

FARM DWELLERS PROGRAM REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD
Final report incorporating the period March 2006 to August 2006

PREPARED FOR
LAMOSA PROGRAM MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
AND
THE FOUNDATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

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Contents

1.	Executive Summary	3
2.	Partnerships	4
3.	Overview of activities and challenges during the period March to September 2006	6
	Establishment of Partnerships at Local Level	6
4.	Final Report	8
	Partnership for Land And Agrarian Reform	8
5.	Partnerships and Decentralization of Land and Agrarian Reform	9
6.	Organization and mobilization of Farm Workers and Dwellers	10
	Social Mobilization of Farm Workers and Dwellers	
	Social and Cultural Change	
7.	Farm Workers and Dwellers Social Movements	10
8.	Farm Workers and Dwellers (Refugees and post apartheid evictions and squatting on claimed land	12
9.	Changes within all levels of government	12
10.	Experiences and lessons learned	13
	Farm evictions	
	New Forms of Farm evictions	
	Violence and victimization	
11.	Nurturing partnerships	14
12.	Participation in DLA Strategic Planning Workshops	
13.	Farm Workers Assistance Programme	14
14.	Some case studies	15
15.	Logical Framework	17

1. Executive Summary

Overall the Farm Dwellers Program (FDP) has been a success in that we managed to accomplish most of the critical goals of the program (see attached Logical Framework Matrix) taking into consideration the constraints of limited available resources for this program in that during the past eighteen months we have managed to mobilize Farm Dwellers and Workers that work with us into dynamic social movements that have the knowledge and skills to stop evictions where victims were still on the farm, we must upfront admit that we could not help those who have left the farms. Besides the delays and interruptions to the flow of funding for the program we managed to put the FDP on the agenda of on all levels of government, strategically focusing on 6 local and 2 district municipalities in the Northwest Province due to lack of sufficient resources, on the NorthWest provincial government Departments of Agriculture, Land Affairs and Local and provincial government and national ministry of Agriculture and Land Affairs. As our achievements were being shared between our members we received a lot of request from Farm dwellers in other provinces where we operate, namely Mpumalanga, Limpopo and Gauteng we could not meet all the request and linked most of our affiliates to sister organization or legal and paralegal service providers and provided support through other programs.

We were compelled by the nature of our movement and collectiveness of our culture to work with Farm Workers and Dwellers in 3 Gauteng municipalities which share borders with the NorthWest Province as organized farm evictions are rife in the areas of Randfontein, Mogale city and Magalies municipalities which are on route to Rustenburg and the Ventersdorp area (two of the sites which we focused on). Experiences and lessons learned by Farm Workers and Dwellers when shared with victims of urban evictions by financial institutions by farm workers (who are related to Farm Workers and Dwellers and in most cases are also victims of farm evictions and forced removals) forced us to also provide limited assistance to these victims realizing that they were also victims apartheid farm evictions in the spirit of Ubuntu. These developments had a negative effect on our limited resources moreover as we could not funding from other donor organizations although initially when started the program there were very positive and verbal commitments form donors. Its important for us to mention that most donors are not interested in the nature of our business and our fate is worsened by the developments in neighboring Zimbabwe.

As mentioned at the end of 12 months we overspent on human resources due to the problems mentioned above and we had to retrench a fieldworker and really on the program manager who volunteered most of his time as this program demands that our personnel to work over weekends.

Experiences and lessons learned during the past eighteen months gave us a deeper understanding of the challenges facing Farm Workers and Dwellers and indicate that the FDP must focus on accessing the victims of farm evictions their own land where they could engage in subsistence farming and grow into emerging farmers. The present state approach of providing urban RDP houses to victims does not work as it does not address unemployment and food security needs, moreover unemployed people cannot pay for municipal services. During this period we created a Land and Agrarian Reform Program that focuses on access to basic human rights through factoring the needs of Farm Workers and Dwellers to the Municipal IDP, limited support has been received from the International Land Coalition and we believe that we will be able to continue with this work, nevertheless we are still looking for additional resources.

