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Trust for Community Outreach and Education

Annual Report 2021

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Chairperson's Report



It is close to two decades since the Trust for Community Outreach and Education (TCOE) engaged in intense debates and discussions to establish and strengthen a land-based popular movement that would form part of popular forces in other sectors, all committed to fundamental change in South Africa and beyond. TCOE's journey in this direction can be traced to the early 2000s, starting with the Land Tribunal in 2003 where the South African government was put on trial for its failure to implement its land reform programme.

Some of us in TCOE observed that South Africa's land reform was a failure not only because of the laws and policies which government had pursued, including the Property Clause in the Constitution, it is also a result of the weakness and fragility of NGOs and social movements in the land sector.

The above provides the context within which the establishment of the Inyanda National Land Movement (INYANDA) is situated. Inyanda was formally launched in December 2014. It adopted a "People's Declaration" at a conference held at the Gallery of the Centre for African Studies at the University of Cape Town in June 2013, to mark the centenary of the draconian Natives Land Act of 1913.

It is increasingly becoming clear from reports that INYANDA is a diverse organisation, primarily comprising members who have access to land, varying from one hectare to 50 hectares; the landless battling for security of tenure on commercial farms and commonages in urban areas, as well as farm workers. It would be good if this diversity, which in my view, is the strength of INYANDA and TCOE, could inform the way reports are conceptualised and presented.

Over the last couple of years, INYANDA and TCOE have made substantial gains in their rural democracy and land access programmes. Regarding the former, several headmen in the Eastern Cape were elected by their constituencies. This followed the landmark case of Cala Reserve which challenged the imposition of a headman on the residents of this village. The question that forces itself on us and which reports should bring clarity on is: What impact has the election of headmen made and how different, if at all, these villages are from those where headmen are appointed by a "royal family", without the participation of residents?

With respect to access to land, I indicated above that there is a significant number of members of INYANDA who have access to land, ranging from one hectare to 50 hectares. How is land utilised? To what extent are these areas used to test the alternative, environmentally friendly production models?

As we approach the 10th anniversary of the establishment of INYANDA, it is desirable that the issues raised in this report be considered as we build up to the anniversary in 2024. It should be possible to start this build up in earnest in 2022, given that as 2021 ended we emerged from the isolation that was imposed on us by the Covid-19 lockdown.

The Board of Trustees would like to thank TCOE's donors for their sustained support during these particularly challenging times. We would also like to extend our deep appreciation to the TCOE staff for their tireless commitment and hard work. Finally, I wish to thank the trustees for so generously giving of their time to journey with TCOE and its affiliated local movements.

Prof Lungisile Ntsebeza
Chairperson

National Coordination overview:



1.1 Living with uncertainty, insecurity, and crisis:

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic we have annually described the situation in South Africa as multi-dimensional consisting of high and deepening unemployment, rising inequality and growing deindustrialisation of the economy. In addition, we highlighted the fact that the state is not only dysfunctional but was used to enrich a narrow alliance of sections of capital and political elites. The municipalities in much of the country, especially the Eastern Cape have collapsed.

Impact of COVID-19

“What we face today is not a crisis in the normal sense of the word - a time of intense difficulty or danger. We also face a crisis in the sense of the words’ etymological roots in the Greek word krisis. This refers to a turning point in the course of an illness, pointing to either recovery or the imminence of death” (Daniel Chavez, 2021 Amandla, 79-80).

The COVID-19 pandemic and its variants continue to dominate most conversations, planning and thinking. By late 2021, our country was preparing itself for the fourth wave of COVID infections. There is no doubt that the COVID pandemic has had a significant impact on our thinking about the future. As we said previously, the pandemic has exposed an year of austerity and cutbacks on much of our public services, especially health care. This was not only in the Global South but also in the Global North.

Since its onset, the COVID-19 pandemic has spread to almost all countries of the world. All governments appeared to implement harsh restrictions. Social and physical distancing measures, lockdowns of businesses, schools and overall social life, became commonplace to curtail the spread of the disease. These measures have

also disrupted many regular aspects of life, isolating us and has to a large extent broken down already fragile forms of solidarity.

During the COVID-19 pandemic the “care economy” was working harder than ever. The work and the role of women as an integral component of the economy is often ignored and their care work seen as “natural.” Feminists have always argued that capitalist economists and policymakers have ignored the care economy. Economic models account for the goods and services sold in the market and the workers who produce them, earn income and pay taxes. But the labour that enables those workers to be fed, their children to be cared for, and to be supported when sick, is nearly invisible in official data.

The reason is simple: much of the work in the care economy is not financially compensated. The unpaid labour of women is mostly excluded from national accounts of our countries, or GDPs. The economists who crafted these metrics focused mainly on the value of market transactions. However, during the pandemic, the role that women played in the household to teach the children, care for the family, cook, feed, clean and take care of the sick -the unpaid contributions - has to be integrated into conventional economics. The pandemic has made its shortcomings impossible to ignore any longer.

The irony is that thousands and thousands of youths and small children had to stay at home once schools, creches and universities across many jurisdictions were shut down. The disruption in education and learning could have medium and long-term consequences on the quality of education, though the efforts made by teachers, school administrations, local and

national governments to cope with the unprecedented circumstances to the best of their ability should be recognized. In a country like South Africa the closure of schools have had a major impact.

A UNICEF (United Nations Education Fund) report released early in 2022 reported on the impact of COVID on education. Catherine Russell, UNICEF's executive director, said the lack of education, or one should argue the unequal access to education, created the conditions for conflict, further marginalisation and vulnerability. "When the world fails to educate its children, we all suffer," she added. She also made the point that the impact of COVID on education increased inequality and disadvantaged poor children even more. The report also noted younger pupils in grades 1 to 3 were the most affected and the ripple effect would be felt later in their learning lives. We also have to note that many girls may be required to take care of their younger siblings thereby missing school.

Risks are growing

Over the past two years we have reported on the growing structural unemployment in South Africa. The most recent STATS SA Report (1st Quarter 2022) suggests it is over 40%. Anywhere in the world, this should be seen as a second or parallel pandemic and also requires very urgent attention. During the first year of the pandemic, over 1 million jobs were lost and the economy has yet to recover. The fears related to economic insecurity are on the rise.

Changes in the world of work, especially greater levels of outsourcing, casualisation and externalisation have increased. In agriculture as well as other aspects of work we see increased mechanisation and technological breakthroughs. Whilst these breakthroughs are beneficial in general, they do impact negatively on societies such as

South Africa where we require more labour intensive work. At present many people are disadvantaged and at risk of job losses.

Moreover, during COVID, many people started to work from home- this also meant layers of support staff such as cleaners and security etc have lost jobs. These new trends have created new ways of working for some but also fears of more job losses for others. The growing employment instability and work that is increasingly precarious and poorly paid, together with persistent joblessness, are root causes of rising economic insecurity in developing countries.

The mass unemployment that we see is not only driven by the COVID pandemic, but also the cuts and the austerity introduced by our government in the public service. Today the positions of teachers, health-care workers, police and other public sector workers have been frozen. Whilst some health care workers were brought on board during the pandemic, hundreds of health cares were again without work by early 2022. This situation has a direct impact public services and current collapse of education, health and municipal services. Like the private sector, the government also uses labour broker services.

There is a growing public discontent and trust in Governments and other institutions is declining. Rebuilding trust hinges on allowing people to feel secure and hopeful about the future. The massive uncertainty brought about by COVID-19 is likely to produce an even greater desire for security. Other new trends such as the "4th Industrial Revolution" have already shown the divides between the Global South and Global North, but also between the rich and the poor. Whilst younger people have become drawn into using technology especially the mobile /smart phones, it is evident that Africa and South Africa have not digitally

transformed as quickly as other developing and developed regions, whilst mobile technologies and services could generate new jobs and contribute to the economy.

**We need change and an end to
austerity**

Extreme poverty is driven by many factors, but a few stand out in the current crisis. As already stated above, the change in the world of work and downward spiral in economic growth is increasing poverty and exacerbating existing inequalities. The closure of factories and the closure of tourism have shuttered hope. Now, as the restrictions are lessened, we still do not see an increase in domestic demand or investments. In fact, we see more austerity and more debt jeopardizing new jobs.

At the household level, unemployment and the loss of income, high healthcare expenditures and transport costs, increase in food prices as well as payment for education are the most prominent reasons for people to slip into deeper poverty.

We have seen a rise in the informal sector. However, during COVID we saw that poverty amongst informal workers increased in the first months of the crisis by 56 percentage points in lower-middle- and low-income countries, and by over 62 per cent in Africa. Nearly all sectors have been hammered, but tourism and manufacturing stand out due to their importance to provide employment for low-skilled people in developing countries.



Growing hunger and food insecurity

According to a report released by Statistics South Africa, **Measuring Food Security in South Africa: Applying the Food Insecurity Experience Scale**, almost 23,6 per cent of South Africans in 2020 were affected by moderate to severe food insecurity. In 2019, almost one in every five black Africans was affected by the prevalence of moderate to severe food insecurity, followed by coloureds at 16,1%. Indians/Asians and whites were least affected. In an article by Van der Berg, Patel and Brigman (2022) they make the point that hunger in South Africa predates COVID-19: "Malnutrition remains a reality for many South African households. In 2018, a quarter of South African households reported running out of money for food in the past year (General Household Survey, 2018). Running out of money to buy food, or food insecurity, has major implications for a child's nutritional status." This situation has only worsened during the COVID pandemic. While all the provinces were affected, the Northern Cape (17,6%) and the Eastern Cape (16,6%) were the exceptions as their food insecurity prevalence rates were below the national average (23,6%) in 2020.

The deep unemployment crisis has certainly negatively affected poor household's food security status. Lockdowns triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic caused major economic disruptions and contributed to loss of livelihoods and income.

Slow pace of Land Reform

After great excitement and popular participation by hundreds of activists, community organisations and national rural and land rights movements to support the ANC's proposal for expropriation of land without compensation, a sitting of the National Parliament of South Africa voted

against the proposal for expropriation. So the status quo remains. This was seen as real setback for land reform as our countryside has remained untransformed.

The promised Land Reform programme to address racial inequality has been provincially uneven but overall, it has dismally failed to address inequality in both qualitative and quantitative terms. Since 1994, the land reform programme has managed to transfer nationally only 10% of the 30% promised target. Within the TCOE, Prof. Ntsebeza points out that more land than indicated has however been transferred to rural communities in some parts of the country, especially in the Eastern Cape. Rural areas, especially in the former homelands where in some districts land redistribution has been more significant, remain hard hit by extreme poverty and underdevelopment leading to underutilisation of available land.

Overall, we have seen a decrease in the governments land reform annual budget. Presently, many scholars and activists working on land reform contends that the ANC has never been wedded to nationalising all land. The middle-class doesn't particularly want that. But the experience of recent years suggest that poor people are very sceptical about the role of the State as a very good landlord. This is especially the situation in the former homelands where Traditional Authorities are the land administrators. It is here that large tracks of communal land are easily exchanged to mining companies in return for the promise of "development". The transfer of land that falls under the jurisdiction of local municipalities such as municipal commonage or municipal land for grazing or communal gardens is also struggling to get be realised.

Water, water everywhere and not a drop to drink!

As we write the report, over 27 towns in the Eastern Cape have run out of water. A

severe drought has depleted dams in the southern Nelson Mandela Bay municipality, which includes the coastal city of Gqeberha, with three of the main reservoirs that supply about a third of its 1.3 million people close to empty. Much of the remaining water is of poor quality and the overuse of chemicals to treat it has led to the deaths of at least two children, livestock and vegetation.

According to the IPCC, South Africa and other nations on the continent are among those most vulnerable to food and water insecurity caused by extreme weather events.

In the Eastern Cape, Limpopo and parts of the Western Cape access to water is both about drought and weather, but it is also about water management and the management of water infra-structure. In Gqeberha there are more than 30,000 leaks have been repaired since 2020, a backlog of about 4,000 remained. This situation is not very different throughout the country where there is an urgent need to manage water resources, raise awareness of the climate change and scarce water resources but there is also an urgent need to fix and replace old and aging infra-structure.

Climate and ecological crisis

Earlier in 2022, in Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa experienced some of the most devastating floods ever. Over 400 people were washed away and billions of rands worth of damage were caused by the “rain bombs” that fell in a relatively short period

of time. The local government is still reeling under the destruction.

The 2021 IPCC Report on climate change describes a severe threat to the country. Some parts of IPCC report outline the devastating impact of climate change to the Western Cape, Limpopo and Mpumalanga. These regions of the country will experience steep increases in heat, storms, floods and droughts and in the Western Cape one can expect sea-level increases. In fact, the IPCC report paints a very bleak picture for Southern Africa if we continue the current climate trajectory.

This analysis of the current climate context indicates that there will be a major impact on the lives of future generations. Water and food insecurity will be key problems. Commercial farmers will struggle to secure water for irrigation. These scenarios indicate that much more effort and resources ought to be allocated to awareness raising of climate and the need to build and promote alternatives such as agro-ecology, agro-forestry, waste management and renewables.

