



Reaching more people

Our Training and Advisory Units (TAUs) enable us to take our innovations beyond project sites, helping us to impact on millions rather than thousands of people.

The units take the valuable experience that we have acquired and share it by offering advice and training. Organisations can apply our knowledge, multiplying the impact of our work. The units take responsibility for designing training modules so that they can pass on the knowledge gained from our projects.

They identify the most relevant people for training such as government staff, other NGOs, field-based staff and rural community leaders, who are all in a position to spread the innovations to other farmers in their area.

To increase the impact of our work, we will be publishing more material about what we do and developing our website even further. We will also be raising our profile, which will help to disseminate our work, benefiting people beyond the projects and countries where we operate.

FARM Africa also recognises the profound impact of key issues on rural development, such as HIV and AIDS, gender inequalities, emergencies and the resolution of conflict based on natural resources. We will incorporate these issues into our plans wherever appropriate.

Saving lives in Sudan

This year FARM Africa has the opportunity to work in southern Sudan for the first time. Although we have wanted to work there for many years, the civil war in the south, which began in the mid-80s, has prevented us.

This war which is not to be confused with the recent atrocities in Darfur, displaced more than four million people. Without land, people were unable to grow food or earn money – malnutrition and starvation became widespread.

A lack of investment in the south also means people have no access to health care services. There are no clinics, hospitals or permanent buildings. The 20th century has completely passed these people by.

Beginning the healing process

The signing of the peace agreement on 9 January 2005 gives us the chance to begin work. And with a new government being set up in the south, there is a real opportunity for us to help shape a new rural policy, ensuring that benefits people who depend on farming to survive.

FARM Africa has expertise in many areas that can be directly applied to the current circumstances in southern Sudan including animal health, livestock production, participatory research, forest management and capacity building of farmer organisations. Although the larger land reclamation and animal production projects are completed, we will continue to support a number of ongoing projects. We look forward to working in this environment and will require further support to fund our progress.



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Growing up with FARM-Africa
1985 – 2005

20th Anniversary Publication

Major events in the last 20 years

What's happened at FARM-Africa and throughout the world?

■ FARM-Africa event ■ World event



"The crossbred goats give us much more milk to sell. With the money we can send our children to school."

Lebo, Tanzania

1985

FARM Africa, the World Bank and David Woodland launch the Ethiopian Farm Livestock Project (EFLP) with a loan of £20 million

1987

The Ceres Project begins in Kenya

1989

Jar Borok Ndlovu becomes Chairman

1992

Friends of FARM started by Ben Bogaards and David Woodland launch the Veterinary Cooperation Project (VetCoP)

1994

Project begins in Malawi

1996

Project begins in South Africa

1997

East African Goat Network founded

1999

Kenya's first 200,000 people

David Campbell retires

Dr. Christl Neuzak appointed CEO

Improvement of Public Health in Kenya (IPHAK) launched in Kenya

Thabo Mbeki becomes president of South Africa

2000

FARM Africa wins Millennium Business Award

Community Animal Health Network (CAHN) launched at Mbitani Summit

Ethiopia and Eritrea sign peace agreement

Malawi Debt Campaign

2001

Annual Cattle Awards

Richard Turner wins 'Year of the Goat' award

Dr Mike Colloff becomes Chairman

Sr Peter de la Blaquiere becomes a Baron

Farm in Sudan affects 100,000 people

NEFD launched

2003

FARM-Africa begins work in Uganda

Dr Peter de la Blaquiere wins Charity Hospital of the Year Award

2004

Management Agreements signed in Ethiopia

Launch of policy paper 'Reaching the Poor: A Strategy for the Next Decade'

Income: Chairman

New government in Kenya (KANU - National Rainbow Coalition)

Wigan Maths wins 'Africa's Best' award

South Africa's market for 2000 World Cup Finals

2005

Year begins in Southern Sudan

Kenya's South Africa launched with 'Partners for Progress' campaign

FARM Africa has over 40,000 individual supporters

MAKE EVERYBODY COUNT campaign

CGI Summit in UK

Sudan-Sudan peace agreement signed

1995

Recessional Movement Project begins in South Africa

UN decides on sanctions in South Africa

South Africa wins Rugby World Cup

1996

Production in the Ceres Project published

Annual Healthcare Awards

Project begins in Kenya

Kenyan Pastoral Project is launched

Robert Halm becomes Chairman

1998

FARM Africa USA New Sudan contribution

1999

FARM Africa under take an agriculture assessment in Botswana

South Africa's first 200,000 people were loved from the land

Malawi and the Bank of World Peace Free

2000

Political prisoner Nelson Mandela set free

2001

Research begins in Ethiopia

FARM Africa begins work in Ethiopia

Fall of the Dergue regime in Ethiopia

AgriField established

Kenyan Pastoral Project for Central and East Africa

2002

BBC TV, Life Line Appeal

FARM Africa awarded Daily Telegraph Christmas Appeal

PHAT begins in East Africa

Kenya's market reduced by 25%

World summit on sustainable development in Johannesburg

2003

Annual Cattle Awards

Richard Turner wins 'Year of the Goat' award

Dr Mike Colloff becomes Chairman

Sr Peter de la Blaquiere becomes a Baron

Farm in Sudan affects 100,000 people

NEFD launched

20 years in the making

This is a landmark year for FARM-Africa. It has been 20 years since we first began helping rural African farmers and herders to improve their lives. To mark the occasion, we have put together this Anniversary Publication, where we share some of our greatest achievements and invite you to be part of our success in the future.

Our beginnings

FARM-Africa was born to support those who nobody else could help. Our founders, David Campbell and the late Sir Michael Wood, were aware of the deepening poverty and declining food production in Africa. The famine in Ethiopia in the 1980s showed the world the desperate state in which many Africans lived. As David Campbell says, "we believed passionately in the potential of Africa's farmers and herders, given the right support. FARM-Africa was launched to enable rural communities to realise their potential, supplementing their skills and experience with research and helping them build links to the wider world."

