008 Regional Programs and Activities

Promoting indigenous food

At PELUM, the year 2008 shall long be remembered as the year of global food upsets. PELUM took keen interest in the global food crises and its ramifications for the agriculture sector in the region. In the run up to the TICAD conference, PELUM through the CAL officer participated in an event organized by Japanese Civil society. In a paper she presented, we highlighted PELUM's views on the global food crisis and its effects on small holder farmers in sub Saharan Africa. We particularly emphasized that small holder farmers could not take advantage of any opportunities that the crisis presented because of the already existing unfair global trading systems.

Strengthening the network

In 2008 the Association's Board mandated the regional secretariat to undertake more robust interventions that enhanced staff effectiveness at all levels. This was especially in light of the emerging complexities in the policy terrain in which the membership have to operate. The board further underscored the role of the staff in subsequently passing on the acquired skills to the general membership in the country working groups. Consequently several staff development interventions were undertaken in the course of the year as outlined below:

a) Advocacy tools development

In May 2008, all the PELUM country coordinators together with the regional staff and board took part in a two day advocacy tool kit development workshop hosted by PELUM Malawi. It was two fold. On the one hand, staff was equipped with skills to design policy advocacy strategies and secondly, the network collectively developed an advocacy tool kit that could be utilized in undertaking policy advocacy at national and regional levels.

b) Information skills development

The Information and Communications officer attended a six weeks' course in information and communications at the Danish School of Journalism in Aarhus. The course provided an opportunity for the officer to refresh on the various aspects of media management and communication policy formulation.

c) Financial management and accountability

During August, PELUM staff from all the country offices converged for two day financial management training. This particular event hosted by PELUM Zambia and facilitated by the PELUM Regional Secretariat was in recognition of the growing volumes of resources that PELUM as an organization was managing. This therefore called for more effective systems of control and accountability to enhance the image of the Association.

d) Sharpening gender responsiveness

For quite some time, PELUM members had expressed the need to review and focus the gender aspects of the Association. Specifically, attention had been called on the policies and systems as well as on the programs. With support from our partners, Oxfam Novib, a gender trajectory workshop that drew participation from the entire spectrum of the network, was organized. It emerged, through that workshop, that while PELUM had made strides in ensuring ample representation of women in its organs, the Association still had a long way to go in becoming gender responsive at all its levels. It needed policy refinement and programme realignment to articulate the gender concerns in the agriculture sector. Consequently a comprehensive three year gender work plan was designed. It forms a chapter of the PELUM Association 2009-2011 strategic plan.

Information sharing and dissemination

During the year, two thematic issues of the Ground up magazine were produced and circulated. The themes covered were, (1) *Access to markets: policy issues and implications for smallholder farming* and (2) *Sharing experiences in promoting indigenous foods*. A total of 6,000 Ground-Up magazines were produced and circulated within and among the membership and partners.

Four issues of the PELUM electronic bulletin were also produced and circulated among members, other stakeholders and partners including being placed on the PELUM website for wider accessibility. The website itself was redesigned through a dynamic content management system to allow for easier access and editing. Several publicity materials that included t-shirts, brochures, business cards and banners were also produced and distributed mainly at the PELUM TGM.

Policy lobby and campaign

The overall goal of PELUM's campaign strategy during the year was to contribute to the acceleration of policy change in member countries and within the region to the benefit of small holder farmers. The impact sought through these interventions was to see greater appreciation and uptake of sustainable agriculture practices in the region, fairer trade that guaranteed meaningful incomes for small holder farmers and household food security.

Effective policy lobby and advocacy however requires the essential skills which at the end of 2007 members generally felt were slightly lacking among both staff and members. Subsequently an advocacy workshop for country coordinators was carried out in May 2008 to sharpen PELUM regional and country staff competencies in undertaking and facilitating policy lobby and advocacy. Twenty staff were equipped with new advocacy skills and consciousness of emerging CAL issues.

NO to EPAS

The NO to EPAS campaign in 2008 entered a new phase. As we reported in our 2007 report, PELUM had been very active in this campaign and we strongly felt that African countries would be trapping and enslaving their economies if they were to assent to the EPAS. At the beginning of the year, there were many uncertainties about how to proceed because of absence of a shared clarity on the implications of the December 2007 initialing of EPAS. PELUM on its part continued participating in ongoing EPAS review processes. At one such event held in Cape Town in February 2008, PELUM made a presentation in which we underscored the need for unrelenting pressure to be applied on national governments to review their position as post initialing of the EPAS had already proven the fears CSOs articulated in the Stop EPAS campaigns.

Support to farmer organizations

During the year, PELUM country desks continued to provide support to ESAFF through providing office space, staff as well as logistical and financial support.

The regional desk also provided financial contributions to country desks in response to requests made to support ESAFF. PELUM also noted that ESAFF had evolved into a visible and authentic farmer organisation. This implies that the fruits from the earlier efforts of supporting the emergence of a truly small holder farmer's movement had finally emerged. PELUM however notes that there is need to continue providing on going institutional development support to ESAFF and other authentic farmers groups.

Networking for global action

Through this intervention, PELUM underlined the importance of fighting poverty and extreme hunger as global challenges. We thus linked up with several other regional and global partners as a way of harmonizing and energizing our efforts to realize shared impacts.

Together with the Institute of Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP), Action Aid USA, CCFD, Seatini, ROPPA, Food SPAN and CIDSE we co organized a CSO conference as part of the UNCTAD XII summit held in Accra, Ghana in April 2008. On this particular occasion, PELUM facilitated the participation of a farmer, from ESAFF, who discussed issues of biofuels and the views of small holder farmers on bio-fuels. Through this participation members called global attention to the glaring threats that the push for biofuels was posing for food security. It is our feeling that the change of direction and hesitation about biofuels so far registered is an outcome of our efforts.

PELUM further took part in the activities of the Global and Regional Advocacy for Small producers' (GRASP) initiative. Through this initiative CSOs from across the continent together with CORDAID and the Centre for Concern from Europe and the US respectively, worked together to constantly highlight how unfavorable policies further disadvantage small holder producers.

The partnership with the Civic Commission for Africa (CCFA) enabled PELUM to work with CSOs on the continent and in Japan to promote a CSOs agenda in the TICAD IV process. PELUM represented the continent on several occasions in consultations with the Japanese government. The output from this was a civil society position paper called the "Voices", whose summary was also presented in the plenary session of the TICAD IV.

PELUM has continued to be a contact point as well as a member of IFOAM. Through this partnership PELUM has continued to recognize the importance of organic agriculture in responding to food insecurity as opposed to the excessive use of inorganic matter in agricultural production.

PELUM, at the invitation of our partners CTA, took part in the European Development Days held in the French city of Strasbourg in November and was able to share about its work.

PELUM's response to the global food crisis

The year 2008 will go down in history as a year that threw the entire world off balance as we experienced a succession of crises, from food to fuel and global economic melt down. On the food crisis that saw riots in several parts of the world, PELUM's fears raised years back were affirmed. Since its inception, PELUM has argued that the declining public investment in the agriculture sector, coupled with the disregard to the traditional modes of production as well as the unfortunate transformation of food into a mere commodity were ultimately endangering the agriculture sectors. PELUM reaffirmed its call for promoting sustainable agriculture by emphasizing the need for less reliance on external inputs, as well as supporting programs that encouraged farmers to retain control over their seeds.

Celebrating indigenous food- the TRADIFFA concert

As part of the Triennial General Meeting held in Morogoro Tanzania in October 2008, PELUM also marked the climax of a three year campaign of promoting consciousness and awareness about the economic and nutrition potential of traditional indigenous foods. This particular intervention which was also promoted through an inter country competition, enabled PELUM to conduct an in-depth research in at least one country-Zambia. The research outcomes present a wealth of information that was not in place before. In addition,

PELUM members worked with farmers and groups in exploring ways through which indigenous foods could gain more access and presence in national and regional markets. Inevitably farmers were taken to a new realm of value addition and value chain analysis, commodity development and overall participation in markets. Outcomes from this interventions included value addition innovations and emerging interactions between farmers and private sector. PELUM will be taking these developments further in the coming three years.

Other activities included schools and colleges campaigns, radio and Television programs as well as policy advocacy for increasing agriculture funding.

Understanding bio fuels

It was in 2008 that deeper significance of the demand for bio-fuels seemed to sink home in the minds of many on the continent. For PELUM too it was a period in which we realized the need to gain deeper insights into biofuels. We particularly sought to understand the push factors and what effects they posed on food security and poor people's livelihoods in our region. We consequently undertook research on the status, impact and future of Biofuels in Sub-Saharan Africa. This ongoing multi-country study will provide insights in the biofuel industry, nature of crops being promoted, production models being promoted and which farmers are taking it up. We also hope to understand better the origin of the resources being invested and ultimately the short and long term human and environmental effects and impacts biofuels will have on food crop production.

