

2nd INTERIM REPORT

“BUILDING AN INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORK FOR FOOD SECURITY”

CONTRACT FOOD/2003/056-487

Covering the Period

February 16th, 2004 to July 31st, 2005



Submitted by ActionAid

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PART I: Technical Report

I. INTRODUCTION

The International Food Security Network project intends to build bridges for dialogue and influence at all levels in pro-poor food security issues. It is supposed to be a collaborative venture between ActionAid, several international and national partners and the European Union. As per design, the IFSN project provides financial contribution to the on-going work on building networks and alliances, on top of resources from other stakeholders. To achieve this aim, the project should develop a network of national CSOs networks, including NGOs, academic institutions, consumer's organizations, farmer's movements and women's associations from the eleven core countries.

The project officially started on February 16th, 2004, however, its implementation suffered a delay, due to several reasons; the recruitment and assignment of the staff working in the project has taken much more time than expected (project's coordinator was assigned 3 months after the project beginning and, in some countries, coordinators were assigned only 8 months later). Because of the time passed between the project's presentation and approval, it was necessary to review activities plans, budgets and partners responsibilities and commitment in each country. Also, the volatile political situation or military conflicts in some countries and natural disasters in other contributed to the delay of the project's implementation.

In order to overcome major constraints, an amendment was asked to EC (major constraints for the project development are described in section II).

Due to all the constraints, a first year's extension, based on a first interim report has been asked to EC in January 2005 and approved one month later. Thus, officially, the first year extended of the IFSN project ended in September 15th, 2005.

This report covers the period between February 2004 and July 2005, as the project realized more than 70% of the pre-financing installment in the first semester of 2005. Having in mind the huge number of countries involved (and the necessity of translating and sending documents from all parts of the world for the coordination) the final report took three months to be done (from September to November 2005). In this sense, activities and expenses developed in August and mid September 2005 will be included in the next interim report.

Generally speaking and having in mind all the constraints the project had to face, it has accomplished all objectives for the first year. The high number of organization and networks that joined the IFSN project, the number of persons involved in all events, the bridges built with governments, donors and international organizations; and the level of expenditure allow us to say that the project has "taken off" and outreached its difficulties and was really successful in its first year.

The main target group of this project is being reached directly through around 320 local, national and international NGOs, community based organizations, grassroots groups, consumers' associations, farmers' movements, civil society networks and coalitions based in the South.

With this interim report, we expect to inform EC about the activities supported by the project in its first year (extended) and to contribute to reflect the project's management from the technical, administrative and financial points of view, in order to promptly track what has been done and make any necessary adjustments.

We would also like to request the payment of the second installment of the pre-financing. In this sense an audit will be carried out soon by the Company previewed in the contract.

Below, we are presenting the main activities developed until this moment in the scope of this project, the main development restrictions we have faced, an Activity-to-Output Matrix based on the previewed achievements as well as the steps for the next phase (already being implemented).

II. DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS

The first interim report, presented on January 2005, mentioned the major limitations for the project's implementation. Generally, those were related to the project's own design (too ambitious and presuming all national networks existed since month one), staff recruitment delay (working part-time for the project) and to socio-political conditions of the involved countries. Some of the existing restrictions were overcome (from the recruitment date on) and some remained. These, we can divide into two groups: concerning the approved project's design and concerning the countries situation.

First, we will analyze the ones related to the project, which are intended to be overcome with the approval of the amendment requested made in December 2005.

1. Inception / Preparation

The project didn't preview these necessary phases. For this reason the first year was also used to make plans and to promote capacity building of staff and partners.

2. Human Resources

The project doesn't possess the human resources necessary to its implementation in the previewed schedule and in the considered geographic area. There is only one person working full time in the building of 11+22 national networks and the budget doesn't allow hiring consultants to support the project's implementation and execute specific tasks in periods of higher amount of administrative/financial work. This is the major constraint to the project's implementation, especially considering the heavy administrative work its management implies. Signing agreements with Universities for getting trainees support has been stimulated as a temporary mechanism for overcoming the difficulties.

3. Insufficient Funds/Budget Contradictions

The global amount approved is not compatible with the considered number of countries, as the short budget generates some frustration in the involved entities, causing the development of some activities (like research) to be extremely limited.

Strategy being followed is to prioritize network development in the core countries and trying to obtain extra resources with other donors for future development of activities in non-core countries.

The approved budget does not include items for costs with civil society organizations representative's travels, nor for media and visibility expenses, nor allowing obtaining the expected results in some of the proposed activities.

4. Partners

Some of the project's major international partners never engaged in any of the project's activities. That's the case of Euronaid, which is facing significant financial problems; and SOS Sahel, which works mainly with the non core countries. These will only be involved in the next phase of the project. This led to the previewed synergies never happening in countries where it was supposed to, especially in Africa.

National partners, unmotivated by the low volume of resources available and by the high volume of administrative and financial work to be done in order to comply with the donor's rules, decreased their involvement, forcing Action Aid to take the lead of those tasks in almost every country. In several countries, the role of partners changed (as in Ghana, Mozambique, Vietnam and Haiti).

The amendment requested on December 2005 referred the change of some of the existing partners (at national and international level) and non-core countries, aiming to guarantee better conditions for the project's implementation.

5. Reporting

Due to different realities, and although the rules and layouts for the reports have been discussed and approved by all the countries, the financial management did not have a standardized reporting procedure amongst some of the partners. Some of the receipts for the expenses were too informal and sometimes even in local languages, making it difficult to evaluate and to audit them. Since the budget does not allow hiring human resources for temporary support, the reporting task often is very difficult to accomplish and takes too long, as the permanent staff isn't enough to make it.

6. Communication Problems

Communication problems were also mentioned by several countries, like Ghana and Burkina Faso, where several members of the Network are living in areas of the country where access to modern system of communication, such as the internet/e-mail and telephone, is a problem. Precious time and funds, therefore, have to be wasted to move round the country to get members to meetings of the Network. It also makes it difficult for information to be circulated and/or exchanged freely and swiftly as expected.

In other countries, like Burkina Faso and Haiti, English is a major problem, causing documents to have a delay time as they need to be translated into Spanish, French or even into local languages, in the case of Vietnam and Bangladesh

7. Social and Political conflicts

In some countries like Haiti, Afghanistan and Ethiopia, the existence of social and political conflicts makes it difficult for civil society to engage in dialogue. In Ethiopia, for instance an important member of the network coordination has been arrested since November, without formal accusation.

8. Natural Disasters

Haiti and Bangladesh were affected by natural disasters during this reporting period. Priorities on these countries obviously changed from fighting structural causes of vulnerability into emergency Aid and Relief.

III. DEVELOPED ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITIES – CHECK LIST

Previewed Activities			Accomplishments*
Activity	Location (city)	Implementing body	
Preparation of Activity 1.4.1. Community mobilization	Multiple locations in all participant countries	Led by applicant and partners	Accomplished in core countries
Preparation of Act. 3.1.2. Work to influence the 2003 WTO Ministerial Conference' process and outcome	Multiple locations in selected countries	International Working group on WTO	Accomplished. WTO 2005
Preparation of Act.1.1.1. Start-up stakeholders meetings	Multiple locations in all participant countries	Led by applicant and partners	Accomplished
Implementation of Act. 3.1.2. Work to influence the 2003 WTO Ministerial Conference' process and outcome	Multiple locations in selected countries	International Working group on WTO	Accomplished – WTO 2005
Preparation of Act. 1.2.2. Creation of local and national networks	Mozambique, Malawi, Burkina, Ghana, Afghanistan and Vietnam.	Applicant and partners	Accomplished
Implementation of Act. 1.2.1. Strengthening of local and national networks	All participant countries from the South	Applicant and partners	Accomplished in core countries and Nicaragua
Implementation of Act.1.4.1. Community mobilization	Multiple locations in all participant countries	Led by applicant and partners	Accomplished in core countries and Nicaragua
Preparation of Act.1.1.1. Start-up stakeholders meetings	Multiple locations in all participant countries	Led by applicant and partners	Accomplished in core countries and Nicaragua
Preparation of Act.1.1.2. Selection of network coordinator and admin/finance support officer	By e-mail and telephone	Global steering committee	Accomplished
Preparation of Act. 3.1.3. Review and dissemination of the 2003 WTO Ministerial Conference' process and outcome	Multiple locations in all participant countries	International Working Group on WTO	Not accomplished in this reporting period since it is WTO 2005, and the Ministerial Conference will be held in Dec. 2005
Implementation of Act.1.1.2. Selection of network coordinator and admin/finance support officer	Brazil	Global steering committee	Accomplished
Implementation of Act 1.1.3.Review of outcomes of stakeholders meetings	Multiple locations in all participant countries	Led by applicant and partners	Accomplished in core countries and Nicaragua
Preparation of Act. 1.1.4. Launching of the network	11 core participant countries	National networks of the 11 core countries	Accomplished in 11 core countries
Preparation of Act. 3.1.1. Establishment and development of international thematic working groups	Multiple locations in all participant countries	Applicant and partners	Accomplished in core countries
Preparation of Act. 1.3.3. Building bridges with governments and parliaments	All participant countries in the South	Applicant and partners	Accomplished in core countries and Nicaragua

Preparation of Act. 1.3.4. Building bridges with EC delegations, RESAL, other international organizations and bilateral donors.	All participant countries in the South	National networks	Accomplished in core countries, in the South and Nicaragua
Implementation of Act. 1.2.3. Compilation of contact lists, directories and information sources and setting up of distribution lists.	Multiple locations in all participant countries	National networks and international working groups	Accomplished in core countries and in Nicaragua, India, Nepal, Cambodia and Senegal
Preparation of Act 1.1.6. Research and policy analysis (local and basic)	Multiple locations in all participant countries	National networks	Accomplished in the core countries
Preparation of Act 1.3.1. Research and policy analysis (national)	Multiple locations in all participant countries	National networks	Accomplished in 07 core countries
Preparation of Act 3.1.4. Research and policy analysis (international)	Multiple locations in all participant countries	International working groups	Accomplished in almost the core countries
Implementation of Act. 1.1.5 Capacity needs assessment	11 Core participant countries	National networks of the 11 core countries	Not accomplished
Implementation of Act. 3.1.3. Review and dissemination of the 2003 WTO Ministerial Conference' process and outcome	Multiple locations in all participant countries	International Working Group on WTO	Not accomplished in the reporting period, since the WTO Ministerial Conference will have place in Dec. 2005
Implementation of Act 1.1.6. Research and policy analysis (local and basic)	Multiple locations in all participant countries	National networks	Accomplished
Implementation of Act 1.3.1. Research and policy analysis (national)	Multiple locations in all participant countries	National networks	Accomplished
Implementation of Act 3.1.4. Research and policy analysis (international)	Multiple locations in all participant countries	International working groups	Accomplished
Implementation of Act. 1.1.4. Official launching of the network	Capitals of the 11 core participant countries	National networks of the 11 core countries	Accomplished except in Haiti and Ethiopia
Preparation of Acts. 1.1.7/ 1.3.1/ 3.1.4 Workshops, conferences and debates to share and deepen the research and policy analysis findings	Multiple locations in all participant countries	National networks and international working groups	Accomplished in core countries ¹
Preparation of Acts. 1.1.8. Events and media campaigns to disseminate the research and policy analysis findings	Multiple locations in all participant countries	National networks and international working groups	Accomplished ²
Implementation of Act. 1.2.2. Creation of local and national networks	Mozambique, Malawi, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Afghanistan and Vietnam.	Applicant and partners	Accomplished
Preparation of Act. 3.1.1. Establishment and development of international, thematic working groups	Multiple locations in all participant countries	Applicant and partners	Accomplished
Implementation of Act. 3.1.6. Building alliances with other social movements	Multiple locations in all participant	National networks and international working	Accomplished