2. Partnerships

Since the inception of the programme there seem to be delays in releasing of funds for this program, we understand and appreciate the challenges faced by FHR as an intermediary, however our concerns is that the delays in distribution of funds and the breaks between the initial funding and this funding disrupts our programmes and planning and has resulted in the loss of experienced staff and we are faced with the challenges of recruiting and training new personnel, this does not go well with our beneficiary partners and indications are that there should be long term planning and funding by the European Union. It is quite obvious that the Reconstruction and Development processes will go on beyond 2014 and serious consideration of at least five funding needs to be considered if we are serious about addressing challenges facing farm workers and dwellers.

The limited funding for this program also makes it impossible for us to attract human resources with the necessary experience and qualification due to market forces and statutory labour requirements, we were fortunate as an organization to acquire an activist who was prepared to do the job at a remuneration which is almost 50% below the market rate, and chances of retaining this person are zero as we are not sure of future funding for this program.

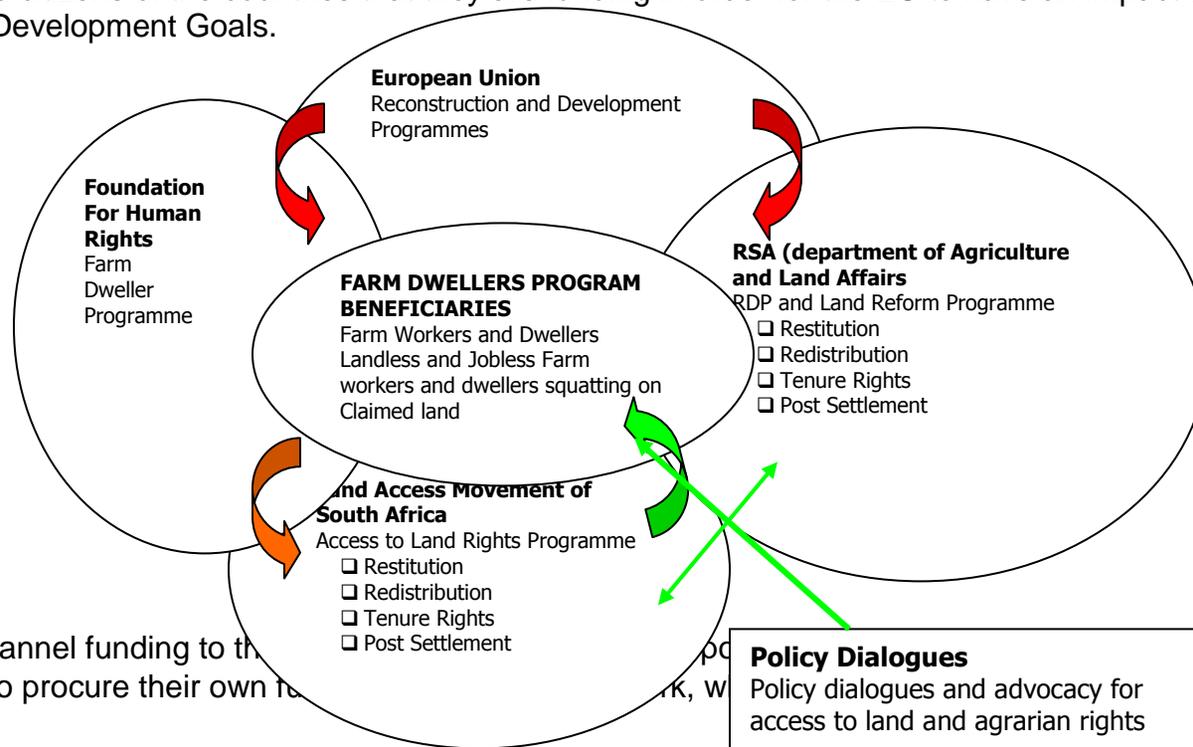
Another problem is that there seems to be a lack of a shared vision for the FDP, it seems from the foundation side the emphasis is on evictions, the Land Access Movement of South Africa based on experiences and lessons

learned during the past decade is convinced that the states security of tenure program is flawed and that the present Security of Tenure program and related legislation is biased towards land owners, thus LAMOSAs believes that Farm Dwellers and workers need to acquire their own land through the Land Redistribution Program. This belief is based on experiences on the field whereby we have experienced emotional and violent reactions by landowners who refuse reconciliation, reconstruction, and reparations and redistribution efforts aimed at redressing apartheid land rights atrocities.

