LAND AND AGRARIAN CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION

JOINT PLANNING WORKSHOP

REPORT

Fri 15- Sat 16 Feb 2013, Community House, Cape Town

Facilitation: Marcia Manong, Monique Salomon & Constance Mogale

Recording: Rosa-Linda Kock, Harry May, Zipho Xego

CONTACT DETAILS

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SUMMARY

On 15 and 16 February close to 40 civil society organizations and social movements came together to bolster solidarity, increase visibility as a collective, and draw attention to the need for land and agrarian transformation, as the country commemorates the Land Act Centenary on 19 June 2013.

Workshop participants expressed the desire for collaboration, the need to rethink strategies, and the urgency of radicalized action. They reflected on the changing context in which they operate at national and local levels.

People agreed that the recent strike actions by mine workers and farm workers, and service delivery protests, and the Government’s violent responses have drastically changed the country’s political landscape. At the workshop, farm workers reported that the strikes have resulted in farm workers being victimized, fired, and evicted. Despite this, farm workers see the strike as a victory. The strikes are a message to the world that workers and the rural poor are taking the powers-that-be to task. NGOs and CBOs were called to support the new ‘social unionism’ that has emerged, articulate how “just and equitable land reform” must be realized, deconstruct myths about land and land reform, and highlight that land is both an asset and a means for food production.

Participants called for radical action because the Government remains unresponsive to the needs of the rural poor, and proposed as slogans “No land no vote” and “Land with rights”. They shared actions and campaigns they had planned in response to past and present events, trends and concerns.

Specific demands were formulated that underpin these actions and campaigns:

- Land audit
- Tenure security and ownership of land
- Women’s rights to land
- Farm workers’ rights
- Land with rights (mineral, water, user)
- Sustainable livelihoods for smallholder farmers

Common areas of unity and collaboration were identified and teams formed around each: 1) law reform, 2) farm dwellers rights, 3) women’s land rights & ownership, 4) climate & food justice, 5) land occupation, and the cross-cutting theme of 6) children’s rights.

A calendar of key dates was drawn up. Considering limited time and resources it was proposed that the task team led by Constance Mogale and Monique Salomon would select two National Days of Action and take planning forward.

The task team has agreed on two joint events: The Mayibuye iAfrika! Caravan traveling from 1-8 Jun (routes to be confirmed), and International Rural Women’s Day on 15 October.
Press Release

ORGANISATIONS PUSH FOR LAND AND AGRARIAN TRANSFORMATION: Civil society joint planning workshop, 15 - 16 February 2013, Cape Town

“Let’s walk together; not separately. Let’s make do with what we have and let’s make it stronger”, Monique Salomon, Tshintsha Amakhaya

On 15 and 16 February, Tshintsha Amakhaya, an alliance of civil society organizations (CSOs), and the Land Movement of South Africa and their affiliates, held a joint planning workshop at Community House in Cape Town. Close to 40 organizations and social movements in land and agrarian reform came together to share their plans for the 2013 Native Land Act Centenary.

This year (19 June 2013) marks the centenary of the 1913 Native Land Act (the Land Act), which remained a cornerstone of the Apartheid government until the 1990s, after which it was replaced by legislation designed to transform land and agrarian ownership and control.

But this transformation is an illusion for the majority of South Africans. Less than 6% of the land has been redistributed and land reform projects have failed to result in equitable access to resources or benefits from agriculture. Many rural people live with insecure tenure and levels of poverty and unemployment remain high.

Recently, the South African government reaffirmed their pledge to reverse the legacy of the Land Act. At the State of the Nation address on the 14 February 2013, President Jacob Zuma confirmed government’s decision to drop the ‘willing-buyer, willing seller’ principle, with regard to land reform, and pursue the ‘just and equitable’ principle for compensation, as set out in the Constitution. However, at a time when South Africans are faced with a changing social environment, where prices of food and commodities are rising and unrest is leading to strike action in both the agriculture and mining sectors, more is needed than yet another promise by government. Civil society organisations themselves are also challenged to redefine their role in supporting the land struggles of the people of South Africa.

The purpose of the joint planning workshop was to discuss the work which is already taking place in each organisation, find common areas of concern and plan ways to support one another as a collective. Common issues discussed included mineral rights, government’s responsibility to communities, small scale farmers’ security of tenure, land ownership and a basic living wage (especially for those employed in rural areas), women’s rights, climate and food justice and the land audit (details of land ownership have not been made public).

“We want radical demands; we want radical actions” Nancy Kachingwe, LAMOSA

Against this backdrop, a collective decision was made to campaign around specific demands that would strengthen actions around common objectives and rejuvenate the land and agrarian movement. Furthermore, these demands will form part of a more detailed
manifesto and a broader strategy for action, which will be developed through a consultative process, and to be communicated to the public.

The campaign will use existing platforms, adopting Tshintsha Amakhaya’s Mayibuye iAfrica and Black Thursday campaign. The slogan for the campaign was discussed and “No land, no vote!” was chosen as an appropriate message to government. The message is intended to show that the people want to see radical action from the ruling party, as well as clarity on land and agrarian transformation.

“We must get our cue from the people we are working with”, Harry May, Surplus People Project

The organisations present also recognised that their role must be to support those community-level actions and movements that have grown and developed following the strikes in Marikana and the Western Cape. Their role must be to facilitate these processes, and not dictate the terms of engagement.