¹ Except for Haiti

² Except for Haiti, Afghanistan and Ethiopia (see section IV)

	countries	groups	
Implementation of Act. 3.1.7. Building bridges with international organizations and bilateral donors globally	Mainly Geneva, Rome and Brussels, but also other OECD capitals	International working groups	Accomplished
Implementation of Acts. 1.1.7/ 1.3.1/ 3.1.4. Workshops, conferences and debates to share and deepen the research and policy analysis findings	Multiple locations in all participant countries	National networks and international working groups	Accomplished ³
Implementation of Act. 1.1.8. Events and media campaigns to disseminate the research and policy analysis findings	Multiple locations in all participant countries	National networks and international working groups	Accomplished ⁴
Implementation of Act. 1.3.3. Building bridges with governments and parliaments	All participant countries in the South	Applicant and partners	Accomplished
Implementation of Act. 1.3.4. Building bridges with EC delegations, RESAL, other international organizations and bilateral donors.	All participant countries in the South	National networks	Accomplished in core countries
Preparation of Act. 1.1.9. Publication of the most useful pieces of research and policy analysis	Core participant countries	National networks and international working groups	Accomplished in some countries
Preparation of Act. 3.1.5. Dissemination of research findings, international learning and sharing	Multiple locations in all participant countries	National networks and international working groups	Accomplished
Implementation of Act. 3.1.5. Dissemination of research findings, international learning and sharing	Multiple locations in all participant countries	National networks and international working groups	Accomplished
Implementation of Act. 1.1.9. Publication of the most useful pieces of research and policy analysis	Core participant countries	National networks and international working groups	Accomplished
Preparation of Act. 1.1.10 / 2.1.6 / 3.1.8. Participatory review of project interventions at local, national and international level	Multiple locations in all participant countries	National networks and international working groups	Accomplished ⁵
Implementation of Act. 1.1.10 / 2.1.6 / 3.1.8. Participatory review of project interventions at local, national and international level	Multiple locations in all participant countries	National networks and international working groups	Accomplished ⁶

1. International and Regional Activities

This activities report will be divided in two sections: international/regional activities and national activities developed by the networks. In order not to make this report even longer, we are citing the ones we consider to be more expressive. It is important to notice this report covers the period between February 16th, 2004 and July 31st, 2005. Several

³ Except for Haiti

⁴ Except for Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Afghanistan

⁵ This activity was accomplished under the normal stakeholders meetings at local and national level. At International level, it was made in Valencia, December 2004 and in Rome, October 2005.

⁶ This activity was accomplished under the normal stakeholders meetings at local and national level. At International level, it was made in Valencia, December 2004 and in Rome, October 2005.

activities are still on-going and, therefore, are not mentioned, since they were not accomplished in the reporting period.

a) Global coordinator and Administrative/Finance Assistant assignment

The network global coordinator and its Financial and Administrative Assistant were recruited and assigned. The project's coordination was set up in Brazil (May 2004).

b) Start-up Stakeholders Meetings

- 1- Meetings with the European Food Security Group/ Concord and European partners (May 2004, Several locations in Europe)
- 2- The meeting of the European Food Security Group in Paris on May 12th, 2004 has allowed the new IFSN Global Coordinator to present the project to the EFSG members and to discuss the framework for collaborative action with its European partners EURONAIID and SOS Sahel. The other partners, FIAN International, Ayuda en Acción and ICCO were met separately. Plans and budgets were removed and agreed with all with exception of SOS Sahel and EURONAIID.
- 3- Africa's Regional Meeting (July 2004, Maputo, Mozambique): This one day meeting was held in Maputo (taking advantage of the International Conference on Food Aid, Hunger and GMOs) with the presence of representatives from Mozambique, Malawi, Uganda and Ethiopia. Ghana and Burkina Faso were not present. The objective was to revise national plans and to start the recruitment process of national coordinators in Africa.
- 4- Latin America's Regional Meeting (August 2004, Antigua, Guatemala): Meeting held in Guatemala with the presence of local Haitian representatives. The development of a common framework for collaborative action, the revision of plans and budgets and the launch of the recruitment process for the positions of the core countries' national coordinators were the major issues discussed. It was also discussed a regional strategy and partnership regarding ActionAid and other regional potential partners such as FIAN and Ayuda en Acción. The political and military situation in Haiti and problems related to PFNSA (local partner) were also discussed.
- 5- Meeting with Ayuda en Acción and EURONAIID Latin America's regional representatives (August 2004, Managua, Nicaragua): It was discussed with Ms. Camino Villanueva (Ayuda en Acción) and Ms. Carmen Lahoz (Euronaid) the best option to begin the project implementation in Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru. Due to its financial situation, EURONAIID was closing its office in the region. The Global Coordinator was to set up a meeting with EC regional office, in order to discuss their possible support to this process and to meet Ayuda en Acción (International and Regional) Directors in Madrid and Mexico to get their approval to the plans previously discussed.
- 6- Asian regional IFSN meeting (February/March 2005, Bangkok, Thailand): A meeting was held with the national coordinators from the Asian core countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Vietnam) to evaluate the project implementation in the region. Also, a meeting had place with the participation of some non core countries coordinators, in

order to present the project and to identify networks to participate in the project. It was decided to start activities in 2006.

- 7- Meetings with stakeholders and staff. In this reporting period several meetings with national coordinators, financial assistants and national stakeholders had place in order to evaluate the situation, solve several problems and support the project implementation. Specially in what relates to capacity building of staff to deal with EU rules and procedures.

7.1- May 2005, Guatemala City, Guatemala

7.2- May 2005, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

7.3- June 2005, Meeting with the Nationals Coordinators from Mozambique and Uganda, Johannesburg, South Africa.

7.4- June 2005, Accra, Ghana.

7.5- June 2005, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

7.6- July 2005, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

7.7- July 2005, Bangkok, Thailand.

c) International thematic working-groups

During the first year, the following international working-groups were participatory identified: International Trade; Corporate Control; Access and Control of Natural Resources. A regional working group was also established concerning the following thematics: Agriculture, Development and Trade Latin American Network. The members of the created working-groups have access to a virtual library and several communication tools, as well as to long-distance capacity building and share learning tools, available through the web-platform. More information at www.ifs-actionaid.org.

d) Work to influence the 2005 WTO Ministerial Conference

The International Trade working-group was created based on the international work that ActionAid was developing in the scope of the International Trade Campaign, in order to influence the 2005 WTO Ministerial Conference. This working-group is being led mainly by Bangladesh and Uganda. Specific activities will have place from the second semester of 2005 on.

e) Research and policy analysis

- 1- “Africa Guide to Key Aspects of International, Regional and National Genetic Resources and Biosafety Regulations” – This study intends to be a tool for the negotiations about biosafety laws and other policies concerning GMOs, genetics resources and biodiversity, stressing their potential negative impacts

on Food Security. The participating countries were: Ghana, Uganda, Malawi, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Kenya (see Annex n.1).

- 2- “Soberanía y Seguridad Alimentaria desde la Perspectiva de la Sociedad Civil Organizada” - Research and plan for strengthen national civil society networks in Central America. This research will be presented and discussed in a meeting which will have place in Guatemala, in October 2005 in order to facilitate the launching of a regional network (see Annex n.2).
- 3- Four case studies on the effects of regional liberalization of food trade to national markets in SADC region were carried out by ICCO. Countries involved were: Malawi, Mozambique and South Africa. They were presented during an international conference which took place in Malawi to discuss the impact of regional trade agreements on the livelihoods and food security of vulnerable people (see Annex n.3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4).
- 4- “Land Conflict Watch” research was launched aiming to develop the methodology and prototype of an observatory and early warning system for conflicts over land within participating countries of the IFSN. The prototype was discussed with all coordinator’s and will, when fully implemented, act as an early warning system to draw attention to new or expanding land conflicts. This activity will continue in collaboration with FAO (see Annex n.4).
- 5- Research on “Cultivating Women’s Rights for Access to Land”. It aims to offer a depth gender sensitive analysis of national legal frameworks, customary practices and policies in the area of women farmer’s access to and control of land in IFSN countries. This research is being carried by Azione Aiuto. A first draft of the study was already presented and is being discussed (see Annex n.5).

f) Dissemination of research findings, international learning and sharing

1- A Communication and Information Web system was held, consisting on a specific tool for the IFSN project, specially developed to manage networks worldwide. The members of the working-groups have access to a virtual library and several communication tools, as well as long-distance capacity building and share learning tools (www.ifs-n-actionaid.org). With the platform, collaboration, workflow and workgroup tools for network members will be improved, helping the discussion and the information sharing on Food Security issues into civil society organizations worldwide. During the execution of this activity, it was discussed the necessity to develop a financial component to the web system. The implementation of this financial component is presently on-going.

2- The four case studies mentioned above on the effects of regional liberalization of food trade to national markets (Malawi, Mozambique and South Africa) were presented and discussed in the event which had place in Malawi, in March 2005, co-organized by ICCO, to discuss the impact of regional trade agreements on the livelihoods and food security of vulnerable people. More than 40 people participated in the conference. Its objective was to enhance understanding of the relationship between food security and regional trade in the SADC, to share experiences about the

impact of (trade-related) policy measures on food security at household level and to come to common policy recommendations on this theme.

g) Building alliances with other social movements

- 1- International Conference on Food Aid, Hunger and GMOs (July 2004, Maputo, Mozambique): Having in mind the necessity of building alliances with other movements in Africa, the project participated in the International Conference on Food Aid, Hunger and GMOs, promoted by more than 20 civil society organizations like “União Nacional de Camponeses” (UNAC) (Mozambique), Environmental Rights Action, (Nigeria), Consumers International Regional Office for Africa, Food First (US), Accion Ecologica (Ecuador), Oxfam Solidarité (Belgium), Third World Network and Friends of the Earth International, from July, 14 to 17, in Maputo. One of the International Conference’s operational conclusions, in terms of international challenges, was the necessity of ensuring comprehensive biosafety regulations and lobbying for the implementation of regional and national model laws related to biosafety and GMOs. For this reason, the project has supported the production of regional guidelines that will allow civil society organizations in Africa to negotiate national legislation and regional agreements that deal with GMOs, including Biosafety and management of genetic resources laws. (Research mentioned above, see also Annex n.1)
- 2- Meeting with IPC – International Planning Committee (September 2004, Rome, Italy): A meeting took place in Rome, in order to discuss a framework for collaborative action at the three different levels. It was agreed that IPC focal points in Asia, Latin America and Africa will participate in the activities to be developed in the 11 core countries.
- 3- Italian IFSN coordinator participated in the General Meeting of the **More and Better Aid Campaign**, (18-19 September 2004, IFAD’s Rome Headquarters, Italy): ActionAid is also a member of the Coordinating Committee of the More and Better Aid Campaign initiated at the World Food Summit follow up in 2002. The Campaign, given the decreases in ODA to agriculture throughout the 1990’s, lobbies for increased quality and quantity of aid to rural development and agriculture programmes and calls for coordinated actions on behalf of NGO members to evidence best agricultural aid practices (see: www.moreandbetter.org) During the meeting a presentation was made on the IFSN project implementation’s plans and progress. In the future, plans to create linkages between the IFSN website and More and Better Aid Campaign website will be explored to stimulate increased information exchange.
- 4- Meeting with the Steering Committee of the WFA – World Forum on Agrarian Reform (September 2004, Valencia, Spain): The presence of the project in the World Forum on Agrarian Reform was discussed with its Steering Committee. It was agreed that this participation would be made together with Ayuda en Acción (partner in

Spain), to promote the participation of the project national coordinators in the overall program of the WFAR and the organization of a specific seminar.