Many people question whether a small charity like FARM-Africa could make an impact, especially when poverty in Africa is so widespread. But over the years we've proved our worth. Our projects have changed thousands of lives and by working together with governments, we've instigated major policy changes. The Kenyan Government, for example, has adopted our animal healthcare practices, ensuring many more farmers and herders benefit from our practical research, tools and methods.

A key year in history

Live Aid, the Commission for Africa and more recently the **MAKEPOVERTYHISTORY** campaign, have all raised awareness of the needs of people in Africa, but there is still much to do. In Sudan, for example, civil war in the south has prevented help from reaching those who need it most.

With the recent signing of the peace agreement however, FARM-Africa can begin helping families in Sudan to develop agricultural livelihoods. We also have a vital opportunity

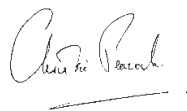
to influence international policy this year, when the UK takes over the presidency of the EU and the G8 Summit is held in Scotland. The Prime Minister has chosen poverty in Africa as one of his key themes for the Summit, which we hope will enable us to improve more lives.

A life shared

Gete, a friend and beneficiary, is an extraordinary woman who lives in Konso, southern Ethiopia. She was the first to receive crossbred goats and worked tirelessly to succeed. I see her as a pioneer, like FARM-Africa. I just hope that millions more people like Gete can escape poverty for good in the decades ahead.

To everyone who has helped us grow

All that remains to say is thank you. Firstly, FARM-Africa couldn't have achieved so much without the efforts of our farmer and pastoralist partners. Without the vision and drive of our founders, FARM-Africa would not be here today. Thank you to Dick Sandford, who conceived and designed so many of our early projects. I am grateful to our hardworking staff, trustees and to all the government staff and partners in the countries in which we work. Finally, a big thank you to our donors and supporters, who make our work possible. I hope you will all continue growing with FARM-Africa.



Dr Christie Peacock
Chief Executive

Pastoral development

Keeping up with tradition

FARM-Africa aims to improve the lives of pastoralists – people who live in the arid regions of Africa and rely on livestock for survival. Pastoralists are mostly nomadic. Due to seasonal and patchy rainfall, they move in search of grazing-land and water.



Pastoral problems

Pastoralists have survived like this for many years, but now their nomadic way of life is under threat. Their movements are becoming restricted, reducing their access to land and water. The population pressure among farmers is forcing them to cultivate land traditionally used by pastoralists for grazing. In addition, politicians from agricultural backgrounds often think the nomadic way of life is primitive. Governments want pastoralists to settle so healthcare and education are easier to deliver.

Rainfall in arid parts of Africa has always followed long-term cycles of good years followed by bad, causing a boom and bust pattern of life. In good years, livestock numbers increase and people thrive. In bad years, livestock and

people die. There is evidence that droughts are becoming more frequent, which is taking its toll on the pastoralists' ability to recover. When combined with increasing numbers of people and a reduced amount of grazing land available, they are struggling to survive today.

However, the harsh environment where many pastoralists live means their existing way of life is still the most viable.

On the move with FARM-Africa

Since 1985, FARM-Africa's aim has been to help pastoralists adapt and improve their traditional way of life. FARM-Africa works with them, not from an established base, but through Mobile Outreach Camps that move with them.



Rather than forcing pastoralists to come into urban centres for services such as veterinary and medical care, we travel with the groups in movable camps. This enables us to work with them to find solutions to the real problems they face.

“Because we made the effort to go to the people, they showed tremendous interest in us and cooperated with us fully.”

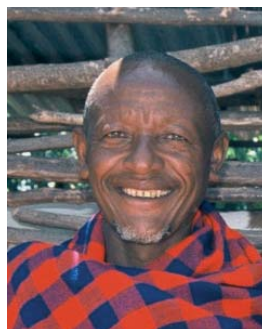
Chris Field, former project team leader

So how does FARM-Africa help?

- We help pastoralists sell their livestock at the best price, by setting up trading groups and providing access to markets
- We train animal health workers to treat livestock
- We enable them to establish profitable businesses, such as butchers' shops
- We organise clearance of the invasive plant *Prosopis*
- We enable them to diversify into new enterprises such as eco-tourism
- We help them establish irrigated small-scale farms, so they can survive during drought or when grazing land is scarce

The Mobile Outreach Camp, part of our flagship Pastoral Development project in Kenya, was so successful that the Ethiopian Government has now adopted it through their World Bank/IFAD-funded Pastoral Capacity Building Project.

FARM-Africa has been awarded the contract to train Ethiopian Government staff in working with pastoralists and we have expanded the project into Tanzania. We also produced a very successful publication series focusing on animal health, mobile outreach approaches, micro-enterprise development, natural resource management and camel husbandry. Further details can be found at www.farmafrica.org.uk/resources.cfm.



Changing with the times: Olemiti Pasiato

Olemiti is one of the Maasai people – a pastoralist who lives in Tanzania. He has always kept local goats and cattle, but his livestock produced little milk. After his neighbour, John, received the loan of a Toggenburg buck from FARM-Africa to crossbreed with, Olemiti saw how much more milk the new goats could produce. He asked if he could crossbreed his goats with John's purebred Toggenburg.

To ensure Olemiti benefited as much as possible from this opportunity, FARM-Africa taught him new ways to keep his livestock healthy. We also helped him grow fodder so he would always have food for his animals, even during drought.

The milk from the goats provides his children with the nutrients they need to grow healthy and strong. With the income Olemiti receives from the extra milk, he can better feed his family and pay for his children's schoolbooks.

“Now the old and young in my village have better health because they drink the goats' milk.”

Olemiti, Tanzania

The impact of FARM-Africa's projects

Our projects help pastoralists plan and drive their own development by promoting sustainable management of their natural resources. Here are three success stories.

Developing a business

The problem

A few years ago, the pastoralist community of Dukana in Kenya was really struggling. Like most pastoralists, they needed to sell animals to survive. But they were unable to transport them to a market where they could get a good price for them.