Events planned include a number of public marches, media campaigns, protest actions, seminars, workshops, training with communities, and a panel debate at an international academic conference in the Western Cape. Some events will be held on significant dates in the South African calendar: Farm workers’ march (2 March) “Day of Solidarity”; Human Rights Day (21 March); Freedom Day (27 April) “National day of action”; Workers’ Day (1 May), the Mayibuye iAfrica! Caravan/Road show campaign (10 – 19 June), and concluding in a People’s Assembly 19 - 22 June.

While the demands and strategies need further articulation, the workshop reaffirmed the frustrations of the people of South Africa about the failure of government to transform the structure of land ownership and consolidated the commitments of the organisations to push for transformation.

“A struggle is a struggle; you cannot struggle nicely, and that is why we need to step out of our comfort zone and put ourselves in the shoes of the landless masses who have nothing to lose, but continue to struggle for a piece of land ”, Constance Mogale, LAMOSA

ENDS

For more information, please contact:

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BACKGROUND

The Government of South Africa is running a countdown to the Centenary of the 1913 Native Land Act and has drafted a pledge “to reverse the legacy of the 1913 Natives Land Act”. Rural realities, however, are far removed from yet another promise on paper.

Land and agrarian transformation is an illusion for the majority of rural South Africans. Less than 6% of the land has been redistributed and land reform projects have failed to result in equitable access to resources or benefit from agriculture. Skewed land ownership patterns remain entrenched. Many rural people live with insecure tenure, and levels of poverty and unemployment remain high.

Fuel prices continue to push up the price of food and other commodities. Transnational agrochemical companies and national supermarket chains dominate the agro-food value chain. The commodification of food from seed to table and monopoly of large agri-businesses keep micro- and small-scale farmers on the margins, while rural households still go to bed hungry.

The patience of landless people and the rural poor, however, is running out. Protest actions make headlines every day. Mineworker strikes have spread like wildfire since the Marikana massacre in August 2012 in which 47 people, mostly mineworkers, lost their lives. In the Western Cape, farm workers - known to be among the most vulnerable and least organized – have brought production on commercial farms to a halt. Citizens are making their voices heard, exercising their rights to basic services and demanding to be consulted on issues that affect them and their environment such as extraction of minerals, and fracking (shaling of gas).

Within this changing landscape, NGOs are trying to navigate their way. We are challenged to redefine our role, no longer wanted speaking on behalf of people, and locating new spaces in supporting people’s struggles. We are faced with tough questions for which there are no easy answers:

- What should a ‘fair and just society for all’ look like? - What would be the pillars of its economy? How would the State earn its revenue? Who would be captains of industry and business leaders? Who should feed the nation? What should rural areas look like? Who should be the custodians of our country’s mineral resources?
- How should the land question be resolved? Why has land reform been a failure, and how should it be rectified? - What land should be restituted/redistributed, to whom, for what purpose? Who decides on this, and what should drive decisions?
- What measures are needed to protect and advance the rights of farm dwellers and farm workers? Can a profitable farm be a socially just, ecologically sound, and economically viable enterprise?
- Can micro/family/smallholder farmers (livestock keepers, fisher-folk, and forest people) feed the nation and give impetus to a vibrant economy? What evidence do we have that this is a desirable and viable future pathway?

How can we as civil society best engage with and respond to complex problems such as these? What

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1 Click on the link: http://www.ruraldevelopment.gov.za/1913-land-act-centenary#.UP_0JR3qmSp
creative, out-of-the-box solutions do we have which go beyond dichotomy-thinking (e.g. commercial-subsistence, ownership-tenure, democratic-customary)?

How can we fight against the continuing injustice and discrimination, and challenge simplistic notions and untruths about landless people and the rural poor?

A joint planning workshop was held for social movements and NGOs. The workshop aimed to rejuvenate the land and agrarian movement by sharing planned actions for the 2013 Land Act Centenary, supporting each other’s campaigns, and stand in solidarity as a collective to further our cause.

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<tr>
<th>Workshop programme</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Day 1</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Calendar of events - Sharing of planned activities and campaigns in response to past and present events, trends and concerns (market place &amp; presentations)</td>
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<td>What binds us - Identifying similarities, differences, and themes that emerge</td>
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<td>Solidarity in action - Exploring opportunities for support, collaboration, and coordination</td>
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<td><strong>Day 2</strong></td>
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<td>One voice - Defining a common focus and articulating a collective message</td>
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**WORKSHOP EXPECTATIONS**