For future funding of this program we propose that the FHR in developing and designing is proposal for funding should consider effectively involving key stakeholders and potential beneficiaries of their program (service providers) and targeted communities this approach will enable FHR to have a shared vision with beneficiaries of its program, We also believe that international donors such as the European Union need to listen to civil society organization and citizens of the countries that they are funding in order for the EU to have an impact in meeting the millennium Development Goals.

FLOW of FUNDS

LAMOSAs believes that there should be a common and shared vision AND Mission between all key stakeholders



The State also needs channel funding to the NGOs and CBOs have to procure their own funding and bureaucrats.

3. Overview of activities and challenges during the period March to September 2006

The last six months of the program was used to consolidate activities of the past eighteen months and as an exit strategy as it is the end of the grant period, our focus during this period was to ensure that at least at the end of the program sustainable Farm workers and Dwellers social movements are established so that there is a link between LAMOSA and the social movements. Furthermore these movements will use their collective power to challenge evictions and play an active role to ensure that Farm workers and Dwellers land and agrarian rights and/or needs are given priority in municipal Integrated Development Plans rather than depend on external interventions.

We also guided and supported community based activists to mobilize other farming community citizens in neighboring towns and establish district, provincial and national structures that will engage government in policy dialogues and implementation. Our key role was to introduce and facilitate partnerships between Farm workers and Dwellers social movements and key public and private stakeholders i.e. local municipalities, department of labour, police and court officials, in the case of courts we also assisted them to draft affidavits and prepared them for court appearances as in most cases there are paralegal advice office.

Furthermore during this period we had planned to link the Farm Workers and Dwellers to the local government Integrated Development Planning, however due to the local and district government elections of March 2006, which resulted in major political leadership (Mayors) and policy implementers (Municipal Manager and IDP Managers) changes our efforts were unable accomplish this objective during this period. Nevertheless experiences and lessons learned during this period have contributed to the crafting of LAMOSA's Land and Agrarian Reform Forums Programme which has received limited support from the International Land Coalition, this support is going to enable us to a limited extent to continue working with Farm Workers and Dwellers social movements and ensure that the work we started in January 2005 creates an enabling environment for landless farm workers and Dwellers to access Rights Sustainable Livelihoods Security.

Establishment of Partnerships at local level

It has been very difficult for us to schedule meetings during this period with local government politicians and policy implementers to reestablish working relationships with regards to participation and representation of Farm Workers and Dwellers on IDP processes due to various factors:

- ❑ Almost all mayors, municipal managers and IDP managers cancel scheduled meetings at the last moment and fail to attend rescheduled meetings or keep on postponing our meetings. There seem to be a culture of not acknowledging and responding to correspondence.
- ❑ It seems as if there is resistance to work NGOs and CBOs due to the nature of these structures of holding politicians and bureaucrats accountable, in one municipality where we managed to hold meetings with the Mayor and councilors, the Mayor was concerned about LAMOSA holding the council “hostage” when the municipality was confronted with promises that were not kept, development errors and failures
- ❑ It seems there are underlying conflicts within the ANC controlled council which have a negative impact on delivery and on those in power as they are afraid to act and fear that their incapacity will be exposed, press reports regarding the conflicts after the previous Mayor of Klerksdorp killed his wife and children and committed suicide indicate that there are two groups within the ruling party – Mapogo and Taliban – and that these conflicts to a large extent resulted in change of Mayors in most municipalities, also the difference with the African National Congress have a negative impact at local government level which negatively impacts on our work and plans.