The solution

Because the community lived so far from the market – and could not get there easily enough to sell their livestock – FARM-Africa lent them money to buy a lorry, which the whole community could use. Within two years, they were able to repay the loan and now have two lorries.



©Caroline Irby

Managing drought

The problem

The pastoralists of northern Ethiopia rely on seasonal rains to water the land for grazing, but the drought in the Afar region in 2002/2003 triggered a livestock crisis that undermined their ability to feed themselves.

The solution

First, FARM-Africa worked with local people to save their breeding cows, essential to increase the depleted herds once rain comes. We also transported fodder to the worst hit areas, so that female animals would not die from hunger. Next, we coordinated the slaughter of non-breeding cattle to provide dried meat for starving families.

FARM-Africa is also laying the foundations for the long-term management of drought, by helping pastoralists to build up assets and complement their traditional life with small-scale farming. This will increase their ability to survive future crises. We also plan to distribute animal fodder early in a drought, preventing reliance on emergency food aid.

In Ethiopia and Kenya alone, there are more than 12 million pastoralists



Pastoral development

Controlling Prosopis

The problem

Since being introduced to Ethiopia from Mexico in the 1970s, the highly invasive *Prosopis juliflora* plant has taken over the landscape. It is so prolific that its dense branches cut out sunlight and prevent anything from growing underneath. Unless *Prosopis* is controlled, the pastoralists of Afar will struggle to find grass and their animals will starve.

The solution

FARM-Africa initiated a project to control *Prosopis* and help pastoralists profit from it. We set up four charcoal-producing cooperatives and, in collaboration with the Ethiopian Government, provided training on charcoal making. We influenced government policy, which had previously prevented people from selling any kind of charcoal at market in order to protect the native forests. Once people from Afar were allowed to sell *Prosopis* charcoal on the Addis Ababa market, the cooperatives soon produced thousands of sacks to sell at a profit. As a result, hundreds of acres are being returned to grazing land, with areas for both native forest and agriculture.

"It is a source of great pride to me that the foundations Michael and I laid have proved to be sound, relevant and an example to others working with the rural poor."

David Campbell, founder



Question time with Chachu Tadicha

Chachu used to work for FARM-Africa. When our project ended, the training he'd received enabled him to set up a new organisation, CIFA, which continues to support pastoralists.

What did you do at FARM-Africa?

I was the coordinator for the Pastoralist Development Project in the Marsabit and Moyale districts of Kenya. We helped communities of camel herders by training them in animal health, as well as teaching them business skills.

How did you reach the pastoralists?

We worked with remote communities through our mobile camps, which meant that we could really get to grips with their way of life. We established a rapport with them – they learned to trust us.

What improvements did you see being implemented as a result of FARM-Africa's work?

After we gave them training and assistance I saw communities of pastoralists beginning to be viable and successful. For example, the Dukana group prospered by using the transportation system we helped them establish. Previously they'd been too far from the market to sell their goods at the best price. And the Kalacha group now runs a profitable lodge for tourists, which was supported by FARM-Africa.

How do you see the future for pastoralists in Kenya?

It is brighter than it has ever been. There is increased recognition of pastoralism as a way of life and governments are making an effort to invest in pastoral areas.

Smallholder development

The majority of Africans live on small one or two acre farms. Farmers often have to cope with low rainfall, poor soils and low prices. They also have very few support services to help them improve their farms. As a result, they struggle to grow enough food to eat or sell.

Why we got involved

At the same time as pressures on small farms have mounted, the support services from many governments in Africa have declined. It was hoped that the private sector would take over this role, but this only happened in richer areas where there was money to be made. Poorer communities were left with no support at all.

What makes FARM-Africa different?

FARM-Africa believes that smallholder farmers should take the lead in solving their problems. They have farmed for generations and have a unique knowledge of their land and environment. That's why FARM-Africa works alongside local people to build on their existing skills. We listen to them, respect them and support them in finding their own solutions.

Driven by the needs of farmers, FARM-Africa has focused smallholder development work on:

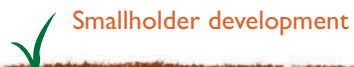
- Agricultural innovation through partnerships between farmers and researchers
- Developing models of small livestock production that boost farm incomes and are technically and financially sustainable
- Exploring new ways of delivering inputs, such as veterinary drugs and fertilisers to farmers living in remote places
- Helping local organisations to plan and carry out development work in their communities

FARM-Africa believes that, although land is limited, there is always room for improvement. We can help increase crop yields, diversify crops and boost livestock production. We can also train others to turn basic commodities, like milk, into high value products such as cheese or butter.

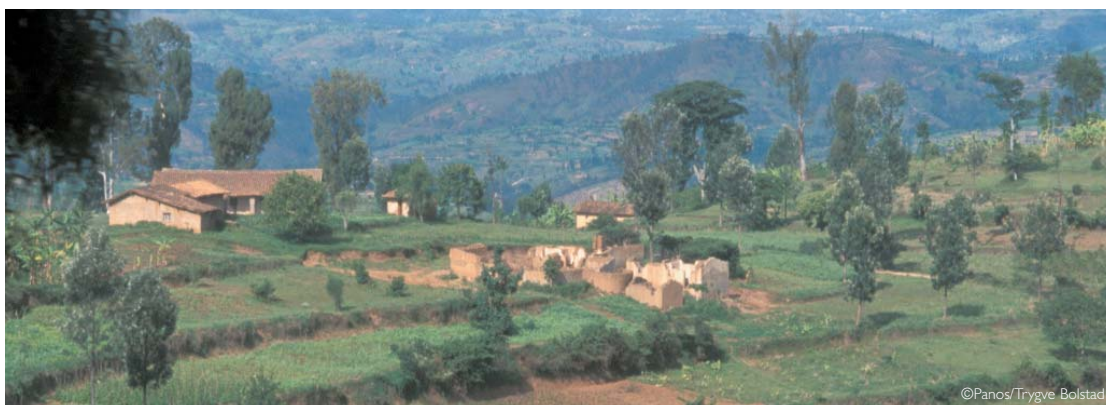


"FARM-Africa aims to create change that is sustainable rather than quick-fix solutions. I have nothing but praise for the work they do and the way they do it."