Generating new knowledge through research

Three key research undertakings were done by the regional desk.

1. The unheard voices- Assessing the inclusion of marginal farmers – the case of western province in Zambia.
2. Agricultural Policy and Budget Studies to assess coherence with principles of food sovereignty in Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia.
3. Alternatives to the green revolution

These studies were undertaken in collaboration with Concern World wide, Oxfam GB and Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) respectively. They enabled PELUM to play a positive role in increasing understanding of issues that affect small holder farmers as well as built up the case for sustainable agriculture as opposed to inorganic production in the region. In addition, PELUM was able to use these opportunities to share its own perceptions and views on development. The study being undertaken with WWF is still ongoing and findings will be disseminated in 2009.

Evaluating the Association

In order to assess our continued relevance and to examine the effectiveness of our organs and systems, PELUM, with support from partners commissioned a comprehensive institutional evaluation. A team of three consultants visited at least eight of the ten member countries and also spent time with the regional desk. They also consulted partners at country, regional and global levels, examined the different aspects of the association, such as membership, gender responsiveness, programming policy design and implementation, monitoring and evaluation as well as impacts and sustainability. The outcomes were both a concise evaluation report as well as specific country by country reports. The recommendations proposed formed an important basis in agreeing a new strategic direction for the Association as explained below.

Re-visioning and repositioning PELUM for the future

The year 2008 marked the end of the Association's 2006-2008 strategic plan adopted at the General Assembly in October 2005. Several country working groups embarked on their own strategic planning processes in which the RD supported in Zimbabwe, Uganda and Zambia while at the same time the RD facilitated regional planning sessions with the board and staff to produce a new strategic plan for the entire association. Through as wide a consultation process as could be managed, a new three year strategic plan was developed and adopted at the Triennial General Assembly held in October 2008 in Morogoro Tanzania. The new theme for the plan is "To enhance, consolidate and sustain PELUM's role and capacity in promoting food and livelihood security in eastern, central and southern Africa. " It lays emphasis on six key strategic areas:

- Enhancing and sustaining Institutional and Organizational capacity of the Association at all levels and pay particular attention to regional and long-term program development and promoting gender-sensitiveness and HIV/AIDS mainstreaming.
- Enhancing M&E system for the entire Association to promote learning and sharing and to asses overall impact of the association on poverty.
- Strengthening regionalism and global networking and learning and enhance PELUM's role in shaping national, regional, continental and global policy for the benefit of small holder farmers.
- Renewing momentum within the network in Identifying , documenting , packaging and up scaling best practices in 'pelum" practices to enhance a truly African green revolution
- Strengthening partnership with small holder farmer's organisations and initiatives and promote farmer market access.
- Reignite energy in promoting the "pelum" practice through promoting biodiversity and access to resources like land and water and promoting genetic biodiversity.

Brief on country programs

Botswana

PELUM Botswana organized farmers and members to attend the TRADIFFA/TGM that was held in Morogoro, Tanzania. The representatives participated in the Board meeting, TGM, TRADIFFA conference and the indigenous food competition that formed part of this event.

Kenya

The year 2008 began on a low and sad note for PELUM Kenya. The country had to grapple with the crisis of the post election violence. PELUM Kenya and its members were forced to momentarily shift their focus to humanitarian and relief type activities, giving food, clothing and shelter for the internally Displaced Persons.

Campaign Advocacy and Lobbying: The Campaign Advocacy and Lobbying (CAL) department actively pursued building capacity of Small holder farmers, consumers, policy makers, legislators and the general public on issues around GE/GMOs and their implications to the Kenyan Agriculture. A three-day intensive training course in Biotechnology, Biosafety, Global Concerns and Implications of GE/GMOs in Kenyan Agriculture was organised for the KEGCO members and technical committee. A two days workshop was held in August 2008 to develop policy briefs and posters on health implications, environmental, social and economic effects of GE/GMO. Three seed diverse and GMO free zone workshops were organized in the Eastern, North Rift and Western Kenya for farmers but also saw the attendance of senior local leaders and government representatives in the meetings. The purpose of these workshops was to create awareness about GMO / GE for farmer leaders and consequently declare their regions GMO / GE free zones. Similarly, through KBioC, awareness and consultative meetings were organized to come up with the best ways to strengthen the coalition and the best strategies to use for proposing and pushing for the Biosafety bill strengthening in Parliament. Several lobbying meetings have therefore been held by the KBioC and the policy makers to sensitize them about GE/GMO and the gaps in the faulty Biosafety Bill. A participatory study was commissioned to identify the gaps contained in the proposed Biosafety Parliamentary bill where the Coalition Members went through the Bill with the help of technical support. PELUM Kenya was also involved in organizing demonstration walks in Nairobi, Kitale, Machakos and Eldoret where farmers participated. The notable result is that by end of year 2008, the Kenyan president had not yet assented to the Biosafety Bill.

Media campaigns and Information Sharing: Several media/campaign materials were developed in 2008. KBioC developed a GE/GMO documentary, which ran twice on one of the local television stations. Articles, press statements and newspaper supplements were produced to create awareness and petition the President not to assent to the Biosafety Bill. Press conferences were organized where the farmers expressed their views concerning the Biosafety Bill and urged the legislators and the president not to assent to the faulty Biosafety Bill.

The PELUM Kenya website (www.pelum.net) was also revamped, with upgrading and updating of the previous website. PELUM Kenya also produced the Infospot, which is a quarterly e-newsletter from the country desk. The newsletter is targeted at member organizations in Kenya to keep them informed on the activities' progress, and plans at the Country Desk. PELUM Kenya was also involved in the review of the PELUM Association Communication Strategy. The representatives were selected from Kenya, Lesotho, South Africa and Zambia and formed a small task team to discuss the current strategy. Changes were thereby presented to the PELUM Association Regional Board for consideration and inclusion in the strategy. Six Pilot projects on Farmer Led Documentation were initiated with SMART Initiatives and UCRC in Kenya.

The Indigenous Food Promotion Project and the TGM/TRADIFFA: PELUM Kenya continued to implement the Indigenous Food Project with five PELUM Kenya Member Organizations working with five different communities of the Kikuyu, Kamba, Luo, Luhya and Pokot. The planning and review meeting and five Ecological Production or Agro-Processing and Marketing workshops were held. The project was evaluated by a SIDA consultant for the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) which supports this programme. Routine institutional assessment and field audit and monitoring had earlier been carried out by the FAM and Research and Information management officers from the Country Desk earlier in April 2008.

PELUM Kenya won the first prize and went away with the trophy at the PELUM Food fair that formed part of the TGM/TRADIFFA in Morogoro-Tanzania in October 2008. PELUM Kenya managed to retain the Torch running amidst tough competition from PELUM Uganda, PELUM Zambia, PELUM Tanzania and PELUM Rwanda. PELUM Kenya first won the trophy at the 2005 general meeting held in Kabwe Zambia.

Capacity building and networking: PELUM Kenya continued to build the capacity of its members, staff and farmers in participatory and ecological land use practices through the Capacity Enhancement programme. Three Senior Officers from the PELUM Kenya membership participated in a two-week training on Organic Farming Principles and Practices held in Mashav College Israel, through PELUM Kenya collaboration with the Israel Embassy in September 2008. PELUM-Kenya has been collaborating closely with KOAN in many areas in promotion of organic farming, creating awareness to the public and campaign against GMOS. PELUM-Kenya also collaborated with Network for Eco-Farming in Africa, NECOFA Kenya, and Slow Food International (Italy) where three members of Sustainable Agriculture participated in Terra Madre Conference held in Italy in October 2008. PELUM Kenya also participated at a workshop dubbed "Let Justice Roll down like Waters" that was held in Maseru, Lesotho. A participants SEATEC, a member of PELUM Kenya participated in a meeting on Climate Change issues, in South Africa held in November 2008. PELUM Kenya facilitated the attendance of some members to the Planet Diversity conference that took place in Bonn, Germany in May 2008. PELUM Kenya was also represented at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 9) MOP 4 which was held in May 2008.

PELUM Kenya has continued to spearhead the introduction of the PROLINNOVA Kenya Chapter. The country coordinator participated in the Africa Biodiversity Network (ABN) strategic meeting in South Africa for two weeks. In November of 2008, a conference on Ecological Agriculture with a focus of mitigating climate change, providing food security and self reliance for rural livelihoods in Africa was organized by ABN at the AU Headquarters in Ethiopia where PELUM Kenya was represented.