Some achievements

- ❑ Nevertheless we managed to work councilors in some municipalities and some bureaucrats and managed to stop some evictions. Our goal is to acquire land for victims of forced removals as stopping these evictions does not solve the problem
- ❑ We have also managed at National level in the National Land and Agrarian Steering Committee to lobby the leaders of AgriSA to speak to their members and discourage farm evictions in some cases we have used them to stop evictions.
- ❑ We have also, as conveners of the policy task team put the issues of farm dwellers on the national agenda and called for implementation of the resolutions of the land summit in place e.g. moratorium on evictions
- ❑ We have also managed to mobilize more communities and more social movements have been established
- ❑ We have supported four volunteers, through experimental learning processes we have developed foot soldiers who are able to act immediately on the ground and seek support from LAMOSA afterwards. This strategy has worked well in that the foot soldiers are able to make affidavits and report these incidences of violence to the police, however the police have been negative and on challenged and pressurized by LAMOSA would they act positively.

The following is a report for the past eighteen months which includes activities of the last six months, it should be read considering the earlier report

4 Final Report of the FDP

Since the inception of the program in January 2005 we have been faced with many challenges and we have managed to overcome most of these challenges and establish a foundation for developing and implementing a programme that will adopt a holistic approach to challenges facing farm workers and dwellers. For this program to be a success we will have to work hard and source core funding for three years as experiences and lessons learned during the past eighteen months indicate a need for stable reliable source of funding that recognizes that such a programme needs to focus on people and political development to be successful. Both people and political development experimental learning processes take a lot of time, adequate resources and patience.

During the last six months of the programme we have also worked on linking the program to the National Strategy on Sustainable Development in line with Agenda 21 and MDGs, this approach has influenced the International Land Coalition to fund LAMOSA's Land And Agrarian Reform Program, a program that focuses on factoring the Land Reform Program to the municipal IDPs, furthermore the FHR through its EU RDP program has provided seeding fund for this program. We could not received this support had we not have received the original funding for this program.

This report is prepared to try and give an overall view of experiences, lessons learned, development errors and failures and achievements, it important for us to highlight these:

- **Partnerships for Land and Agrarian Reform.**

During the past eighteen months our key development strategy was to create an enabling environment for Farm Workers and Dwellers to access Rights Sustainable Livelihoods Security i.e. access to fundamental human rights -
- Land, jobs, food Security, housing, safe water, sanitation and electricity, and access to health, education, sports and recreation facilities and services as we believed that security of tenure rights is directly linked to basic human rights which are enshrined in our constitution. To accomplish this goal we had to build effective working partnerships with key stakeholders such as municipalities who are charged with the responsibility of providing basic rights to farm workers and dwellers especially those who are evicted and the departments of land affairs and Labour on the one hand,. On the other hand we had to establish relationships with other service providers such as the Rural Legal Trust and NGOs working in the NorthWest Province such as the Rural Legal Trust, Potchefstroom Justice Center, TRAC and ANCRA. This approach enabled us to challenged evictions from all angles. It was successful in that all eviction cases that we were brought to our attention were stopped we saw an emergence of a positive culture for challenging evictions.

5. Partnerships and Decentralization of Land and Agrarian Reform

At the inception of the programme we realized that in order for the FDP to accomplish its goals we had to adopt a holistic approach in implementing the program. Faced with the challenges of limited inadequate resources available we had to link the FDP to the core goal of LAMOSA, which is to fight for land restoration. As most of the victims of both apartheid and post apartheid evictions and refugees from land and farm owners abuse, violence and exploitation were squatting on claimed land we had to put in place measures to manage the conflicts between land claimants and landless Farm Workers and Dwellers i.e. building partnerships between victims of forced removals and victims of farm evictions these measures included political conscientisation, advocacy and lobbying within LAMOSA constituencies and required community learning events which took place after hours or during weekends.

Furthermore we recognized that the challenges facing Farm Workers and Farm dwellers required involvement of all public key stakeholders – police (Safety and security), prosecutors and magistrates, the departments of Agriculture (Access to skills programme), Land Affairs, (Access to land Reform Program) Housing (Housing rights), DWAF, Labour, Home Affairs (lack of Identification documents) etc., as challenges facing the Farm Workers and Dwellers are not only concerned with evictions but a whole range of basic human rights.