Michael Palin



Smallholder development



Farmers Participatory Research

The Farmers Participatory Research Project in Ethiopia aimed to influence the research agenda so that farmers' priorities were put first. Unlike many other agencies, we did not devise or impose blanket solutions to unique, local problems. Instead, we worked with farmers to identify the problems they actually faced and developed solutions with them. For example, we worked with farmers to test new crop varieties and ways of controlling pests in their fields. These key points continue to be essential to our success:

- Trials that are managed and evaluated by farmers – such as growing different varieties of new crops
- Ongoing training programmes for staff and local farmers to ensure successes are passed on and adopted

This approach has proved highly beneficial to the livelihoods of farmers. But we still need governments to adopt it. In Ethiopia, this has proved difficult. That's because research, extension and training are all separate organisations under different ministries – they seldom communicate with each other, let alone with rural farmers.

We have, however, succeeded in getting our 'grassroots' approach and procedures taught in the local agricultural colleges, so the next generation of researchers, extension staff and field-level advisory staff will learn how to work directly with farmers.

The first Innovations Award

In 2004, FARM-Africa Tanzania was given the first Innovations Award at our Annual General Meeting in London. The award was in recognition of the research project's approach in developing links with the private sector.

By establishing a relationship with a private company, FARM-Africa Tanzania gave farmers the opportunity to test different varieties of new crops, such as tomatoes, cabbages and cucumber. The short maturity periods of the vegetables meant that in just 75 days farmers were already generating income from the sales of their crops. They also now stock the seeds to sell to other local farmers, enabling many more farmers to diversify by growing vegetables.

"FARM-Africa is a leading NGO, well known for innovations that enable our farmers in Africa to work out of poverty."

Dr Babagana Ahmadu, Director,
Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture,
African Union

Goats lead the way



"We have drunk the milk, which has kept us healthy. We have sold the goats for money, which has paid for school fees and for iron sheets, so we have built a new house."

Fabian Biicia, Meru, Kenya

✓ Smallholder development

How it works

FARM-Africa's goat programme began in Ethiopia in 1988. It has since expanded to Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. The basis of the scheme is simple: a family identified as the poorest in the region (often a female-headed household or a family affected by HIV/AIDS), receives two local goats on credit. When the goats give birth, they can then repay the loan by passing on two kids to a new family in their village.

Over the years, families have been trained to grow protein rich crops for their goats and to look after their animals' health. When they become expert at managing their goats, they can crossbreed them with a Toggenburg. This increases milk production, enabling them to feed themselves better and make money. In this way, they can build up assets that will ensure they can provide for themselves into the future.

Why goats?

As population pressures mount, farms in Africa have become smaller, with each generation inheriting less land. The reduced plots mean farmers are finding it difficult to keep cows, as they do not have enough grazing land.

Goats, however, can provide families on smaller farms with an alternative way of obtaining milk and an income. Their milk is highly nutritious and, in harsh environments, goats often produce when cattle have dried up. They take up much less space through our zero grazing model, where they are kept in a house with water, mineral lick and food.

One goat at a time can be sold from a flock to buy food or medicines, instead of selling off a cow, which is equivalent to six goats. Plus, of course, goats are more affordable, so less money is needed for an initial investment.

In Meru, Kenya, a farmers' organisation called the Meru Goat Breeders Association has been set up to organise the breeding in two districts. Meru farmers supply breeding stock to farmers all over Kenya and East Africa. The response has been so great that they cannot meet the rising demand.



Olympia's new life

In 2003, Olympia's family was elected by their community to receive a FARM-Africa Toggenburg goat. Through crossbreeding, they gained 16 females, who all had twins. Many goats meant more milk, so FARM-Africa also showed the family how to make cheese and ghee.

In the first year, Olympia's family made enough money to buy two purebred Toggenburg goats and repay FARM-Africa's loan. Further profits enabled them to buy an ox cart, two oxen and an agricultural planter. Olympia and her husband have also trained many people in their local community to look after goats and their family are enjoying a better status. Their lives are full of potential now.

"FARM-Africa has lifted poverty from our shoulders, before we were very poor. I am so happy that we have enjoyed such success. FARM-Africa has improved my life and now I am at the centre of my community."

Olympia, Tanzania

How goats empower women

Women usually look after goats in Africa and are traditionally entitled to use the milk and sell goats for the benefit of the family. FARM-Africa's Dairy Goat programme helps women to raise goats and improve the family's ability to cope with difficulties, such as illness and drought. It also heightens women's status in their communities, which gives them a voice in village meetings.

Since 1988, the Dairy Goat programme has proved successful. It has been adapted and rolled-out in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda – benefiting over 60,000 families and laying the foundations of a new type of goat industry in the region.

"I learned a lot about grassroots initiatives, particularly for marginalised groups. We improved gender relations and gave women access to resources."

Zahra Ali, former employee, now the Gender Advisor to the Prime Minister, Ethiopia

A short history of goats in FARM-Africa

- 1988 – The Dairy Goat Development Project started in Ethiopia
 - 1990 – Work began in Tanzania, as part of the Agricultural Development Project in Babati
 - 1996 – Meru Dairy Goat and Animal Healthcare Project started in Kenya
 - 1997 – EAGODEN (East African Goat Development Network) formed
 - 2002 – Mbale Goat and Animal Healthcare Project started in Uganda
 - 2004 – Dairy Goat and Capacity Building Project began in Kitui and Mwingi
-



In practice: Dr Alice Kamau

Dr Kamau has set up a veterinary practice in Meru, Kenya, ensuring local people have access to animal health care.

"I used to walk to treat cows, but knew I could treat more if I got a motorbike. So I put in an application to FARM-Africa for funding. They helped me get a loan to buy that motorcycle and provided me with training in business planning. From there, I was set."