PELUM Kenya was invited to the International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) Biovision 2012 Planning platform which was organized by Biovision, ICIPE from 25th to 27th August 2008. At this meeting, PELUM Kenya shared its experiences from the OISAT Pilot Project. More information can be sourced from Infonet website: www.biovision.ch. PELUM Kenya has also revived its contacts with Misereor and there will be collaboration in 2009 especially in the regional meeting for mainstreaming OISAT in the extension and trainings systems.

Organisational Development: PELUM Kenya held its general meeting in August 2008. Members took the AGM opportunity to learn, share and visit a group of the Kenya Institute of Organic Farming (KIOF), one of the member organizations that produces very high quality products and healthy foods despite inhabiting a dry area.

The Staff both at the Country Desk and from member organizations participated in various capacity building courses in various fields namely organization skills, leadership and team building and quick books. A governance and finance management for non-finance managers training was held for board members. Since these trainings started in April 2006, approximately 200 Board members have been trained.

Lesotho

Research: Two students from France were attached to PELUM Lesotho in 2008. The students conducted a research on mountain agriculture. The research was done in Mokhotlong district at Matsoaing village. The results showed that it is best for Matsoaing farmers to engage themselves more into vegetable production than animal rearing and field production as they currently do due limited rangelands and arable land for field crops. Vegetables require a small space, are easily managed, and the market is available.

Information and knowledge sharing: PELUM Lesotho produced the quarterly newsletter, translated the food security policy document and distributed information materials to member organizations. The newsletter covered various topics, such as water, EPAs, climate changes and general news on PELUM Lesotho.

Networking: PELUM Lesotho and WSPA are working together to ease the suffering of animals, especially farm and domestic animals that are raised in Lesotho. This project started last year in October. Animals are forced to grow super fast, and pushed to their physical limits in the quest for more meat, milk and eggs. PELUM Lesotho also held four forums, one per two districts. This was meant for facilitation of networking of farmers in two different districts.

Capacity building: Many small scale farmer who are engaged in production of different agricultural products face the challenge of getting their produce to the market. It is for this reason that PELUM Lesotho organized a training workshop on fundraising and marketing for all its member organizations. In partnership with PANOS Southern Africa, PELUM Lesotho is promoting radio listening clubs in Lesotho. In this regard, a training workshop was held for agricultural extension workers and the farmers from all parts of the country.

Malawi

Information sharing: PELUM Malawi produced a DVD which captured best practices at Tikondwe Freedom Gardens in sustainable agriculture. The DVD was distributed to member organisations and other like-minded institutions. The Ground Up magazine, PELUM publications and other relevant publications were also disseminated to member organisations and relevant stakeholders. PELUM Malawi also shared several best practices at the PELUM Malawi evaluation meeting that was held to input into the regional PELUM Association evaluation.

Capacity Building: Facilitated MOs to participate in trainings organised by CURE on gender and HIV/AIDS and proposal development as well as the climate change awareness raising forum.

Advocacy: PELUM Malawi organised a grassroots sensitisation workshop for farmers, member organisations and the media on EPAs and participated in regional meetings on Stop EPAs organised by Accord/Oxfam. PELUM Malawi also held lobby meetings on EPAs with government and parliamentary committee on trade with other CSOs. As an outcome from these advocacy activities, PELUM Malawi strengthened capacity of farmers and local communities to participate in the debate surrounding the issues that have bearing on their

livelihoods. There was also a strong regional coalition built among civil society which is able to advocate on the issues such as agricultural budgeting and fairer trade.

Networking and collaboration: PELUM Malawi was represented at meetings organised by member organisation and other relevant stakeholders on biodiversity and agriculture budgeting. It also linked PELUM Zimbabwe farmers to Malawi Organic Growers Association and field visit to Tikondwe Freedom Gardens. It also hosted the PELUM regional board/senior staff meeting in May 2008. PELUM Malawi participated in the 2008 National Manure Campaign in which several PELUM Malawi member organisations took part. Through these activities, PELUM Malawi succeeded in strengthening networking among member organisations and with other local and regional like-minded institutions, thereby increasing the presence of PELUM Malawi among institutions working in areas of sustainable agriculture and natural resource management.

Rwanda

Capacity Building: In April 2008, PELUM-Rwanda concluded the implementation of the “Project for Capacity Building for NGOs and Farmers working in the Nile Basin in the Development of Organic Production and the Reduction of Persistent Organic Pollutants”. PELUM-Rwanda supported member organizations by facilitating training to their Extension workers and over 750 contact Lead Farmers from the districts of Nyagatare, Ngoma, Kayonza and Gatsibo. PELUM-Rwanda also set up three Organic Demonstration Sites in the Districts of Ngoma, Kayonza, and Gatsibo, in the Eastern Province. The lead farmers and Extension workers were trained in Organic Crop production, Integrated Soil Conservation and Biological Pest and disease control Practices. In December 2008 PELUM-Rwanda submitted implementation report on the “Project for strengthening the rural development network PELUM, advocacy and lobby work”, a project funded MISEREOR designed for the Creation of a PELUM-Rwanda led Anti-GMO Campaign, Development of East and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers' Forum (ESAFF)-Rwanda and Capacity Building of local NGOs on the New Land Bill in Rwanda.

PELUM-Rwanda held workshops for ESAFF members and was able to complete the translation of ESAFF statutes in the three languages (Kinyarwanda, English and French). PELUM-Rwanda together with member organizations also re-examined their previous position on GMOs and reviewed the reasons advanced against GMOs and together with lead farmers agreed to campaign against GMOs, but called on PELUM and the donor community for increased support to sustainable agriculture so that farmers can say NO to GMO showing alternative means for sustainable food security.

PELUM Rwanda also studied the new land law, and participants were generally pleased with the opportunity for land ownership, but expressed reservations on land ownership subject to productivity, the practice on land consolidation which is sometimes far from the people and the choice of area specific crops which may be antagonistic to the recommended crop rotation or the principles of biodiversity and sustainable agriculture. Following some of these observations participants came up with broad recommendations on how to mainstream agricultural extension for proper land use management and enhanced crop productivity.

Networking: On invitation by Nile Basin Discourse Forum together with the Ministry of Natural Resources, PELUM-Rwanda attended the launching of Rwanda water partnership on 20th March 2008 while the country joined the league of Global Water Partnership (GWP). GWP is a consortium of countries around the world striving to ensure proper use of water and management of its resources. PELUM-Rwanda has also applied to become a partner of the global water partnership. On invitation from ACORD, PELUM-Rwanda attended a

meeting on 30th May 2008 organized to explain the EAC-EC interim partnership agreement (EPA). PELUM-Rwanda attended a workshop on 29th July 2008 organized by Rwanda Bamboo society in partnership with Global Environment Fund (GEF/UNDP) on sustainable management on Bamboo and utilization.

On invitation from the Nile Basin Discourse Forum in partnership with ANEW and EU water Facility, PELUM-Rwanda attended the launching of Rwanda NGO's Forum on Water, Sanitation and Environment (RWASEF).

On 12th September 2008, PELUM-Rwanda was visited by the Regional Manager AGRO ECO (partners in organic growth) together with the Coordinator of Rwanda Organic Movement (RWAOM), and attended a meeting on organic mapping arranged by Rwanda Horticulture Development Authority (RHODA) at the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources.

TRADIFFA: PELUM Rwanda sent a delegation of 14 people to attend the TRADIFFA/TGM events which was held at Morogoro Hotel in Tanzania. The delegation included 3 lead farmers (2 RWARRI + 1 RDO), 6 representatives from member NGOs (namely 2 PIH, 1 SDA-IRIBA & 2 ADENYA), 2 PELUM-Rwanda staff members and 3 members of the Board (Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer).

Organisational development: Quarterly board meetings have been held, but the December board meeting was deferred to January 2009. A Triennial General Meeting was also held on 28th August 2008; and a new Executive Committee was elected. The Board Election results were as follows;

Position	Name	Organization	Votes
Chairman	Bideri John	RWARRI	7
Vice Chairman	Rwibasira Eugene	RDO	5
Treasurer	Musabyimana Thaddee	DUHAMIC-ADRI	7
Secretary	Mutabazi Firmin	ADENYA	7

Mr. Bideri John was reinstated as the Chairman of PELUM Association – Rwanda.

The PELUM-Rwanda constitution was reviewed with aim to institutionalize gender in the organization. The new constitution was endorsed by the district legal officer on 11th December 2008.

South Africa

By the end of 2008, PELUM South Africa counted 18 paid up individual members from 14 organizations. The country coordinator, Monique Salomon, continued to drive the network, supported by the Country Board comprising Vice-Chair Thembekile Kanise, Lawrence Sisitka, Dr Raymond Auerbach and Koketso Mphahlele.