- 5- Meeting of the European Food Security Group (November 2004, Brussels): The Italian Coordinator of IFSN attended Concorde's EFSG meeting. The formal meeting of the Group has focused on the changes in the EU policies and instruments tackling food security, the EU decentralization process and the review of the international food security policies such as Food Aid Convention and the Millennium Development Goals. The second part of the meeting, opened to EFSG's core NGO members, discussed the future of the Group in the light of the effect of the new EU policies on the current convenor of the Group (Euronaid Satus). Euronaid has called for proposals from EFSG members to co-convene future meetings of the Group. *Action Contre la Faim*, taking into consideration the wide scope of EFSG's agenda, has proposed to convene a sub-group under EFSG specifically dedicated to the food aid.

- 6- Participation in the WFAR – World Forum on Agrarian Reform (December 2004, Valencia, Spain): From 5 to 8 December 2004, more than 500 people representing governments, social movements, consumer's organizations and NGOs from five continents have gathered at the World Forum on Agrarian Reform (WFAR) in Valencia, Spain. The IFSN was present, with delegates from 8 countries, namely Malawi, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Vietnam and Guatemala. Trying to contribute to the establishment of dialogue between different positions, the Project organized a Seminar on December 6th, in which governments, multilateral institutions, civil society organizations and also researchers exposed their positions and discussed possibilities for new agrarian reform policies in the 21st century. It was an important and symbolic meeting attended by more than 120 persons with the formal participation of Rafael Alegria (Via Campesina), Peter Rosset (Land Research Network), Annalisa Mauro (Land Coalition), Paolo Groppo (FAO), Rolf Hackbart (Ministry of Agriculture, Brazil), Jonas Vanreusel (FIAN International) and Francisco Sarmiento (Global Coordinator - IFSN). In the meeting it was announced that FAO, with the contribution of interested governments, will promote an International Conference on Agrarian Reform in 2006. This announcement shifted the discussions in WFAR. The historical importance of this initiative resides on gathering actors with such different opinions, in order to achieve a unity that allows the civil society organizations to influence the programming and realization of the FAO's International Conference on Agrarian Reform. All participant countries from IFSN agreed to launch a working group on Access to Land and Natural Resources. A video report of this meeting was prepared and is available through the project web site (in the Event's Section at www.ifs-actionaid.org).

- 7- Meeting with the Portuguese Platform of NGO's (January 2005, Lisbon, Portugal): A meeting was held with Mr. Pedro Krupenski from the Portuguese Platform of NGO's to discuss eventual future partnership. The Portuguese Platform of NGDOs represents the Portuguese NGOs, which works with development issues, near the Portuguese Foreign Office Ministry. A partnership statement was signed in June 2005 and was presented to EC in the amendment requested in December 2005.

- 8- Participation in the World Social Forum (January 2005, Porto Alegre, Brazil): The IFSN global coordinator and the majority of the national coordinators (Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Malawi, Mozambique and Vietnam) participated in the World Social Forum, which had place in the beginning of 2005, in Brazil.

- 9- Meetings were held between the IFSN Global Coordinator and representatives of Via Campesina (December 2004 and January 2005), in order to evaluate its participation in the World Forum on Agrarian Reform, which will have place in March 2006.

- 10- Participation in the Portuguese Platform of NGOs Seminar (March 2005, Lisbon, Portugal): The IFSN Global Coordinator participated in the seminar to launch the training program promoted by the Portuguese Platform of NGOs, with the support of the European Union and the Portuguese Government. The Portuguese Platform of NGOs invited the IFSN project to receive interns in some of the countries involved in the project, since international travels and a scholarship will be provided by the training program. The proposal was accepted by IFSN due to the necessity of extra human resources to help with the project implementation.

- 11- Meeting with Ayuda en Acción (May 2005, Managua, Nicaragua): A meeting was held with Ayuda en Acción to prepare the organization of the seminar which will have place in Guatemala, in October 2005, to launch the *Nutritional and Food Security and Sovereignty Centro-American Network*. The IFSN Global Coordinator met the consultant in charge of the research and strategic plan for strengthen national civil society networks in Central America, which will be the main document to the discussion in that seminar.

- 12- Participation in the Portuguese Platform of NGOs training program (July 2005, Coimbra, Portugal): The global coordinator made a presentation of the IFSN project and of the food security situation in Africa, Asia and Latin America and Caribbean in the Training Program, since about 5-7 of the students will be working closely with some of the IFSN national and global coordinators, in a internship which will have place in some of the IFSN project countries.

- 13- Several core countries are building alliances with other social movements: In Ghana, the network has succeeded in forging alliance with other CSOs/ organizations working in food security and MDGs both nationally (ECASARD and GAWU of Trade Union Congress of Ghana) and internationally, with Burkina Faso. In Haiti, a partnership was held with PLANOPA (the National Platform of Haitian Peasant Organizations) a recently formed entity composed by 5 established peasant associations with national membership. A meeting of the Caribbean Rural Sector in Haiti (held in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, in April 2005) gathered several peasant organizations from the Dominican Republic and from the main geographic regions of Haiti, namely, the Movement of Papay (MPP), MPNKP, KPN, the United Haitian Small Farmers (TK), the Regional Coordination of Southeastern Organizations

(CROSE) the National Confederation of Rural Women (CONAMUCA) and a number of grass-roots organizations from the Dominican Republic.

h) Building bridges with international organizations and bilateral donors globally

- 1- Meeting with the EC Regional Food Security Coordinator (September 2004, Managua, Nicaragua): A meeting with Mr. Vitor Serrano was held in order to evaluate possible cooperation with the project in Central America. Mr. Serrano explained that a Regional Food Security Project was being concluded and that the civil society participation in its implementation will be welcome by the EC. In this sense, and in order to evaluate priority actions in all countries, a survey should be done by IFSN project and shared in a seminar to be organized in October 2005, in Guatemala and EC will be invited to attend it.
- 2- Meeting with the Special Advisor to the FAO Director-General on the World Food Summit Follow Up Process (December 2004 - Rome, Italy and January 2005 - Porto Alegre, Brazil): Ms. Eva Clayton expressed her interest in exploring potential for collaboration between the IFSN project and the IAAH – International Alliance Against Hunger. It was agreed that at international level, the future IFSN's and the International Alliance Against Hunger websites will be interlinked in order to stimulate increased information exchange between the two entities. Potential entry into a Memorandum of Understanding between IFSN and IAAH is also going to be explored.
- 3- Meeting with EC National Delegations (From September to July 2005): The Global Coordinator met EC Food Security Rural Development Officers in the following countries: Nicaragua, Guatemala, Haiti, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Bangladesh and Vietnam

i) Participatory review of project interventions

Review of project interventions at local, national and international level (December 2004, Valencia, Spain):

In order to reduce the costs with travels, it was decided to perform this activity together with other international events. In this sense, taking advantage of the WFAR (World Forum on Agrarian Reform), the global coordinator and 8 national coordinators (Malawi, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Vietnam and Guatemala) participated in the first global meeting of IFSN. This one day meeting was used to review the project interventions and to discuss main constraints at all levels.

The web system was presented by the consultants in charge of its development. The necessity of requesting an extension of the first year to EC and the necessity of a new meeting, in order to discuss doubts and strategy, particularly related to the financial and technical procedures driven from EC rules was agreed.

This Global Meeting was scheduled and will take place in the second semester of 2005, in Rome, Italy.

2. National Activities

Generally speaking, almost every country fulfilled the activities planned for this first year. In order not to make this report too extended, we choose to point, in each of the programmed activities, only the most representative.

a) Start-up Stakeholders meetings

All the core participant countries organized several stakeholders meetings, involving around 320 partners and other interested civil society actors. Of course, countries where the networks already existed and had a good articulation level organized less stakeholders meetings than the ones mobilizing efforts for creating national networks.

Generally speaking, the core participant countries held around 60 stakeholders meetings, in order to: i) Develop a framework for collaborative action; ii) Elect local representatives, thematic coordinators and national and global steering committees to guide and oversee the operations of the network; iii) Nominate candidates for the charge of global network coordinator and administrative/ finance support officer; iv) Distribute responsibilities among the network members; v) Set up communication channels and protocols; vi) Develop tentative work plans building on what is already happening and planned; vii) Agree on pool of experts and institutions to be invited to support the thematic groups of the network; viii) Conduct a preliminary revision of baseline data available.

b) Selection of network coordinator and administrative/finance support officer

All countries had their network coordinator and administrative/finance assistance selected. But as informed in our first interim report this objective took 8 months (since the project's official starting date, that is by December 2004) to be accomplished in all countries. In some countries the coordinator has changed after assignment (case of Ethiopia) and in others was temporarily replaced for several months due to health reasons (case of Ghana).

c) Review of outcomes of stakeholders meetings

In almost all countries, except for Haiti and Afghanistan, the steering committees made reviews of outcomes of stakeholders meetings, where they reviewed the activities plan, the budget, for the Network's activities. As previewed in the project this exercise was meant to be carried out mainly through electronic means, reducing to minimum the need for physical meetings.

d) Official launching of the network

The networks were officially launched in all countries with exception of Haiti and Ethiopia.

In Haiti, the launching of the International Food Security Network was first scheduled to July 29th, but could not be carried out at the previewed date because of mounting security concerns over the course of July. Most of the preparatory work (i.e. production and posting of banners, hotel reservation, recruitment of a consultant for the production of a document summarizing the interventions and results of the workshops, etc.), had already been done, though. Rescheduled for September 14th, the activity had to be postponed once again, to the end of the year due to difficulties induced by the partner's unreliability and shifting priorities, which led to its change, and also to the political situation and insecurity climate the country's living in. The change of partner in Haiti is being requested in the amendment submitted to EC.