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<tr>
<th>Plans</th>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Strategies</th>
<th>Networking</th>
<th>Action</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Joint plans and actions for 2013 and common campaign</td>
<td>• Learn from others</td>
<td>• Strategies of strengthening</td>
<td>• Networking</td>
<td>• Fast change in land reform</td>
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<td>• Working together to get back our land and what about or what for the youth</td>
<td>• Find out more about the centenary of the land act and what other org are doing</td>
<td>• Strengthen the networks concerning the campaign</td>
<td>• Network with organisation for sustainable land use</td>
<td>• Improvement in action</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Joint campaigns – to get more and learn from each other’s struggle</td>
<td>• Want to learn about the rights of the people and environment</td>
<td>• Redefine our role by drafting radical agenda for 2013</td>
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<td>• How SCLC can fit their activities into combined campaign</td>
<td>• Problem with land – solutions to what can be done</td>
<td>• Plot agenda to confront our challenges head on</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Concrete action plan and calendar</td>
<td>• Learn more about land reform and report back</td>
<td>• Is there any connection between the farm strikes and the land act</td>
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<td>• Practical ideas for collaboration</td>
<td>• Progress update – what has been achieved and decide on how to go forward</td>
<td>• What is planned and share and see how they can support to bring networks together</td>
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<td>• Plans and strategies to improve visibility of land movements</td>
<td>• Land claims, pending cases and how productive land has been used</td>
<td>• Clarify roles and trying to integrate the issue of women and land</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Clear roles and responsibilities for the plans</td>
<td>• Gather information regarding CS centenary</td>
<td>• Strategies to radicalize NGO’s intervention</td>
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<td>• Complete action plan</td>
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<td>• Overcoming the impasse – How?</td>
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<td>• Joint plan of events for all provinces</td>
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<td>• What needs to be done to address the issue of land</td>
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<td>• Agree to campaign in 2013 for 10 hectares of land for every black household</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Sharing plans and activities for 2013 and come up with joint activities and campaigns</td>
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REFLECTION ON CHANGING CONTEXT

What has changed at national level
- Western Cape mobilisation - first time labourers spoke up and took collective action
  - Commercial agriculture
  - unresponsive
  - we need to engage
  - entry point
  - government don’t engage – didn’t ask the right questions – only concerned with distribution to AGRICULTURE
- Willing buyer, willing seller
  - just equitable land reform
- Costs of mechanisation vs willingness to pay labourers
- Constitution – clause on land
  - Indicated political will
- Implications for movement government refusal to engage with organized group.
- But people aren’t represented by those elected to represent them
- Land movement must be comprehensive – understand what we all need
- Need innovative strategies
- NGO’s and CBO’s must support new organization and committees that have formed connect social unionism
- Escalating price of food – a challenge
  - Role of change
- Unemployment, labour brokers, migrant labour system
  - How does this contribute?
- What do we need? ( to realise “JUST AND EQUITABLE LAND REFORM”)
- Land as an asset vs food production
- Role of litigation
- NDP (national development programme)- what is said about land reform but/ and how is this communicated to smaller farmers
  - Recognition is needed
- Fragmentation at grassroots level
  - NGO’s (as facilitators not initiators) need to mediate and connect the struggles
- What are the common demands - connect around these
- Government ideological views
- We need to deconstruct the myths about land reform and farming
  - E.g. “people don’t want to farm”

Situation on the ground

The President’s speech is not based on real grassroots issues
- The houses in Manenberg where people were moved to while they were forcibly removed from their land, are being painted but still in the inside the houses are cracked
➢ The farmworkers are being expelled from the farms as we speak and the president did not speak about the farmworkers’ strikes. Why are we voting, again and again while we vote for our own death

➢ The landowners will get away with the abuse on farms, they will never comply with the laws and there is no inspection from the governments. Since the promulgation of the ESTA legislation very few farmers have been charged with illegal eviction and none have been convicted for violating farm workers rights.

➢ The Human Rights Commission does conduct research and circulate reports but nothing is being done. We need to campaign for the rights of the farm dwellers and see that they are speaking in one voice on the farms.

➢ The mobilisation in the Western Cape

  o Happened on the farm, there were no outside agencies.
  o They moved from farm to farm, from factories to factories, to understand how things are on the farms and they were demanding R150 per day.

➢ What was the response of the farmers?

  ➢ Farmers have hired security companies with dogs patrolling the farms.
  ➢ They can get R100 electricity a week on the farm.
  ➢ The rentals for the houses have increased and they will have to pay more.
  ➢ The farmers are intimidating workers
  ➢ Evictions on farms in retaliation of the uprising by the farmworkers.

➢ Women on farms have no toilets and ablution facilities and they have to go and wash in the river.

➢ Lack of access to medical care for farm workers

  ➢ A farm worker had lost 3 fingers on his hand and the farmer refuse to take him to the hospital. So he had to find his own way to hospital.
  ➢ After the farm strike, a farm worker with no protective clothing, fell ill and he had to go to the hospital on his own

  o On return the farmer started attacking and assaulting the farm worker with a spade for going to the hospital and eating his peach.

➢ The farm worker strike is a victory...

  ➢ The farmers have seen the power of the workers as a united force.
  ➢ They have since become very assertive on their rights, they have taken back their power.
  ➢ It is not just about farm workers or mineworkers, but it is about them telling the world as workers that they will take the government, the mines and farm owners, and all the powers-that-be to task.

  ➢ This should be a central part of the joint planning we are having today.

➢ It is always a challenge for the people on the ground to speak for themselves. There is always an NGO that speaks for them and it is time for them to speak for themselves.

  ➢ When Mandela set foot first on free soil, he proclaimed unity for us all, even though the farmworkers strike took place in the Western Cape, that even the farm workers from Eastern Cape were in solidarity with them and suddenly there were changes in the farms there as well. They started getting permanent contracts, but the farmers made them to pay for transport, water and electricity. We need to take this struggle forward. The issue of people’s dignity, access to land, etc. The reason why the people were paid so little is because the farmers were building their own workforce
so that the children of farm workers — could not have funds to take them to school so that they can start working on the farms. But this needs to change, because farm workers see their children as the doctors, etc but the farmers see them as future farm workers.