Conclusion

It is clear the “krisis” is not far away, already the interrelated nature of multiple crisis is with us. More work is required to think about and develop alternatives and transitions out of current systems of extractivism for commercial agriculture, mining and energy.

2. National Organisational Report:

2.1 Building a sustainable organisation

Dealing with the pandemic as an organisation

2021 was the mid- point of a three-year planning cycle and given that it was also the second year of working and living with

the COVID-19 pandemic meant a looking into the “crystal ball” of what scientists, virologists and other medical experts were projecting for the foreseeable future in relation to the spread and mutation of the virus.

We started the year reviewing the changes in COVID restrictions in the country so as to assist with our planning and the development of strategies for field work and movement building. The changes to the COVID context remained very unclear. The TCOE continued to function initially as we did with monthly virtual staff meetings and program staff meetings. National coordination met with staff to open offices and resume “normal work” whilst still managing COVID protocols. By the end of January 2021 all the TCOE offices throughout the country were opened and we returned to “pre-COVID” work being mindful not to relax all COVID protocols. Health and safety measures, monitoring of staff etc were put in place. We also organised all our offices to meet outside in the gardens.

Governance:

The National Board of Trustees (NBOT) of the TCOE had its first face to face meeting in the first quarter of 2021. At this meeting the new trustees- Ms Bulela Martin, Ms Nomzamo Mji, Ms Nontando Ngamlana and Mr Karel Swart were formally introduced to the organisation. The NBOT accepted the resignations of Professor Hendricks and Dr Sunde and over the course of 2021 the NBOT were presented with a number of key internal discussions, which ranged from the Strategic Plan(2021-2023) to the external evaluation and proposals to amend the legal documents – TCOE Constitution and the TCOE Trust Deed. Since then, the trustees had to adopt the Risk Management Framework that was developed by the Finance Sub-Committee (FSC). The FSC meets quarterly alongside the NBOT and works to assist with guidance and oversight of the TCOE’s finances. The TCOE drew the NBOT’s attention to its property portfolio:

- 2 properties in Makhanda.
- 1 property in Berlin in King Williams Town.

- 1 property in Port Elizabeth, Khanyisa.
- 1 property in the Mowbray office, Cape Town.

The governance structure of the organisation has remained stable and has integrated representatives nominated by the popular movements that work with the TCOE into its structures.

Staffing

The staffing in the organisation has remained stable in general and by the end of 2021, we had appointed an additional bookkeeper to the Finance Unit at the National Office, and the intern in the finance unit also became permanent. We also appointed an additional member to the Movement Building team. Presently he is based in the Northern Cape. This has allowed the organisation to support small-scale farmers and producers in the Northern Cape (Upington -Kuruman) and the Karoo. All these are new regions for the TCOE. The organisation has struggled to find staff to lead the Rural Democracy programme and this has meant that the work had to be shared amongst staff throughout the country. The media team has also increased and we have brought a part-time staff media person on board to work on the website and do the layout and design of Inyanda News and our pamphlets.

The wellness programme in the TCOE also got underway in late 2021 and two of the CSAWU staff members were the first recipients of the wellness programme. The general trauma in our communities as a result of COVID, violence and xenophobia are also present in our organisation.

Keeping the doors open Rural Legal Centre

In our 2020 annual report, we indicated that a number of the TCOE’s offices and

services, such as the Rural Legal Centre (RLC) in Robertson remained open. We decided, together with the team in the RLC, that it was necessary for the RLC to remain operational given that it supports and services marginalised and vulnerable communities, especially farmworkers, and therefore it was viewed as an essential service. In a similar vein, CSAAWU, the union that supports farmworkers, also remained open in the midst of the COVID pandemic.

Daily, between 10-20 people visited the RLC. Many of the cases that they dealt with were farm eviction cases. A large number of farmworkers and their families were served with eviction notices (see the Table below).

The RLC has worked with SERI (Socio Economic Research Institute), a public interest law firm that supports our work in defence of farmworkers. Other cases were related to the payment of the R350 per month grant (COVID temporary grant) to unemployed/retrained people.

In addition to the eviction cases, xenophobic clashes in the Robertson township of Nqubela erupted as Zimbabwe farmworkers accused local youth of housebreaking, thief and robbery. The vehicle of the RLC was smashed as the staff member tried to prevent some of the Zimbabwe workers from taking the law into their own hands. The RLC, TCOE and CSAAWU had to spend time to build spaces for dialogues and

FAMILY BEING EVICTED	FARM	YEARS ON THE FARM	HOW MANY IN THE HOUSEHOLD
Swarts Plaatjies	Klipdrift stud	15	6 children and 2 adults
Abraham Hartnick	Eilandia farm	9	2 Husband and wife-to-be
Moos Samson	Klipdrift stud	22	Worker, 11 children, wife
Gert Asjaar	Klipdrift stud	25	6 Children and wife
Derick Tiras	Klipdrift stud	14	5 Children and wife
Aaron van Wyk	Klipdrift stud	12	3 Children and wife
Headman Loliwe	Klipdrift stud	12	4 Children and wife
Andre Gegorge	Klipdrift stud	9	3 Children and wife
Boy Latha	GOUMYN	43	Worker, wife and 4 children
Nataniele Africa	Klipdrift stud	9	2 Children and wife
Edwin Plaatjies	Eilandie farm	29	Worker, 2 Childen and wife
Karel Karelse	Appelsdrift farm	18	3 Children and wife

The list above is not the full extent of the eviction cases that the RLC dealt with in 2021.

peace between the different communities.

In December 2021, the RLC, CSAAWU and TCOE hosted a joint farmworker family/ Christmas party in De Hoop. This event was attended by over 300 people and hundreds of children. It was a day of community building and NO to Gender Based Violence. Emphasis was placed on the importance of knowing one's rights as farmworkers, as women and communities. The organisation encouraged families to ensure that their children were back at school in the new year

and prevent a school dropout becoming another poorly paid farmworker.

2.2 Organisational sustainability

The issue of organizational sustainability and stability during the COVID pandemic has been extremely challenging. Dealing with COVID has meant reviewing a number of internal measures, especially building stronger systems of communication and seeking out new ways of raising awareness, keeping our constituency, the governance,

all the staff members and the donor partners informed and actively involved in the life of the TCOE. This for us was an important aspect of sustainability. The experiences and experimentation of 2020 certainly provided a springboard for dealing with issues of crisis.

Adapting and Learning

With the onset of the COVID pandemic, TCOE like most organisations, had to examine how it would function given that its overarching role is movement building and leadership formation at local levels. Our work is very directly related to field work especially the food sovereignty stream. It is centred around farmer-to-farmer accompaniment, going to the plots, the gardens and the fields. This is the same for movement building. Leadership formation entails learning from what the popular associations are doing.

Last year we reported that the organisation had to invest in bringing staff, local leadership as well as governance members to become much more adept at using technology for participating and communicating in the life of the TCOE. In 2021, we tried to improve on this.

We organised a number of webinars, meetings and even capacity building. In most cases we started to use hybrid forms of working – with small groups working together, reading and learning together and connecting to each other via zoom.

The focus was also on building and continuing to develop methods and build capacity to overcome the skills gaps, especially new ways of working from home but together.

Ongoing learning, reflection and adaptation will be needed as an essential ingredient of a learning organisation.

Strengthening and creating a cohesive team and strategic interventions

The internal staff review process of 2020 highlighted a number of challenges that the management had to deal with. One of the main challenges identified was the fact that staff felt they worked long hours, there was insufficient accompaniment, there was a need to upskill people to become more technologically equipped. One of the important measures we introduced was to re-introduce quarterly action-reflection meetings with senior staff so we revisit strategies and create a cohesive team that can lead the work. The quarterly sessions are also meant to identify capacity needs, shift gear and re-organise ourselves where necessary. These sessions were followed up by the monitoring meetings we organised with the work-streams. All these processes were aimed at aligning the staff to objectives, work streams and competencies required.

The focus of the management was not only to guide staff but also to ensure that we grew the “content/ the research” to ensure that our work was effective and that we were directing our interventions both to staff development as well as providing strategic direction and support. Below is an example of this type of support.

In addition to the African Food Policy Dialogues, which we co-produced with AFSA (Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa), we also produced a study on the impact of pesticides on farmworkers.

Other reports and strategy discussions have been around the access to water campaign and local government. The local government focus was mainly on developing alternative IDPs (Integrated Development Plans) and supporting the partners, especially the members of Inyanda Land Rights Movement, to challenge the



dysfunctionality of municipalities and the lack of promised services.

Build self-organisation and leadership

The organisation has remained committed to promoting self-organisation. This perspective has been invaluable during the COVID period. It allowed us to work with the staff teams around an idea such as creating local soup kitchens and food banks. Throughout the country we established over 12 community run soup kitchens and food banks. We supported only their establishment (we provided start-up infrastructure - pots, gas stove etc). We insisted that we link the small-scale producers to those organising the soup kitchen so that the farmers became the suppliers of produce used in the soup kitchen. These spaces became community run and managed.

We also established an SMS helpline to deal with Gender Based Violence and this was also run locally. The women mapped the safe houses and spaces that could be used to protect rural women. This activity continues and provides a safety net against abuse but it has also opened up the scary details that rural South Africa just does not cater for GBV in any meaningful way.

The self-organisation is very integral to leadership formation but presently the COVID has really weakened movements, created isolation and in some cases some despair. However, this is an aspect of rebuilding and strengthening national coordination and campaigns. It is key to strengthening local structures.

Financial Sustainability

Presently the TCOE has managed to

ensure that the funding requirements of the TCOE and all its platforms – CSAAWU, RWA and Inyanda are stable. The financial sustainability has also been linked to how we work, how we create a model of work that is sustainable- by that we mean the salaries are modest and the ratio of salaries to administration and programme expenditure is in line and that the largest percentage actually goes to the programme support.

The media strategy, the organisational profiles and rootedness of the vision, mission and objectives are some elements that are constantly revisited so that the organisational culture and values remain aligned.

Lastly, the fundraising and work with our partnership is consistent and maintained.

3. Direct Programme support:

The national coordination and the national office team also works directly with the RWA in South Africa and RWA Southern Africa, CSAAWU (farmworkers union) and Mawubuye in the Western Cape. In addition, the other programme support is to oversee all the media: newsletters, press statements, the website, briefing notes and pamphlets etc.

Strengthening rural women's activism by building the Rural Women's Assembly:

The RWA South Africa has been consolidated and the leadership strengthened over the past two years. The RWA has a growing presence across the country. The functioning branches and partners of the RWA are in the Western Cape, Free State, Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Limpopo and North -West Province. There is a growing presence in the Northern Cape. Presently the membership is 18 000 members with the largest number

of members in the Eastern Cape. Most of the membership are small-scale farmers, farmworkers, fishers and producers.

In 2021, the RWA hosted an important conference on Women and Land in the Western Cape. This conference was also the launch of their campaign "one woman, one hectare". This campaign has managed to unlock a national, well -coordinated campaign that allowed women make gains in that they accessed some land in the Free State, Gauteng and parts of the Eastern Cape.

In Southern Africa the RWA consolidated itself despite the many restrictions imposed by COVID. In 2021, Madagascar become more integrated into the life of the RWA. Tanzania and Angola started to participate in the webinars and other learning events of the RWA. The travel restrictions made it difficult to get to know the associations in Tanzania and Angola.

The repression and the unrest situation in Swaziland, allowed us to build solidarity and seek partnerships with human rights defenders and trauma counselling for the activists of the RWA in Swaziland.

The seed research conducted across with over 600 seed savers, local research and enumerators from South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe built capacity but it also allowed the RWA to own, document and lead its seed research. This work built the confidence of women and made seed savers proud and gave them visibility.

Strengthening work with farmworkers:

Working to organise farmworkers was a real challenge, but despite these challenges CSAAWU expanded to new districts such as Vredenburg, De Doorns and De Hoop. However, the most significant avenue of



organising rural workers was in the fish processing sector.

The national office continues to support the growth and organising of farm workers through direct work with CSAWU. In the past year, we assisted in getting soup kitchens and producer food gardens off the ground in areas where farmworkers are struggling to survive.

The main campaigns that we partnered the union with were NO to Evictions and raising awareness of Health and Safety issues. In the fish processing factory in Hermanus (coastal town) two workers lost their lives due to the lack of safety measures in the factory.

Other common struggles were also to raise awareness of building unity and fighting against xenophobia.

Networks and alliance:

As in past, TCOE remains active in a number of networks in Southern Africa and in South Africa. The organisation continues to play a leading role in a South-South platform called the People's Dialogue (PD). The PD is central to our work on shaping an anti-extractivist global agenda and on the alliance called the Thematic Social Forum (TSF). This space is key in that it assists us

to engage in dialogues and thinking about "just transitions" and alternatives to the current model of development.