Due to limited resources we identified local government as the level of government where we should place this program and factor this program to the IDP in addition establish land and Agrarian Reform Forums at all levels of governments, whereby at these forums you would be able to bring together all departments i.e. these forums will force upon bureaucrats to adopt an interdepartmental integrated approach at all spheres of government.

During the past eighteen months we have managed to establish these forums in at least 8 municipalities other municipalities have been approached but we still have to work on them. We have also managed to establish these forums at two-district council, a provincial and national structure.

We have also managed to advocate for these forums nationally and lobby other sister organizations to support us, We are proud to report that this was one of the National Land Summit resolutions – see page 12. With other NGOs we managed also to influence the summit to resolve that there should be a moratorium.

LAMOSAs has also be nominated to convene the National and Agrarian land and Reform Steering Committee Policy Task Team –this strategic nomination will wnsure that we influence the policy to meet the needs of Farm Workers and Dwellers.

6. Organization and Mobilization of Farm workers and Dwellers

Social Mobilization and Organization of Farm Workers and Dwellers

During the past eighteen months we have managed mobilize Farm Workers and Dwellers to establish social movement, through political conscientisation learning events when interacting with them at community level, so that they could collectively challenged evictions this strategy has resulted in the decrease of evictions and offers to sell land being made by farmers.

Our ultimate goal is to facilitate the establishment of these structures at district, provincial, national and link them with, regional, continental and international organizations.

Social and Cultural Change

Over the past 12 months we have observed a positive culture whereby potential victims of post apartheid farm evictions structured their experiences conceptually and shared experiences and lessons learned with other potential victims in order to challenged evictions and mobilize others in similar situations to join their social movements – this has had a negative impact on the limited resources available for this program, however some of the victims volunteered to provide support to our offices and assisted complainants to develop affidavits to challenge evictions.

7. Farm workers and Dwellers social movements (victims of post apartheid evictions)

As at the end of September the following structures have been established and we have had at least a meeting with them. These structures meet on regular occasions and they liaise with LAMOSAs on eviction cases. In the Ventersdorp are they all participating in the IDP processes in other municipalities we still battling to get them regularly on the IDP meetings. These structures are still in the birth stages of organization as such there are constant normal conflicts, which we assist to manage.

	Farm Workers and Dwellers Community	Number of Community Meetings Held	Comments
1	Modderfontein Farm Dwellers Committee	3	800 Households of Farms which have been divided to subplots
2	Brakspruit Farm Dwellers Meetings	3	30 Households on Redistribution Land
3	Palmietfontein Farm Workers Committee	3	84 Households on white farms
4	Buffelsvlei Farm Dwellers Movement	3	180 Households on white farms
5	Magaliesburg Dwellers Meetings	2	324 Households on farms and plots
6	Mogale City Farm Dwellers Meetings	5	238 Household on farms and plots
7	Randfontein Farm Workers Committee	1	856 Households on plots
8	Boschfontein Farm Dwellers Movement	3	203 Household on a farm
9	Marikana Committee	1	384 Household on land owned by a mine
10	Syferbult Farm workers Committee	2	154 Household on a farm
11	Kagiso Landless People Committee	1	45 households on informal settlement
12	Tarlton Farm workers Movement	1	98 household on plots
13	Randfontein Farm Workers Committee	2	129 Household on plots
14	Orienthills Farm workers Committee	1	376 Household on Plots
15	Jabulani Informal Settlement Movement	1	187 Household on a farm
16	Elandsvlei Landless People Movement	2	203 Households on small farms
17	Doornkop Farm Workers Movement	2	123 Households on farms

8. Farm workers and Dwellers (Refugees and post apartheid evictions squatting on claimed land

A number of landless victims of labour abuse and exploitation, and farm evictions are squatting on claimed land, As a result over the past decade there have been land rights conflicts which have had a negative impact on the settlement of claims

Working with land claimants we have managed raise their awareness on their rights to access the land Reform program and have started guiding them organize and mobilize themselves into structures They all are represented on the IDP review meetings and still have to establish committees.