- Southern Cape — Municipality did not give land tenure for more than 3 years. They are fighting for leases of 9 years and 11 months. They can never get the tractors unless they have contracts for 9 years and 11 months. The people who farm with sheep and ostriches are subsistence farmers and they need other means to earn a living. They are thinking of forming a cooperative with other small-scale farmers. How can they engage the local municipality to speed up access to longer term leases in order to get the resources to work the land like the tractors?

- SA is known to have the best constitution globally but who is enjoying the democratic rights. We cannot have the farm workers being treated like dogs, etc. if we look at the eviction of farm dwellers, there is a clear violation of rights, including the wage they have been paid over the years, the living conditions on the farms, which are all contrary to the constitution of the country. There are a number of policy gaps that we as CSOs we need to analyse and request the government to address, the issue of slow land reform process and the ineffectiveness of the trade unions.

- Mpumalanga – claimed the land that was taken away from our forefathers. Identified an area for agriculture and we got permission to occupy and approached the Land Affairs dept, and we have cultivated the land, formed the cooperative both primary and secondary. Then approached the Department of Education to supply the produce to the schools, have signed 3 yrs agreement with them to supply the cabbage, butternut, carrots, spinach, etc. We requested to be paid before the 15th of each month because we rely on it for income. They have contracted those with trucks to deliver to the school. You must take your land partially legally and illegally, use different ways.

- As a result of Marikana, no jobs for the workers anymore.

- There is a lot of fragmentation from the farming unions and organisations. Right to know wanted to have solidarity with the farmworkers’ strike.
  - The government is not responding to help its people, R150 is a survival wage but the farmers respond using right-wing language to retrench the workers and expel them from the farms.
  - The impact on farm dwellers, if the head of the household is retrenched from the farms, then - the entire family, women and children are also expelled.

- There needs to be a land audit, who owns what where?
  - Who has the 99 year lease agreements? No proper transition without land being transferred to the rightful owners.

- Ecovillages are setup so that people don’t have a boss but they manage their villages cooperatively.
  - Only rich farmers can use the banking system to get loans, etc. Small-scale farmers have to go through the municipalities to access the support they need to farm and it cannot be for 9 years and 11 months. It has to be permanent because you cannot farm if you don’t have a view of the future.
We need to form an organisation or cooperatives to support people with sustainable technology, forming a national rural support organisation to support the small-scale farmers.

- Rural School closures in the Western Cape, no transport provided to go the other urban schools. There are gender issues where there is exclusion of girls to use school accommodation because there is only space for boys. This is unconstitutional, its discrimination based on gender.
- The issue of the formation of equity schemes where the farm owner still reaps all the profits and the workers remain in their situation.
  - As soon as the farms are closed down, farmers get funds from the government and start forming equities with the landowners.
- Service delivery strikes are evidence of how evicted farm workers are moved to areas with no service delivery.
- We must have a team who will take things forward and we need a day of action and we must be prepared to die for our land.
- Have 50,000 people converging in Cape Town and prepared to fight to take over what is rightfully theirs.
  - Civil Society doing it for themselves
    - a. NGO’s will be the supporters, but the people will speak for themselves.

In conclusion: “Civil society doing it for themselves. June we target to have 50,000 people in Cape Town with NO RETURN without what is ours. Government has been undermining us that have elected them”.

PLANNED ACTIONS AND CAMPAIGNS IN RESPONSE TO EVENTS, TRENDS AND CONCERNS

Organizations and social movements (in alphabetical order)

**AIDC**
- Climate Jobs – AIDC National Assembly (Sept 2013)
- Land as means of production
- Water, forestry, agriculture, mining
- Agro-ecology – land, mining
- Partner with organisations around land in June

**CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS**
- Can support environmental causes and campaigns

**DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**
- To sustain livelihood projects

**LAND DIVIDED CONFERENCE**
(University of Cape Town, Western Cape/PLAAS and Stellenbosch)
24 -27 March – International academic conference
- Themes: Legacies & Comparative perspectives
- Land reform policy in SA and Region
- Environment and Conservation
- Meanings of Land

Registration fee, but bursaries are available
Opening on Sunday, 24 June with speech by Minister DRDLR – Press be present

**LAWYERS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**
- Deal with cases
- Workshops for farm workers: evictions, provide legal advice

**LEGAL RESOURCE CENTRE (LRC)**

Continuation of support to Tshintsha Amakhaya (TA):
- Law reform
  - Spatial planning and land use management bill
  - Mineral and petroleum resources development bill
    - Mine’s responsibilities to communities
    - Participation of communities in decision making
    - Small scale fishing policy
- Meetings, consultations with TA partners
  - Legal advice
    - Stellenbosch commonage – model for community development
    - Marikana – responsibility of mines, government and various departments
    - Florence – land restitution
    - Sekuruwe – just compensation
    - Penhill small farmers – securing of tenure
    - Xolobeni – mining rights
- Learning exchanges
  - With TA partners
  - “Right to food” event at UCT
  - Opinion pieces

**MAKHAZA**
- Farming – permit access to water, women electricity
- Adopt-a-river campaign
- Be involved in decision making
- Require training
- Co-operatives for solar cooking
- Scrap the depthy, fix the leaks, no water devices, start afresh

**NORTHERN CAPE & WESTERN CAPE**
- Sand mining in Manenberg
- 5 seats on console bound
- R250 000 per annum towards community social responsibility
- Home of communities are employed to work in the mining company
- Fighting for the housing ownership
MASIFUNDISE
- Fisher organisation which is part of TCOE Collective
- Operates from the Northern Cape, on the West Coast, Western Cape, Eastern Cape as far as KZN on the East Coast
- Works with Coastal Link movement
  a. a movement of Small Scale Fishers taking up...
     i. the issue of access to Marine Resource
     ii. Challenging industrial fishing
     iii. Engage with policy for small scale fishers