In Ethiopia the political situation and the absence of strong CSOs has posed a major challenge to launch a national food security network. The lack of commitment of the RDF/CRD (Rural Development Forum, a coalition of 70 national and international organizations) steering committee and the changing of the national coordinator were the major reasons for that. The official launching is previewed for the second semester of 2005.

In some countries, networks found more effective to present the network within the framework of a specific seminar or event to address major priorities for Civil Society. This was the case, for example, of Bangladesh, where the launching was followed by a discussion on the Impact of International Trade Agreements on Food Security. The event received good publicity through press coverage, namely from: The Daily Star, The Bangladesh Observer, The Daily Suprobhat Bangladesh, The News Today, The News Nation, Age, The Independent, The Bangladesh Today, and several other national newspapers.

e) Research and policy analysis (at local and national levels)

In this first year several researches were undertaken by national networks some of them with mobilization purposes. Below we point major researches undertaken.

- “Alcançando a segurança alimentar e nutricional em Moçambique”¹, Mozambique. (see Annex n.6).
- “Food Aid and its effects on Food Security in Malawi”, Malawi (see Annex n.7).
- A research on land reform and access to land by vulnerable landless smallholder farmers is ongoing in Malawi.
- A desk study and analysis on the food security and civil society net working situation in the country, where food security advocacy issues will be identified and prioritized is ongoing in Malawi.
- “The Community Seed Banking Initiative”, Uganda (see Annex n.8).
- “Ethiopia's WTO accession: a strenuous step for a poor nation seeking economic prosperity”, Ethiopia (see Annex n.9).
- “Assessment on the resettlement Programme in Ethiopia”, Ethiopia (see Annex n.10).
- “The Natural Environment and Food Security in Ghana”, Ghana (see Annex n.11).
- “Promoting Food Security in Ghana”, Ghana (see Annex n.12).

- “Agricultural Policies and Food Security in Ghana”, Ghana (see Annex n.13).
- “Food Aid and Trade in Bangladesh - An Overview”, Bangladesh (see Annex n.14).
- “Monga: A Recurring Near Famine Situation in the Northern Districts of Bangladesh”, Bangladesh (see Annex n.15).
- “Water issues in the context of food security”, Bangladesh (see Annex n.16).
- “World Trade Organization: Agriculture, Food and Trade security”, Bangladesh (see Annex n.17).
- “A study report on Food security in Afghanistan”, Afghanistan (see Annex n.18).
- Researches on bio-fertilizers are ongoing in Vietnam.
- Non-governmental bill for Security in Biotechnology and in Seeds, Guatemala (see Annex n.19).
- Commentary about national policy (UNEP-GEF project) and bill on food and nutritional security in the country, made by FIAN (see Annex n.20).
- “Amicus Curiae to the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights for the case of Nueva Florencia”, made by FIAN (see Annex n.21).
- “Feasibility study on the Proposal to bring the La Perla case to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission”, made by FIAN (see Annex n.22).
- “Propuesta de política nacional de seguridad alimentaria y nutricional”, REDSSAG (see Annex n.23).
- “El derecho a la alimentación: Reto para la justicia”, REDSSAG (see Annex n.24).

f) Workshops, conferences and debates to share and deepen the research and policy analysis findings

Workshops, conferences and debates were held, aiming to share and discuss analysis findings and define concrete action plans of the network. Several of these events at local level used participatory techniques aiming to promote local communities affected or threatened by hunger full participation.

A workshop was organized in **Mozambique** to share the findings of the study *Achieving Food and Nutritional Security in Mozambique*. The workshop was attended by NGO/Associations from 7 provinces. In the district of Zambezia, two important mobilizing meetings were organized, in order to approach the problem of GMO's. More than 80 people participated in these meetings. The objectives were to expose the reality of GMO's in Mozambique and use it as a key tool to mobilize people and institutions to work together. A community workshop involving all the central and northern districts of Zambezia also took place, in the district of Mocuba. ROSA also organized the WORLD FOOD DAY event.

Malawi held an international SADC conference on Trade and Food Security, where several case studies were presented and launched a paper on *Food Aid and GMOs*. A total of 40 international delegates and 7 local participants attended the conference.

The network participated in the Malawi Social Forum conference and presented a paper on proposed solutions to food insecurity in the country. FOSANET mobilized the civil society to facilitate community consultation on biotechnology issues to input in the draft biotechnology policy. The network also mobilized civil-society stakeholders to participate in

food security advocacy network and journalists through Lilongwe Press Club for training on responsible humanitarian reporting for public awareness and government/donor accountability on humanitarian response to the looming food crisis.

In **Uganda**, a study on *The Community Seed Banking Initiative* was conducted and the process of deepening the analyses of the seed related issues involved a series of meetings and workshops at the local and regional levels to ensure that poor farmer's views and concerns were reflected in the policy discussion. A one day symposium was organized, gathering about 107 people. The overall objective of the event was to reflect and review the critical factors affecting people's food rights, and to develop appropriate policy recommendations at the national and international levels. Policy papers were presented focusing on Agriculture, Trade in services, Non-Agricultural Market access and TRIPS, after which participants debated and harmonized the key positions.

In **Ghana**, the reports on *The Natural Environment and Food Security in Ghana* and *Agricultural Policies and Food Security in Ghana* were prepared for discussion at the annual general meeting of the network. Two meetings of the thematic groups were also held to review the researchers' work.

In **Ethiopia**, two workshops were organized: one on the National and Regional Food Security Policy and Strategy and other on Poverty and Development in Ethiopia: challenges and options. Around 40 people participated in these workshops.

In **Burkina Faso**, the national workshop "*Reflection and mobilization of the civil society for the sustainable food security through education*" had place in Ouagadougou, gathering about 60 participants from NGOs, professional producers' organizations, consumers associations, research institutes, technical representatives of ministries participated in the workshop. NGOs and Associations from Ghana (FoodSpan) and Niger (Aid et Action) also participated.

In **Bangladesh**, three workshops were held, one in Dhaka and two in Northern Bangladesh, in order to discuss and disseminate the researches made on the *Agreement on Agriculture of the World Trade Organization* and to promote poor people's right to food through engagement with local, national and global institutions.

A meeting was held in **Afghanistan** to present and share the first draft of the study on the *food security situation* in the country and create the network. 15 persons representing, mainly international NGOs, attended this meeting, where it was decided to organize a 2 day workshop in order to finalize the terms of reference for the network. Also, the Ministry of Trade was present at the meeting.

Vietnam held one workshop for network members' capacity building, in order to discuss the project implementation and to share and provide recommendations to promote ICT (Information and Communication Technology) for development. The IFSN project impelled

the community mobilization, sending out background information of the project to all potential members local NGOs.

In **Guatemala**, 12 workshops for capacity building and sharing information, conferences and debates were held, aiming to share and deepen the research and policy analysis findings: workshops on food sovereignty were held in Huehuetenango and in Chimaltenango region aiming to inform around 500 persons on the food security situation in the country. Four workshops on TRIPS (Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Propriety Rights) and farmers' rights to use their seeds and other four workshops about the impacts of FTA (Free Trade Agreement) in food security were held, as well as two workshops on community bio safety and regulations analyses. REDSSAG also participated in the Seminar Right to Food and in the Seeds National Fair, where around 180 persons were informed and sensitized to protect its own seeds, acting from their communities.



Capacity Building at Seeds National Fair in Guatemala, July 07th and 08th, 2005

In **Haiti**, three reflection circles were organized, mainly focused on an analysis of vulnerability to food insecurity of populations living both in rural and marginal urban areas. The core objective was to identify the main causes of vulnerability to food insecurity, and to produce elements of solutions that should be part of any coherent public policy. Around 30 people attended each reflection circle, in Port-au-Prince. In order to mobilize and sensitize the communities, the network distributed around 10,000 pamphlets aiming at raising

awareness and informing the civil society on the situation of populations suffering from food insecurity as well as the inadequacy of current public policies and to present strategies to reduce this vulnerability.

g) Events and media campaigns to disseminate the research and policy analysis findings

Media campaigns are being restricted by the absence, in the project's budget, of a specific item to it. In this sense, only some countries had events and media campaigns to disseminate the research and policy analysis findings, among which **Ghana** was the most representative, due to good dissemination of findings by means of newspapers and other publications, website and also through policy briefs, radio and TV discussions and press conferences. FoodSpan made a video on the round table discussion between civil society and government on meeting key food security issues in Ghana.

Bangladesh had press coverage to support official launching, namely from: The Daily Star, The Bangladesh Observer, The News Today, The News Nation, Age, The Independent, The Bangladesh Today, and several other national newspapers.

In **Haiti**, there was a distribution of Pamphlets to Inform Public Opinion on the Problematic of Food Insecurity; PFNSA also produced a radio spot on food insecurity that was widely broadcasted for a period of one month on 10 popular radio stations in the Capital and on the network of community radios.

In **Guatemala** a Seeds National Fair was held and a video was made and delivered to media organizations.

h) Publication of the most useful pieces of research and policy analysis

By the end of this reporting period most of the studies were still being prepared to be printed. In spite of this, some formal research publications were made by Guatemala, namely an Edition of a document about the mediation on the law on Food security (SAN), a handbook called "*Derecho de los agricultores - Los derechos de propiedad intelectual y su impacto en los derechos de los agricultores en el uso de materiales genéticos agropecuarios*", made by Redssag." and "The human right to food in **Guatemala** (both in English and Spanish). Several flyers on preservation issues and sustainable use of native species were reproduced and distributed. **Bangladesh** printed handbooks on food security in local language. Other countries such as **Ghana, Haiti** and **Bangladesh** have printed flyers and posters (see Annex 25 to 29).

i) Participatory Review of Project Interventions

Almost every country had regular participatory review actions in stakeholders meetings and especially on steering committee meetings. Some of them, however, had specific meetings for this purpose: Uganda held a review and reflection session for 32 CSOs representatives and Ghana had this activity accomplished on the Annual General Meeting.

j) Strengthening of local and national networks

In **Uganda**, the process of building a National Food Security Network focused on strengthening and enlarging the existing CSOs alliance, “fighting for peoples’ rights to food”. The national network had in the beginning around 56 members and has now 69, including NGOs, academic institutions, consumer’s organizations, farmer’s movements and women’s associations².

In **Ethiopia** two Civil Society Networks (CRDA/RDF, and CS-CAFÉ) were identified, and from these, CRDA/RDF was selected as relevant partner with whom to implement this project. The Rural Development Forum has more than 70 members³. PANE (Poverty Action Network of Civil Society Organizations in Ethiopia), a new civil society network, is being strengthened in order to join activities with RDF in the new Civil Society Food Security Network, increasing the number of members to around 90.

In **Bangladesh**, the Food Security Network⁴ has 10 partners, spanning the entire country, gathered to work together under the IFSN project. The number of members of the network didn’t change in this reporting period. Northern Bangladesh organizations will be invited to join if the funds available will allow.