	Farm Workers and Dwellers Community	Number of Community Meetings Held	Comments
1	Goedgevonden	1	534 Household
2	Welgevonden	1	356 Household
3	Tsetse	1	389 Household
4	Uitkyk	1	34 Household
5	Mogopa	1	83 Household
6	Klipgat	1	24 Husehold
7	Boikhutso	1	67 Household
8	Dooringkop	1	120 Household
9	Putfontein	1	32 Household
10	GaMotlatla	1	54 Household

9. Changes within all levels of government

The March 2006 local and district government elections had a negative impact on the work done during the first twelve months and working relationships established, in that established both the politicians and policy implementers (mayors, municipal managers and IDP managers) were replaced by new incumbents who lacked the knowledge and experience to handle farm evictions and saw the involvement of LAMOSA and Farm Dwellers as a challenge to their newly acquired power. Our damage control strategy was to rebuild the working relationships established, at first this was met with resistance by the incoming politicians and bureaucrats, it has taken us months to start understanding each other's motives and needs.

The changes within national government resulted in a new Minister being appointed although we welcomed this move by government it has also had a negative impact in that it caused delays in the implementation of the National Land Summit as we had to start from scratch building relationships with the Minister. At provincial level the suspension and dismissal of the Director of Agriculture and resignation by the NorthWest Gauteng Land claims commissioner had a negative impact of the Land and Agrarian Reform Forum which we had initiated at this level. These developments resulted in a paralysis and confusion of activities at district and local government levels within DLA district and local government level

10. Experiences and lessons learned

Farm evictions

During the past eighteen months we managed to stop almost all evictions that were brought to our attention, this resulted in communities in the West Rand Gauteng region approaching our offices for help we could not refuse to assist these communities as most are affiliates of LAMOSA are historically (ethnic and bring part and parcel of the old Transvaal) related to land claiming committees this has put a tremendous strain on our personnel and limited resources, however it has resulted in increased political awareness of the plight of farm workers and dwellers and a force with an impact has been established that is able to use its collective power to stop evictions. As almost all Farm Workers and Dwellers are members of the ANC, the newly elected councilors have been forced to be involved in eviction cases and to a large extent have responded positively after landless people have put pressure on them. Only now local municipalities are considering prioritizing the issues of farm workers and dwellers. Due to this work funded by the FHR LAMOSA has developed a program to put land and agrarian reform on the municipal agendas this limited seeding fund has been acquired and we believe that will build on the work done which was funded by the FHR and will make it easier for LAMOSA to source funding for this program.

New forms of farm evictions

We have observed during the past eighteen months that farm owners and land owners (Plots) are using new methods to counter resistance to farm evictions and the impact of the FDP:

Violence and victimization

Frustrated landowners have resorted to using unaccepted ways and means to force farm residence to leave their land - violence, treats, cutting of services, installing electric fences and changing of manual gates to force farm workers and Dwellers of their land

11. Nurturing Partnerships

Since the National Land Summit there have been dynamic developments within the land sector, we have seen the department of Land Affairs and Department of Agriculture at both National and NorthWest provincial level supporting the work of LAMOSA this move has contributed towards creating an enabling environment at district and local level. We believe that the sooner we formalize the working partnerships with DLA and DoA, this will enable us involve all other key departments in our activities and this will force local government to acknowledge farm workers and dwellers as equal partners in reviewing the IDPs.

12. Participations in DLA Strategic Planning workshops

LAMOSA was invited by the Bojanala DLA District Office to participate in their strategic planning meeting at this meeting we influenced the processes to take into consideration the land needs of farm workers and dwellers, duly It was agreed that for the present fiscal year two farm will be acquired to meet the needs of farm dwellers and workers.

The provincial DLA also invited us to participate in their strategic planning were our contribution were received positively an have been included in their plans for this fiscal year, the other District office that did not involve LAMOSA in their strategic planning meetings were strongly advised that in future they must involve LAMOSA.