Food Sovereignty Indaba: The much anticipated Food Sovereignty Indaba was held in Pietermaritzburg from 20-21 June. Over 70 participants attended the two-day event, which was opened by Ms Khanana Memela, President of Organics South Africa. Through presentations, displays, and workshops a platform was created for sharing and learning among NGOs, farmers, universities, government staff and consumers, while catering and cooking shows offered a feast of traditional flavours. Topics included organic smallholder farming and marketing, Slowfood, the food crisis, health and obesity among Africans, treatments for HIV/AIDS related opportunistic infections using medicinal plants, traditional

food plants, indigenous Zulu sheep, and community gardens. The many hardships, failures and small successes in smallholder organic farming were discussed and culminated in recommendations articulated at an Organic Farmer Consultation facilitated by Raymond Auerbach. The Indaba closed with the adoption of the Pietermaritzburg Declaration on African Food Sovereignty (attached). The Declaration summarizes the Indaba's key concerns and calls for incentives for sustainable smallholder agriculture; well-resourced and effective support services to organic farmers; the revival of traditional and indigenous livestock breeds and plant species; transparency in biotechnology research; and compulsory labelling of food products.

World Food Day commemoration: A Traditional Food Workshop was held in Durban in October to commemorate World Food Day. The event was organized by the Durban Botanic Gardens, Diakonia and PELUM South Africa. Mervyn Abrahams from the Pietermaritzburg Agency for Social Action gave an address on the food crisis, followed by a presentation on Food Sovereignty by Monique Salomon, and introduction to permaculture by Gabriel Ngoma from the Durban Botanic Gardens who also launched their permaculture training garden.

TGM/TRADIFFA: PELUM South Africa attended the PELUM's Triennial General Meeting in Tanzania with a delegation comprising Monique Salomon, Raymond Auerbach and Koketso Mphahlele (PELUM SA Task Team), community gardener and activist Christina Kaba (Abalimi Bezekhaya) and additional member Landy Wright (South African Institute for Entrepreneurship).

Networking: Other highlights of the year, included Dr Raymond Auerbach's participation in the Second and final Plenary Meeting of the International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) held in April in Johannesburg. Another highlight was a minority judgment by Judge Poswa in favour of Biowatch and against the court order to pay legal fees following Biowatch's successful court case for public access of information on GMO trials in South Africa. Based on the minority judgment Biowatch will be applying for leave to appeal to the Constitutional Court.

PELUM SA is represented in the National Steering Committee of PROLINNOVA South Africa and is an active member of DRYNET. Below the highlights of 2008 are presented.

For more info: PELUM South Africa, P. O. Box 101781, Scottsville 3209, Tel +27 (0)33-2606173, Fax +27 (0)33 260 6118, Cell +27 (0)833012936, E-mail salomon@ukzn.ac.za, Website www.pelumrd.org

Uganda

In 2008, the major sources of funding for PELUM Uganda have been; Oxfam Novib, Oxfam GB, VECO, PELUM Regional Desk, PAN AP, Action Aid Uganda, EED and PELUM Uganda membership. These partnerships have enabled PELUM Uganda to stay in operation in line with achieving its objectives and expectations of its membership. All PELUM activities are guided by the strategic plan and 2008 marked the end of the 2005- 2008 strategic plan and in colorful ceremony, members reviewed the implementation and success of the 3 year plan and participated in the formulation of the 2009 -2011 strategic plan.

Capacity building: PELUM Uganda organized exchange visits for member organisations to share their experiences in advocacy. Seventeen members participated. This enabled capacity enhancement for advocacy focal persons of members. There is need for more capacity building for members in advocacy. There is also need for repackaging and translating policy documents, developing an advocacy strategy, information sharing by members and country desk on advocacy, conducting research to inform advocacy and

developing linkages with the private sector. PELUM Uganda also organized exchange visits for members with emphasis on sharing organizational and institutional development experiences. Four members were selected to host at least six focal persons each and a total of 19 members participated. These visits enabled the sharing of practical experiences in organizational and institutional development. When good practices are shared and adopted members will be able to build strong and sustainable organizations which will in turn strengthen PELUM as an institution.

With support from ACDI VOCA, 8 member organizations and the country desk were trained in resource mobilization. This intervention built the capacity of member in fundraising and provided a platform for MOs to share their vast experiences and learn from each other about fundraising skills. In addition, the country desk staff, four member organizations, the management committee and two partners (ESAFF and PROLINOVA) participated in the PELUM Association evaluation to assess how far PELUM Association has gone towards its vision of “communities in east and southern Africa that are self-organized to make choices towards an improved quality of life that is socially, economically and ecologically sustainable”. This was in contribution to the regional evaluation of PELUM and enabled PELUM Uganda to submit the country evaluation report. Three member organizations (UEEF, YARD ad SATNET) and 2 ESAFF farmers were trained on food sovereignty under the Peoples Coalition on Food sovereignty (PCFS) partnership. The training was aimed at broadening the understanding of the members and ESAFF in food sovereignty. This also strengthened the partnership between PELUM and PCFS.

Information sharing and Networking: Fifteen member organizations were trained in ICT and documentation with the aim of increasing knowledge, skills, and abilities of member organizations in the areas of information technology, communications, and documentation. From the training the participants designed an HTML Web page that can be used as a template for all subsequent Web pages, which would be part of the Web site for PELUM Uganda. PELUM Uganda is currently hosting and chairing the Sustainable land Management (SLM) NGO network under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). This privilege has enabled PELUM Uganda to promote sustainable land management in Uganda and implementation of the UNCCD. This has also provided opportunities for PELUM members to effectively engage in issues of land use management that affect small scale farmers. PELUM Uganda has also received accreditation to the UNCCD and has participated in national and international events.

Established strategic alliances with Civil Society Working Group on trade which made it possible for PELUM Uganda to contribute to making the voice of small scale farmers be heard through joining forces with other CSOs involved in the EPAs campaigns. PELUM Uganda participated in EPA campaigns, press releases and development of campaign materials. Special attention was paid to the needs of small scale farmers (SSF) and some clauses were revised. Through this participation, PELUM Uganda met parliamentary committee on trade and speaker of parliament. However there is need to create more awareness of policy makers on issues affecting SSFs for them to formulate farmer friendly policies. PELUM Uganda conducted a follow up evaluation on two FLD pilots in Uganda which were implemented in FLD phase 1. This was aimed at evaluating the uptake of the FLD approach by the farmers/ farmer groups involved in the FLD pilots. There are plans to develop an e-publication on FLD pilots and integration of the approach.

PELUM Uganda maintained thematic committees on HIV/AIDS/Gender; land, environment, climate change and sustainable agriculture; Advocacy and ESAFF-U; Trade and marketing. Information sharing was done with other member organizations on these themes. Members expressed the need to fully operationalize the thematic committees.

Advocacy: PELUM Uganda participated in EPAs campaigns, meetings, development fact sheet, policy brief, petition and CSO statement in partnership with SEATINI, AAIU, Oxfam GB and other member organisations. PELUM Uganda participated in the EPA week. This was done to increase public awareness on the impact of EPAs on the livelihoods of small scale farmers in the Sub Saharan Africa and other developing regions of the world. There was a presentation of paper to the speakers of parliament with inputs of farmers, articles published in the news papers (new vision and monitor), radio talk and television talk shows on CBS and WBS television respectively were done. Members were trained on participatory innovation development (PID) to establish mechanisms on how to build on already existing indigenous knowledge/ innovation in action research. Members benefited under the PROLINNOVA partnership programme. Appreciation and understanding of indigenous knowledge/ innovation by members enhanced.

PELUM Uganda daily shared market prices with member organizations and partners who in turn shared it with farmers. This was done to prevent farmers from being cheated by middlemen as well as keep farmers updated with trends of commodity prices in different markets. PELUM Uganda also organized an indigenous food fair where nine farmers from AFIRD, RUCID, UEEF, VEDCO, E.Alert, JIDECCO, SACU and SEATINI a partner of PELUM Uganda displayed the different indigenous foods in Uganda and how farmers can add value to their products using indigenous knowledge so as to favorably compete on market.

Organisational Development: PELUM Uganda held a TGM in September 2008 for CWG to review the implementation and success of the 3 year plan and participate in the formulation of the 2009 -2011 strategic plan as well as elect new board members and country representatives. This attractive 22 participants from the PELUM network The country coordinator and country representative participated in regional staff/board retreat which enabled information sharing within the network and across borders ultimately strengthening regional networking within the association. PELUM Uganda also recruited the finance and administrations assistant to manage PELUM financial transactions and general administration work. This will help in the timely financial reporting. PELUM Uganda also recruited 2 volunteers to aid on the activities at the country desk and assist in implementing activities of the country desk.