In **Guatemala**, one of the most dynamic networks of IFSN project, 11 organizations participating of the network MESA GLOBAL attended the first stakeholders meeting of the project in 2004. In this reporting period the number of formal members of the network remained the same but this is due to the fact that MESA GLOBAL members are mainly networks covering the whole country and their members don’t need to formally participate in REDSAG⁵ to be involved in all activities.

In **Haiti**⁶, the project had a late start, with the core members of the National Platform for Food Security, being mostly international NGOs. Several efforts were made in this period to reinforce the participation of small national peasant’s organizations in the network. These efforts led to the constitution of PLANOPA, (National Platform of Peasant Organizations), a groupe of 9 Haitian peasant organizations with the goal of mobilizing peasants in all 10 geographical departments of Haiti. The objective is to reinforce the network achieving 20 members half being national grass roots organizations and overcame the problems founded in this reporting period, some of them, derived from the lack of commitment of the Platform.

k) Creation of local and national networks

In **Mozambique**, Action Aid and its partners were able to lead the process in order to join 6 already existent organizations and networks under the umbrella of ROSA⁷, the national network launched by IFSN project in 2004. The number of members remained the same in the first year.

In **Malawi**, Food Security Policy Advocacy Network (FOSANET)⁸ is a partnership advocacy network of NGOs, civil society organizations and networks working on food security interventions and policy influence. It was established on July 8th, 2004, in Lilongwe.

In **Burkina Faso**, the IFSN project started with the involvement of *Aide et Action*. Since then, several stakeholders meetings were held at local level, especially in the provinces of Ouagadougou and Gagna. In the national event that launched the network in Ouagadougou in July 2005, more than 20 national and international organizations have participated and joined the national network⁹. The national workshop which was held in a context of food crisis in the country, showed all the urgency and the need for having a common framework of reflection and action of NGOs and CSOs. Amongst others, we should mention the participation of West African Network ROPPA and the international NGOs Oxfam and SOS Sahel.

In **Ghana**, FOODSPAN¹⁰ was created in 2002 in a joint initiative between FAO and other eleven national NGOs and CSOs, including Action Aid. Only with IFSN project, in March 2004, the network was able to make its second Annual General Meeting and elect a permanent Steering Committee. Since then, FOODSPAN is increasing the number of affiliates, having now 46 active members.

In **Afghanistan**, due to the political and military situation in the country, the network¹¹ is mainly composed by international NGOs. It started in January 2005 with two organizations, but now the network is constituted by 10 members.

In **Vietnam**, the first stakeholder meeting was held in November 1st, 2004 with 9 local NGOs. VANFS¹² – Vietnam Action Network on Food Security - started here. In April, 2005, VANFS and a working group on Poverty reduction (that is funded by CARE International) have merged. The merged group is named CIPEN (Civil Society Inclusion in Food Security and Poverty Reduction) and has now 42 members in 5 sub groups: Gender, Training, Natural Resources and Environment, Agriculture and Rural development, Information and Technology for Development.

Nicaragua - Even being a non core country, Nicaragua has already developed a national civil society network called GISSAN. This network has been invited by the Government to take over COTESAN and is working closely with Guatemala in the region.

- 1) Interaction with EC delegations, the European Network for Food Security (RESAL) and in-country representatives of other international organizations such as FAO, IFAD, WFP and UNCTAD and bilateral donors

In all core countries there was a meeting with the EC delegation for presenting the network and it was agreed to strengthen the relations in the next coming period, with the presence of the global coordinator. In Malawi, for example, the presence of the EU Head of Rural Development Program granted television coverage in a network meeting.

Some core countries also met other international organizations, like Ghana, where FoodSPAN has had a number of engagements with FAO: in July 2005, when the Network engaged the government in a Roundtable Discussion on Food Security Issues in the Country, the African Regional Director of FAO, the Deputy Country Director of ActionAid Ghana and the Programme Officer of the EU participated in the said discussion.

Also in Mozambique (November 2004), international institutions such as FAO, EU and Ambassadors were present at the commemoration of World Food Day organized by ROSA.

Several countries (Ethiopia, Uganda, Mozambique and Nepal) are making case studies in partnership with FAO. All coordinators will meet FAO unit and IFAD in the second semester of 2005, in Rome.

m) Building bridges with governments and parliaments

The core countries are building bridges with governments and parliaments in a coordinated manner to foster dialogue on Food Security issues and to influence the conception and implementation of laws and policies to benefit poor people.

In **Mozambique**, the Government has a Technical Secretariat for Food Security (SETSAN). This organism combines representatives of all Ministries and has a seat to civil society and international organizations. Members of the Government were present at the provincial conference held in Zambezia in December 2004, where the main issue was GMO's (sharing experiences and defining positions). The IFSN project and ROSA organized a World Food Day event in Maputo (November 2004) which was attended by more than 50 participants, among which, members of Parliament.

In **Uganda**, policy recommendations were compiled and submitted to the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry for consideration to influence Government policy debates. The process involved a series of meetings and workshops at the local and regional levels to ensure that poor farmer's views and concerns were reflected in the policy discussion. The network also supported several stakeholders from the Eastern part of Uganda for deepening their analysis on seed related issues. The outcomes fed in to the broader CSOs policy positions for lobbying Government to formulate an appropriate and comprehensive national seed policy.

Malawi had a representative of FOSANET appointed to the national Biotechnology Task Force committee with a mandate to coordinate the formulation of the National biotechnology policy. A task force team of NGOs was mobilized under the FOSANET umbrella to conduct citizen juries on issues to be incorporated in the draft food and nutrition policy, advocating for the recognition, respect, protection and facilitation of the realization of the right to food by the government and donors. The civil society gained confidence and recognition in its advocacy work, therefore the government created more space for its participation.

In **Ethiopia**, due to political reasons, relationships with members of Government and Parliament could not be established (see section II of this report).

In **Burkina Faso**, Representatives from the Ministries of Education (MEBA), Agriculture, Water and Water resources (MAHRH), Economy and Development attended the National Workshop for reflection and civil society mobilization organized by the food security network and invited the national network for further discussions.

In **Afghanistan**, interaction has been made with governmental organizations (e.g. the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development) aiming to establish a common front to fight poverty. Afghanistan is moving towards democracy and the Government is believed to take some action related to policies as per poor and marginalized people's demands and requirements. The Ministry of Trade attended the meeting held on July 25th, 2005, to present and share the first draft of a study on the food security situation in the country and to create the network.

In **Bangladesh**, during the first year of the project, a good working relationship was built with government officials including the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Food, who attended some of the network meetings. Also, Members of Parliament were strongly oriented to the network campaigns and mobilizations. A strong linkage was made with the Parliamentary Pressure Group on WTO.

Vietnam is a Socialist Country under the single leading of the Communist party. There is legal framework for NGOs but these are under strict control of the authorities. However, Government members have formally participated in some of the network meetings.

In **Haiti**, within the framework of the Observatory, the technical articulation between the Network and the State is expressed through collaboration between the platform and the National Coordination on Food Security (CNSA) and the Haitian Statistical and Information Technology Institute (IHSI).

In **Guatemala**, REDSSAG was invited, by the Government, to participate in the COTESAN (Technical Committee for Food and Nutrition Security). There were permanent and participatory meetings in the Ministry of Agriculture and advocacy actions to OCTEBIO, regarding GMOs.

IV. ACTIVITIES PLAN FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS-PERIOD

1. Chronogram

Activity	Month												Location	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1.1.4. Launching of the network														Haiti
1.1.6. / 1.3.1 / 3.1.4. Research and policy analysis (local, national and international)														Multiple locations in all participant countries
1.1.7./ 2.1.5. Workshops, conferences and debates to share and deepen the research and policy analysis findings														Multiple locations in all participant countries
1.1.8. Events and media campaigns to disseminate the research and policy analysis findings														Multiple locations in all participant countries
1.1.9. Publication of the most useful pieces of research and policy analysis														Core participant countries
2.1.6./ 3.1.8. Participatory review of project interventions national and international level														Multiple locations in all participant countries
1.2.1. / 2.2.1.Strengthening of local and national networks														All participant countries in the South
1.2.3. Compilation of contact lists, directories and information sources and setting up of distribution lists														Multiple locations in all participant countries
1.3.3. Building bridges with governments and parliaments														All participant countries in the South
1.3.4. Building bridges with EC delegations, international organizations and bilateral donors in-country														All participant countries in the South
1.4.1 Community mobilization														Multiple locations in all participant countries
3.1.1. Establishment and development of international thematic working groups														Multiple locations in all participant countries
3.1.2 Work to influence the 2005 WTO Ministerial Conference' Trade Agreements and Regional and Bilateral Trade Agreements process and outcome														Multiple locations in all participant countries
3.1.3. Review and dissemination of the 2005 WTO Ministerial Conference' Trade Agreements and Regional and Bilateral Trade Agreements process and outcome														Multiple locations in all participant countries
3.1.5. Dissemination of research findings, international learning and sharing														Multiple locations in all participant countries
3.1.6. Building alliances with other social movements														Multiple locations in all participant countries
3.1.7. Building bridges with international organisations and bilateral donors globally														OECD capitals
Preparation of Act. 1.1.10 Leadership Development Programme														Core participant countries
Preparation of Act. 1.3.2. Budget and policy tracking														Core participant countries
Preparation of Act 1.1.11 Guidelines on civil society participation in policy making														Core participant countries
Implementation of Act. 1.3.2. Budget and policy tracking														Core participant countries
Implementation of Act. 1.1.10 Leadership Development Programme														Core participant countries
Implementation of Act 1.1.11 Guidelines on civil society participation in policy making														Core participant countries

The project should continue to consolidate the already existent networks and start activities in the non core countries support the creation of regional networks by the end of 2006. All countries have already submitted specific operational plans and budget. Below we will summarize main activities previewed for the next phase at international and national levels.

2. International and regional activities previewed for the next phase

a) Project Implementation/Management

- 1- Information and Communication Web system: a financial component will ameliorate the existing IFSN project's Information and Communication Web system.
- 2- Participatory review of project interventions: Taking advantage of the seminar which will take place in Rome, Italy¹³; in October 2005, the Global Coordinator and the National Coordinators will be gathered in a Participatory Review and Reflection Process to review the project interventions.
- 3- Regional Networks: regional networks will be strengthened and unified under the IFSN umbrella.
- 4- Non-core countries: activities will start in the non-core countries.

b) Major Researches and Policy Analysis Activities

- 1- "Land Conflict Watch": research organized in collaboration with Azione Aiuto and FAO.
- 2- "Cultivating Women's Rights".
- 3- "Food security in cities: putting urban agriculture in the policy agenda".
- 4- "Land Policies in the XXIst century".
- 5- "Guidelines of International and National Genetic Resources and Biosafety Regulations in Latin America and Caribbean region".
- 6- "World Food Summit Process: Several Case Studies".

c) Capacity Building

- 1 - Capacity Building Needs Diagnosis in all countries.

d) Building Bridges

1- Build alliance with other social movements:

- 1.1- Seminar: "Rural Development, Access to Natural Resources and Mid Term Review of the World Food Summit Plan of Action": to be co-organized by the IFSN project and by Azione Aiuto, will take place in Rome, Italy, in October

2005 and will gather the IFSN global coordinator, national coordinators, representatives from ActionAid, EU, FAO, WWF Italy, IFAD, Via Campesina, among others.