RIGHT TO KNOW CAMPAIGN (R2K)
- Network of Activist Information
  a. Trying to find ways to connect to other struggles
- Take up the question of the Land Audit
  i. Without information there cannot be participation
  b. Throughout the year
- Freedom Week 27 April – 3 May
- 28 September – International Information Day
- Publication: Guide to Gatherings Act

RURAL LEGAL TRUST (RLT)
Establishment, training of People-from-Farms-Facilitators (PF3s) in areas of operation i.e North East North West province, East Mpumalanga, and North East Free State
- Establish an ICT Facility to post information on PF3 cell phones: “Did-you-know” SMS series
  ➢ negotiate with service provider
- Media Campaign on the role and importance of supporting local initiatives and organizing of rural communities, (April to end of year)
- 4x Publications on Agrarian issues with special emphasis on Socio-economic rights of Rural people and Mainly People from Farms through their PF3s. (1 per quarter)

SOUTHERN CAPE LAND COMMITTEE (SCLC)
On-going
- Black Thursday Land Campaign (BTLC) Awareness Raising
- Fair Labour Campaign
- Supporting TRANCRAA Communities
- Ongoing local fracking debates
- Information dissemination of Sectoral Determination for Forestry & Farm Workers
- Support to fight against the closing of schools in rural areas
  o Gender discrimination in the Eastern Cape
- Finalisation of Commonage Lease Agreements for Small Scale Farmers

Specific dates
- 21 March, Human Rights Day
• Link violations on farms and abuse of human rights
• Demonstrate solidarity with farmworker strike
• Strengthen Fair Labour Campaign

• 1 May, Workers Day

• 9 Equity Schemes demonstration
  o Demand an investigation into the corruption within equity schemes and
    the failure to result in any meaningful benefits or transformation of the
    lives of so-called shareholders
  ▪ Participating in TA National Events as indicated on the flyer

If we do all the above, then the living and working conditions of farm workers and –dwellers, forestry workers and small scale farmers will improve

UMPHAKATSI ECO VILLAGE

• Be part of international eco village network. Eco village design
• International eco village network course aimed at women in urban & peri-urban area.
  Website: www.umphakatsi.co.za. Contact person: Sarah Motha – 28 April – 25 May
• Would like to set up a national rural development agency. Practical Action

Alliances

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<th>LAMOSA</th>
<th>TSHINTSHA AMAKHAYA</th>
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<tr>
<td>(with Rural Women’s Movement, Gender CC-SA, National Movement of Rural Women, Nkuzi)</td>
<td>(AFRA, BRC, FSG, LRC, Nkuzi, SCLC, SPP, TRALSO, TCOE, WFP)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jan</strong></td>
<td>On-going: Black Thursday Land Campaign Local actions by TA partners &amp; constituencies</td>
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<td>20-23 Strategic planning</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 Jan-1 Feb Limpopo Climate Change, small-scale farmers etc workshop</td>
<td>15-16 National joint planning workshop 27 Roundtable policy &amp; practice on rural livelihoods w PLAAS, Cape Town</td>
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<td><strong>Feb</strong></td>
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<td>7-8 North-WestCC, SSF’s etc workshop</td>
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<td>15-16 National joint planning meeting</td>
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<td><strong>Mar</strong></td>
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<td>5 Land Claim Court Case Baphiring community in Bloemfontein</td>
<td>2 Farm workers march in Cape town Day of solidarity Launch Mayibuye iAfrika Campaign</td>
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<td>21 Human Rights day: IANRA Day of Action Mobilizing Land Act 2013 Campaign</td>
<td>21 “Taxi Mobilisation”: strengthen local mobilisation; farm workers go cross-country sharing on self-organization</td>
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<td>Building up with community Symposium: invite experts, students, researchers</td>
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<td><strong>Apr</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mobilize and coordinate Provinces: including mining communities Political School (continuously)</td>
<td>27 Join march</td>
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<tr>
<td>27 Freedom Day: March to Pretoria – No freedom without land</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
May
- 1 Workers Day
  - Mobilization and coordination
  - Position papers: individual, joint submissions, pamphlets, motorcades

Jun
- 16 Youth Day: educate youth
- 19 Land Act Centenary: to Minister DRDLR
  - 10-18 Mayibuye iAfrika! Caravan - Cape Town to Limpopo
  - 19-23 People’s Assembly

Jul
- Take stock: evaluation

Aug
- 9 National Women’s day
  - Permaculture

Sep
- 24 Heritage Day: National small-scale farmers day

Oct
- 15 International Rural Women’s Day: Rural Women’s Assembly

Nov
- 25 Nov-10 Dec - 16 Days of Activism

Dec
- 1 World AIDS Day

**Strategies**
- Mobilize and organize local communities, provincial, and national
- Dialogues: policy, local to local, partners
- Peer exchanges: field visits, benchmarking
- Documentation: case studies, struggles
- Lobbying and advocacy

**Impact TA**
- 3 levels: local, organizations (see also SCLC), national
- Strengthen mobilisation: local, national
- Focus on land: march to Union Building
- Highlight rural struggles