13. FARM WORKERS HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

This programme has been shelved by the Department of Housing without informing other stakeholders, we have engaged them in policy dialogues and we are going to use the National Land And Agrarian Reform National Steering Committee to

14. SOME OF CASE STUDIES

1	Contact Persons	Brief Background	Action Taken
1	Peter Matlaku LAMOSA volunteer	Mr. Moketsi and family illegally evicted from farm of J Bosman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Temporal accommodation arranged with Uitkyk Community ▪ Matter taken up with SAPS who were negative; and ▪ Referred to The Legal Rural Trust
2	Peter Matlaku LAMOSA volunteer	Chris Nortman of Klipplatsdrift farm Ventersdorp district evicted John Motlou a pensioner who has been staying on the farm for over 17 years and was paying rent of R430.00 per month.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Requested Ventersdorp Municipality to intervene ▪ Case opened with police and is at the Potchefstroom magistrate Court
3	Peter Matlaku LAMOSA volunteer	Frits Valk illegally evicted Isaac Giant whom he was abusing and in other instances there cases of labour abuse and exploitation. Ventersdorp district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Isaac and family are staying with friends ▪ Referred him to the Potchefstroom Justice Center
4	Peter Matlaku LAMOSA volunteer	Willie Rossouw of Bufelsvlei Ventersdorp district wanted to evict three households 2 x Morole and Setlhafuno who have been staying on the farm, they resisted and he confiscated their livestock, cut of water and electricity supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The farmer was approached and read the Dwellers rights and threatened with criminal charges. ▪ Electricity and water was restored and cattle handed back to the families

5	Colin Van Wyk , Volunteer Fieldworker	G Prinsloo of Palmietfontein Ventersdorp evicted 33 families 33 families for the second time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LAMOSA intervened and families returned to the farm, however they receive constant treaths
6	Colin Van Wyk , Volunteer Fieldworker	Theunis Cordier dismissed a domestic worker and evicted her from the farm without the pay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LAMOSA intervened the domestic worker is back at work and still stays on the farm
7	Colin Van Wyk , Volunteer Fieldworker	Mr. leon Spies evicted a family and destroyed their possession and furniture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This case was reported to the DLA and only brought to our attention when the DLA processes failed Case referred to Justice Center for litigation
8	Case reported by Morgan Masuku Chairperson of Modderfontein Farm Workers and Dwellers Committee and the Mayor Of Rustenburg Mr. Mabe	Marikana Community threatened with evictions by landlord Mr Molloi who was a committee member and purchased the land for self interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are negotiating with the Land lord to sell the land to the community
9	Case reported by Morgan Masuku Chairperson of Modderfontein Farm Workers and Dwellers Committee	IPH Scultz Waterglen Plot 25 threatened to evicted 23households on his plot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case referred to Legal Resources Trust, Rustenburg Municipality and invited press He has not carried out treats
10	Samuel Moraka, and Betty Manyatse in Modderfontein tenants on a white owned plot contacted the office to intervene in their eviction	20 Household were given notice of eviction from the Frans Farm, They have been paying rent and electricity, no safe water and sanitation was provided	Held a meeting with the plot owner and read him ESTA. He subsequently agreed to stop the evictions and provide the tenants with safe water and sanitation

15. Logical Framework

Summary of Farm dwellers program activities for the period September 2005 to March 2006