1.2- Conference: “International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD)”. The IFSN project will participate in this seminar, in collaboration with FAO, Brazilian Agrarian Development Ministry, and other CSOs.

2- Building bridges with international organizations and bilateral donors globally:

2.1- Regular meetings will be held between the IFSN Global Coordinator and international organizations and bilateral donors’ representatives.

3- Position paper on the EC Thematic Programme for Food Security in the framework of the Financial Perspectives 2007-2013: the IFSN project was invited by the EC to be part of a public consultation on the rationale and main features of the Thematic Programme for Food Security (2007-2013). In this sense, the IFSN will organize meetings to discuss the framework in as much countries as possible. However, as the EC document could be quite extended and complex, ActionAid will contract a consultant to produce guidelines to facilitate the discussions in these regional meetings, and to consolidate the final document to be presented to EC, incorporating the results of the countries discussion.

4- Seminar: “Nutritional and Food Security and Sovereignty Centro-American Network”. This event will have place in Guatemala, in September 2005, to launch the network. This network intends to influence regional public policies and international organizations, to guarantee the Right to Food and to develop a project to strengthen CSOs in Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador.

5- Work to influence the 2005 WTO Ministerial Conference and Regional Trade Agreements’ processes and outcomes. The international working-group (International Trade) will work on the 2005 Ministerial Conference of the WTO in Hong Kong, aiming to reinforce the negotiation capacity of Civil Society in the South.

6- Review and dissemination of the 2005 WTO Ministerial Conference’ process and outcome.

3. National activities previewed for the next phase

a) Project Implementation

Official launching of the network in Ethiopia and Haiti.

b) Research and Policy Analysis

In the **Asian region**, several researches will be developed, especially related with the nature of corporate control (transnational corporations) over agriculture, performance assessment of different agricultural systems to ensure food sovereignty, areas of food security and food sovereignty with relation to livelihoods and food production, intensive research on famine in specific regions (research based on interviews with affected people, case studies, PRA and Focus Group discussions), globalization and agro-biodiversity. In Vietnam, for example, applied researches on chicken household and on Apply Bio technology in rural development will be made. Also, researches on Impact of gender inequality on Food security and poverty and on Land access will be developed. Afghanistan intends to conduct further primary research in the areas of food security with relation to livelihoods and food production. Bangladesh previews to have several researches accomplished, namely on transnational corporations and agriculture, and on monitoring the roles of IFIs in food and agriculture sector.

In the **African region**, policy analysis for food and nutrition security will be developed as well as studies on trade policies and local governance to achieve the development of food rights. In the sequence of the seminar *Strengthening civil society in Southern Africa for Food Security* (Mangochi, Malawi, March 2005), the IFSN project decided to promote an CSOs from the SADC countries proposal to the food crises which presently affects millions of people in this region. Researches on agricultural market access and gender will be developed, as well as analysis of land policy to identify gender gaps. Finally, WTO-AoA, Tariff and Non Tariff barriers and TRIPS will be the issue of papers and researches which will be developed and disseminated in the next phase of the IFSN project implementation.

In the **Latin America and the Caribbean region**, researches will be held on regional trade agreements' impacts and on the relationship between lack of land and food insecurity. A feasibility study of the national alternative commercialization network of fresh and processed agro ecological food small producers will also be developed.

c) Capacity Building

Capacity needs assessment will be finished in the core countries. As already said, a leadership development program with training and exchange visits for young leaders will be promoted.

In the **African region**, workshops debates will be organized on the impact of food-aid and the current SADC regions food crisis; land reform policy and the access to land of vulnerable community members; FAO guidelines on implementation of the right to food; GM crop production on sustainability of household livelihood sources and food security.

Good practices on food security and nutrition and capacity building in lobby and advocacy work at national and provincial levels will also be promoted.

In the **Asian Region**, debates at local and national level will be held, involving students, farmers and agricultural specialists, which will culminate in a national level workshop in Bangladesh and capacity building on gender mainstreaming in Food security and on Bio-fertilizer procedures at the household will be developed in Vietnam.

In the **Latin America and the Caribbean region**, capacity building programs of food security issues will be promoted and a radio program on the responsible food consumption will be prepared. Guatemala will build and disseminate a trimester bulletin about the transgenic food situation in the country.

d) Advocacy

In **African region**, networks will work to influence the WTO, conducting regional workshops and dialogues on the key WTO issues and concerns for poor farmers, developing and circulating campaign materials to deepen and broaden awareness of the key trade issues. Stakeholder advocacy networking meetings will take place on: Food and Nutrition policy; guidelines to implementation of the right to food, Food aid, and Biotechnology-GM. Guidelines to civil society advocacy in food security policy in urban areas will also be developed.

In **Asian region**, networks intend to assess key projects developed by donor agencies such as USAID and FAO at local level. To influence Hong Kong Ministerial, a post card campaign and a national workshop, as well as meetings with other networks, will be prepared in Bangladesh, along with campaign materials, press conference, divisional and district level consultations. Currently, Bangladesh's partners are actively organizing a People's Caravan targeting Hong Kong Ministerial which is scheduled to be held from December 13-18. This Caravan will mobilize thousands of farmers, garments workers and members of civil society throughout the country by way of district and village level mobilizations, rallies, cultural programs, media briefings, etc.

In the **Latin America and the Caribbean region**, networks plan to intensify its advocacy work. In this sense, proposals to government will be presented on the biotechnology security law and on the seeds law. Guatemala will also participate in the organization of the international seminar on Right to Food.

V. Evaluation

Activity-to-Output Matrix

Expected results	Indicators	Achievements at the end of July 2005
1.1. The capacity of analysis and dialogue of civil society concerning food security and the fight against poverty is improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Greater awareness of individual rights and the power systems that withhold them among poor people and grassroots groups in the targeted countries. *Increase in local people's skills, capacity and knowledge to mobilize and advocate on their own behalves. *Improvement in individuals and organizations' skills, capacity, knowledge and effectiveness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Civil Society mobilized in the 11 core countries. *National networks able to identify its major thematic and technical priorities for their national and international advocacy work. *Activities developed reported by the 11 core countries and priorities discussed with governments in 6 countries. *Meetings with EC delegations held at national and international level. *Around 320 organizations mobilized to create the International Food Security Network.
1.2. Civil society is better structured and more active in the targeted countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *A National Civil Society network for Food Security is active in each of the 11 core participant countries by the end of the first year. *Existing national networks increase their active members by 50% over the funding period. *Number of workshops/ meetings/ events organized/coordinated by the national networks. *Greater synergy of aims/activities in networks/movements. *Increased legitimacy of civil society groups among poor people, governments and donors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *A National Civil Society network for Food Security active in 11 core participant countries by the end of the first year. *National networks have increased their membership in more than 40%. *National networks have coordinated around 45 events in the first year. *Creation of international thematic working-groups (International Trade, Corporate Control and Access to Natural Resources). *Regional cooperation between Malawi and Mozambique, in the answer to the food crisis in SADC region. *Regional cooperation between Guatemala and Nicaragua, in the building process of the regional Food Security Central-American network. *Technical cooperation between Ghana and Burkina Faso, defining common regional priorities. *Legitimacy is being increased as networks are very young.
1.3. The conception of national policies is effected more democratically with greater involvement by civil society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Civil Society organizations are invited to participate in policy dialogue with their respective governments on Food Security by year 2. *Governments publicly recognize the importance of civil society participation in national food security policies. *Channels of formal communication between civil society and governments are established for food security issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *In some countries, CSO were invited to participate in policy dialogue. *Malawi had a representative of FOSANET appointed to the National Biotechnology Task Force committee with a mandate to coordinate the formulation of the National biotechnology policy. A task force team of NGOs was mobilized under the FOSANET umbrella to conduct citizen juries on policy matrix issues to be incorporated in the draft food and nutrition policy by the drafting team; *In Ghana, a Roundtable Discussion with Government on meeting the pressing challenges of food security in the country was held. *In Guatemala REDSSAG was invited, by the Government, to participate in the COTESAN (Technical Committee for Food and Nutrition Security). There were permanent and participatory meetings in the ministry of Agriculture and advocacy actions to OCTEBIO regarding GMOs. *In Afghanistan, interaction has also been made with governmental organizations (e.g. the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development) and international institutions (e.g. WFP, FAO, Mercy Corps International, German Agro Action, etc.). *In Bangladesh, during the first year of the project, a good working relationship was built with government officials including the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of

		Food. Also, Members of Parliament were strongly oriented to the network campaigns and mobilizations. A strong linkage was made with the Parliamentary Pressure Group on WTO.
1.4 The needs of vulnerable people are better known.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Increased coverage in the mass media of food security issues. *Women and men living with or threatened by hunger get access to speak in public forums and through the mass media. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *A radio spot was made and disseminated during one month, through 10 communitarian radios and 3 radios of the capital of Haiti, in the scope of a sensibilization campaign for the need of a national food security plan. *The Daily Star newspaper covered the event "<i>Impact of Globalisation: Agriculture, Food and Trade Security in Bangladesh</i>", organized by the International Food Security Network Bangladesh. *The Carta Maior news agency disseminated through Internet a media coverage of the event <i>Food Security and Agrarian Reform Policies in the 21st Century</i>, a meeting of the International Food Security Network, inserted in the scope of the World Forum on Agrarian Reform, which had place in Valencia. *Around 1600 participants in seminars organized by the national and international networks. (see restrictions for the achievement of last indicator in point 3.1.2 of the report).
2.1. Increased capacity of local civil society organizations to reflect on strategies of reduction of poverty and food security, including the "right to food".	*Improvement in staff and organizations' skills, capacity, knowledge and effectiveness related to food security issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *All the core countries participated in interviews with target groups. *Several interviews between the network and official government and donors had place during the project first year. *20 local/national researches were led in the first year. *In Partnership with FIAN, was presented an <i>Amicus curiae for the Human Rights InterAmerican Commission</i>; *The regional research "<i>Africa-Guide to key aspects of International, Regional and National Genetic Resources and Biosafety Regulations</i>" was disseminated through the entire network. *The studies "<i>Right to Food in Guatemala</i>" and "<i>La Perla case</i>" were published in Partnership with FIAN. *In Malawi, the network participated in national public events as the World Food Day, Malawi Social Forum and CONGOMA-NGO Week and advocated for the recognition, respect, protection and facilitation of the realization of the right to food by the government. *The mobilization of the CSOs for fighting for food rights had place in Uganda through a national symposium, with the objective of reflecting and reviewing the critical factors affecting realization of <i>people's food rights</i>.
2.2. Increased capacity of local civil society organizations to better coordinate their actions in order to improve dialogue with government and donors concerning food security in national policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *11 National Civil Society networks on Food Security are active by the end of the first year. *Existing national networks increase their active members by 50% over the funding period. *Greater synergy of aims/activities in networks/movements. *Increased legitimacy of civil society groups among poor people, governments and donors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *A National Civil Society network for Food Security is active in 11 core participant countries by the end of the first year. *National networks have increased their membership in more than 40%. *National networks have coordinated around 45 events in the first year. *Legitimacy is being increased as the networks are very young. *Several countries (as Guatemala, Mozambique, Malawi) held several meetings with farmers organizations. *All the core participant countries met the respective national EC delegation. *In some countries (as Malawi, Ghana, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Guatemala), CSO were invited to participate in policy dialogue (see achievements at the end of July 2005, of the expected result 1.3, for further information).