A full time ESAFF program assistant was recruited enable implementation of ESAFF country programme activities and spearhead ESAFF institutional development. As a result farmers were facilitated to participate in ESAFF press conference and CSBAG meetings. Farmers also gave their inputs related to agriculture for the 2008/9 budget. In addition, capacity building for ESAFF in advocacy and Organizational and institutional Development facilitated by VECO and VEDCO was done to enhance the advocacy skill of farmer leaders to better advocate for a conducive environment of small scale farmers. The ESAFF national council trained in advocacy and OD and ID by the ESAFF advisory board members. Several publications were made for ESAFF Uganda on budgeting process and EPAs campaign.

ESAFF farmers were trained in community action planning under the training of trainers (ToT) program to mobilise farmers for community action plans to ensure small scale farmer friendly service delivery by government. Twenty farmer leaders were trained in community action planning who became expert and now train other farmers. Community action plans (CAPs) were designed and submitted to authorities. PELUM Uganda also Supported ESAFF budget advocacy pilot in Mubende district with financial assistance from Oxfam GB. This was done to empower small scale farmers to actively demand for better services and policies leading to improved livelihoods. ESAFF farmers in Mubende district were trained on the budget cycle and how they can participate at community level. Four ESAFF farmers were facilitated to participate in the World Environment Day (WED) celebrations organized by UEEF in Mukono District. This increased awareness of small scale farmers on

environmental issues affecting them, their rights, roles and responsibilities. ESAFF farmers appreciated the role of environment in their livelihoods as farmers.

Cross cutting issues (HIV/AIDS, Gender and Environment): PELUM Uganda participated in a public dialogue on Mabira saga organized by Nature Uganda to raise awareness of the general public on proposed give away of Mabira forest to investors. This helped in coming up with one strong voice as stakeholders and oppose the move by government to give away Mabira to investors. As a result, government reconsidered its plans to give away Mabira to SCOUTS.

Tanzania

During the entire period of year 2008 PELUM-Tanzania implemented two main projects namely: "Networking for Sustainable Land Use and Human Rights" and "Documentation and Communication for Promoting Local Innovation in Sustainable Agriculture" (PROLINNOVA). All the above projects are three year based period. While the former phases out in December 2009, the latter ends in December 2010. A total of 40 activities were executed. The implementation of these activities involved a total of 652 participants of whom 292 (45%) were female and 360 (55%) were male. It was noted that women participation was higher in the exhibitions of processed agro-products (54%) than in workshops. This may imply that most of the PELUM-Tanzania Member Organizations have put more efforts in empowering women farmers economically through promotion of income generating activities including small scale agro-processing.

Support to farmer organisations: During year 2008 PELUM-Tanzania planned to carry out a study to acquire and analyse trade policy to identify barriers and opportunities for SAMC in relation to Sunflower oil and Poultry (Local chicken) and give feedback to MVIWATA and ESAFF during regular meetings. Analysis of two sub sectors was carried out.

Networking: Furthermore, PELUM-Tanzania participated in various fora organized by its collaborators at National, Regional and international levels. For example, two people participated in the World Congress on Sustainable Diversity held in Bonn Germany, two in the IPM - PROLINNOVA, Ghana, one at ANSAF, four in the foundation for Civil Society Organization, two in the NGONEDO, one in PF and two SUSTAINET. A total of 95 people paid visit to PTz Country Desk (73 male and 22 female). These visitors came from various partner organizations, Institutions, Secondary Schools, University and private individuals.

Under the Networking for Sustainable Land Use and Human Rights, PELUM Tanzania continued to implement this three year project which started its implementation in January 2007, with financial partnership support of DKA/Welthaus (Austria), Misereor (Germany), VECO Tanzania and PELUM-Tanzania own contribution. The overall goal of the project is to build the capacity of PELUM-Tanzania Member Organizations in sustainable land use and human rights. The purpose of this project is that, within three years (2007-2009), PELUM-Tanzania Member Organizations have knowledge and skills to facilitate smallholder farmers on issues related to sustainable land use and human rights.

Promoting Local Innovation in Sustainable Agriculture (PROLINNOVA): This project entered its second phase of implementation as the PROLINNOVA Tanzania Country Programme from January 2008. The execution of this project is done in partnership with EED, a Germany church based organization; DGIS/ETC of the Netherlands and PELUM-Tanzania members and stakeholders. The main objectives of phase two of PROLINNOVA project include:

- Capacity Building for PROLINNOVA Tanzania partner organizations on participatory approaches and farmer centred methodologies and processes,
- Development of innovative methods and approaches for the promotion of local innovation systems in agriculture and NRM and
- Up-scaling and mainstreaming of Farmer-Led Documentation and Participatory approaches and advocacy work for the institutionalization of PID into Research and Development institutions as an alternative way and entry point for sustainable development.

In May 2008, PROLINNOVA Tanzania Country Program was approved by PROLINNOVA international to join other countries in the implementation of a four year project: "Farmer Access to Innovation Resources" (FAIR 2) by piloting the Local Innovation Support Funds (LISF). This project is financially supported by Rockefeller Foundation through DGIS/ETC of the Netherlands as part of PROLINNOVA programme. The LISF project aims to enable individual smallholder farmers, land users, farmer groups and local communities to access funds for pursuing innovative activities in the field of sustainable agriculture and natural resources management. The project serves as catalyst to accelerate local innovation activities and the mainstreaming of their results and findings.

The purpose of LISF project is to create conditions for farmers to play a more decisive role in R&D in the field of agriculture and NRM. The implementation of this project targets to strengthen local control over processes of innovation development in sustainable land use management in ways that contribute to improved food security and livelihoods. It focuses on building financing and funding mechanisms from the local level upwards, mechanisms which are co-owned and managed by local land-users, their organizations and/or supporting Civil Society Organizations. The implementation of FAIR activities is classified under three main objectives as namely;

- (i) To assess the effectiveness and impact of Local Innovation Support Funds (LISFs) as a mechanism to accelerate local innovation,
- (ii) Build capacities at all levels to use, manage, monitor and evaluate the LISFs and
- (iii) Sharing of findings of LISF pilots and creates awareness and acceptance of the LISF among regular R&D organisations.

Zambia

Capacity Building: In 2008, PELUM Zambia continued to implement the 'Agriculture Community Capacity Building' (ACCB) project in conjunction with Cordaid as a funding partner. The project was being implemented by three PELUM Zambia member organizations namely Cinci Wa Babili Development Project in Northern Province, Green Living Movement (GLM) in Central Province, and Kaluli Development Foundation (KDF) in Southern Province. PELUM Zambia also implemented the 'Building Capacity in Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management for Community Livelihoods' project in conjunction with JSRPF as a funding partner. The project was implemented by five PELUM Zambia member organizations namely Cinci Wa Babili (in Northern Province), Caritas Monze (in Southern Province), GLM (in Central Province) including Wildlife Conservation Society and Caritas Chipata (both in Eastern Province). This project was launched in May 2008 following an inception meeting. Since January 2008 a total of 1,723 resource poor farmers comprising 966 female and 757 male farmers took part in the various capacity building activities facilitated by the three PELUM Zambia member organisations in their respective project target areas. The capacity building trainings undertaken by PELUM Zambia and its members included soil fertility improvement, agroforestry and fruit tree training, seed multiplication, crop post-harvest technologies, livestock rearing, improvement and management, organic fish farming, organic cotton production and pest management and, governance and leadership skills, HIV/AIDS awareness, mitigation and prevention and,

improved grass-root extension coverage. One important feature about the capacity building programmes was that the number of women participating in trainings was higher than that of men. This is in line with the MDG on women empowerment and the fact that more women are involved in the African informal agricultural sector than are men. Thus, PELUM and its members are gender sensitive and are equally awake to the fact that increased women empowerment is key to accelerating the adoption of sustainable agriculture and improved natural resource management (NRM) for improved rural livelihoods.

PELUM Zambia has been keen in building capacity of member organisations according to their identified needs in order to enhance effectiveness in implementing the project. To this effect, PELUM facilitated two training courses for its project implementing partners; one in financial management and the other in Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation to fulfill the long-standing demand among its implementing MOs. All the capacity building programs done by either PELUM Zambia and its members were identified through participatory needs assessments with key stakeholders with the aim of strengthening members and their membership in governance, leadership, sustainable agriculture, food security and NRM strategies including gender and HIV/AIDS mainstreaming for sustainable improvement of rural livelihoods.