Expected Result	Activities Accomplished	Deviation	Explanation	Impact
<p>RESULT 1 Secure tenure through mediation initiatives for farm dwellers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least one community event was facilitated in all communities that we are working with. The learning events focused on Land and agrarian Rights introducing participants to the land Reform Program with a special focus on security of tenure ▪ Community meetings were used to deal with individual cases as case studies, the knowledge and skill acquired empowered victims of farm evictions and their community to deal with illegal evictions ▪ We managed to work in partnerships with all spheres of government and other NGO's in the NorthWest Province i.e. TRAC, ANCHRA and RLT ▪ We managed to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We could not assist with land transfer and planning as no land was transferred. ▪ IDP meetings were used as workshops to raise awareness of politicians and policy implementers 	<p>When Minister Thoko Didiza took over as the Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs there was a shift in policy implementation from the Settlement and Land Acquisition grant and the Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development was promoted. This has resulted in a lack to access land by Farm Workers and Dwellers as LRAD caters for emerging farmers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Almost all eviction brought to the attention of LAMOSA were stopped. ▪ Through participating in the local Municipal IDPs we have raised awareness on politician and policy implementers on the needs of Farm Workers and Dwellers ▪ Organized farm Dwellers and Workers involve politicians and policy implementers in eviction cases, this has helped in stopping evictions ▪ Local, District, provincial and National Land and Agrarian Reform Forums have been established

	facilitate locally settlements of disputes between Farmers and farm Dwellers and Workers			
<p>RESULT 2 Secure the effective enforcement of Human Rights for Farm Dwellers and Workers And communities to improve their physical, social and economic conditions on farms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitated Community meetings and learning events focused on Labour rights and Security of tenure. ▪ Intervened in cases of labour abuse and exploitation and worked in partnership with official from the department of labour ▪ Facilitated access to safe water and electricity were irt has been cut off by farmers and also influenced municipalities to provide temporal safe water and sanitation facilities ▪ Established working relationships with the Rural Legal Trust, Justice Centers, Wits Law Clinic and legal Resources Center in order to access legal services. ▪ Used the LAMOSA office as a Paralegal and Advice office to support communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initiated the establishment of the National Land and Agrarian Reform National Steering Committee whereby Government, Organized farmers, NGO's and Social Movements are reviewing the Land Reform program 	<p>The workshop on ESTA and Inheritance rights was shelved due to the imminent review and amendment of act and the NSC work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergence of an alliance of NGO and CBOs working in the NW province ▪ Farm Workers and Dwellers were represented at the AGM and ensured that their activities are on the agenda of LAMOSA ▪ Received pamphlets “your guide to parliaments and disseminated to to Farm Workers and Dweller – important amongst these were parliament on the working of parliament committees

<p>RESULT 3 Create an enabling environment for Farm Dwellers and their communities to realize their rights</p>	<p>Community meetings focuses on HIV/AIDS and burial Rights</p> <p>Held a two day strategy review learning event for staff and Board members</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5 November held a community meeting with landless farm workers and Dwellers of Muldersdrift ▪ 15 November meeting with Directorates of Agriculture and Land Affairs ▪ Attended National Housing Department steering committee meeting on Farm Workers and Dwellers Housing Project ▪ Attended DLA's CLARA workshop <p>Managed to put plight of Farm workers and dwellers regarding funeral rights on a national popular show</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Muldersdrift community approached LAMOSa and joined as members ▪ All other activities have a impact and are related to the FDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The issue of Farm Dwellers and Workers is receiving attention at all levels of government.
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Financial Report (Find attached detailed report in excel format.

Foundation For Human Rights
Farm Dwellers Project
 31-Aug-06

	FINANCIAL REPORT			
ITEM	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	DEVIATION/ EXPLANATORY NOTES
Received		387,936.00		
		428,759.35		
HR Salaries	162,000.00	221,674.91	(59,674.91)	
Staff Travel	48,750.00	31,156.45	17,593.55	
Equipment				
<i>Desk Computer</i>	9,690.00	3,509.56	6,180.44	
<i>Maint&Service</i>	3,600.00	5,850.00	(2,250.00)	
Operating Cost	63,000.00	64,275.34	(1,275.34)	
Activity Cost				
<i>Workshops</i>	68,550.00	42,790.89	25,759.11	
<i>Conferences</i>	15,000.00	10,195.49	4,804.51	
Promtional Mtrl	7,000.00	5,000.91	1,999.09	
Evaluation	7,000.00		7,000.00	
Audit	6,000.00	1,105.00	4,895.00	
Indirect Cost	40,450.00	43,200.80	(2,750.80)	
TOTAL	R 431,040.00	(40,823.35)		