"My main role is to deal with referral cases from Community Animal Health Workers. They are trained to deal with simple problems, but for more serious cases I will be contacted to treat the animals."

"Recently we were awarded the tender to distribute cow semen to the district, so I'm overseeing that. We applied as the Meru Animal Health Workers Group, which we formed from animal health workers who have benefited from FARM-Africa. We went for an interview and won the tender from the government."

"I have already moved one step as I opened another office yesterday. So I am hoping that I can get another professional to run this place so I can concentrate on the other one. I love my work and it means so much to me."



Smallholder development

Konso – a model for success

Konso is a dry, rocky region in southern Ethiopia inhabited by about 200,000 people. The Konso people are famed for their hard work and farming skills, enabling them to live in such an inhospitable environment.

FARM-Africa has worked in Konso since 1990, looking at options to improve crop production and goat management. In 1998, FARM-Africa started working with the local community organisation the Konso Development Association, helping them to plan and manage initiatives that would improve their lives.

Just a year later, Konso was struck by a disastrous drought. Crops perished in the fields and there was nothing to harvest. FARM-Africa was close enough to see this was a disaster in the making and acted quickly to raise funds from donors and the British public. This enabled us to provide food and save the lives of many people.

Thanks to the relationship between FARM-Africa and the Konso Development Association, we were also able to implement many of our long-term plans through a food-for-work programme, involving nearly every family in Konso. This carefully planned programme not only supported up to 165,000 people, it also constructed 149 reservoirs, 158km of irrigation canals and 292km of roads. This transformed the infrastructure of the district and showed that long-term development is possible, even in the most difficult situations.

“FARM-Africa takes the approach of using modest technology designed with poor people in mind – and it works!”

The Chairman of Government in Mbale District, Uganda

Goats help to build a flourmill

As part of the recovery process, we also loaned goats to local women for crossbreeding. For three years, the women's group saved whatever money they could and in 2003, presented FARM-Africa with a proposal to build a flourmill. We agreed to a loan and when the mill was built, helped arrange training for those who would use it.

The mill has transformed the lives of local women today. For a small fee, they no longer need to walk 10km and queue for most of the day to have their grain ground into flour.

Now that the group has repaid the loan, it is planning to use further income to open a small shop for local people selling soap, salt and fuel. In this way, the group is expanding and diversifying its businesses, for the good of everyone.



Community Animal Health Workers

Since FARM-Africa's work with pastoralists in northern Kenya began in 1985, we have grappled with the problem of how people can best keep their animals healthy and treat them when they are sick. It can be devastating for families who rely on livestock to lose them through disease.

There are very few qualified veterinarians in Africa. In Ethiopia, there are only 500 vets for over 85 million cattle, sheep and goats. In the past, governments employed most vets, but due to budget cuts, this is not the case today. Some vets have set up in private practice, but most can only provide a service for richer farmers.

That's why we have trained thousands of farmers and herders to be Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs). They can give simple vaccinations and treatments should animals become sick – and are also trained to alert the nearest government vet to outbreaks of serious diseases, so that they can be controlled quickly.

FARM-Africa has trained Community Animal Health Workers in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya. In Kenya, we have also linked Community Animal Health Workers with private veterinarians who sell them medicines through rural drug shops. Over the last nine years, this system has proved financially viable and highly effective.

The Kenyan Government has been so impressed with FARM-Africa's approach that we were asked to prepare a national curriculum for Animal Health Workers, setting the standard for training throughout Kenya. We have also been consulted on the best way to change the veterinary legislation in Kenya and Tanzania to enable the FARM-Africa model to spread.

Since 2001, we have run a Community Animal Health Network (CAHNET), promoting the approach throughout the Horn of Africa. This network links Animal Health Workers through newsletters, meetings and a website. In this way, knowledge is shared as widely as possible.



John's story

Before John Gitonga Muthengi became a Community Animal Health Worker, he grew coffee trees on his land. For three years, he earned a pittance because prices were low.

Then in 2004, the factories that bought his coffee became independent and he received so little for his produce he could no longer support his family. He and his wife were forced to take whatever work they could find – like selling bananas and labouring. They worked hard, but still struggled to make enough money to feed their children.

When John was chosen to train as a Community Animal Health Worker, he knew it was a chance to build a future for himself and his family. John now treats as many as 120 animals a month and is a trusted and valuable member of his community. The money he earns from his work means he can provide a good diet for his children.

"My standard of living has really improved since I became a CAHW. I can now afford to feed my family properly, which I could not do before."

John Gitonga Muthengi,
Community Animal Health Worker, Meru, Kenya



Smallholder development

Spreading the word

Our work has been so successful that interest in goat keeping in East Africa has risen over the past 10 to 15 years. There are many farmers, churches, governments and NGOs wanting to breed and care for goats, but they lack knowledge of current good practice.

That's why FARM-Africa has promoted networks of people involved in goat development in Kenya (KEGODEN), Tanzania (TAGONET), Uganda (UGODEN) and Ethiopia (Ethiopian Goat Association). So that knowledge and experience can be exchanged between regions, we have organised meetings of field staff, policymakers and researchers through the East African Goat Development Network (EAGODEN). These are attended by over more than 150 people from throughout East Africa.

Publications and videos

FARM-Africa's Chief Executive, Dr Christie Peacock, is the author of 'Improving Goat Production in the Tropics'. This is a vital publication for many livestock specialists and development workers. It draws on her knowledge of traditional livestock farming systems in Africa and explains the principles of goat keeping. This is complemented with simple diagrams, explaining how to cost-effectively improve nutrition, health and breeding.

So that governments, NGOs, policy makers and schools in the UK can see how our projects work, we have produced a video of the Meru Dairy Goat and Animal Healthcare Project in Kenya. It shows how farmers breed local goats with British Toggenburgs, to increase milk yields. To view our wide range of publications, visit www.farmafrica.org.uk.

"This refreshing, well-presented work will stand as a reference on the subject for the foreseeable future."