<p>3.1. Increased civil society understanding, interest and involvement in the issues at stake in international negotiations in connection to food security.</p>	<p>*Participation of communities, grassroots groups and local NGOs in discussions and events related to international negotiations connected to food security. *Attendance of local NGOs to international negotiations or parallel events.</p>	<p>*National network coordinators' participation in the International Conference on GMOs (Mozambique, June 2004). *National network coordinators' participation in the World Forum on Agrarian Reform (Spain, December 2004). *National network coordinators' participation in the Southern Africa Regional Meeting "Straightening Civil Society in Southern Africa for Food Security" (Malawi, March 2005). <i>(Concerning participation and attendance of local NGOs in international negotiations or parallel events, please see restrictions mentioned in section III of the narrative report).</i></p>
<p>3.2. The negotiation capacity by civil society organizations in beneficiary countries in international negotiations is increased and the interests of the people in developing countries are more taken into account.</p>	<p>*100 Research papers produced and disseminated by civil society on issues at stake in international negotiations. *Direct participation of network members in international negotiations (official delegations and/or shadow events). *Participation of network members in joint international platforms of civil society organizations advocating on food security issues at international negotiations.</p>	<p>*10 publications in the first year. *Around 230 participants in international negotiations and parallel events. *6 international reports in the first year (4 case studies presented in the seminar <i>Straightening Civil Society in Southern Africa for Food Security</i>, in order to show the impact of policy measures on the food security situation and coping strategies of a vulnerable group; research and strategic plan for <i>strengthen national civil society networks in Central America</i> having in mind main objectives and priorities of the Regional Food Security Plan of EC; <i>Regional Guidelines towards African Civil Society (NGOs Leaders and others Advocacy Stakeholders)</i>; *Dialogue process with EC. *Participation in the CONCORD. *FAO invitation to participate as representative of Civil Society in the Steering Committee of ICARD. *Network participation in the More and Better campaign. *Network participation in the G-CAP initiative. *Network members invited to integrate official delegations to the WTO Ministerial Meeting, in Hong Kong, 2005. <i>(See restrictions for the achievement of last indicator in point 3.1.2 of the report).</i></p>

VI. Conclusions

The International Food Security Network project is a pioneer initiative, both for ActionAid and the European Union.

The results obtained in this first year were accomplished in around 11 months of effective implementation work, i.e., between September 2004 and July 2005, since the project did not previewed an initial preparation and capacity building period.

In this sense, our evaluation can only be very positive, since the main indicators were achieved and some of them even overcame, like for instance, the accretion of the number of organizations involved in the project.

The project has now 12 active networks in the three South priority regions, and counts with around 320 organizations and organizations networks from the civil society in the whole World⁷. We must refer that the number of organizations committed to the project grew more than 40 % in this first year.

The national networks coordinated 45 events involving more than 1600 people, accomplished 28 researches and 10 publications, being actively involved in negotiations with Governments from 6 countries. Furthermore, several countries started regional joint action processes, having a regional network in Central America already been launched (during the second semester of 2005).

At the international level, the network was invited by FAO to participate in the steering committee in charge of organizing the International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD), which will take place in Brazil in 2006; participated in the consultation process to the civil society on “The New EC Thematic Programme for Food Security 2007-2013” (in the second semester of 2005); and actively participates in several activities related to the WTO 2005 negotiations.

At the financial level, the proposed forecast was fulfilled, as 82% of the previewed expenses were executed⁸ and no significant variations were verified. Obviously, there are several improvements to be made and they will be after the approval of the amendment presented to the EU. From a first network “implementation” stage, the project shall evolve to another phase, more settled on the consolidation and strengthen of its influence in the national and international policies, with more impact on hunger and poverty solving.

Development of networks in other Southern countries will also start, as well as regional networks in Africa, Asia and South America.

⁷ Notice that the initial forecast was of 200 organizations after the 4th year of the project

⁸ Actually, this value is higher, as the months of August and September are not considered in this report.

PART II: Financial Report

1. Introduction

The reporting period considered is between February 16th and July 31st, 2005.

Countries were supposed to send their final reports by August 31st, 2005. There were some delays. For this reason the report took four months to be completed.

Since the beginning, a specific bank account was open by AA UK for this project. Transfers were made to countries twice a year according to approved plans and budget.

Expenses were internally audited in almost all countries and sent to Brazil with copies of all invoices stamped.

We will present below the level of expenditure expected and incurred, origin and application of resources and the actual balance for EC funds.

As it will be possible to see the project spent 82% of the expected budget without significant variances between major budget items.

The audit company will carry out the audit in February 2005 and we're expecting to send declarations by mid March.

2. **General Information (16th February 2004 - 31st July 2005)**

Balance	£	Euro
A. Funds received from EC	243,513	364,856
B. Funds spent by AA and partners	231,998	347,602
C. Balance (A-B)	11,516	17,254
Total contribution to project (Feb/04-July/05)	£	Euro
EC	231,998	347,602
AA	40,001	59,933
Others	10,237	15,338
Total	282,236	422,874

Interest received on EC contribution	£	Euro
Interest received during reference period	1,296	1,942
Cumulative interest since start of project	1,296	1,942

3. Source and Utilization of Resources (16th February 2004 - 31st July 2005)

Source and Utilization of Resources (in Euros)	EC Contribution	AA UK Contribution	AA Italia Contribution	Ayuda en Accion Contribution	FIAN Contribution	ICCO Contribution	Total Contribution
1. Human Resources	145055	24511	684	1364	223	4630	176467
2. Travel	45479	9848	0	0	0	0	55327
3. Equipment and supplies	3386	549	0	148	0	36	4119
4. Local office/project costs	13306	2797	0	0	0	475	16188
5. Other costs, services	128320	20119	1800	8932	16232	16109	156107
7. Subtotal direct project costs (1. - 6.)	335547	57825	5641	17422	17482	42805	408208
8. Administrative costs	12055	2109	128	0	374	0	14666
9. Total eligible project costs (7.+ 8.)	347602	59933	6360	17422	19582	42805	422874
10. Contingency reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11. Total costs (9.+10.)	347602	59933	6360	17422	19582	42805	422874

Budget x Actual Costs (16th February 2004 - 31st July 2005)

Budget x Actual Costs (Euros)	Budget	Actual Cost	Variance Budget x Actual Cost	Actual Cost in %	Actual without Variance exchange	Exchange Variance
1. Human Resources	0	0	0		0	0
1.1 Salaries (gross amounts, local)	0	0	0		0	0
1.1.1 Coordination, technical	0	0	0		0	0
1.1.1.a Global coordinator (100%)	32,000	32,188	-188		32188	0
1.1.1.b Core participant country coordinators (50% x 11 countries)	51,992	40,819	11,173		40884	-65
1.1.1.c Other participant country coordinators (10% x 21 countries)	0	0	0		0	0
1.1.1.d European coordinators (10% x 6 countries)	5,765	5,091	673		5091	0
1.1.1.e Facilitators for major workshops (3 per year per region)	19,824	7,628	12,195		7656	-28
1.1.2 Administrative/support Staff	0	0	0		0	0
1.1.2.a Global admin and finance support officer (50%)	8,549	6,316	2,234		6836	-520
1.1.2.b Focus country admin and finance support (10% x 11 countries)	7,310	7,669	-359		7665	4
1.2 Salaries (gross amounts, expat/int. staff)	0	0	0		0	0
1.3 Per diems for missions/travel	2,000	0	2,000		0	0
1.3.1 Abroad (project staff, steering committee)	0	0	0		0	0
1.3.1.a Global Steering Group (5 members, 5 meetings of 3 days)	0	0	0		0	0
1.3.1.b Project staff (39 tech staff x 6 units per year)	31,169	25,458	5,711		25718	-260
1.3.2 Local (project staff)	0	0	0		0	0
1.3.2.a Project staff (32 local tech staff x 6 units per year)	0	1,734	-1,734		1734	0
1.3.3 Seminar/conference participants	50,547	49,563	984		49725	-162
Subtotal Human Resources	209,156	176,467	32,689	84%	177497	-1031
2. Travel	0	0	0		0	0
2.1. International travel	2,500	843	1,657		845	-2
2.1.1 Global Steering Committee Meetings	115	0	115		0	0
2.1.2 Project staff (2 flights per region per month)	44,176	46,545	-2,369		49847	-3302
2.2 Local transportation (over 200 kms)	7,668	7,939	-272		8153	-214
Subtotal Travel	54,458	55,327	-868	102%	58845	-3518
3. Equipment and supplies***	0	0	0		0	
3.1 Purchase or rent of vehicles	5,868	2,029	3,839		1059	969
3.2 Furniture, computer equipment	0	0	0		0	0
3.2.1 Laptop computers for management team	2,500	2,091	409		2465	-374
3.2.2 Desktop computer for admin/finance support officer	0	0	0		0	0
3.2.3 Rental of TV / VCR / OHP for workshops / events	2,528	0	2,528		0	0
3.3 Spare parts/equipments for machines, tools	0	0	0		0	0
Subtotal Equipment and supplies	10,896	4,119	6,776	38%	3524	595

4. Local office/project costs	0	273	-273		245	28
4.1 Vehicle costs	900	3,933	-3,033		2951	982
4.2 Office rent	0	0	0		0	0
4.3 Consumables - office supplies (global coordinator and support officer)	702	398	304		462	-64
4.4 Other services (tel/fax, electricity/heating, maintenance in 3 regions)	15,007	11,583	3,424		11373	211
Subtotal Local office/project costs	16,609	16,188	422	97%	15031	1156
5. Other costs, services	0	0	0		0	0
5.1 Publications**	0	0	0		0	0
5.1.1 Status papers, policy analysis reports	21,500	10,925	10,575		10493	432
5.1.2 Educational / training materials	4,250	1,725	2,525		1580	145
5.1.3 Web maintenance and electronic bulletin	3,600	4,730	-1,130		4716	14
5.2 Studies, research**	120,903	72,488	48,414		73891	-1403
5.3 Auditing costs	0	0	0		0	0
5.4 Evaluation costs	0	0	0		0	0
5.4.1 Participatory Review & Reflection Processes in core countries and regions	9,505	7,589	1,916		7814	-225
5.4.2 External evaluation	0	0	0		0	0
5.5 Translation, interpreters	7,450	3,035	4,415		3004	31
5.6 Financial services (bank guarantee costs etc.)	0	0	0		0	0
5.7 Costs of conferences/seminars** (room and equipment hire etc)	42,258	55,615	-13,357		55509	106
Subtotal Other costs, services	209,465	156,107	53,358	75%	157007	-900
7. Subtotal direct project costs (1. - 6.)	500,584	408,208	92,377	82%	411905	-3697
8. Administrative costs (maximum 7 % of 7., direct eligible project cost)	14,666	14,666	0	100%	14666	0
9. Total eligible project costs (7.+ 8.)	515,250	422,874	92,376	82%	426571	-3697
10. Contingency reserve* (maximum 5 % of 9., total eligible project costs)	0	0	0		0	0
11. Total costs (9.+10.)	515,250	422,874	92,376	82%	426571	-3697