In addition to the PD, we are also active in other processes and networks such as the Churches and Mining network. Here the task is to influence the church leaders to have a stronger ecological consciousness and one that wants to hold accountable MNCs, mining companies and investors such as China, responsible for displacements and land grabs in the region. The TCOE and RWA involvement in the Our Land is Our Life (OLOL) platform continues to be strategic and critical in developing alliances that challenge, lobby and advocate for transformation through the UN, AU-EU, instruments, especially UNDROP etc.

The other important Africa wide network that we are members of is AFSA (Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa). Presently AFSA is extremely active in lobbying the EU/ AU around food and seed sovereignty. TCOE, through RWA, has worked very closely to shape the food policy input as well as in promoting Farmer Managed Seed Systems.

Locally we are active in Tshinsha Amakhaya, Cry X and the campaign for BIG (Basic Income Grant). Here we have ensured that Inyanda remains active and involved in local activities. The Africa Climate Justice

Network (ACJN) is an Africa wide alliance that we have started to work with. Inyanda and TCOE have played a role in getting the Water Caucus, revived especially in the Eastern Cape.

4. Conclusion:

As we conclude the 2021 annual report of the TCOE, we cannot stress enough the deep, multiple crisis that we face in South Africa, the region and globally. The new conflict and war that we see unfolding before us has sparked some very interesting debates and challenges.

Russia's occupation of Ukraine highlights the drive and push by Russia for more territory and control whilst it also signals new power blocs and interests of NATO and the USA. We write about this conflict not because we want to ignore the ongoing conflicts and wars in Yemen, Syria, and Palestine but because this war has been seen to have pushed up food prices and food inflation.

This conflict opens up the conversation about who controls food production and who are

the real winners of the war? In the May 2022 report released by IPES (International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems), called "Another perfect Storm", they make the argument that the war in Ukraine has given rise to the third food price hike in 15 years, about 34% higher than in 2021. However, what is even more disturbing is comment by Nick Jacobs, Director of IPES-Food and a co-author on the report, "The real problem is that most of the world's grain reserves are in the hands of big corporations, and they have little interest in disclosing those stocks or releasing them while prices are still rising." Jacobs goes on to say that "uncertainty allows financial speculators to bet on food commodities, driving up real-world prices even further, and leaving low-income countries unable to afford to import the staple foods on which their populations depend."

This is all the more reason for an organisation like the TCOE to continue to not only support organising for real land reform in South Africa, but also to continue to strengthen producers and small-scale farmers to grow food, have livestock and rebuild local food systems and markets.



MOVEMENT BUILDING



EXPANSION AND CONSOLIDATION TO NEW AREAS

In April 2021 the movement building stream engaged in processes of setting up contacts with small-scale farmers in different areas of the E. Cape and the N. Cape.

- **In the E. Cape:** We engaged farmers in Burgersdorp, Molteno, Cradock, Graff Reinet and Middleburg. Our work is starting to bear results at Sterkspruit, where our entry point was youth in agriculture, the Rekgonne Youth Development Project. We worked with the Social Development and Health Departments, who facilitated access to an hectare of land in the hospital backyard where they have started producing crops agroecologically. We established the Sterkspruit Youth Forum with an interim committee of small-scale youth, women and men backyard producers.
- **In the Northern Cape:** We met with the Kuruman Farmers Forum, by meeting with 20 women, youth and the disabled, from a combination of ten agricultural coops and small producers. An Interim Committee of 8 members was

established with the goal of establishing a formal structure within 6 months, to be used as a voice for Inyanda (Kuruman Local Movement). We had several meetings with communities affected by apartheid land dispossession and were forcefully removed to accommodate a mining company. In Upington the workshop to introduce Inyanda was also followed by agroecology training. The participants (from Gaaitjie, Makwetha Valley and Rosedale) came up with an interim identity - Inyanda Go Green - until they are able to have a fully-fledged structure or forum.

- **Political Education School in Upington and Kuruman:** The issue of Rural Governance emerged strongly in these areas and we held a political school on Democratizing Local Governance. This was also influenced by resolutions taken at the Inyanda National Assembly on the lack of public participation in the development of IDP's. The school focused on democracy education and alternative electoral processes.



LOCAL CAMPAIGNS AND ACTIVITIES

THE FREE STATE RURAL WOMEN ASSEMBLY (FSRWA)

While FSRWA's membership originally came mostly from the Botshabelo Unemployed Movement (BUM) it has expanded to areas like Bloemfontein, Thabanchu, Excelsior and Lady Brand. Excelsior and Botshabelo are the stronghold of the organisation with membership standing at 450 members

total shutdown and launched their provincial campaign on GBV under the theme of Thuba leqhwa basadi, lebuwe ka hlekefetso (break the ice and talk about abuse), with a provincial SMS helpline, a GBV Provincial stakeholder forum, safe houses and psycho-social support for victims of GBV.



and a support base of 850. It is registered as a non-profit organisation, to be able to mobilise resources for its provincial and local level programmes.

FSRWA and the solidarity economy:

FSRWA engages in different initiatives to empower women in the local economy, enhance household food security, have greater control over what they produce and consume and better health for their families. They grow fruit trees and vegetable seedlings; use natural herbs and develop essential oils, herbal soaps and ointments; they also recycle discarded cloth and transform it into beautiful garments.

Gender-based violence campaign: FSRWA participated on the national campaign of

Land Expropriation without Compensation:

FSRWA participated in a submission and in public hearings, voicing that women must be central to the processes and be given equal opportunity to access land for food.

Women Can Do It: The organisation has a program on Woman Can Do It, having reached more than 100 women from different backgrounds; 35 of these women are still active and leading within their communities.

FSRWA faces some organisational challenges. Also, leaders earn a living in the informal economy and sometimes are not available, impacting negatively on the implementation of programmes.

BOTSHABELO UNEMPLOYED MOVEMENT (BUM)

Campaign on Anti-Fracking: In January 2021 BUM organised a provincial meeting to strengthen the anti-fracking campaign and the Right to Say No, attended by 350 organisations. The campaign entailed community meetings and house to house visits. Earmarked areas in the Free State are the farms in Harrismith, Qwaqwa and Fourismith. Other areas are in Kwazulu Natal. Applications have been approved by the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) for the Rhino Gas Company to frack in these areas.

Struggle to Access a Basic Income Grant (BIG) and against the austerity budget: BUM and other organisations joined efforts in the

struggle for access to a BIG, with The Right to Work campaign at the centre of this struggle. The campaign challenging the government's austerity budget, initiated by the Cry of the Excluded, was linked to the struggle to access BIG. BUM participated in a number of demonstrations, forging partnerships with NUMSA and SAFTU. BUM also participated in the national strike (Budget Day). During the national lockdown BUM embarked on an education campaign that included distribution of pamphlets and graffiti.

An Inyanda Provincial Structure has been established in the Free State to strengthen Inyanda.

MAKUKHANYE LAND RIGHTS MOVEMENT AND KHANYISA



2020 and 2021 were difficult years to operate, due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In February 2021 Makukhanye' executive held two meetings, revisited the issue of membership and how to strengthen the movement and choose representatives to attend Inyanda meetings. We report on attempts by Makukhanye to respond to challenges facing small-scale producers and on women led campaigns. We also report on Khanyisa's efforts to build the voices and power of farm workers and farm dwellers challenges in peri-urban areas and on commercial farms.

- **Livestock farmers and Covid-19 in Kouga municipality:** Makukhanye responded to a cry of livestock farmers in the Kouga municipality, engaging the municipality to enable livestock farmers to have access to PPEs as they were testing positive for Covid-19.
- **Commonage land:** Makukhanye secured the legal services of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies in preparation for a legal challenge against Kouga municipality regarding access to commonage land and farmers' support. We expect the matter to be in court

before the end of the 1st Quarter of 2022. Paterson stock farmers have held several meetings with the Department of Land Affairs, Department of Agriculture and the Municipality. The response was that the area of Paterson will be prioritized in the 2022/2023 budget.

- A related problem concerns livestock impounding, in Uitenhage in the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality. Between October and November 2021, several engagements, [including a picket against the stock impounding agency, i.e. the Society for Prevention of Cruelty in Animals (SPCA)] were organized by local farmers. Key demands include to stop livestock impounding and for access to commonage land. Mass mobilisation is expected to continue in the new year.
- **Makukhanye women's campaigns:** They have been pursuing their own struggles around land and food production and challenging the poor state of service delivery. In the Nelson Mandela Bay and in the Sundays River Valley, food gardens in backyards and in public spaces such as community halls and public schools, have been challenged by the drought in the Eastern Cape.

Makukhanye women are also involved in the RWA. After participating in a land conference in Cape Town to discuss the RWA's campaign of "One Woman-One Hectare", in August and October 2021, the women organised local activities to profile this campaign through a march to the Nelson Mandela Municipality, as well as by holding placards and banners on strategic roads. There have been subsequent meetings with the municipality and more work is needed to link and strengthen this work with ongoing land access campaigns.

In Kwanobuhle in Uitehage, Makukhanye

women have been monitoring water leaks and forcing the municipality to fix these. Makukhanye has been working with other community-based organisations in the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan municipalities to strengthen the campaign.

Campaigns against GBV have seen the involvement of both Makukhanye and farm worker forums. This entails follow up on reported cases of GBV by supporting the victims and monitor the work of the police and the courts, as well as raising public awareness through workshops and pickets. These interventions have also provided confidence among rural and peri-urban women activists in reporting and in dealing with matters of GBV collectively.

On 4 September 2021, Kouga farm workers organized a public meeting to raise awareness about GBV. Farm worker forums, other community structures, not for profit organisations as well as law enforcement agencies were invited to the meeting.

- **Health campaign:** Makukhanye started this campaign in 2016 in Sunday's River Valley municipality, responding to a cry by women regarding conditions in community clinics.
- **Canal Campaign:** Makukhanye has been involved in the struggle to fight for the closure of a canal in Addo, where communities become victims of drowning in this canal. Despite various engagements the struggle still continues as the canal is still posing danger.
- **Supporting community groups:** Members of Makukhanye have started their own community support groups through the provision of soup kitchens. We assisted a number of groups in

the Sundays River to register either as cooperatives or as a non-profit organisations, so that they can operate and be eligible for government support.

- **Protecting the rights of farm workers:**

On a daily basis, Khanyisa provides advice and support to workers on matters relating to unfair labour practices/ dismissals, retrenchments; accessing unemployment insurance funds, the temporary employment relief scheme and pension funds; challenging farm evictions; accessing socio-economic rights, etc. Through our partnership with the Nelson Mandela University Advice Centre, we refer workers who need representation at the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA) and need further advice.

Khanyisa also organises awareness raising workshops on workers' rights, with the support of commissioners from the CCMA or of the Nelson Mandela University. We held 4 such workshops in 2021 aimed at the leadership of farm workers. This has started bearing fruit as there are some that are now able to make their own assessment on the potential of the case to succeed, before being referred to Khanyisa or the advice office for referral to CCMA. The biggest challenge in 2021 was the waiting time at the CCMA due to governments' budget cuts and declining number of part-time commissioners.

- **Fighting for improvement of the living conditions of farm workers:** Often farm dwellers are housed in structures that are not fit for the purpose. In some farms, workers are shareholders (i.e. beneficiaries in farm share equity schemes) while in others farms, workers pay rent. There have been meetings with the leadership of farm workers forums and farm management such as

in Nuwelande to discuss the appalling conditions, where clarity was provided on the responsibility of the occupant and that of an employer. The leadership of both the Sundays River Valley and Kouga farm worker's forums have held a meeting with the Human Rights Commission (20 November 2021). The programme, on improving the living conditions of farm dwellers, is set to continue in 2022.

- **The struggle of farm workers in farm share equity schemes:** The majority shareholder in Blaauwkrantz - a farm equity scheme - continues to use the courts to maintain the status from which he is benefiting and as well as to frustrate the struggle of beneficiaries. Although Mr. Rudman lost a court interdict against farm workers, he decided to apply for the joint venture to be liquidated and has again taken the farm workers to court in September 2021 to challenge the status of trustees in the workers' trust. The intention is to replace workers' leaders in the workers trust who are leading the struggle against him with those who are afraid of him. The matter has not been finalized yet and a total of 21 beneficiaries are affected in this case.

We have been working with government to remove unaccountable trustees in another black empowerment farm – Kangela Empowerment Trust - but the state has shown 'no serious appetite' to deal with the matter. We have since secured the services of a private firm – Kruller Attorneys - on a pro bono basis to assist. A total of 45 beneficiaries are affected in this case. The challenge is that legal processes take long and public law firms, on whom we rely, are overstretched.

- **Compensation of farm workers who are injured at work:** There are farm



workers who are not compensated after sustaining injuries and death at work. On 13 November 2021, Khanyisa organized a seminar with the Health and Safety Unit of the Department of Employment and Labour (DEL) together with the leadership and membership of both the Kouga and Sundays River Valley farm workers' forum. The meeting focussed on the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Disease Act (COIDA). The opportunity was used to present the DEL a list of workers who were injured but never compensated and to follow up on their claims. This will form part of tasks in the forthcoming year.