Review of 'Improving Goat Production in the Tropics' from Tropical Agriculture Association Newsletter, September 1996



20 years not out

Patrick Mutia has been with FARM-Africa from the very beginning. He has enjoyed overwhelming success through crossbreeding goats in Kenya and is considered one of the most senior members of the team today.

What has kept you at FARM-Africa for so long?

FARM-Africa has clear strategies about helping the poor to help themselves and you always see results. This is what has kept me at FARM-Africa.

How did you find out about FARM-Africa?

I was working for the Catholic Diocese in Meru when David Campbell, the Oxfam East Africa Director came to visit my project. He was impressed with what I was doing and invited me to get involved.

What has been your role in FARM-Africa?

I helped to plan FARM-Africa's first project in Tanzania in 1990 and moved there to run it. I then moved to Meru to manage our very successful Dairy Goat Project. I have helped the Mbale Goat Project in Uganda to get established, as well our Country Office in Nairobi. I now run our new goat projects in Kitui and Mwingi in Kenya.

When you look back on your time with FARM-Africa how do you feel?

I am very proud. The Tanzania goat project I started and the Meru Dairy Goat and Animal Healthcare Project in Kenya have led to many more successes.

Land reform

In many countries, rural populations are growing, which means demand for land is increasing. To make matters worse, many people do not have secure rights to the land they depend on for survival. This can reduce agricultural productivity and cause conflict. In Africa today, approximately 85 per cent of people do not have security of tenure to their plot of land.

South Africa: a unique challenge

Colonial and apartheid policies have left Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa with skewed land ownership patterns that have traditionally favoured white settlers. In South Africa in 1994, 50,000 white farmers owned 90 per cent of the agricultural land in the country.

Land reform programmes in Namibia and South Africa are trying to reverse ownership, but they face significant challenges. FARM-Africa has been working closely with land reform groups and the South African Government to devise ways of improving the system.

Supporting new farmers

Throughout the last century, many black people in South Africa were forced off their land. This seriously eroded their agricultural knowledge. Although land is being transferred back, the government has been unable to provide these emerging farmers with the support they need to grow produce effectively.

They experience difficulties because they cannot live on or even close to their land. Often, their grants do not stretch to buying tools and seeds to begin farming and they encounter problems accessing fertiliser and diesel.

In the past year, FARM-Africa has helped several large groups in the Northern Cape Province to use their newly acquired farms productively. These include the Witbank Trust in the west, the Prieska group in the centre, and the #Khomani San in the north.

FARM-Africa enabled these groups to achieve success in a number of ways. We helped them to develop a common vision of how to develop their land. Then we established loan facilities and secured grants to buy equipment, such as tractors, water troughs and wind pumps. As a result, the Witbank Trust went on to win the Northern Cape's Best Agricultural Project Award in 2004.

"To grow your own food is the basis of life – FARM-Africa is assisting people to live and to live abundantly. I support their work enthusiastically."

The Most Reverend Desmond M Tutu,
Patron of FARM-Africa, South Africa



Forest management

Historically, Africa's forests have provided livelihoods for millions of people. Not only are they crucial sources of water and animal grazing, but they also supply local people with many important products: wild coffee, cardamom, bamboo and medicinal plants can all be found in the forest. And, of course, trees provide firewood for cooking and timber for construction.



©Panos/Jeremy Horner

Decades of decline

Africa's forests are rapidly disappearing. In Ethiopia in the early 1900s, for example, about 40 per cent of the country's land was covered in natural forest. By the 1950s, this figure had been reduced to 16 per cent. Today, natural forest covers just three per cent of the country.

This is due to population growth and the increase in land clearance for timber and agriculture. And when poverty levels increase, so does the pressure on this vital resource.

Protecting the people and the forest

To save the forests, they need to be managed carefully and not over-exploited. Many African governments have pursued a 'protectionist' policy, believing that excluding people from the forest is the best way of conserving it. As these people often have no other way of making a living, they defy orders to stop felling trees.

The Ethiopian Government followed this policy under the communist Dergue regime and in the early days of the EPRDF Government. But FARM-Africa believed that forest users understood it better than anyone. If given the right to manage it responsibly, they could become its custodians.

FARM-Africa trained communities and government staff to make a joint assessment of the state of the forests. This included what timber could be cut, how many animals could graze and what non-timber products, such as medicines, wild coffee, spices and bamboo, could realistically be harvested without damaging it. This formed the basis of a Forest Management Agreement.

During this time, government staff were also taken on study visits to India, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, to see for themselves how Community Forest Management worked in practice. They were impressed and decided to try it out on a pilot basis in the Chilimo and Bonga forests in Ethiopia.

Success story: the Chilimo forest

The Chilimo Forest to the west of Addis Ababa is one of the most severely depleted areas in Ethiopia. But since communities began signing the Forest Management Agreements with the government and taking responsibility for the forest, things are starting to change. In a recent assessment, staff of Addis Ababa University found that regeneration has already increased and the condition of the forest is improving.

"The community's attitude to the forest has changed radically. People have other ways of earning a living. Although it is on a small scale at the moment, it will grow in time."

Tesema Jebora, Chairman of the Chilimo Forest Users Group, Ethiopia

There is still work to be done, but a major part of FARM-Africa's Community Forestry Management Programme is to educate future generations in forest usage. In Ethiopia, our work supporting the training of students at the Wondo Genet Forestry College – and hosting field visits to Chilimo – ensures this approach can be spread across the country.





Daghue's chickens

Daghue, 35, struggled to support his family by labouring and collecting firewood to sell. But in 2002, FARM-Africa loaned him 25 Rhode Island Red chicks. Now, instead of adding to the destruction of forests, he has a better means of earning a living.

"One of my neighbours came to have a look. He doubted I would be able to raise the chicks without the hen. But with advice from FARM-Africa, I made a hay box and stuffed it with old clothes to keep the chicks warm. Now, my family eat eggs and any left over, we sell."

"One hen can lay 24 eggs a month, and I'm even selling to people 15 miles away. Because they're so desirable, I can double the price of local produce. People take eggs and put them under hens to hatch, so there are now Rhode Island Reds all around Chilimo!"