VII. ANNEXES

Annex n.1 – “Africa Guide to Key Aspects of International, Regional and National Genetic Resources and Biosafety Regulations”

Annex n.2 – “*Soberanía y Seguridad Alimentaria desde la Perspectiva de la Sociedad Civil Organizada*”

Annex n.3 – Case Studies - ICCO

3.1 – “Impact of Regional Trade Agreement on Livelihood and Food Security of Vulnerable People

3.2- “Rural Development in a global context – The case of Nante in Mozambique”

3.3 – “The impact of policy measures on food security situation and coping strategies of vulnerable groups in Malawi

3.4- “Food security in south Africa”

Annex n.4 – Land Conflict Watch

Annex n.5 – “Cultivating Women’s Rights for Access to Land”

Annex n.6 – “*Alcançando a segurança alimentar e nutricional em Moçambique*”

Annex n.7 – “Food Aid and its effects on Food Security in Malawi”

Annex n.8 – “The Community Seed Banking Initiative”

Annex n.9 – “Ethiopia’s WTO accession: a strenuous step for a poor nation seeking economic prosperity”

Annex n.10 – “Assessment on the resettlement Programme in Ethiopia”

Annex n.11 – “The Natural Environment and Food Security in Ghana”

Annex n.12 – “Promoting Food Security in Ghana”

Annex n.13 – “Agricultural Policies and Food Security in Ghana”

Annex n.14 – “Food Aid and Trade in Bangladesh - An Overview”

Annex n.15 – “Monga: A Recurring Near Famine Situation in the Northern Districts of Bangladesh”

Annex n.16 – “Water issues in the context of food security”

Annex n.17 – “World Trade Organization: Agriculture, Food and Trade security”

Annex n.18 – “A study report on Food security in Afghanistan”

Annex n.19 –Non-governmental bills for Security in Biotechnology and in Seeds

Annex n.20 – Comment on national policy (UNEP-GEF project) and bill on food and nutritional security in the country

Annex n.21 – “*Amicus Curiae* to the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights for the case of Nueva Florencia”

Annex n.22 – “Feasibility study on the Proposal to bring the La Perla case to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission”

Annex n.23 – *Propuesta de Política Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional*

Annex n.24 – “*El Derecho a la alimentación: reto para la justicia*”

Annex n.25 – “*Derecho de los agricultores*”

Annex n.26 – “The Human Right to Food”

Annex n.27 – “*El Derecho a la alimentación*”

Annex n.28 – research by CDD

Annex n.29 – research by JJS

VIII. Footnotes

¹ Translation: “Achieving the Food and Nutritional Security in Mozambique”.

² VECO, Centre for Development Initiatives – CDI, Environment Alert, Voluntary Development Agency, SEATIN, Food Rights Network for Eastern Region, Mbarara NGO Forum, Mubende Women’s Agro-processors Association and African Women’s Economic Policy Network (AWEPON), UCPA, UNFFE, New Vision, IDFA/UNFFE, CONSENT, CSOPNU, National Hunger Task Force, Divinity Consult, UAD, PACONET, KADIVDONET, TOCINET, TFHP, Makerere University, KASCODA, PAFA, KAWOA, SODAN, BUWOSA/KUDAC, UWONET, Environmental Alert, DENIVA/ACTADE, Techwa Family Helper Project, MBADICSOF, DENIVA, Sihubira Farmers Organization, NGO/CBO Bushenyi, NGO/CBO Ntungamo, Ankole Food Security Network, AA Uganda, Kyenjojo NGO Forum, Child Concern Initiative, NSSF, Youth for Human Rights International Uganda – Makere University, Bushenyi NGO/CBO Forum, Bugiri DFA, BUTUMFA, WOUCAMI Initiative Ltd, R.P.W.R.D., CECOD (MBADISCOF), UDIF/Seed Security Alliance (Rwenzori Region), Ntungamo District NGO/CBO Forum, KADDE-NET, NDWADA, SODANN, Vision Terudo, TODIFA, Uganda Environmental Education Foundation, Makere University, CCIP, KACSO, Makalimagozi Network, Mpigi Local Council, Rwenzori CSO Seed Security Alliance, ActionAid – Pallisa, Mpigi District – Naawa, UNIDO/UIP, Mpigi Dist Local Gov, Ntungamo NGO Forum.

³ Africare Ethiopia, Agri-Serive Ethiopia, CDI, Centre for Development and Research, Cher Ethiopia Society For Humanitarian & Development, CISP (International Committee for the Development of People, Canadian Food Grain Bank, EENGO, Elim –Ethiopia, Emmanuel Development Association, ERSHA, Facilitators For Change Ethiopia, Farm Africa, Feed The Children Organization, Food For The Hungry International / Ethiopia (FHI / E), IIRR, Lutheran World Federation, LVIA, Norwegian Church Aid, ORDA, Oxfam GB Ethiopia Programme, Reach the Un-reached People, SC/UK, Selam Environment and Development Association, SOS Sahel, TRO CAIRE, World Vision, A.C.O.R.D., Abebech Gobena Orphanage, Ethiopian Rainwater Harvesting Association, The Hunger Project Ethiopia, Biherawl Development Association, Woliso You Development Association, ActionAid, Ethiopia, Wetlands and Natural Resources Association, Inter Aide France, Cheshire Fondation Ethiopia, Almaz Children & Family Support Association, AARDR, EECMY/DASSC, EMRDA, KIDS CARE, EMWACDO, Beza Org. Ass. Of Women, Kind Hearts Child Aid Org., OSHO, CARE, Pro Pride, Donkey for Development Association, AFD, Habtamu Zeleke, SLUF, EOC-DICAC, WLDO, Action for Self Reliance, AMDO, EFDA, ANFEAE, CHRISTIAN AID, World Vison Ethiopia, EENGO, Adventist Dev’t And Relief Agency Ethiopia, EKHC, Alem Children Support Organization, BICDO, Kembatta Women’s Self Help Center, AAMWBCR& DO.

⁴ CPD - Coastal Development Partnership, JJS - Jagrata Juba Sangha , PET - People’s Empowerment Trust, Lokoj Institute, UBINIG, BELA, SUS, UTTARAN, Speed Trust, YPSA.

⁵ FESOC, VSF-FRANCIA, VSF-ESPAÑA, CEIBA, FUNDATEP, CNOC, COLECTIVO MADRE SELVA, ASECSSA, ACAMAMM, VECINOS MUNDIALES, ECAO, PRODESSA, CONSEJO INDÍGENA MAYA CHORTÍ.

⁶ Crose , COSADH, Planopla (Mouvement Paysan de Papaye (MPP), Tèt Kole, RAKPABA, Konbit Peyizan Nip (KNP), Mouvement Paysan National Congrès de Papaye (MPNKP)).

⁷ ROSA is constituted by ORAM, ABIODES, ATAP, UNAC, KEPA and KULIMA.

⁸ FOSANET is a civil society mobilization and capacity building initiative funded by the European Union through Actionaid International and implemented by a coalition of food security stakeholder NGOs and networks in Malawi having at the core women and men who are living with or threatened by hunger. The coalition of civil society organizations and networks includes NGO members of Civil Society Agriculture Network (CISANET), Civil Society Advocacy Taskforce on Land and Natural resources, Food Rights Task Force, Agriculture Policy Research Unit and Economic Association of Malawi having at the core, women and men who are living with or threatened by hunger.

⁹ Africare, ARFA, CIC, CLLSS, Peoples Solidaires, CDN, FDC, RESABO, FUGPN, SPONG, ECLA, FEB/CPF, Afrique Verte, REJEA, DIOBASS, DESONG, UARGSA, IFDC, ODE, FDC, APPEL, FEPKA, Project Karité, Aide et Accion, ROPPA, SOS Sahel

¹⁰ Among which, Ghana National Association of Poultry Farmers (GNAPF), Tescod, Tumu Deanery Integrated Dev. Project (Tudridep), Food Research Inst., Sister Aid, Ecasard, Acdep, Green Earth Organisation, Cewefia, Women In Need Foundation-Ghana (Winfog), Urban Agriculture Network, Uwrdep, U.C.I.D Kweku Panfo, Trade Aid Integrated, Catholic Archdiocese Dev., Wacam, Tarkwa, Ica – Ghana, Cedep, Institute For Information And Development, Centre For Active Learning And Integrated Development (Calid), World Vision Ghana, Assin Foso, School Of Agriculture - University Of Cape Coast, 1992 Best Farmer Award Winners Association, Sustainable Environment And Gender Development, Iwmi, Uerdp, Grameen, Necida, Department Of Community Development, Environmental Protection Association of Ghana (Epac), Women And Development Office, Centre For Active Development (Cad), Action Aid/Aide Et Action Burkina Faso, Daa Goan, Methodist Church, Kuapa Kokoo, Global Ntepa, Friends Of The Nation, The Hunger Project, Hopespring Foundation, Crops Research Institute (SCIR), Gawu Of Tuc, Association Tintwa (Burkina Faso), and Aaig – Yendi.

¹¹ SCA, Mercy Corps, AREA, PRB, WFP, ACF, ADA, ACBAR and ActionAid Afghanistan.

¹² Among which, Institute for Socio-Economic Development of Rural and Mountainous Areas, Consulting Center for Environment – Resources and Rural Poverty Alleviation (CERPA), Center for Training and Humanity Development (CTD), Thanh Hoa Gardening Association (HCCD), Center for community development, Ha Tinh Provincial committee for NGO affairs, Pro-Poor Center (PPC), Hoa Binh Farmers' Union (under Vietnam Farmers' Union), Thanh Hoa Union for Science and Technology Association (TUSTA), Research Center for Books and Magazines publication, Application of Science and Technology Development Asian-plant Center (under IRARD - Institute of Research and Assistance for Rural Development), Business Promotion and Service Center (BPSC), Center for Human Resource Development in Vietnam and South-East ASIA, ActionAid International Vietnam, Legal Assistance Center and Center for Consultancy, Training and Agro-forestry Technology Transfer.

¹³ Rural Development, Access to Natural Resources and Mid-Term Review of the World Food Summit Plan of Action (see also item 4.Building Bridges – 4.1.1)