**Funding agencies** (in alphabetical order)

**ACTION AID**
- Information gathering on what CSOs are doing (land reform and development)
- Support marginalized communities especially women on land access – Women’s Rights Programme
- Campaigns related to land issues: Land Grabs Campaign and 16 days of activism
  - Engage on land rights issues at national and international levels
  - Link with other regional and international networks/coalitions
  - Create platforms to discuss contentious issues around land - How far are we prepared to go as donors?
- Tax justice
- Safer Cities
- BRICS policy seminar in March

**FOUNDATION for HUMAN RIGHTS**

**Snapshot**
- Funded by the Department of Justice and EU for strengthening voice of vulnerable and marginal communities
- In final year of cycle
- Taking approach of not funding big amounts (between R120 000 – R500 000)
Programmatic
- Farm worker Rights: 20 grants around the country (R250 000) for 2013
- November call for proposals for Centenary:
  - 7-8 grants of R130 000
  - Offer made to Land Divided Conference
  - Projects that feed into the Land Divided Conference
- Multi Media Public Debate
  - Sunday nights (The Big Debate at 22h00)
Response work
- Can respond to emergencies (R150 000 – R250 000)
  - Marikana Women Unite R100 000
  - Farm Worker Coalition R150 000
There is an opening to support around the Centenary for work on the Land Act (R250 000 – R300 000)

OXFAM
- National Priorities
  a. Increase & support small-scale farmers
     i. Need to realise the power and importance of SSF in SA
  b. Support Movement building
  c. Support to a high profile public campaign with clear goals and targets
  d. Support skills, facilitation, lobbying and campaign tactics research
- Global Priorities
  a. Land grabs
  b. Food & climate justice

Day 2

What are our demands? (see table Demands)

Discussion

Slogan: No land no vote
- understanding is that if they want our vote you need to give us land
- Voting is power and they shouldn’t take our voting for granted
- The core issue here is the people’s contract and the ruling party needs votes and they need to be in contract with the people or else we take our vote somewhere else
- We need to set realistic demands that can be met in 2014 and if they are not then we can decide on the no vote no land
- we formulate our own ballot and by the 19th it should be running, representing how people feel and their demands
- there are a number of demands we need to tease out
  - Who are we targeting, parliament?
  - We need to set other targets like food security, don’t buy from supermarkets but from local citizen. Ask where food comes from
Look at the particular audience

- Need sharp set of messages, mobilizing and having a program behind that which has a longer thing like a manifesto, which can accommodate other kinds of communications. In all we should separate the longer things from the shorter things that we need to do.
- A task to coordinator of TA to send a letter of request for land audit
- Petition with our demands (or signed postcards with demands) to be collected and handed over on 19 June
- Demand a larger budget for DRDLR to be able to address the land demand
  - Do people on the grassroots level understand these things like section 27, different types of tenure and all the concrete things to do from here
- If we decide to pursue the land audit, taking the legal route is the tactic we must use but these in SA are ignored. Why does government keep land ownership as a secret? Government has/ or is busy completing the land audit process. Do we have enough resources to conduct our own land audit?
- We must invade whether it is a soft target or what but we need to come up with an action but do we have capacity to do that if not, then we should be making ways to get there.
- Why do we need audits to be told where to get land, we just want our land and we do not care whether the state own it or who but we just want land. We don’t n care about the technicality of it all because it will take time probably years but right now we just want our land
- The audit is important because it will tell us who to target and mobilize
- We do not want access we want ownership because we want what is rightfully ours.
- Movements are very organic, there is nothing we can do if people don’t want to do something, it is not us in this room who are going to make a big impact and occupy the land, people have to decide for themselves.
- Land ownership is a common demand
- We want radical demands but the point is we have agreed on a certain approach so how do we make sure we are moving on the approach. We want to be radical, demands. how can we start work on it?
- There must be things like humanitarian support so whatever campaign we take upon there should be mechanisms for support
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<th>DEMANDS</th>
<th>Group 1</th>
<th>Group 2</th>
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<tr>
<td>All demands include women's rights:</td>
<td>Land and agrarian:</td>
<td>Land audit</td>
<td>(We demand land access and ownership for agriculture)</td>
<td>Land with rights: user rights, ecologically, water rights</td>
<td>All land with rights: user rights, ecologically, water rights</td>
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<td><strong>Right to organize</strong></td>
<td>• Land audit by us</td>
<td>• Ownership of land</td>
<td>1. (We demand land access and ownership for agriculture</td>
<td>o Women’s access to land</td>
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<td><strong>2014 is here: Give 30% or we take it</strong></td>
<td>• Renewable: energy, water</td>
<td>• Engage with portfolio committees</td>
<td>2. Demand mineral rights together with the title deed</td>
<td>o Support for land use</td>
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<td><strong>Land audit now</strong></td>
<td>• Revisit Section 25</td>
<td>• Need our own market and not sell to this big shops</td>
<td>3. Secured tenure for farm dwellers</td>
<td>• Restitution and redistribution</td>
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<td><strong>I can feed myself</strong></td>
<td>• Expropriate!</td>
<td>• Stop privatizing natural resources</td>
<td>➢ Living wage</td>
<td>o Land is lost because without user rights</td>
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<td><strong>Put your money where your mouth is:</strong></td>
<td>• Western &amp; Eastern Cape 9 years and 11 months lease: landless; small-scale farmers/producers</td>
<td>• Rural development, CLA, Budget Speech</td>
<td>➢ Moratorium on farm evictions</td>
<td>o Elite capturing</td>
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<td>Community interest above all else! People before profit.</td>
<td>• We are doing it!</td>
<td>• Secure tenure on commonages. Land now!</td>
<td>4. Empower rural women by giving them land</td>
<td>o Long land lease – 99 years</td>
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<td>Review Section 25 (Constitution) – Scrap market related land reform</td>
<td>o Feeding ourselves</td>
<td>• Resolve land claims</td>
<td>➢ Providing support</td>
<td>• Community (custodianship)</td>
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<td>Secure tenure on commonages. Land now!</td>
<td>o Rural development</td>
<td>Land and agrarian:</td>
<td>5. Demand sustainable livelihood for small scale farmers</td>
<td>o Control, ownership, consent of land uses</td>
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<td>• Resolve land claims</td>
<td>o Economic empowerment</td>
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<td>6. Land audit access to information now</td>
<td>• Smallholder farmers (SSFs)</td>
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<td>No freedom without land</td>
<td>• Security of tenure: give title deeds</td>
<td>Land audit</td>
<td>7. Alternatives to commercial agriculture</td>
<td>o Subsidies, insurance, relief</td>
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<td>No land - No vote</td>
<td>• Resources: seeds, equipment, maintenance</td>
<td>Ownership of land</td>
<td>8. Enact the freedom charter those that work the land will own it</td>
<td>o Extension services</td>
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<td>• Markets</td>
<td>Engage with portfolio committees</td>
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<td>o % of market share for SSF: development of local markets</td>
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<td>• SANPARKS: must cooperate, land beneficiaries</td>
<td>Need our own market and not sell to this big shops</td>
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<td>• Farm workers: security of tenure, and Living wages</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Food security: Disaster Relief Fund, Climate Green Fund</td>
<td>Stop privatizing natural resources</td>
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COMMON AREAS OF UNITY AND COLLABORATION