- **Campaign against the use of hazardous chemicals:** Following joint research with TCOE on the use of hazardous pesticides on commercial farms we started engaging farm workers and other interest groups on the

research and its outcomes. We made a submission that challenges government on the inadequate protection of workers and the need to change the law. The campaign has not taken off and networks ought to be engaged.

- **Fight for the rights of farm dwellers:** The establishment of the Amakhala game farm in the Sundays River Valley has undermined the civil liberties of farm dwellers. A public road used by the locals as an entry and exit point to the 'outside world' was closed during the establishment of the game reserve, undermining the rights of movement of 12 families and access to transport beyond that provided by the company. Secondly, the management of the game reserve has failed to put an electronic fence around the workers' residential area to protect residents against dangerous animals such as lions that are

roaming not too far. Several meetings with the management have failed and the Legal Resource Centre has agreed to take up the matter.

- **Promoting leadership development and organisational coherence of farm workers:** Khnayisa has supported on an ongoing basis the executive and leadership meetings of farm workers' forums and dwellers. Executive meetings are where leaders discuss the work and direction of the organisation whilst the general meetings are meant to create a platform in which leaders account and take mandates from members. A rhythm and consistency were established in the running of these platforms.

We have witnessed an increase in confidence within the leadership and their ability to resolve workers' problems has resulted in the forum being invited to establish in other rural towns such as in Alexandria and in Tsitsikama in the Koukama Municipality. In the forthcoming year, these new areas will be consolidated.

Along these platforms were leadership and organisational development trainings for both the Sundays River

and Kouga farm worker's forums. In 2021, there were three two-day trainings that focused on the following: understanding the political and economic context of our society; how organisations are functioning and the purpose and nature of farm worker's forums and the functioning of executive leadership and its accountability. These trainings have been useful as they assisted the organisation in managing and in dealing with internal leadership and external challenges. During an internal evaluation in November 2021, challenges were identified within the associations: membership systems and critical positions such as media and publicity not being filled, in order to enhance their public image and profile.

- **State of movement, partnerships and networks:** Makukhanye has an executive committee with five additional members and a task team operating in different areas. It has been participating in campaigns against apartheid vaccine as championed by the Covid-19 coalition, in local water campaigns, and in Inyanda activities. Makukhanye has not yet recovered from the COVID-19 disruptions and the difficulties in meeting.

MOPANI FARMERS ASSOCIATION (MFA)

The activities of the MFA have been highly influenced by the Covid-19 pandemic and lockdowns. Small-scale farmers lost large amounts of income as markets were not operating as before. Increasing unemployment in the communities, rising prices in food, fuel, transport and electricity hit very hard the pockets of the poor. Despite the challenges our Inyanda membership in Limpopo has increased to 2046.

- **The workings of the MFA and Meetings:** Between March and November 2021 MFA held nine meetings,

where a range of topics were discussed: market access and a wake-up call for farmers to establish their own community stalls; understanding food systems and the need to localise the food system and of value adding projects; World Food Day-discussions on manipulation of food systems; discussions with the Engineering Skills Academy for possible youth skills development (IT, plumbing, mechanical and others relevant to farmers); the RWA campaign on "One woman-One hectare" and the need to be an ongoing activity, especially regarding

the discriminatory role of traditional leaders; the need to undertake more political education and strengthen democratisation of governance. For the first time we visited the Magorho village, raising awareness on GMOs and on the recovery of indigenous and traditional seeds. Finally we also discussed and planned a meeting for restructuring the MFA – some leadership is not showing enough commitment - there is need for associations from different levels (village, area, and district) to avoid overstay

overdue given that the last conference was in 2017, meaning that the current leadership has overstayed.

- **Strengthening the MFA and Inyanda - Recruiting youth and building a new layer of leaders:** The MFA has been involved in a recruitment drive targeting the youth. This followed a resolution by members to try to strengthen the leadership of the MFA which is fragmented and dysfunctional. Our first priority was to capacitate youth who are



in leadership positions and enable new people with new ideas to participate.

- **Restructuring of the MFA - election of new leadership:** The association will be having its AGM on the 23 and 24 November 2021 where new leadership will be elected. This is a big step towards strengthening our movement and is long

already within the ranks of the MFA and identify those who have shown interest in the MFA's struggle. We created a platform to have discussions on issues which are relevant to youth, which led to identifying the need to have political engagements. The starting point was a leadership workshop in which 18 youth participated, followed by workshops on

the broad scope of our struggle and our vision. As a result, most of them decided to get directly involved in the struggle for land access and land use. Two groups are in the process of revitalising the defunct community food gardens in their respective villages.

Another approach to bring youth closer to us was to work on a learnership project with Gumela Projects (our long-time partner, who also supports agroecology). Eighty (80) youth participated in training on the basics of farming to conducted at the Agroecology Centre, co-facilitated by the MFA and Gumela, due to end in May 2022. This is a remarkable milestone for the association and Inyanda Limpopo because it creates a space for greater involvement of youth in our struggle for food sovereignty. Participants are both female and male, with a dominance of the former.

We also outreached to five villages in the Greater Tzaneen Municipality (Mokwakwaila, Kgapane, Ga-Madipane, Relela and Motupa), an important move towards growing the membership of the MFA. We introduce the MFA and its vision and highlighted the importance of being organised. MFA managed to help 46 and 4 households at Phaubeni and Makhuva villages, respectively, to start food gardens. We have experienced a

very positive response, attributed to the good rainfall since the beginning of 2021.

- **Rural governance democratisation and engaging Traditional Authorities to access land:** Access to land for small-scale farmers in many parts of Limpopo, especially in the Mopani District, is beginning to take an ugly turn for a number of reasons. There are areas where chiefs are fighting for territories/ boundaries (Selwane area), or conniving with white commercial farmers against small-scale farmers who occupied and work the land on communal areas (Majeje Area), making it difficult to apply and get access to land, especially for women. In this area, small-scale farmers are given the option to get into a lease agreement with the Traditional Authority or face eviction. Lease money is also paid for pastureland, which is unprecedented on communal land. The MFA engaged Traditional Authorities on land access and evictions. We had the first meeting with representatives from Majeje, Prieska, Xitlakati, Khaxani and Selwane. A meeting resolved that Traditonal Authorities in the affected areas must send their representatives to answer questions raised by members. White commercial farmers who were given land initially allocated to small-scale producers must vacate the land.

MFA assisted the Balepye community to engage Traditional Authorities for land access, stop evictions and illegal payment of lease money on communal land.	• The Balepye community opened a case against chief Majeje who was leasing community land. The land is apparently leased to the chief's white commercial farmer friends. • The community has successfully claimed this land through Restitution. This is the same land from which small-scale farmers were being evicted by chief Majeje. • The leadership of Balepye has committed to allowing MFA members to work on the land without fear of eviction. It was further agreed that no livestock farmer will pay for grazing land.
MFA organised a meeting with the Selwane and Balepye communities to resolve a counter claim dispute between them, both claiming ownership of a certain portion of land.	• The case was resolved by the commission for Land Claim- both parties lost the claim to Chief Majeje whose legitimacy as chief is under scrutiny. • Our intervention in this case is limited as Chief Majeje is for now regarded as the custodian of the land in question. He immediately leased the land to white farmers for citrus production.

- **Building resistance against land grabbing:** The community of Xitlakati is also involved in the struggle for land access and fighting against land grabbing for over 6 years. We recently received complaints from communities regarding either squabbles around issues of boundaries or illegal looting of fertile land by greedy elites. In Xitlakati management of the controversial Mabunda Citrus farm (which the community is also claiming) allegedly bribed 13 people with R10 000 each to surrender their communal farming plots. It is alleged that the local chief was aware of this, but took no steps to assist the community and in fact assisted the culprits to apply and acquire a PTO for 420 ha of the land in question. The Department of Agriculture, Land and Rural Development funded the development with R4m. Inyanda Limpopo worked closely with the Xitlakati Development Forum to ensure that the land is returned to its rightful owners without paying back the bribe. Our intervention helped the community to organise against and resist grabbing

of the land they have been working on for centuries. The 420 ha were returned to the community after many years of struggle. The struggle for the returning of the 300 ha citrus farm is still going on and there is hope that it will also be returned to the community given the fact that the community is fighting as a unit. If the struggle could be won, the community will benefit enormously as there will be a lot of job opportunities and get back to their ways of working the land.

- **MFA enhancing food sovereignty through alliance building:** The MFA continues to strengthen our working relationship with the University of Limpopo. Its Faculty of Agriculture has a section that focuses on climate change and Smart agriculture and does research on the effects of climate change and how it impacts on the ecosystem, especially on Fauna and Flora. This unit is headed by Professor Ayisi, very well known to Mawewe as he was his student, and this puts the MFA in a better position.



- **Effects of climate change and its impact on farmers:** Insufficient, less productive rainfall over the past few years left farmers with little hope of tilling the land and farming. But in the past year, our region received sufficient rainfall and almost every farmer went back to work the land with renewed hope. Many of our members, especially dry landers, have tilled their land and got good yields, with a good harvest of maize, sweet sorghum, gourd squash, African pumpkins, bambara nuts, peanuts and cowpeas. We believe that

livestock due to drought. When the season is right their livestock get stolen. We have seriously considered expanding our work scope to accommodate them. We have already started with consultations and some farmers are not showing much interest to the idea of forming stock fora. We have already consulted with 6 villages (Kheyi, Guwela, Mbhedle, Loloka, Mnghonghoma and Maphata) and we are optimistic that many will consider the idea of being organised collectively.



every household will have enough seeds saved for the next production period. We are hopeful that this will be the most productive period in more than ten years. However, this production year is again showing threats of yet another possible year of drought.

- **Organising livestock farmers:** Livestock farmers are faced with many challenges. During dry seasons they lose a lot of
- **Increased household food gardens and need to increase support for community food gardens:** A high number of families in almost all the villages we are working with have small food gardens within their confined home spaces (we have recorded 91 food gardens in 8 villages in Greater Giyani; 18 food gardens in 3 villages in Greater Tzaneen; 14 gardens in 2 villages in Greater Letaba). Most of them have

also benefitted from the Solidary Fund and we are highly optimistic that more other households will start producing. However, we are still unable to implement our plan to assist Khashane and Zava to revive their community gardens due to lack of resources.

- **The MFA Agroecology Learning Centre:** This MFA learning site is now fully functional. We have managed to fix the stolen fence, lifted the jojo tank to 4m height and laid drip pipes. We have planted maize and cowpeas for seed propagation. We are planning to grow vegetables which will be sold for income generation. This will enable us to keep the centre self-sustainable going forward. We have already facilitated two workshops using the centre for practical workshops. Vandalism at the centre points to the need to appoint a security guard.
- **Challenging the electoral system, expanding our scope of work and outreach to new villages:** The 2021 local government elections had many surprises for the big political parties. Limpopo was known to be one of the strongholds of the ANC, especially in rural areas. But lack of service delivery and political commitment left people with no choice other than abstain from voting or redirect their votes. We saw at least 13 candidates who were peoples' choice. The collective decided to campaign as a unit under the banner of Forum For Service Delivery (F4SD).

Inyanda Limpopo and the Xitlakati Development Forum took the brave decision of choosing our own candidate with huge support from all five villages that constitute Ward 27. We collectively conducted voter education, mobilised people to support the people's candidate and people were given an opportunity to participate in the development of the people's manifesto. The

MFA and the Xitlakati Development Forum, also saw this as an opportunity to mobilise and strengthen Inyanda and RWA during and beyond the elections, and outreach to new villages, raising awareness on the struggle for access to land, clean water, clean environment, improved roads infrastructure and many other basic services. We started by working with communities in Ward 27 but we also met and interacted with communities in nine other villages. Our campaigns succeeded in getting one sit in the council - we will be represented by one of our own, Mr Petrus Mkhari, as PR Councillor. This is, for us, a major step that we believe will strengthen our struggle and increases possibilities for the dawn of a new countryside.

- **Database Collection and accounting for the number of active MFA farmers who are currently producing:** We have tasked Tumelo (young Agriculture graduate) to assist us with a comprehensive and accurate survey for Inyanda. Updating the database has been a strenuous exercise, but we deem it necessary because a lot has happened to our members since the lockdown. The first phase of this task is expected to be completed by the end of the first quarter and be updated every month. We have prepared a summary table with 56 entries reflecting the names and contacts for individual farmers/ groups/ cooperatives linked to the MFA that are currently producing. Our data include the number of group/ cooperative members/ workers/ the total land area being used and underutilised.
- **MFA Challenges:** Theft and vandalism; lack of commitment of some members to pay their membership; some leadership is unable to commit to the work of the MFA.