Daghue, Chilimo, Ethiopia

Local livelihoods: looking beyond the forest

Today, FARM-Africa is two years into a four-year contract to develop innovative ways of managing East African forests. Our goal is to work with local people and governments, along with SOS Sahel, to help conserve the Borana, Bonga and Chilimo forests in Ethiopia, and the Nou forest in Tanzania.

The project includes four key areas:

- Developing and establishing ways of managing forests to include all parties
- Creating income opportunities from managing natural resources and diversifying existing livelihoods
- Helping partner organisations to manage natural resources effectively
- Including forest management within existing practices

Recognition of FARM-Africa's expertise

It's always a compliment when our staff are recognised for their achievements. In 2001, our Director of Finance won the prestigious Accountancy Age Public Services Achievement award for excellence in financial management.

"I spent three very challenging but happy years with FARM-Africa. It's a totally unique organisation; small and very friendly, without the level of bureaucracy you find in other places. Innovations and policy decisions don't just come from the top. They really do come from local people."

Amanda Caine,
Former Director of Finance (1999-2001)

Trusted fund managers

The Maendeleo Agricultural Technology Fund (MATF)

The MATF, set up by the Gatsby Charitable Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation, is managed by FARM-Africa and has an annual budget of nearly US\$2million. It makes agricultural technologies accessible to farmers in East Africa and supports 52 projects in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania by:

- Helping farmers make the most of new technology to increase yields, without jeopardising long-term farming of agricultural resources
- Building relationships between researchers, private sector firms and farmers, so that modern farming techniques can be introduced effectively
- Sharing proven technologies and good practice

Funding success

Following years of devastation by the cassava mosaic virus (a disease that kills the plants), scientists at Uganda's National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) and local farmers have now introduced disease-resistant varieties.

Thanks to the MATF, there's been a 400 per cent increase in cassava harvests. The project so impressed the Japanese International Cooperation Agency that it invested US\$40,000 in a processing plant near the village. This has encouraged more farmers to grow cassava, improving many lives.

Another MATF project in Homa Bay, Kenya resulted in farmers and scientists developing a new variety of sweet potato. Unlike the common variety, it is high in beta-carotene, which the body converts into Vitamin A. The programme is now alleviating night blindness in children, which is caused by a deficiency of the vitamin.

There is an urgent need for more of this type of funding to increase farmers' access to new technologies. To find out more about MATF, visit www.maendeleo-atf.org.



Nanyoni's story

Nanyoni Sharifa, 44, lives in Uganda. As a cassava grower, she's been badly affected by the mosaic virus since the early 1990s. In that time, she's seen yields fall from eight tonnes to just one tonne per acre.

That all changed when, two years ago, she joined the Farmers' Association in Nakasongola. It had just won a US\$57,000 grant from the Maendeleo Agricultural Technology Fund to test new varieties of cassava.

They began farmer field trials – and discovered two or three varieties that were particularly productive. Surplus yields enabled the 500 farmers to chip, dry and grind cassava to produce flour for bread, biscuits, doughnuts and cement.

"Before the project, there was often famine because of the diseased cassava plants, but now everyone has enough food. We can also afford to pay for secondary school fees and medical bills."

Nanyoni Sharifa, Uganda

Changing the way the world thinks

At FARM-Africa, we use evidence from our projects to advocate change within governments and other organisations around the world.

How FARM-Africa is influencing policy

At national level, we help change policy by working in partnership with governments. We have improved policy in Ethiopia so that communities have rights over their forests. In Kenya, we helped to shape the veterinary legislation and set the standards for animal health worker training. In South Africa, we are helping the government look at options to improve land reform.

At international level, we use our experience to lobby donors for policy change, such as the UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID). Donor support of agriculture has shrunk by 60 per cent over the past 15 years and this is reflected in the budgets of African governments too. While financial support to smallholder farmers has declined, donors spend increasing amounts on food aid. This creates dependencies and solves nothing over the long-term.

Reaching the poor – a call to action

That's why we have been working to change DFID's attitude to agriculture. FARM-Africa recently collaborated with researchers from Imperial College London and Harvest Help to write a major policy paper called 'Reaching the Poor: A Call to Action'. This was launched in the House of Commons in March 2004.

The arguments FARM-Africa presented in this paper have since been picked up by several organisations and its influence is starting to be seen in their strategy documents. Dr Christie Peacock was called as a witness to the Inquiry on DFID's Agriculture Strategy (2004) carried out by the House of Commons' International Development Select Committee.

FARM-Africa will continue to raise the issues confronting smallholder farmers in Africa and the support that they need nationally and internationally. As part of the **MAKEPOVERTYHISTORY** campaign, we are lobbying through the G8 and the EU for more and better-targeted aid to support smallholder farmers over the long-term.



MATF

Influencing policy

Forest management

The future

Timeline

21

Expanding horizons

Meeting the challenges ahead

Nearly half of all the people in Sub-Saharan Africa live in 'absolute poverty', or on less than 60 pence a day. On present trends, the Millennium Development Goal set by the United Nations – halving both the number of people living in absolute poverty and those suffering from hunger – will not be met by 2015.

The World Bank forecasts that the number of 'absolute poor' will actually increase between now and 2015. To avert this disaster, development in sub-Saharan Africa must occur in rural areas, where three-quarters of the world's poorest people live.

Grassroots innovation

Our grassroots programmes will contribute to the development of these areas by working directly with rural farmers. We will continue to explore innovative approaches and run practical projects that will improve their lives.

In Pastoral Development, we will improve people's ability to survive droughts by enabling pastoralists to capitalise on favourable years through improved access to markets and diversification to minimise risk.

In Community Forest Management, our aim is to save Africa's forests by demonstrating to a wide range of policymakers and practitioners alike that local communities are the best managers of this valuable asset. New profitable enterprises need to be tested to show that it is viable to live off a sustainably-managed forest combined with other businesses.

In our Smallholder Development projects, we need to ensure that farmers and their families become self-sufficient and are able to withstand drought so they are no longer reliant on food aid.