Areas for collaboration were identified, and participants indicated their interest in each.

LAW REFORM

a. Mineral & Petroleum Resources Development – Bill
   i. Land Grabs
   ii. Mines responsibility to communities
   iii. Participation of communities in decision making
b. Changes to current Minerals legislation that will require DRDLR to inform communities about the status of mineral rights and or permits on land handed over to communities, prior to them agreeing to accept a particular piece of land. The communities should have first options for mining permits and mineral rights; with title deed goes mineral rights and permits. Where is the consultation with land owner?
c. Legislation that protects small scale fishers, farmers, and foresters.
d. Reform ESTA legislation – Farm dwellers must have land ownership, a living wage, implementation of basic human rights, food security and dignity. The Freedom Charter Promised “The Land shall be shared by those who work it”. Yet many who work the land daily remain landless.

Team:

- Reuben Masoga, LRC, reuben@lrc.org.za, 084 452 3619
- Constance Mogale, LAMOSA, constance@lamosa.org.za
- Luyanda, luyandaromeo@gmail.com, 078 2180 507
- Speaker Mahlake: smahlake@gmail.com, 073 069 3921, 079 661 8424

FARM DWELLERS RIGHTS

Team:

- Ntokozo Nzimande, Nkuzi, ntokozo@nkuzi.org.za
- Constance Mogale, LAMOSA, info@lamosa.org.za
- Philani Madletyana, FHR, 072 85311, pmadletyana@yahoo.com
- Speaker Mahlake: smahlake@gmail.com, 073 069 3921, 079 661 8424
- Carmen Louw, WFP, clouw@wfp.org.za

WOMEN’S RIGHTS

e. Land ownership
f. Safety from all forms of violence and abuses
g. Traditional Courts Bill

Team:

- National Movement of Rural Women: Women’s land rights and ownership
- Dikgapha, Mtatha, likhapa@nmrwsa.org.za, info@nmrwsa.org.za
• Carmen Louw, Women on Farms Project
• Constance Mogale, LAMOSA
• Emily, Health
• Thandiwe, Goedgvonden
• Nokuzola, CEJ, bulana@webmail.co.za, 073 7184 345

CLIMATE & FOOD JUSTICE

Food Sovereignty Campaigns – Local

Team:

• Tshediso Phahlane, LAMOSA
• Billy Xabela, Mawubuye Land Rights Forum: Small-scale farmers and landless people
• Thembeka Majali, AIDC: Climate Jobs Assembly in Sep 2013; 071 9333774, thembeka@aidc.org.za
• Nokuzola Bulana, Centre for Environmental Justice: Water services and resources; 073 7184 345, bulana@webmail.co.za
• Tertius Wehmeyer, Umphakatsi: Technical support resource centre and Ecovillage course for small-scale rural farmers; 071 288 3742, tertiusw@gmail.com, www.umphakatsi.co.za
• Philani Madletyana, 072 853 7511

LAND OCCUPATION

Team: Speaker, Michael, Roegshanda, , Janice, Billy

CHILDREN’S RIGHTS

Team:

• Marcus Solomon, Children’s Resource Centre: 021 686 6898, 072 468 2156, crcchild@telkomsa.net, www.childrensmovement.org.za