ILIZWI LAMAFAMA

Ilizwi Lamafama also faces the challenge

of weak leadership and a long outstanding AGM. An AGM was convened in May 2021 and new leadership emerged. The internal challenges were discussed

and some proposals made to deal with them. Candidates elected in the National Assembly of Inyanda were released from the executive of Ilizwi Lamafama.

EASTERN CAPE INYANDA AND ZINGISA

- **Campaign against the austerity budget:** As in the Free State the local movements in the E. Cape embarked on a campaign against the austerity budget in partnership with SAFTU and NUMSA. Strategically we organised demonstrations in Bisho and in Port Elizabeth, also raising issues of access to vaccines and the collapse of the local municipalities.
- **Water Crisis Campaign:** There is a serious water crisis in the Eastern Cape, affecting access to water for consumption and for irrigation. The Nelson Mandela Municipality (Makukhanye), Makana (UPM) and Nombanjana (Coastal Links) are the worst affected. Multipronged strategies are employed in campaigns to put pressure on government. In June we visited Gqeberha, Makhanda, Prudhoe and Berlin but were unable to Centane due to the announcement of lockdown regulations. The Centane community has been supported by TCOE and Masifunde in the struggle to access the water and they have won the case.
- **Provincial youth dialogue on land and agrarian transformation:** This was a zoom Eastern Cape Youth Dialogue focussing on land and agrarian questions and access to water and how these impact on human life and the economy and is affecting small-scale fishers and farmers, especially during Covid-19. We raised the importance of involvement of youth in land access and access to marine resources for local economic development. We also shared waged local struggles to access land and resistance to land grabs by big companies and corporates.
- **Regional Fundraising and Resource Mobilization:** We organised meetings around a funding proposal to DKA for the next 3 years (DELTA/Zingisa partnership) and wrote a funding proposal for R500 000 and funds have been secured. We also wrote another proposal for Zingisa for R320 000 for the next 2 years and are hoping for a positive response. We are also working on Eastern Cape Coastal Links proposal to DKA for R170 000, which will be funded in principle, and also working on a Climate Change and Global Warming Proposal.



DIALOGUES ON FOOD SYSTEMS

Dialogues on Food System were held in the E. Cape, Free State, Limpopo and the W. Cape. These provincial and national

dialogues are to feed to the AFSA (Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa) to develop African strategy and policy positions.

LEADERSHIP FORMATION AND BUILDING

INYANDA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEETING AND THE ASSEMBLY ELECTIVE CONFERENCE (24TH – 27TH APRIL)

The Inyanda National Assembly was held in anticipation of the Inyanda National Assembly Elective Meeting, which followed. The objectives were to build strong and accountable leadership, to table organisational reports, discuss processes towards the General Peoples Assembly and review the Inyanda Constitution.

- The Assembly highlighted that the skewed land ownership remains a hindrance for real agrarian transformation, and there will be no meaningful agrarian transformation without addressing the land question. Agrarian transformation is linked to ownership of land, water and food sovereignty. It noted that the Inyanda National Land Movement was not visible in community and national struggles and its visibility should be measured through engaging in bottom-up struggles waged in the country. The Assembly took some key resolutions on the following issues: Local community organizers (LCO's); address the visibility of the Inyanda movement; democratization of local governance; land and agrarian transformation; gender-based violence and patriarchy; food sovereignty; the water crisis; the Mobilization Fund; Inyanda membership; organizing; the Climate justice charter.

Workshop on baseline tool development:

This workshop was held in response to the need to develop a proper database that

will assist us in collecting information for movement building and understand and document the qualitative and quantitative impact of our interventions. The workshop was also to assist us to develop a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tool.

Provincial zoom meetings on Covid -19 and vaccines:

We held 3 Zoom meetings to discuss and share information on the state of Covid-19 in our communities. We reflected on different responses and views, discussed the vaccine roll out programme and accessibility to rural communities, the impact of Covid on the economy and the deepening crisis of poverty. The recognition of use of traditional herbs was also on the agenda as part of alternatives. We did put pressure on government to speed up the vaccination programme and take it to remote areas and support small-scale fishers and farmers.

Inyanda national leadership meeting:

Inyanda held a leadership meeting on the 9th of July 2021 in East London to reflect on the preparations for the national elective meeting. We identified work to be carried out by Inyanda and tasks by different executive members. The leadership also debated preparations to be made by delegations and the processes to be followed for election of new leadership, that local communities nominate a pool of candidates to be elected as national leadership.

Inyanda review meeting: This was organised in August 2021 to engage with the issue of local government elections and local governance, despite our late timing. Top of the agenda was how we prepare our communities to ensure that democratic processes prevail during this period. Burning issues were that a number of Inyanda's leadership were contesting the elections as (independent, social movement or politically aligned) ward councillors, and what were the implications to Inyanda's movement building strategy. The meeting reflected on Inyanda's activities in the previous 8 months. This culminated to development of an Inyanda National Draft

Plan for the following 3 months.

Establishment of local community organisers (LCOs) and development of a training programme: As a collective TCOE has realised that building from below is an important component of community organising and to strengthen the voice of Inyanda and promote self-organising. Therefore, there were debates around building a layer of leadership, develop a training programme for LCOs (to be held in East London in October 2021), clarify their role, criteria to be followed in the selection of the local organisers, etc. A pool of these organisers has been identified.

Organisational Challenges:

- *There is a challenge in developing a coherent strategy that recognises synergies in different areas of work.*
- *Inyanda is seemingly struggling to differentiate a movement from a NGO and their relationship with TCOE.*
- *Build a layer of leadership that understand the cause of their existence and act on it.*
- *Develop a strategy that will enhance sustainability of people's local struggles that will translate into national campaigns.*
- *Difficulty in getting reports and thus in reporting on local or self-organised activities/campaigns, unless the movement building team is directly involved. This creates a problem in understanding the broader picture at local level and what kind of support is needed.*

TANZANIA – SOUTH AFRICA EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

As part of this exchange programme, a team of Zingisa and DELTA staff and farmers undertook field visits to 7 projects run by small-scale producers in Tanzania. The following is a brief highlight of some useful lessons: farmers make use of available natural resources; the use of cost effective irrigation techniques and diversion of water from streams and rivers; the main national

production is produced by small-scale farmers; consumption patterns show that bulk food is produced locally, organically and is culturally appropriate; no stringent rules and regulations in paying the 10% interest on loans acquired, to be paid over 4 months - where farmers fail to pay, investigations are made and where support is needed, support will be given; the bulk of the money accrued/

invested circulates within the members of the group as loans and little is invested in the formal institutions and banks; 0% interest for small-scale farmers on credit schemes; diversification of economic initiatives, each supplementing others; processing and adding value to products.

Some recommendations made at the end of the exchange: As part of consolidation of a Seed Saving and

Multiplication sharing session, SA should send materials for Tanzanian groups; explore possibilities of the M&E officer be part of the delegation in an exchange visit to SA. IRDO and MICO committed to explore this possibility to strengthen SA M&E Tools. To conduct a comprehensive training for Tanzanian practitioners during the visit to SA, on Indigenous Seed Recovery, Saving, Storage and Multiplication.



RURAL WOMEN'S ASSEMBLY

COVID-19 has intensified poverty levels within South Africa. It is estimated that almost half of SA's adult population of 35 million people live below the breadline. The economic recession, loss of jobs and with unemployment at 46%, put strain in family life and livelihoods, especially for people living in the rural areas and where households are run by women. The National Income Dynamics Study Coronavirus Rapid Mobile Survey states that 2.5 million adults and 600,000 children in SA experience hunger

every day or almost every day in 2021. While all of us are facing unprecedented challenges, women have had to deal with an increasing burden of unpaid care work and supporting children with home schooling. Lack of access to digital devices, connectivity and data and 'on and off' education led to many children dropping out of school. Women and children are bearing the brunt of the violent economic and social effects of the pandemic. We saw an increase in GBV and Femicide, dubbed

the second pandemic in South Africa.

RWA SA is active in the Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Northern Cape, Limpopo, Gauteng, North West and Free State Provinces. Whereas the provinces are uneven in their membership and participation we have noticed an exponential growth and consistency in E.C., W.C. F.S, Limpopo and Gauteng. The Northern Cape and North West are still in the fledgling stages. In the past period RWA has been able to expand

its work into new areas.

The main aim of RWA SA for 2021 was to build greater cohesion and awareness campaigns on land and GBV, under the theme **"Deepening roots of the Leadership in RWA-SA"**. We are currently undergoing a process of consolidating, creating synergies and expanding our database of members to confirm our membership across South Africa and the region. RWA's objectives for 2021 were:

- *Create awareness campaigns and mobilise rural women, peasants/ small-scale farmers, producers, fishers, farm workers, farmers, and forest dwellers in SA.*
- *Deepening the roots of the leadership in RWA by building a strong a vibrant women's movement.*
- *Participate in public spaces, particularly those that can advance the interests of rural women, as well as those that oppose racism, xenophobia, and GBV.*
- *Mitigate hunger and poverty by creating sustainable living with the campaign 'One Women-One Hectare', and campaigns for land for agroecological home and community food gardens, community seed banks and for local markets selling local produce.*
- *Critically engage with the SA Government on structures in food, agriculture, climate change and land policy frameworks.*

Due to lockdown restrictions, campaigning and mobilisation were impaired, especially in the second and third quarters of the year but we managed to cover our ground when the restrictions were relaxed. RWA's campaigns made use of multi-media - social media, print media, radio exposures, t-shirts, posters and banners, roadshows etc. RWA adopts participatory methodologies that espouse feminist approaches, encouraging the principles of reflection and learning and 'each one teach one'.

RWA's 'One Woman-One Hectare' campaign: In May 2021, 40 rural women came together to deliberate on access to land and growing hunger

exacerbated by COVID-19. The One Woman-One Hectare campaign is our long-term solution to granting women access to land. It adopted an integrated approach linking it to GBV and the increasingly urgent assurance of land rights and ownership by rural women to promote greater women's economic independence and self-reliance and freedom from abusive relationships. The campaign was re-launched in August 2021 with the "Month of Action" and activities continued until September under the slogan "Our Land, Our Heritage" and up until the International Rural women's Day and World Food Day. The campaign was actioned through:

- Writing letters to Government relevant departments, at national, provincial and municipal levels. The letters were sent to the President, The Ministers of Women, Rural Development, Fisheries, COGTA and Public Works. The only response was from the Office of the Presidency confirming that the letter was received and forwarded to the Department of Women, Youth, and Persons with Disabilities.
- Raising the banners for "One Woman-One Hectare" on all major national roads and highways close to the rural communities we represent.
- Provincial marches that would deliver the letters to the different municipalities to demand land.
- Kamikaze-style unoccupied land used for community vegetable gardens.

Through diverse media coverage (press statements, local community radios, TV interviews) the campaign gained momentum. Schools, clinics and local churches were used as platforms for dissemination of information as well as on GBV and SMS helpline. This allowed the

movement to extend its reach with requests to join RWA coming from all provinces. Some elderly women offered their unused land as a result of the campaign. RWA negotiated with villages to release the unused land to women and youth in the villages of Mzilela, Priska, and Mayepu.



The GBV campaign and popularising the SMS Helpline: We used the outcomes of the communications audit to introduce new ways of reaching out to the constituencies.

We raised awareness among young schoolgirls and boys and took the fight against GBV to schools and youth groups, as statistics show that unreported rape



cases and sexual assault happen in schools. We also linked up to farm schools, local women's groups /study circles.

The SMS helpline was launched as part of the women's month of action, with dashboard training by the platform host. All the task team members are trained, have access to the log-in details to monitor the SMS's, follow up on the cases and record responses. The helpline and the GBV campaign continue to be popularised through radio and pamphlets and by putting up the SMS sticker in public spaces like clinics, shebeens, local shops, magistrate courts, churches, gathering places of farmworkers, stop signs; we also use the opportunity to cover-up the backdoor abortion adverts. 15 RWA women received Trauma Counselling training -and were certified.

RWA SA also participated in GBV court

protests. And wants to strengthen the alliance with women in affected communities. In the Eastern Cape RWA engaged with the Commission for Gender Equality on violation women's rights and discrimination.

International Day of Rural Women and World Food Day: In 2021 our theme for October was "Good Food comes from Good Seeds". Celebrations were held in events across communities the 7 provinces, speaking about food (in)security, land access for women, indigenous seeds and agroecology.

The annual feminist school: This year's theme was Building Women's Solidarity response to Repression, Crisis, Violence! As this was in the later part of the year with less restrictions RWA members met face to face and could link up with the RWA's Regional groups via zoom.

Building alliances with other organisations

RWA participated in campaigns for a Basic Income Grant (BIG), against austerity measures and cuts in the budgets for health and the Peoples Vaccine Campaign, 50 rural women being trained on effective public health messages, with encouragement to get vaccinated.

During Climate Justice month, RWA took advantage of the relaxed COVID-19 lockdown regulations, and used a hybrid of online and offline meetings, pickets, and the composing of songs, poems, posters, and media outreach with demands towards a just green transition for the Global Day of Climate Justice on November 6. The action culminated in a climate conference where RWA partnered with a few partners (e.g. AIDC, WoMin, the People's Dialogue, NALEDI) to discuss the demands for a just transition.