PELUM Zambia also successfully concluded a two year project called "The Zambian Sustainable Agriculture Support Project (ZSASP) which was financially supported by Harvest Help, UK. The project was aimed at reducing hunger of at least 10,000 poor rural farm families in Central, Northern, Western and Southern Provinces of Zambia. This project also focused on increasing capacity of community volunteers to support farmers. The specific objective was to increase food production (by an average of 50%) through the promotion of sustainable farming methods. Under this project, PELUM Zambia developed and published three different training materials and distributed over 800 copies of each publication to members and various partners. In addition, the following 2 training manuals were drafted, and are pending editing and publishing:

- (1) Management of agroforestry information basket for small scale farmers
- (2) Report writing for small scale farmers.

To build the grass root extension system a series Sustainable agricultural Forum (SAF) and Community Development Facilitator' (CDF) trainings were conducted which attracted support and participation from several farmer groups, government departments, research and training institutions and NGOs like Henwood Foundation, Biodiversity Community Network (BCN) OPAD, ACOMAP and the Zambia Conservation Farming Unit (ZCFU) just to mention a few. All these institutions are promoting sustainable farming and NRM along aside their other priorities. By end of 2008, two hundred (200) CDFs had been trained under the project and these in turn trained 4,804 (1,936 [40.3%] male and 2,868 [59.7%] female) other farmers. This means that on average of each CDF trained 24 farmers.

Research: PELUM conducted a survey to ascertain adoption rate of sustainable agriculture and NRM practices attained due to the two year long ZSASP. The results indicate that the number of families eating 3 meals a day progressively increased from 27% (2,700 families in 2004) to 16058 families in 2008, a figure which is over 50% above the target families of 10,000 in the last two years. The study also established that the maize yield of the participating families had increased by 47% and that crop diversity in the target areas increased from maize, millet and groundnuts the initial dominant food crops to include such crops as cowpeas, beans, sorghum, assorted vegetables, sunflower, bananas, cassava, sweet potatoes and sunflower which were mostly being acquired or introduced through farmer exchange visits. By the close of 2008 the target farm families used at least one of the following sustainable farming practices; agroforestry, organic fish farming, conservation

farming, organic farming apart from growing more crops than before. The increased crop diversity and yields generally translated into increased household food and income security. By October 2008 over 15,000 farm families had been reached in the various project areas. The adopting farm families had also cut the use of chemical fertilizer by 30% in preference of such sustainable agriculture soil improvement technologies as agroforestry improved fallows, organic farming and conservation farming. Prior to the project farmers only used the poor traditional storage facilities which are made of poles and mud but have now switched to improved storage techniques which included polythene bags, improved bins made of cement and burnt bricks.

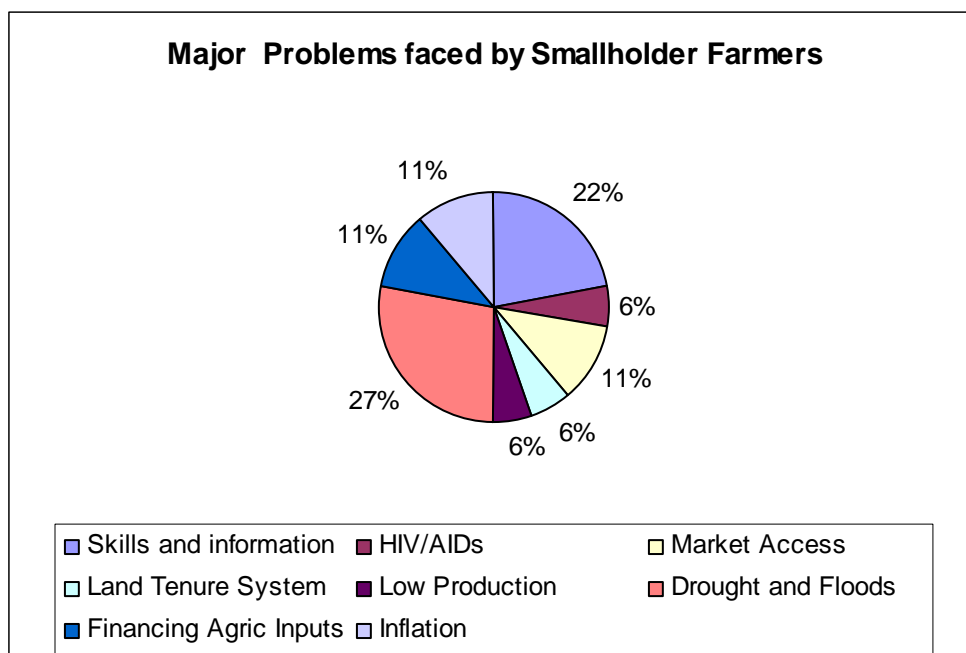
List of other activities/events

1. PELUM linked Green Living Movement (GLM) and ESAFF to a program called "Farmer Led Documentation (FLD)" which is sponsored by Oxfam Novib through PELUM Uganda.
2. Launched the book entitled " Best Practises in Zambia" which was sponsored by Agromisa
3. Participated in the CORDAID's Global and Regional Advocacy for Small Producers' (GRASP) planning meeting from 24 April – 1 May 2008 in Accra, Ghana
4. Was involved in a research study conducted in Western Province entitled "the unheard voices" in June 2008
5. Attended the first Civil Society Organisations meeting regarding the establishment of the environmental fund at the Finish Embassy, Lusaka, Zambia on 4 July 2008
6. PELUM Zambia successfully held its Biennial Meeting in July 2008 at which a new Board was ushered into office under the new Chairman-ship of Mr. Emmanuel Mutamba of GLM
7. Participated in the FOSUP organised Annual Small Scale Farmers' Forum which focused on " Commercialisation of land and its implications on access and control by resource poor communities" in Lusaka, Zambia on 18 September 2008
8. Participated in the GRASP biofuel consultation meeting in the Hague, Netherlands 5-10 October 2008
9. Participated in the Civil Society Consultation on Biofuels organised Oxfam GB in Lusaka, Zambia 17 October 2008
10. Facilitated the "Climate Change and Adaptation workshop" from 20th to 23rd October 2008 at Mumana Pleasure Resort, which was financially supported by the Development Fund of Norway
11. Participated in the PELUM Regional Triennial General Meeting (TGM) and the Indigenous Food Fair in Morogoro, Tanzania from 26th to 31st October.
12. Participated in the IDRC regional consultation meeting on; "The new frontiers in rural poverty and environment research for development in eastern and southern Africa" in Nairobi, Kenya from 24-26 November, 2008
13. Participated in the workshop on; "Presentation Skills Level 2" organised by the Ministry Of Commerce, trade and Industry in Lusaka, Zambia from 12-13 November 2008
14. Facilitated the Sustainable Agricultural Forum (SAF) and the Community Development Facilitator's (CDF) annual event with the theme; "surmounting crop production challenges in the face of climate change" from 18th November to 20th November 2009 which were funded by Harvest Help UK
15. Participated in the Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop for the Food Security Program Partner Platform organised by DanChurchAid Zambia in Lusaka, Zambia from 25-28 November 2008

16. Conducted a workshop on; “Theory and Practice of Campaign Advocacy and Lobbying (CAL) and Policy Advocacy” for PELUM member organisations in Serenje at Serenje Farmers Training Centre from 2 to 4th December 2009.
17. Participated in the Civil Society Consultation on Biofuels organised Oxfam GB in Lusaka, Zambia 4 December 2008
18. Participated in the land rights training workshop organised by the Zambia Land Alliance and the Zambia Alliance of Women in Lusaka 4 – 5 December 2008

Zimbabwe

Strategic planning process and Organisational Development: PELUM Zimbabwe (PZ) developed a three year Strategic plan for the period 2009-2011. The Plan was developed through a two day Strategic planning meeting that was attended by smallholder farmers' representatives; consultations with the Regional Desk and Country Desks and inputs from PELUM Association Evaluation. The major problems faced by smallholder farmers that were identified are indicated in figure below;



The members also came up with a rough profile for each member organisation and established that the core business for most PZ members is training in sustainable livelihoods. This core area responds mainly to the second priority problem of farmers' lack of skills and information. To some extent by responding to this PZ members tend to address the number one priority problem of Droughts and Floods indirectly.

However the planning meeting resolved to do more during the next three years 2009-2011 on Droughts and Floods. Thus the main goal of the PZ Strategic plan is therefore: “to facilitate mechanisms for enhancing sustainable livelihoods of the small holder farmers”. The main strategic areas that will be addressed are i) Capacity Building in Organizational and Institutional Development for the CD and Members, ii) Training in Ecological Land Use Management, iii) Food Security and Marketing, iv) Climate Change Adaptation and v) Policy and Advocacy on relevant policies impacting on smallholder farmers.