Building on past successes in boosting production, a new emphasis will be placed on sharpening farmers' market focus, improving market links and adding value to basic commodities like milk by making products such as cheese.

There is still much to do to ensure that farm inputs and services, such as credit and insurance, are delivered in a financially viable way to even the most remote farmer or livestock keeper:

"I think Michael would be very gratified but not surprised. He believed in achievement and would have been delighted."

Lady Susan Wood (widow of Sir Michael Wood),
on the success of FARM-Africa

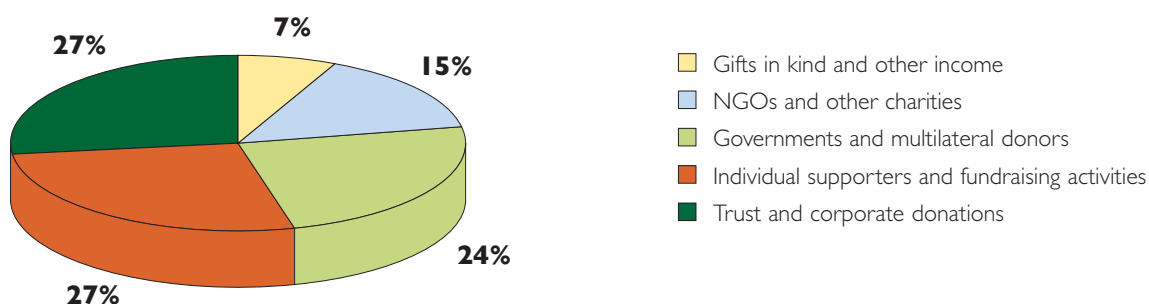


Food and Agricultural Research Management Ltd statement of financial activities for the year ended 31 December 2004

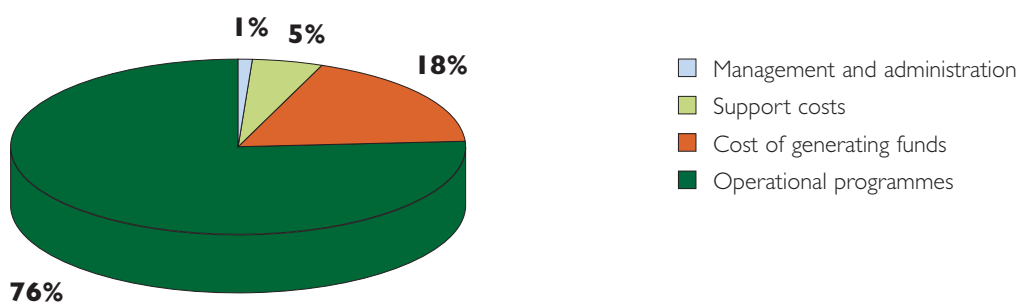
Income has been analysed differently in this statement to the annual accounts in order to reflect the sources of funds more clearly.

	2004 £	As restated 2003 £
Income		
Income from individual supporters, appeals and other income	1,821,918	1,123,402
Grants from institutional donors and other NGOs	2,409,453	2,995,999
Income from trusts and corporate donations	1,616,263	484,553
Interest receivable and similar income	43,949	49,726
Total income	5,891,583	4,653,680
Expenditure		
Cost of generating funds – fundraising and publicity costs	(909,720)	(710,485)
Grants payable to other institutions	(934,102)	(439,997)
Operational programmes	(2,918,494)	(3,254,588)
Support costs	(320,010)	(208,521)
Management and administration	(66,716)	(55,198)
Total expenditure	(5,149,042)	(4,668,789)
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources for the year	742,541	(15,109)
Surplus funds brought forward at beginning of year	2,367,751	2,382,860
Surplus carried forward at the end of the year	3,110,292	2,367,751

We received £5.89 million in 2004. Where did we get our income from?



We spent £5.15 million in 2004. Where did this go?



Food and Agricultural Research Management Ltd balance sheet as at 31 December 2004

	2,004	2,003
	£	£
Assets		
Tangible assets	9,757	8,640
Current assets	3,473,932	2,674,671
Less liabilities	(373,397)	(315,560)
Total net assets	<u>3,110,292</u>	<u>2,367,751</u>
Funds		
Restricted funds (1)	2,150,780	1,717,253
Unrestricted funds:		
Designated funds (2)	324,498	3,620
General reserves (3)	635,014	646,878
	<u>3,110,292</u>	<u>2,367,751</u>

Notes

(1) The restricted fund reserve represents funds received, or due to be received, from institutional donors and curtain trusts. These monies are governed by individual contracts and are earmarked to specific projects. They cannot in any circumstance be used for any other purpose.

(2) The designated funds are funds set aside by the trustees out of unrestricted general funds for specific purposes or projects. For both 2004 & 2003, the balance represents funds designated for specific projects during the year but unspent at the year-end.

(3) The unrestricted general funds are those funds that are available, at the discretion of the trustees and in accordance with our charitable objects, for any purpose. They are principally used to ensure the long-term sustainability of FARM-Africa. However, when the level of reserves exceeds that currently approved by the trustees, with their approval, certain sums are being used to fund direct programme activities overseas.

This summary is based on the financial accounts for the year ended 31 December 2004.

Reporting on summarised accounts

The above financial information is extracted from the full trustees' report and financial statements that have been audited by Horwath Clark Whitehill LLP who gave an unqualified audit report on 23 May 2005. The auditors have confirmed to the trustees that the summarised financial statements are consistent with the full financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2004. The trustees report and financial statements were approved by the trustees and signed on their behalf on 18 May 2005. They will be submitted to the Charity Commission in October 2005.

These summarised financial statements may not contain sufficient information to gain a complete understanding of the financial affairs of the charity. The full trustees report, audit report and financial statements may be obtained from Andrew Keith at FARM-Africa, 9-10 Southampton Place, London WC1A 2EA.

Signed on behalf of the trustees



Bernard Dewe Mathews (Hon. Treasurer)
May 2005