Other activities: RWA organised: a dialogue to host Human Rights Day celebrations, inviting people that RWA works with around Buffalo City municipality; soap making and craft sessions teach-ins; a youth dialogue with AIDC, TCOE, AFRICA UNITE, CSAAWU, and MAWUBUYE collaborating on an initiative that brought together the unemployed and employed students from rural and urban areas, as well as migrant youth; RWA outreached and mobilised in new villages and districts; RWA recruited more members in Kieskamahoek (King Williams Town), Reitfontein, Smitsfield and Ruterburg.

Overview of the work and achievements of 2021 RWA-SA per province

RWA Western Cape - women in RWA WC registered some gains, occupying more open spaces and receiving municipal land with water. For the first time in RWA's history they engaged local municipalities and the Langeberg municipality agreed to give land to women and in the Breede Valley municipality the De Doorns women received 2 ha. Agricultural labourers also received land to use from farmers. Other activities included a Women's Day activity that helped connect with local women and training on back yard gardens. World Food Day was used to continue work on women's land struggles. The agro-ecology campaign enabled farm workers to make links with the demand for land and create a link between GBV and land.

RWA Free State: RWA FS utilised media and community radio stations to raise awareness of the movement and its various campaigns, including the GBV campaign and about Community Food Gardens to promote sustainable livelihoods. Outcomes include four additional community garden sites in Botshabelo and 25 new members in Thaba Nchu. There was also outreach to new areas.

The establishment of a localized market in Shoprite, is one of the accomplishments. Linkages and referrals of GBV cases made to government departments of social services.

RWA Limpopo: Limpopo concentrated its efforts on two campaigns: the GBV campaign and on the October Caravan for access to land and water. The GBV campaign worked closely with the Department of Social Development due to an increase in cases. RWA Limpopo took the opportunity to raise awareness on 'One Woman-One Hectare'. As a result, we saw increased youth's enthusiasm to establish community food gardens. Women, youth, indunas (tribe councillors), and even some men were invited to the October caravan. The caravan moved from village to village, RWA motivating women to plant indigenous seeds and share their knowledge and talents with each other. The indunas were challenged to redistribute unoccupied land and land that lay fallow. Women advocated for chiefs to banish the Induna's tax practise levelled on women in the Modjadji and Ntwane village. RWA women were able to reach 30 villages reaching out to councillors who are sympathetic to the cause. RWA worked with indunas to repair communal land so that everyone could access it.

RWA Gauteng: RWA Gauteng hosted workshops in different communities and farms. Women involved in backyard gardens joined to train other women; membership grew from 8 to 148 people; RWA assisted 50 women to receive input support and irrigation; young people started to clean dumping sites and collecting household dustbins (for a fee); managed to get 4 plots (2 ha per person) with water. Through the campaign women produce good quality vegetables and an opportunity to supply Woolworths, but challenges were met due to lack of certification required by the major outlets.



RWA Gauteng's 2022 goals include recruiting at least 200 women in each municipality, establishing an eco-school, and completing paperwork for plots received. One of the key goals is to establish a membership that is diverse and create a second layer of leadership.

RWA Northwest: At NW provincial land conference in November, RWA demanded land as per our 'One Women- One Hectare' campaign, with awareness raising about women's land needs in the 9 villages present at the conference.

There are many women involved in home gardening initiatives. RWA encountered difficulties with the traditional authorities – who control the land but have yet to grant land to women - and the DALRRD.

RWA Eastern Cape: RWA's activities included engaging municipalities to access land with water, and we saw increased participation in planting in schools, churches and backyard gardens. RWA used radio to reach out to women and raise awareness on agroecology; RWA pointed out vacant

land that needed fencing, as well as to see whether the women could use that land. In 2022, RWA will monitor the harvest with the people we trained.

RWA Northern Cape: Kuruman and the nearby surroundings were the main focus of RWA NC, as the distance between the different areas make organising difficult. Meetings with stakeholders who were interested in the GBV campaign were held by RWA. Agroecology is raising interest and as RWA's visibility grows, more people show interest in joining. During the awareness campaign radio exposure helped GBV gain visibility and this also established a platform

for agroecology and its advantages.

Challenges

The challenges are twofold—internal and external. The external forces are related to COVID-19, capitalism, and patriarchy: climate injustice, femicide, food insecurity, the capture of agriculture and joblessness. Internally, some challenges remain in provincial structures. Some provinces, like the Eastern Cape and the Northern Cape are huge provinces. The NC experienced leadership challenges and needs reviewing and revitalising.





**FOOD SOVEREIGNTY
STREAM**

INTRODUCTION

The objectives of the food sovereignty stream in 2021 entailed to enhance food security and food sovereignty; land and water acquisition for crop and livestock farming; promotion of localized food systems; to strengthen the farmer-to-farmer extension programme and strengthen alliances with partners. Despite some challenges, farmers continue to find new and better ways of mitigating these. The Food Sovereignty Stream remains relevant in addressing the immediate needs of our small-scale farmers and fisher folk. Land access and food production remains the focus of the stream. Agroecology continues to be one of the best tools to organise small-scale producers.

While the Covid-19 pandemic increased uncertainty in accessing food, many households contemplated using any available land for food production. In the Free State we saw a farmer who reclaimed a dumping site and converted it into a very productive food garden. The same was done by a youth group in Witbank. The pandemic also forced some people, who would predominantly rely on meat as relish, to consider producing vegetables.

Unfortunately, farmers also have had to deal with other issues. Electricity load shedding continued to disrupt livelihoods of rural communities due to shortage of energy for food storage. The recent outbreak of the Foot & Mouth Disease in the KwaZulu Natal posed a great threat to livestock producers nationally and the outbreak of the brown locusts in the Northern Cape and the Karoo is posing another threat to food sovereignty. At one time, in Middleburg, a swarm of these locusts destroyed the whole 6 ha of grain within 30 minutes. Rabies, a zoonotic (affecting both animals and humans) disease has been reported as well in some other parts of the country. Livestock producers

are keeping a close watch to make sure that their livestock do not get exposed to the disease hosts (e.g. jackals and dogs).

WORKSHOPS/ FIELD SCHOOLS/ MEETINGS/ FIELD VISITS/ EXCHANGE VISITS

Between 15 February and 9 November, the food sovereignty stream was engaged in 38 workshops, meetings and events across different provinces (E. Cape, N. Cape, W. Cape and Free State), involving 878 participants (634 females and 244 males). The focus was on promoting agroecological production. This resulted in increased number of food gardens, including in new areas of work. Trainees were advised and encouraged to start producing even on small pieces of land. We also strengthened working relations with the Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform (DRDAR), in Ndevana, Eastern Cape.

Highlights were when (in July 2021) 3 TCOE and 3 DELTA staff visited different areas in the Mbeya Region, Tanzania, on an exchange programme and when two French agroecologists visited the W. Cape (October 2021). Both exchanges provided important learnings. In Tanzania, we can highlight learning about the use of and reliance on available natural resources, cost effective irrigation, low interest government loans (and how benefits were circulated amongst beneficiaries), processing and value adding and formulation of livestock feed. The French exchange allowed for revisiting agroecological production methods and exchange of seeds.

- **Field Visits:** we also undertook field visits in different areas of our operation to support and monitor farmer initiatives. They were also used as a platform to share information on Covid-19 and vaccines.



LAND ACCESS AND IMPROVED LAND USE

Those who accessed land in 2020 showed great commitment in using the land. In the beginning of the year 2021, individuals and farmer groups engaged in massive land preparation and planting of different vegetables and field crops. Sit-ins and litigation were also used to put pressure on municipalities to avail commonage land for livestock grazing. E.g.: Makukhanye (in the E. Cape) has recently secured the services of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies to assist them in putting pressure on the Kouga Municipality to release commonage land and support small-scale farmers with relevant inputs, such as irrigation infrastructure and fencing.

In the past year, our Limpopo region received improved and sufficient rainfall and almost every farmer went back to work the land with renewed hope. Many dry landers tilled their land and got good yields and we believe that every household will have enough seeds saved for the next production period. We are hopeful that this will be the most productive period in more than ten years. Good harvests were obtained for maize, sweet sorghum, gourd squash, African pumpkins, Bambara nuts, Peanuts and cowpeas. We are further

trying to assist communities to revitalise their community food gardens, although still lacking enough resources - we are currently working with some youth at Khashane and Zava villages respectively on possibilities of reviving their gardens.





- **New Household food gardens in Limpopo**

In Limpopo, a high number of families in almost all the villages where we work have small food gardens: 91 gardens in 8 villages in Greater Gyani; 18 gardens in 3 villages in Greater Tzaneen; 14 gardens in 2 villages in Greater Letaba). Most benefitted from the Solidary Fund and we are optimistic that more households will start producing.

- **Free State Rural Women's Assembly (FSRWA)**

The FSRWA received funding from Hlanganisa, for the development of an agroecological hub and training of women, to the value of R130 000, which will be used for different activities. Besides purchase and installation of equipment for irrigation, they will also be used to establish women's agricultural cooperatives, accessing markets, exchange visits and advocate for women's land access.

Meanwhile the movement has purchased a solar system that will pump 2 thousand litres of water per hour from a borehole to two jojo tanks (5000 litres each), which will then be used to drip irrigate 2 ha. Some of this land has been prepared (April 2021)

and already planted with winter crops (cabbage, beetroot and carrots). 30 women participated in agroecological production.

During Covid-19 lockdown the movement received donations from the Solidarity Forum C199 - protective farm work suits and boots, wheelbarrows, watering cans, 20 bags of organic fertilizer and green shade netting. Nevertheless, the women need further support. The farm is at a distance from the location where most members stay and thus transport is a challenge. They also face costs to hire a tractor for land preparation, rely on the phone of one of the members to write organisational reports due to lack of a computer and occasionally they experience stock theft.

- **Other land acquisition in the period under review**

In the period under review, small-scale producers concentrated on utilizing the land already at their disposal to increase food production. However, there are some groups who acquired land (48.5 ha in total). Below is a table showing the land acquired in the period under review:

Farmer	Size of land	Tenure Arrangement	Land Use
1. FSRWA-Excelsior (Free State)	1 Ha	Still to finalise tenure arrangements	Vegetable and field crop production
2. Eureka Farm (E. Cape)	1.5 Ha	Open lease from family member	Worm production, Vegetables, Herbs
3. Robertson Small-scale farmers (W. Cape)	1 Ha	Just occupied unused land after being evicted from another area	Vegetables and herbs production
4. Intambanana Poultry and Vegetable Coop (E. Cape)	5 Ha	Permission to occupy from the municipality	Vegetable production, indigenous poultry production,
5. Ellendale Farmers Association (N. Cape)	40 Ha	Permission to occupy from the traditional authority	Livestock production, vegetable and field crop production
Total	48.5 Ha		

SEED PROJECT

Small-scale producers are realising the importance of diversifying seeds on their farms, to assure constant access to food even if poor rainfall, making use of short, medium and long season varieties. The national learning and training site in Berlin is playing a very important role in the multiplication and distribution of different seed varieties. Seed trials of new varieties are done and if found to be performing well, the seeds are then distributed to farmers to

plant and multiply. A certain percentage is supposed to be brought back to the central seed bank for sustainability. Farmers are being discouraged from using Genetically Modified (GM) seeds and hybrids.

Some members of BUM, in the Free State are sourcing most of their Open Pollinated Seed Varieties (OPV) from Lesotho, as the climatic conditions of the 2 areas are almost the same. The members have been advised to save these seeds so as to attain seed sovereignty.



Traditional maize being partially dried before shelling

• RWA Seed Audit

The Food Sovereignty Stream has been working closely with the RWA in conducting participatory research on the availability of different seed varieties. Different seed lists have been produced per province, and knowledge is shared on how the seed varieties are grown and utilized, identify any under threat of becoming extinct and how these can be recovered and revived. A catalogue containing all such information on seeds will eventually be published and shared widely. RWA agreed to focus on the following crops for their research: maize, pumpkin, watermelon, umhlonyane (wormwood) and sugar beans.

UPDATE ON THE NURSERIES

The table below gives an insight into the number of nurseries in operation. The overall production in nurseries was only at 60% capacity, due to unreliable supply of

municipal water. One aspect discovered by most producers is that seedlings produced on the ground, outperform those produced in seed trays. More training in nursery management has been planned for the future so that our organic nurseries also produce fair seedlings.

During the distribution of the Solidarity Fund the nursery in Suurbraak became the supplier of seedlings, with 24 000 seedlings being distributed to voucher holders. Two nurseries in Limpopo were completely brought down by heavy storms during the period under review but efforts are being made to revive them. Two cooperatives (Ahi tirheni Mqekwa Primary Agric. Coop and Duvadzi Youth Agroecology Coop respectively) have been identified for the task of monitoring the progress on nurseries and they have been given materials to start doing mini nursery projects on their farms as a way of encouragement. In the N. Cape the construction of the Xukwanw nursery is going slowly due to shortage of materials.