The Budget for 2008 was for about USD 20 000 which was mainly financed by FOS Belgium, the Regional Desk and PZ Membership subscriptions. A number of activities were undertaken towards fundraising. Fundraising was done either through visits or emails to potential funding partners and collaborating institutions. Proposals were also developed responding to call for proposals or to interested potential funding partners. The results of fundraising efforts are expected to start trickling in 2009.

PELUM Zimbabwe continued providing support to Zimbabwe Smallholder Organic Farmers Forum - the ESAFF Chapter in Zimbabwe. PZ facilitated a meeting of ZIMSOF Council in January 2008. The meeting was mainly to prepare ZIMSOF's input into the Regional ESAFF Strategic planning meeting that was held in February 2008 in Tanzania. The meeting also reviewed progress made by farmers in 2007, problems and challenges that they were facing.

The PZ Biennial General meeting was held back to back with the Strategic planning meeting and was attended by 92% of the active PELUM members (i.e 25 organisations). The meeting adopted the interim Chairperson's report, the treasurer's report, and the Strategic plan framework for 2009-2011. The meeting also revised the constitution. The board was elected as follows;

Western Cluster

Nkayi folk Mr M. Ncube Board Member
Hlekweni Mr P. Chirimambowa Board Member

Central Cluster

AZTREC Mr C. Gonese Deputy Chairperson
CADEC Masvingo Mr M Zibgwi Board Member

Nothern Cluster

JPV-Harare Ms B. Jambaya Treasurer
Fambidzanai Permaculture Centre (FPC) Mr L. Mashingaidze Chairperson

Mabvazuva Cluster

CHIHEYA Mr G. Chibememe Board Member
PORET Mr J. Piti Board Member

Promotion of Indigenous/Traditional Foods and Participation at TRADIFFA/TGM: PZ participated at the TRADIFFA and TGM through the funding support from various sources. Volens supported four participants and one of the participants was a PELUM member. Two member organizations funded their representatives (FPC and JPV-Harare) while the rest were funded by the Regional Desk. PZ was thus represented by 9 participants, 6 from PELUM Members and 3 from non Members.

PELUM Zimbabwe Country Desk joined two member organisations Fambidzanai Permaculture Centre and the Schools and Colleges Permaculture (SCOPE) Programme in promoting organic indigenous/Traditional foods at the National Agriculture Show that was held in August 2008. A story was submitted for inclusion in the Ground Up Magazine and it appeared in the October 2008 GroundUp issue. The promotion was also undertaken at the PELUM Association symposium which was promoting Traditional Diverse foods from and for Africa. PELUM Zimbabwe is going to upscale this campaign during the strategic period of 2009-2011 into a fully fledged project.

PELUM College Zimbabwe: A meeting to resuscitate PELUM College Zimbabwe was held in July 2008. Some of the decisions of the meeting included the revision of the syllabus,

and that courses will be offered on longterm and shorterterm bases on Agro-ecological Land Use Management and Community Development.

Research: PZ tendered to undertake a study on coping with drought for United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Environmental Management Agency (EMA) involving three other consultants with other various expertise in geographical information systems, gender and community mobilisation. The study area is Chiredzi District, and the CD included CHIHEA a member organization, to undertake community mobilisation. The study is assessing the vulnerability of rural communities in Chiredzi with a focus on Crops and Livestock. The study involves mapping areas that are prone to drought hazards, mapping the vulnerable areas and indicating the wards, villages and households that are most vulnerable and providing recommendations on relevant adaptation strategies in consultation with the rural communities.

Publicity and Networking: As a way of profiling and networking, PZ produced a brochure. The CD also provided information to the RD to be uploaded on the web page for PZ on the PELUM Association website. The CD produced two articles that were included in the Ground up Magazine and these appeared in the June 2008 and October 2008 issues respectively. The CD attended a number of meetings as a way of networking and profiling the organisation both at national and regional level. The meetings helped to forge linkages with other organisations and saw PELUM Zimbabwe being requested to present and facilitate a session on mainstreaming natural resources management into programming for livelihoods issues by one organisation.

Challenges and Lessons Learnt: The biggest challenge that was faced in 2008 was the operating environment in Zimbabwe which to some extent constrained realisation of fundraising efforts and implementation of activities was very difficult. It also affected transactions for membership payments and particularly for all those who paid in Zimbabwe dollars. These were lost to inflation before the CD had a chance to even utilize them. One of the lessons learnt is that fundraising for PZ should not be left mainly to the CD alone, Members need to also take an active role in also engaging the CD on opportunities where they have a comparative advantage. Resuscitation of PCZ requires concerted efforts from both CD and Member Organizations, who can even approach other donors that they already have good networks with. Information movement tends mostly to be one way from the CD to Members. Members need to also increasingly utilize the network to share experiences and information.

PELUM Partners

We wish to express our gratitude to all the partners listed below whose support to our work made it possible for us to implement the programs that we undertook in 2008:

1. Oxfam Novib
2. CCFD
3. DanChurch Aid
4. Misereor
5. Bread for the World
6. Oxfam Hong Kong
7. Concern Worldwide
8. Oxfam GB
9. WWF
10. Research into Use
11. VSO
12. World Rural Forum
13. CIDSE
14. IFOAM
15. PANOS Southern Africa

Income and Expenditure Statement

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
	<u>(000's ZMK)</u>	<u>(000's ZMK)</u>
<u>REVENUES</u>		
Grants		
NOVIB	489,879	660,751
Bread For The World	363,790	552,941
Acord	82,910	22,275
CTA	0	57,690
CCFD	105,040	79,077
Dan Church Aid	51,541	58,881
Other	105,683	17,463
Misereor	442,198	481,788
Concern world wide UK	54,428	0
Cruzeito Do Sul	49,569	0
Oxfam Hong Kong	75,750	216,892
Total Grants	1,820,789	2,147,758
Other Income	4,333	32,939
Total Revenues	1,825,122	2,180,697
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>		
Management, Coord'n & Fundraising, Unit	606,575	608,128
Finance & Administration Unit	530,259	495,936
Campaign, Advocacy & Lobbying Unit	242,086	395,863
Research and Organizational Devel't Unit	51,519	189,650
Information & Communication Unit	509,509	215,347
Gender & HIV/AIDS Unit	194,246	12,035
Total Expenditures	2,134,195	1,916,959
Net Revenues Over Expenditures	(309,073)	263,738
Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)	112,094	(79,886)
(Deficit) Surplus for the Period	(196,979)	183,852

Statement of Actual To Budget Comparison for the Period Ended 31 December 2008

	<u>2008</u> <u>Actual</u> <u>(000's</u> <u>ZMK)</u>	<u>2008</u> <u>Budget</u> <u>(000's</u> <u>ZMK)</u>	<u>Variance:</u> <u>over/(under)</u> <u>(000's ZMK)</u>	
<u>REVENUES</u>				
Grants				
NOVIB	489,879	605,250	(115,371)	Budget included brought forward figure of K283million
Bread For The World	363,790	315,000	48,790	
Acord	82,910	152,640	(69,730)	Less money was disbursed than in contract
CTA	0	0	0	
CCFD	105,040	94,500	10,540	exchange difference at time of budget and receipt of funds
VECO	0	0	0	
Dan Church Aid	51,541	46,607	4,934	
Other	105,683	13,500	92,183	several support particularly towards the TGM came in
Misereor	442,198	427,500	14,698	
Concern world wide UK	54,428	47,718	6,710	an extra activity was funded after completion of the initial o
Cruzeito Do Sul	49,569	40,766	8,804	
Oxfam Hong Kong	75,750	67,500	8,250	
Total Grants	1,820,789	1,810,981	9,808	
Other Income	4,333	14,500	(10,167)	
Total Revenues	1,825,122	1,825,481	(359)	

MANAGEMENT, COORDINATION & FUNDRAISING UNIT

ADMIN. & COORDINATION	4,132	12,255	(8,123)
ORGAN' CAPACITY BLDG.	102,725	0	102,725
IMAGE & PUBLIC RELATION	8,146	37,465	(29,320)
RESEARCH & POLICY DEV.	0	267	(267)
INFORMATION SHARING	13,363	2,267	11,097
LEARNING & NTWKNG (Senior Staff Meeting)	31,096	0	31,096
VISIONING WORKSHOP	0	0	0
SPECIAL ISSUES #2	0	122,500	(122,500)
SPECIAL ISSUES #3	0	230,836	(230,836)
STAFF CAPACITY BLDG	0	12,250	(12,250)
CWG CAPACITY BUILDING	23,849	146,617	(122,768)
BOARD CAPACITY BLDG	81,292	49,000	32,292
MEMBER CAPACITY BLDG	0	1,713	(1,713)
RD FUNDRAISING CAP BLDG	961	0	961
RD FUNDRAISING	0	0	0
CWG FUNDRAISING	0	29,400	(29,400)
TRIENNIEL BOARD MEETING	138,534	122,500	16,034
EMPLOYMENT COSTS	202,476	103,504	98,972
Total MC&F Unit	606,575	870,574	(263,999)