DAYS OF ACTION

• Human Rights Day (21 March) – Local
• Freedom Day (27 April) – National “NO FREEDOM WITHOUT LAND”
• May Day (1 May) - Local
• Centenary of Native Land Act 1913 Campaign (19 June) – National
  o Caravan
  o Peoples Assembly
• Fair Labour Campaign – Local & Provincial
• International Rural Women Day – Local & National
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Location</th>
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<td>Mercia</td>
<td>TCOE/Coalition for a Living Wage</td>
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<td>Baartman</td>
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<td>Women on Farms Project (WFP)</td>
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<td>Luthando Food Garden</td>
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<td>Bulana</td>
<td>Luyanda</td>
<td>Prevention in Action</td>
<td></td>
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<td><a href="mailto:luyandaromeo@gmail.com">luyandaromeo@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>Byrne</td>
<td>Deborah</td>
<td>Foundation For Human Rights (FHR)</td>
<td>Johannesburg</td>
<td>079 893 4912</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:dbyrne@fhr.org.za">dbyrne@fhr.org.za</a></td>
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<td>Cedile</td>
<td>Nkwame</td>
<td>Right 2 Know Campaign (R2K)</td>
<td>Western Cape</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:nkwame.cedile@gmail.com">nkwame.cedile@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chakache</td>
<td>Buti</td>
<td>Rural Legal Trust</td>
<td>Bloemfontein</td>
<td>011 482 1311</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:buti.chakache@mail.ngo.za">buti.chakache@mail.ngo.za</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Festus</td>
<td>Michelle</td>
<td>Action Aid South Africa</td>
<td>Johannesburg</td>
<td>011 713 4500</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:michelle.festus@actionaid.org">michelle.festus@actionaid.org</a></td>
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<td>East London</td>
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<td>Dwesa Cwebe</td>
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<td>082 438 226</td>
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<td>Ngoasheng</td>
<td>Stephina</td>
<td>Nkuzi</td>
<td>Polokwane</td>
<td>015 297 6972</td>
<td><a href="mailto:stephina@nkuzi.org.za">stephina@nkuzi.org.za</a></td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>Nxawé</td>
<td>Yandisa</td>
<td>Prevention in Action</td>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>073 158 444</td>
<td><a href="mailto:yandwxawe@gmail.com">yandwxawe@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>Nzimande</td>
<td>Ntokozo</td>
<td>Nkuzi</td>
<td>Johannesburg</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:ntokozo@nkuzi.org.za">ntokozo@nkuzi.org.za</a></td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Pascoe</td>
<td>Roegshanda</td>
<td>MDCS</td>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>083 769 1296</td>
<td><a href="mailto:shanda.pascoe@gmail.com">shanda.pascoe@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>Phahlane</td>
<td>Tshediso</td>
<td>LAMOSA</td>
<td>JHB</td>
<td>011 833 1063</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tphahlane@gmail.com">tphahlane@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>Pieterse</td>
<td>Magrieta</td>
<td>Women on Farms Project (WFP)</td>
<td>Rawsville</td>
<td>072 0684 251</td>
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<td>Pindani</td>
<td>Linda</td>
<td>AIDC</td>
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<td>Qayi</td>
<td>Thozama</td>
<td>Vulamasango isingene</td>
<td>Eastern Cape</td>
<td>082 4399569</td>
<td><a href="mailto:thozamagayi12@gmail.com">thozamagayi12@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>Salomon</td>
<td>Monique</td>
<td>Tshintsha Amakhaya</td>
<td>Pietermaritzburg</td>
<td>072 674 0003</td>
<td><a href="mailto:salomon@ukzn.ac.za">salomon@ukzn.ac.za</a></td>
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<td>Scholtz</td>
<td>Nicky</td>
<td>Hessequa Agri Forum</td>
<td>Heidelberg</td>
<td>011 223 2440</td>
<td><a href="mailto:linkock@telkomsa.net">linkock@telkomsa.net</a></td>
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<td>Singh</td>
<td>Rulleska</td>
<td>Oxfram</td>
<td>JHB</td>
<td>082 402 4825</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rsingh@oxfam.org.uk">rsingh@oxfam.org.uk</a></td>
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<td>Solomons</td>
<td>Marcus</td>
<td>Children's Resource Centre (CRC)</td>
<td>Cape Town</td>
<td>072 900 1650</td>
<td><a href="mailto:maruscrc@gmail.com">maruscrc@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>Tjale</td>
<td>Emily</td>
<td>LAMOSA</td>
<td>Ntoane</td>
<td>011 833 1063</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Emily@lamosa.org.za">Emily@lamosa.org.za</a></td>
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<td>Ukpabi</td>
<td>Obiozo</td>
<td>PLAAS</td>
<td>Cape Town</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:oukpabi@plaas.org.za">oukpabi@plaas.org.za</a></td>
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<td>Wehmeyer</td>
<td>Tertius</td>
<td>Umpakhatsi Ecovillage</td>
<td>Steynsdorp no.2 village</td>
<td>071 288 3742</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tertiusw@gmail.com">tertiusw@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Weinberg</td>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>Right 2 Know Campaign (R2K)</td>
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<td>Witbooi</td>
<td>Davine</td>
<td>FSC</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:davinew@webmail.co.za">davinew@webmail.co.za</a></td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>Xabela</td>
<td>Billy</td>
<td>Mawubuye Land Rights Forum</td>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>073 129 3491</td>
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<td>56</td>
<td>Xego</td>
<td>Zipho</td>
<td>TRALSO</td>
<td>Mthatha</td>
<td>047 531 2851</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zipho@tralso.org.za">zipho@tralso.org.za</a></td>
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