Province	Number of seedling nurseries	Type of Seeds Captured	Sowing Method
Western Cape	4 (Zolani, Robertson BO-DORP, Swellendam, Suurbraak) in production in the second quarter of 2021. Efforts are in progress to revive the 2 nurseries in Bonnievale and Geenadendale.	Cabbages, spinach, beetroot, butternut, tomatoes, beans, herbs and fruit seeds	Seed Trays
Eastern Cape	4 (Berlin, Xukwane, DELTA, Ntinga). One more has been completed and in operation in Mxumbu village.	Cabbages, Beetroot, Spinach, Turnip, Onions, Maize, butternut, pumpkins, tomatoes, herbs, yellow and khaki beans, okra, melons, peas, forage oats, vetch, Moringa, sorghum	Seed Trays and Seed Beds
Limpopo	3 (Dzumeri (DAFA), Merekome and Maruleng and Mopane Farmers Associations)	Sugar beans, maize, okra, tomatoes, spinach, beetroot, watermelons and butternuts	Seedling trays, polythene plant pots and seed beds
Free State	2 (Botshabelo; Ficksburg)	Herbs, maize, butternuts, pumpkins, tomatoes, beetroot, spinach	Seed trays and polythene plant pots

Two nurseries are in the process of being established in Koo Valley and Appelsdrift, W. Cape, solely to supply farm workers/ dwellers. Work has already begun in

mobilising farm workers and dwellers to be involved in production of their own food. During the last few months, we have been preparing seedlings for both winter

and summer seasons, the focus being mainly on cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, beetroot, maize, pumpkins and butternuts. The nursery guardians are soon going to distribute seedlings to food gardens in the community and the nurseries on the farms will also ensure that we establish more food gardens on the farms. A nursery committee will be established to ensure that the nursery operates optimally and that everyone will collectively take ownership.

ALLIANCES AND PARTNERSHIP BUILDING

We continue to work as part of networks and have strategic alliances with a number of organisations: African Centre for Biodiversity (seed policy and sovereignty); Imvotho Bubomi Learning Network (advancement of agroecology through the educational curriculum and use of media. Rainwater harvesting and conservation); Eastern Cape Water Caucus (access to water for both domestic and agricultural production. Water policy engagements); DELTA (women empowerment and food security/food sovereignty programme); Rhodes University (agroecology and environmental awareness in Lady Frere area); BGCMA (rainwater harvesting and conservation); Tshintshamakhaya (TA) (land access); Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA) (African Food Policy); PGS SA (opening up new markets for small scale producers; Seriti Institute (development of agroecology nodes); Rural Women's Assembly (agroecology and seed audit).

PROVINCIAL FOOD SYSTEMS DIALOGUES

- The months of April and May 2021 saw provincial food systems dialogues being held in Limpopo, E. Cape and W. Cape, to discuss alternative democratised food systems at local

level with grassroots/ community/ producer organisations and build networks to contribute to AFSA's deliberations on Food Policy in Africa. One of the emerging issues was the need to build food processing and value addition capacity.

- Moni Family's Prickly Pear Juice Project: An interesting highlight related to the above, is the Moni's family initiative (Blaauwkrantz, E. Cape) of the Prickly Pear Syrup, adding to the family's ongoing goat, chicken and piggery projects. Their farm has a lot of prickly pear plants growing wildly and they finally concretised the family's vision to process this fruit into juice and for income generation. The ripe fruit is harvested, cleaned, peeled and cooked. The residue is then packaged in recycled bottles. They are also selling firewood, home baked bread and homemade ginger beer.

WORLD FOOD DAY COMMEMORATIONS

The World Food Day was commemorated in a different style in 2021. Besides the usual celebrations, on the 25 of October in Hamburg (E. Cape), a number of food producers - crop and livestock producers, small-scale fishers and RWA - marketed their produce and shared ideas on how best to establish their own localised market.

On the 22 of October 2021, 50 FSRWA women also commemorated World Food Day in Botshabelo West (Free State) at their farm. The women planted 1 ha with pumpkins, maize and beans manually, 30 different fruit trees and produced close to a tonne of bokashi (bio-fertiliser) through the day's training.



Some of the bottles the family uses to store the juice from the prickle pear.

Women taking part in the production of bio-fertilisers workshop in Free State

In Limpopo, the Mopane Farmers Association organised a food festival, reviving our indigenous foods which many are shunning, despite their higher nutritious and medicinal values. Participants brought different produce to prepare and share a variety of dishes.

ORGANISING AND MOBILISING LIVESTOCK FARMERS

Producing feed: There has been on-going work organising livestock producers nationally. One of their main challenges is access to feeds. Conventional feeds' prices have been skyrocketing and access to land for grazing has also been a challenge to some new groups in Limpopo and the Free State. Efforts are being made to advocate for access to commonage land. There are a few farmers who producers who have started producing fodder crops (e.g.,

maize, lucern, oats and veg among others) and mixtures and mineral licks to provide essential nutrients.

Livestock farmers' forums in the N. Cape:

2 livestock farmer forums have been established in Upington and Kuruman. The livestock (indigenous chickens, sheep (dorper), goats (Nguni) and Cattle (Nguni) are hardy breeds well adapted to the harsh climatic. In Ellendale, Kuruman, livestock producers grow a lot of lucern for fodder for use in winter. Maize stover is stored, chopped and given to livestock during the dry season.

Livestock farmers forum in the Free State:

The Botshabelo Livestock Forum is composed of 1000 livestock producers. They occupy commonage land in the following areas: Motebo ntlwana, Phahameng, Leratong, Naledi, Mafube, Ikemeleng, Mphatlalatsane, Vukane, Ipopeng and Iketsetseng. The producers have indicated the need for training in agroecology which will focus, in addition to food crops, on fodder production. This will be done in the first quarter of 2022.



Women taking part in the production of bio-fertilisers workshop in Free State.

USE OF MEDIA

In partnership with other organisations, we make use of public media to raise public awareness on land access, climate change and global warming, traditional seed saving and GMO's. In the E. Cape we make use of Forte FM, a community

radio station. On a monthly basis, the partnership has a 30-minute slot to present a specific topic on food sovereignty. Ilizwe and the FSRWA also used local newspapers to share information. In the N. Cape, the Kuruman Farmer Forum has developed good relationship with one of the local community radios, Kurara FM.



RESEARCH REPORT



INTRODUCTION

This report covers work mostly focused on land and governance, key issues of concern to the affiliates of Inyanda. The research team also conducted research for chapters in an ongoing book project.

The current two members of the team are overstretched and there is need to beef up the team to be able to handle the diverse challenges and the need to support Inyanda better.

RESEARCH ON LAND ACCESS AND USE

• Land reform and commonage land in the Western Cape

In the Western Cape districts of Overberg and Cape Winelands, smallholder farmers continue facing lack of access to land for food and livestock production. They struggle to access serviced land as municipalities prefer to tie existing land to long-term leases to commercial farmers at market rates. While smallholder farmers rely on commonage land as the only option to access land, they are given short-term leases as groups or individuals on small pieces of land that often have no proper infrastructure and water. The Mawubuye Land Rights Forum thinks that their members are being discriminated against and that preferential access to commonage to white commercial farmers deepen existing inequalities. With the support of TCOE, local farmers began engagements with municipalities to look at realisation of the potential existing on the commonage land programme.

TCOE facilitated dialogues with farmer associations and did resource mapping to identify locally based knowledge of

the land and who uses it and this formed baseline information in our engagements with the municipalities. Leadership of the Forum agreed to write letters for access to audited information on all available commonage land in the Swellendam and Langeberg municipalities. When response to letters were not forthcoming, face to face meetings were organised with senior officials in these municipalities. In Robertson (Langeberg) a meeting was held between mayoral committee members and the leadership of Mawubuye (17 August 2021). Information received was on land leased mainly to individual small-scale farmers, farm worker equity schemes and related land reform projects in the municipal area but no information on white farmers on commonage land was provided. The key demand is to get commercial farmers out of commonage land and make it available to landless small-scale farmers.

The following tables list land reform 'projects' in the Langeberg municipality that have access to farmland (some are currently dysfunctional) and projects on commonage land and on occupied land.

Projects with access to farmland (Langeberg)											
Name	De Goree	Constitution Road	Yeyethu	Ashton SSF	Gelukhoop	Bonita	Na die Oes	Robertson SSF	Goudmyn	Ashbarry farm workers	Bonnievale Farmworkers
Ha	132.25	111.0	82.54	1086.0	23.0	5.0	62.79	81.2	??	??	??
Projects in commonage land and occupied land (Langeberg)											
Project name	Skilpaad Hoogte			Montagu Paaglande			Bonnievale Paaglande			Zolani and Nkqubela	
Ha	6			7			8.2			??	

The Swellendam Municipality, Overberg district, made available a Table with details of commonage leased to small-scale farmers in Barrydale (where land is mostly allocated to individuals) and in Swellendam (where land is allocated to both individuals and groups). The farmers complained about interim terms of lease agreements (on month-to-month basis) imposed by the

across the country with the aim of launching a national land campaign.

- **Farm dwellers issues**

Access to land and the tenure rights of farm dwellers in the Beestekraal farming area (Eastern Cape) continued to be an issue, mostly arising every time family



municipality as previous leases were coming to an end and waited for renewal as well as opening up for new applicants. Farmers also complain that land there is no transparency in land allocation, there is overcrowding and poor water access.

Overall, lack of water and infrastructure means that the farmers continue to overcrowd common pool resources whilst others keep livestock on their backyards. The accompanying picture depicts the situation of a landless livestock farmer in Barrydale. Even beneficiaries of land reform are farming on commonage due to the collapse of their projects. Consequently, a step was taken last year to host a land dialogue that focused on commonage land

members are to be buried. TCOE engaged the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) when the owner of the Draaifontein farm did not allow the burial of two April family members, murdered towards the end of 2020. The DRDLR acknowledged that a solution to this land tenure struggle would be land acquisition by the farm dwellers and agreed that the DRDLR would explore acquiring the Draaifontein farm in 2021.

Due to Covid-19, community engagements were suspended and when we eventually met in October the DRDLR reported that the farm owner no longer wanted to sell and that the DRDLR would have to look for another farm, even if outside the Beestekraal area.

Elderly people expressed reservations on leaving the farm and their graves, but young people expressed willingness to move, clearly stating they need land for agriculture and not for housing. As an interim measure for the elderly farm dwellers, the DRDLR promised to conduct land rights verification to ensure protection of their land tenure and other rights, as well as to organise a meeting with the farmers. However, none of these promises have materialised.

The DRDLR's efforts were accompanied by our own research to identify farms on the market in the surrounding areas. Lillydale Farm was identified in the Beestekraal area and its owner, an old African man who acquired it through land reform in early-2000s, wanted to retire. Two families of farm dwellers filled the application to acquire the farm but the process hit two snags – the DRDLR wanted branding of the livestock, an issue the farm dwellers struggled to deal with, and the owner refused to sign sale forms, expressing reluctance to conduct the transaction with the DRDLR as the process would take long. Thus, the transaction fell by the wayside.

- **Land claims in villages around Kuruman**

In May 2021, the research and the movement building streams conducted consultations in villages around Kuruman, in response to a request during the Inyanda Elective Conference for assistance with land claims that were creating tensions among residents. The consultations revealed challenges regarding the implementation of land restitution. During forced removals in Kuruman in the 1960s those removed were placed in two areas where there were already established communities. Although later some of the removed communities successfully reclaimed their land, they have not moved back to it. Instead, they use the reclaimed land

for investments (e.g., leasing to mining companies), livestock development, etc. However, it is alleged they do not allow residents from the communities to where they were removed to also graze their livestock on the reclaimed land. This causes tensions between the claimants and other residents, who want the claimants to move to their reclaimed land. We acknowledged the tensions and impressed on them they should not allow the situation to cause divisions and advised that discussions be held with officials from the Land Claims Commission (LCC). However, the LCC refused to attend a community meeting arguing that it was not its responsibility to move the claimants, suggesting instead the committee of residents should meet with the committee of the claimants. But there was reluctance by the leadership of the residents to have a meeting with the claimants and the idea was suspended indefinitely.

The community leaders also wanted investigation of another land claim submitted after the promulgation of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act 15 of 2014. In terms of the amendment, claimants could lodge land claims from the 1st July 2014 to 30 June 2019. Indeed, the residents lodged a land claim in 2015 and needed assistance in making follow-ups. Although an explanation was given about the Constitutional Court decision stopping the re-opening of new land claims before finalisation of the old claims, the residents were linked with an official of the Land Claims Commission. The official confirmed that there had been no new claims allowed after the closure of claims in 1998.