Tradiffa costs where later reclassified as information sharing

Tradiffa costs where later reclassified as information sharing

SG's salary was increased in the later part of the year while

FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION UNIT

ADMIN & COORDINATION	206,784	116,456	90,328
CAPACITY BUILDING	1,326	16,312	(14,986)
IMAGE & PUBLIC RELATIONS	0	0	0
RESEARCH & POLICY DEV.	0	1,209	(1,209)
INFORMATION SHARING	6,919	26,394	(19,475)
LEARNING & NETWORKING	0	0	0
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	64,479	37,680	26,799
SPECIAL ISSUES	0	1,914	(1,914)

Rentals were increased

fuel costs were high due to

EMPLOYMENT COSTS	250,751	236,306	14,445	
Total F & A Unit	530,259	436,270	93,988	
CAMPAIGN ADVOCACY & LOBBY UNIT				
ADMIN & COORDINATION	0	9,505	(9,505)	
CAPACITY BUILDING	0	93,732	(93,732)	Misclassified when budgeting actualised as information shar
IMAGE & PUBLIC RELATIONS	0	4,274	(4,274)	
RESEARCH & POLICY DEV.	2,240	972	1,268	
INFORMATION SHARING (advocay tool kit Zambia and malawi	77,078	1,060	76,017	reclassified activity initially classified as capacity building
LEARNING & NETWORKING	0	20,960	(20,960)	
CAMPAIGNING & ADVOCACY	36,793	16,657	20,136	
LOBBYING	0	1,234	(1,234)	
EMPLOYMENT COSTS	125,975	99,421	26,554	salary was adjusted by 25% in the later part of the year
Total CA & L Unit	242,086	247,816	(5,731)	
RESEARCH & ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT UNIT				
ADMIN & COORDINATION	13,340	12,495	845	
CAPACITY BUILDING	7,993	9,898	(1,905)	
IMAGE & PUB. RELATIONS	0	12,397	(12,397)	
RESEARCH & POLICY DEV.	26,981	34,644	(7,662)	
INFORMATION SHARING	0	499,800	(499,800)	
LEARNING & NETWORKING	0	4,410	(4,410)	
SPECIAL ISSUES #1	0	0	0	
ESAFF WORKSHOP	0	119,315	(119,315)	
EMPLOYMENT COSTS	3,205	0	3,205	Work permit application related costs
Total R & OD Unit	51,519	692,959	(641,439)	
INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION UNIT				
ADMIN. & COORDINATION	0	4,075	(4,075)	

CAPACITY BUILDING	0	0	0	
IMAGE & PUBLIC RELATIONS	0	69,698	(69,698)	
RESEARCH & POLICY DEV.	0	2,711	(2,711)	
INFORMATION SHARING (Tradiffa costs)	349,471	4,145	345,639	Tradiffa event initially classified under MC&F
LEARNING & NETWORKING	53,189	47,437	5,752	
RESOURCE CENTER	1,959	16,072	(14,113)	
SPECIAL ISSUES	0	0	0	
EMPLOYMENT COSTS	104,578	82,884	21,694	salary adjusted
Total I & C Unit	509,509	227,022	282,487	
GENDER & HIV/AIDS UNIT				
ADMIN & COORDINATION	0	27,830	(27,830)	
GENDER CAPACITY BLDG	0	24,438	(24,438)	
IMAGE & PUB. RELATIONS	0	49,037	(49,037)	
RESEARCH & POLICY DEV.	0	15	(15)	
INFORMATION SHARING (Gender Trajectory meeting)	89,443	0	89,443	Activity not initially planned for
LEARNING & NETWORKING(Gender Trajectory meeting)	104,803	0	104,803	Activity not initially planned for
HIV/AIDS ISSUES	0	0	0	
SPECIAL ISSUES	0	0	0	
EMPLOYMENT COSTS	0	66,376	(66,376)	Gender officer not employed
Total G & HIV/AIDS Unit	194,246	167,697	26,550	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,134,195	2,642,337	(508,143)	

Annexes

PELUM South Africa Pietermaritzburg Declaration on African Food Sovereignty

As 70 South Africans representing organic farmers, farmer trainers, educators and farmer support non-governmental organizations from KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Gauteng and Limpopo, attending PELUM South Africa's Food Sovereignty Indaba in Pietermaritzburg on 20 and 21 June 2008, we claim for all South African citizens the right to Food Sovereignty.

... Mindful of the growing local and global food crisis;
... Conscious of the current limitations of the dominant high input corporate agriculture;
... Aware of the debilitating effect of farmer dependence on the corporate sector for agricultural inputs;
... Recognizing the negative effects of diverting food crops produced to bio-fuel;
... Noting the current rural-urban migration and its impact on food production and on rural poverty;
... Aware of the marginalization of traditional crops and farming systems and the erosion of traditional knowledge;
... Concerned about the limited support for small scale farmers, and the degradation of the natural resource base caused by industrial agriculture;
... Understanding food sovereignty to mean the rights of peoples and sovereign states to determine policies and practices concerning the resources, production, distribution and consumption of food in the best interests of the people, their access to appropriate foods, their nutrition and health, and the environment, giving force to everyone's constitutionally enshrined rights to adequate and appropriate foods and a healthy environment in South Africa;
... Convinced that - ecologically, economically and socially – sustainable, organic agriculture has the potential to address Food Sovereignty;

We do hereby declare:

1. That the principal focus of agricultural policies and practices should be on ensuring self reliance, including seed independence in food production, and on food security at a local, national and regional level.
2. That a further focus should be on support for sustainable and organic farming systems compatible with the protection of the natural environment and the natural resources.
3. That policies and practices should support the cultivation of a wide diversity of livestock and crops, including indigenous breeds of animals and varieties of plants.
4. That policies and practices concerning trade in foodstuffs must ensure the rights of people to safe, affordable and nutritious foods, and to a healthy environment.
5. That emphasis should be placed on support and incentives for local food production by small and medium-scale farmers for local consumption, and support in the production and marketing of produce.
6. That a well-resourced and effective agricultural extension service should be developed to provide this support in conjunction with appropriate NGOs, CBOs, and educational and research institutions, and that support should be provided for farmer and community level extension personnel.

7. That small- and medium-scale farmers should be supported in the formation of co-operatives and other appropriate associations to strengthen their position in the market.
8. That all fresh, unprocessed foods should be clearly labelled, and should provide information concerning: production method, place of origin, name of farmer or farmer co-operative, nutritional status, dietary implications, and whether it is from genetically modified, hybrid, or open-pollinated seed stocks, and that processed foods should also include information concerning means of processing and all ingredients including additives.
9. That an education campaign concerning nutritional values and dietary implications of different foods, and foods produced under different farming systems should be conducted in schools and with consumers.
10. That all research into improvements in livestock and crop breeds and varieties, including through biotechnology, should be undertaken in full and transparent consultation with representatives of all scales of farming, and of all interest groups concerned with farming and food.
11. That introduction of new breeds of livestock and varieties of crops should only be initiated after clear evidence indicating the absence of any harmful impact has been gathered to the satisfaction of all stakeholders.

Pietermaritzburg, 21 June 2008

For more info: PELUM South Africa (reg. nr 035-245-NPO), P. O. Box 101781, Scottsville 3209, South Africa, Tel +27 (0)33 260 6173, Fax +27 (0)33 260 6118, Cell +27 (0)83 3012936. E-mail salomon@ukzn.ac.za, Website www.pelumrd.org

PELUM board in 2008

The PELUM new Board

Name	Country	Portfolio
John Bideri	Rwanda	Chairperson
Gladys Faku	Lesotho	Vice chairpers on
Emmanuel Mutamba	Zambia	Treasurer
Eliud Ngunjiri	Kenya	Member – Kenya
Prince Kapondamgaga	Malawi	Member- Malawi
Demetrius Kazonde	Tanzania	Member -Tanzania
Joyce Lepetu	Botswana	Member -Botswana
Monique Salomon	South Africa	Member- South Africa
Lewis Mashingaidze	Zimbabwe	Member- Zimbabwe
Agnes Kirabo	Uganda	Member - Uganda
Joseph Ssuuna	Regional Desk	Secretary to the board