- **The Khosis land claim**

We also supported an outstanding claim by a Khoisan group that claimed a portion of the Lohatla Military Base next to Kathu (Northern Cape), where some Khoisan

families still live. Their land claim was lodged before the closure of the land claims in 1998. The Legal Resources Centre (one of the institutions that handled the claim) clarified that the claim was approved, but since it affected a key security point, the claimants were offered alternative land. Although claimants initially accepted this, they later changed their minds. The LRC clarified that the case is closed and that the claimants have no case: once they accepted and signed for alternative land, they cannot change and demand re-instatement of the original land.

- **Assisting the Bhabha family with their land rights**

Support was given to the Bhabha family in Dordrecht (October 2021) to secure its land tenure rights on the farm they live. The family was left on the land in the late 1990s by the previous white employer. The first contact with the family was in 2015 during research

on conditions of farm workers and dwellers in the Chris Hani District Municipality. Mr Bhabha now also attended the meeting of farm dwellers in Beestekraal with the DRDLR in October 2021, so that they can now engage directly.

- **Land issues in Centane**

Coastal Links has been involved in an ongoing struggle for land in the Centane area, since 2014. The Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform (DRDAR) partnered with WIPHOLD to plough fields from various villages of Centane. The landholders were coerced to consolidate their fields and plant cash crops for export markets, with promises of economic benefits. However, relations between WIPHOLD and some landholders turned sour due to non-fulfilment of the promises.

A series of meetings in 2019 culminated in some landholders deciding to stop the operations.



However, there are divisions amongst landholders - while in 2019 leadership was given a mandate to tell WIPHOLD to stop the operations, later some landholders wanted these to continue and leadership was even called to a "special meeting" with the headman of Khobonqaba Administrative Area in October 2021 to explain. The community has stood by the leadership, stating that it acted with a mandate. Seemingly, the potential resolution of the disagreement is the presentation of the written agreement between landholders and WIPHOLD, requested by Coastal Links, through the LRC, in 2021. Since a response has not been received, there is now a legal process through the Promotion of Access to

Information Act (PAIA).

Another dispute relates to WIPHOLD having taken community land next to the Wavecrest Hotel - fenced and labelled "Private Property" - without community consent, encroaching on communal grazing land. The land had been leased by the community to the previous owner of the hotel but was cancelled once he sold it. Coastal Links representatives agreed to write to the traditional authority to enquire whether the chief granted **WIPHOLD** permission to the land, as ultimately the land must be returned to the community.

SUPPORTING INYANDA AFFILIATES IN EFFORTS TO DEMOCRATISE GOVERNANCE

Struggle for democratised governance in Cala Reserve

TCOE has an ongoing campaign to democratise governance in farming as well as municipal areas under traditional authorities. Various affiliates of Inyanda are taking up the campaign in areas under Reserve under Sakhisizwe Local Municipality, as an example. After winning recognition of the elected headman in the High Court in November 2020, the Planning Committee (PC), is struggling to have the judgement implemented fully. For instance, the elected headman has yet to get an official letter of recognition from the Provincial Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA). Meanwhile, members of the previously imposed headman continue to operate disregarding the court decision. They even allocate land. Members of PC have reported the actions of the committee members of the deposed headman to the police, as activities disregarding the court order are illegal. We also advised the elected headman – Gideon Sitwayi – and

delays. However, nothing concrete has come out of the processes as at the end of 2021.

• Democratisation of governance in Sakhisizwe municipality

Following the struggles for the democratisation of governance in Sakhisizwe in 2007 and 2018 (marked by a three-week total shutdown of Cala and Elliot) the campaign took another step in 2021 when CALUSA and Siyazakha decided to conduct research on governance in Sakhisizwe, after claims by the municipality that things were working well. The research focused on three aspects – good governance, service delivery, and people-centred development or community participation. We produced a draft report for internal circulation. It provides evidence on the failures of the municipality to fulfil its constitutional mandate, e.g. service delivery, community and organs of civil society involvement in decision-making processes of the municipality, etc. The lawyers we work with aim to utilise the evidence in our pending application for

dissolution of the municipality. The research also helps to force the municipality to be accountable and we also intend to develop a critique of the current ward system, which is unsuitable for rural areas and help us to explore governance models that are in line with our conception of a democratised governance system.

- **Support to the Unemployed People's Movement's (UPM) in democratising the Makana Local Municipality**

In August 2021, the UPM held strategic discussions in preparation for the 2021 Local Government Elections and on challenges the UPM would face when

it became part of the municipality. As part of the municipality, the UPM would have to consider issues of land and agrarian transformation, local economic development, community participation in decision-making processes, etc. Fani Ncapayi was requested to make a presentation on land and agrarian transformation. Central in the presentation was the role municipalities are supposed to play in enabling landless people access to land for livelihoods. The discussions also focused on ideas concerning alternative governance models for the Makana Local Municipality and the UPM also discussed the process of identifying candidates for the wards.

LITIGATION EFFORTS

- **Coastal Links litigation for land, water provision, and against seismic blasting**

On 28 September 2021 various coastal communities in the E. Cape went to the High Court to support 28 villages of Centane to force the Department of Water and Sanitation, the E. Cape Provincial Government and the Amatole District Council to provide water to the villages. Representatives of coastal villages from Hamburg to Mbizana converged in Mthatha in solidarity with the affected communities of Centane. Masifundise Development Organisation organised the legal team and transport for representatives of other villages besides the 28 villages of Centane.

The case was postponed until October 2021. Meanwhile, "the Mthatha High Court instructed the local, provincial and national governments to develop concrete plans to deliver potable water to the Centane community. The Minister for Water and

Sanitation, COGTA and the E. Cape Premier were obliged in terms of a previous court order, to file affidavits to indicate how they were planning to ensure water access to these villages". After the case Coastal Links, Masifundise, the community representatives and TCOE met to discuss what their lawyers should put in the draft order. However, government's institutions failed to provide the information as ordered by the High Court when the case resumed on 12 November. "The Judge ordered the respondents to now provide their outstanding affidavits on their respective immediate water provision plans by 26 November 2021. Failing this the High Court will consider a 'structural order' to compel all respondents to report to Court on the actual steps they are taking to fulfil the initial Court Order".

- **Litigating the Sakhisizwe municipality**

During 2021, local civil society organisations agreed to pressurise the municipality to account for its activities. Due to a lack

of response, the Minister of COGTA was asked to intervene, leading to a long-drawn process of correspondence between the Ministry and civil society - led by CALUSA – in Sakhisizwe. This was in preparation for

litigation aimed at demanding dissolution of the Sakhisizwe municipality. The process was disrupted by the November Local Government Elections which introduced a new council and councillors.

LOBBYING AND ADVOCACY

During the period under consideration, the following media statements were issued as part of advocacy work by the TCOE's research team:

- *Ingonyama Trust hit hard by high court judgment (published on 24 June 2021), <https://www.news24.com/news24/columnists/guestcolumn/opinion-dr-fanincapayi-ingonyama-trust-and-board-hit-hard-by-high-court-judgment-20210628>. The statement highlighted the failures of the government to protect land tenure rights of residents in communal areas of KwaZulu Natal. It also emphasised the issue of land ownership in communal areas – that the land belongs to the residents and not the King or traditional authorities, as we are made to believe.*
- *The water crisis in Eastern Cape villages points to general collapse of municipalities across the country (26/10/2021), <https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2021-10-26-water-crisis-in-eastern-cape-villages-points-to-general-collapse-of-municipalities-across-the-country/>. The statement highlights the failure of the government in fulfilling its constitutional obligations of ensuring access to basic services by rural residents.*

BOOK PROJECT

The decision to embark on the book project was taken at the end of 2020, to have it published by the end of 2021. It was anticipated that the book would have 10 chapters, but only seven were received. Most

of the contributors have time constraints having to juggle time between the book and other TCOE work commitments, delaying submission of drafts and chapters. Given the above TCOE has had to reconsider the book structure and timeframes, for the book to be produced by the end of 2022.

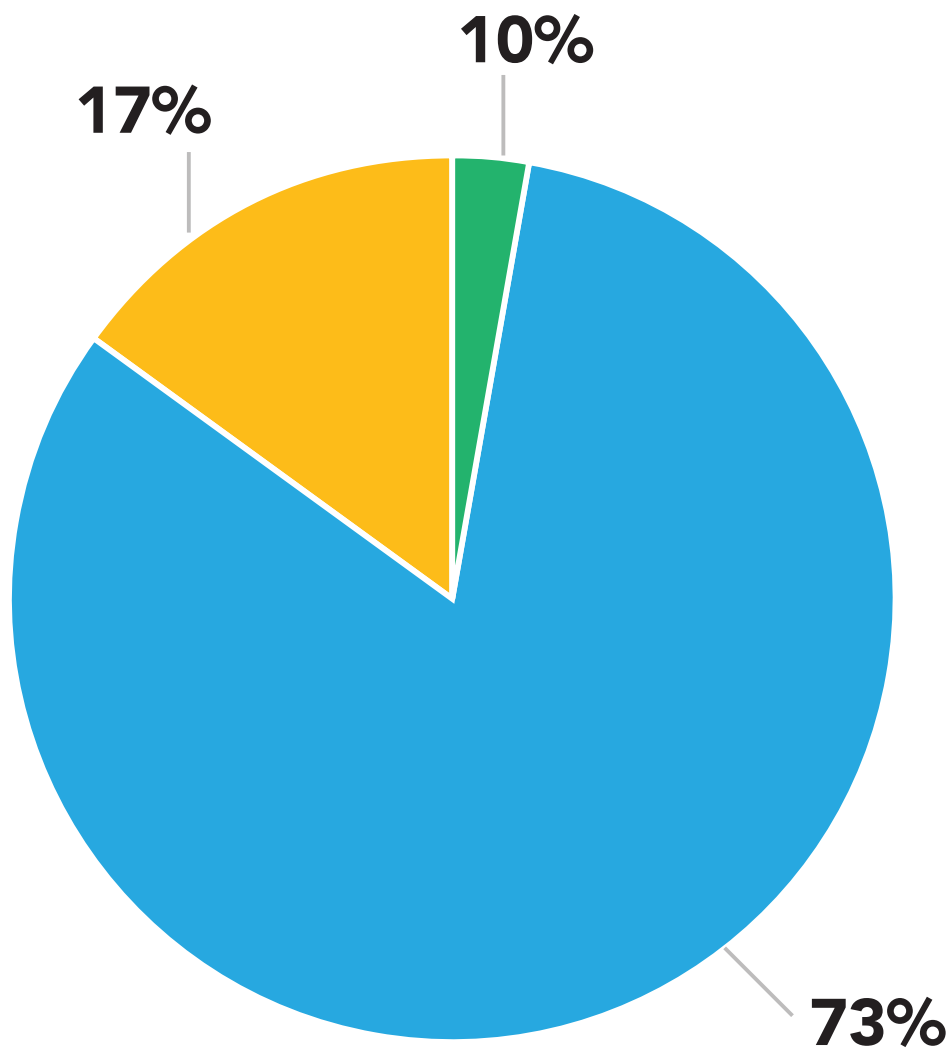




TRUST FOR COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 2021

INCOME	19 253 601.00
Grants	19 185 431.00
Sundry Income	68 170.00
ADMINISTRATION COST	1 902 303.00
Catering and Cleaning	82 746.00
Bank Charges	145 428.00
Telephone and Fax	151 522.00
Equipment and computer expenses	508 690.00
Insurance	266 075.00
Auditors Remuneration	280 995.00
Fundraising	2 644.00
Office Accommodation	122 044.00
Petrol and Motor Vehicle Expenses	42 584.00
Depreciation of Assets	252 624.00
Repairs and Maintenance	46 951.00
PROGRAMME COST	14 271 962.00
Annual Report	16 170.00
Equipment Rental and Maintenance	12 600.00
Stationery and Printing	60 091.00
Programme Costs	14 183 101.00
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	3 353 601.00
Salaries and Contributions	3 520 063.00
Provision for Leave pay	225 143.00
Compensation commissioner	38 031.00
Staff Development	20 650.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 2021	19 527 866.00
Deficit from operating activities	(274 265.00)
Deficit from operating activities	207 476.00
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year	(66 789.00)



- **Administration Cost**
- **Programme Cost**
- **Personnel Expenses**



NPO Registration Number: 010-229-NPO
Trust Registration Number: 2848/83



DONOR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The TCOE Collective and all the communities that we work with would like to express our appreciation to the following donor partners who have continued to support us.

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Australian People For Health, Education and Development Abroad Inc (APHEDA)

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Bread For the World-Protestant Development Services

Global Women's Fund

Both Ends

Global Aktion

Comite Catholique Contre La Faim De (CCFD)

DKA Austria

CS Fund

Ford Foundation

Fastenopher- RWA

Fastenopher-(Swiss Development Cooperation

Why Hunger

Mama Cash

Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)

Olof Palme International Center (OPC)

AFSA (Alliance for Food Sovereignty)

Rosa Luxemburg Foundation

South Africa Development Fund

11th Hour Foundation

Thousand Currents

Tshintsha Amakhaya

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