

# Annual Report

## 2023



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# Pesticides Programme

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## Major wins on phasing-out Highly Hazardous Pesticides

Throughout activities in 2023 and in collaboration with our partners and networks, we monitored and exposed the impacts of pesticide use, focusing on Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs). We built the capacity of farming communities to monitor pesticide impacts, advocate for bans of HHPs, and shift to agroecology as a viable solution that protects the health and environment, ensures their livelihoods and helps to advance people's food sovereignty.

Through our campaigns, we increased awareness among children, youth, parents, schools, farming communities, especially women, about issues related to pesticide use. In international forums, we gained significant commitments to phase out HHPs in agriculture from intergovernmental organizations, governments, the private sector, and other stakeholders.

## Community-based Pesticide Action Monitoring

Community-based Pesticide Action Monitoring (CPAM) tools are continuously used across our networks to monitor pesticides use and impact. In 2023, the tool was fully utilised to help communities understand the impacts of pesticides by feeding the analysed data, covering 2113 responses, back to farming communities in Bangladesh, India, Laos and Vietnam. This research process encouraged communities to take charge of their issues and find solutions. A total of 7310 farmers (5605 women) participated in trainings and workshops on pesticides and agroecology. From that number, 390 farmers, including tribal women, conducted further awareness raising activities, workshops and advocacy campaigns. When partner communities fully engage in action and monitoring of pesticide impacts, behavioural changes become more evident and observable as they start changing their perspective, becoming more open to agroecology despite initial doubts.



*Pesticide Task Force held in Penang, Malaysia*

In 2023, we launched the report **"Field Survey: Use and Impacts of Pesticides in Four Countries in Asia"**, based on the CPAM analysis conducted in 2022. The report revealed that a significant majority of farmers surveyed in Bangladesh, India, Laos, and Vietnam, were utilising pesticides, with 27 out of 36 detected pesticides as HHPs, underscoring the urgent need for heightened regulation.

The report garnered widespread recognition, earning features on the websites of the **Rotterdam Convention** and **IFOAM Organics International**. PANAP demonstrated its commitment to enhancing several aspects of CPAM, including its web-based application, by integrating valuable feedback from partners during the Pesticide Task Force meeting convened in March 2023. The convening, which also strategised on campaigns, brought together representatives from 10 countries across Asia (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Laos, and Vietnam).

We also produced the report **“Unintentional Acute Pesticide Poisoning Report in Four Countries.”** Analysing peer-reviewed studies, media coverage, and self- and community-reporting, it shed light on the frequency of poisoning, the pesticides causing them, and their conditions of use in Vietnam, Laos, Bangladesh and India. The report found that the prevalence of UAPP continues to rise in the four countries, highlighting an increasingly dire situation in the Global South. The report was distributed to policymakers in international advocacy platforms.

## Addressing Pesticide Impacts on Biodiversity

To monitor and address pesticide impacts on biodiversity, PANAP developed a biodiversity monitoring tool that monitors quantitative changes on the transition from chemical-intensive agriculture to agroecology. Through biodiversity monitoring with partners from India and Vietnam, there was a notable increase observed in species diversity when the varieties of seeds, plants, produce, and beneficial insects increase through the practice of agroecology, indicating positive ecological outcomes. Our partners from Bangladesh also increased seed sharing efforts in local communities, enhancing local seed diversity, the diversity of produce, and farmers’ livelihoods.

As we highlight pesticide impacts on the environment, we also lift up the importance of agroecology in protecting biodiversity and climate resilience. In collaboration with the Agroecology In Action Campaign, PANAP produced two publications that highlighted the importance of rice varieties (**“Rice Biodiversity in Asian Bowls”**) and soil health (**“Biodiversity in Soil”**), in an ongoing series that tap into PANAP’s network of experts on biodiversity.



We garden owners express gratitude. The kitchen garden concept and the use of quality local seeds significantly contribute to our bountiful harvests, enabling us to meet household demands for food.

Woman from SHISUK’s community area, Bangladesh

In 2023, our **Protect Our Children from Toxic Pesticides campaign** raised awareness among children, youth, parents, educators, policymakers, and advocates about pesticide harms, advocating for pesticide-free environments in schools and governments to ensure children's rights to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. The POC campaign was participated in by over 12 organisations in at least eight countries (Bangladesh, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Laos), through activities such as discussions, debates, art competitions, fairs, trainings, and mobilisations. Meanwhile, PANAP developed informational materials, such as a social media campaign toolkit, and issued 10 newsletters throughout 2023 featuring updates on children and pesticides, including news of poisoning incidents and research findings.

In Bangladesh and India, agroecology capacity building empowered young people with knowledge and skills to promote biodiversity, climate resilience, and healthy food production, while fostering leadership and entrepreneurship. PAN India conducted two workshops on **"Women, Children, and Pesticides,"** in Abhyankar Kanya Higher Secondary School in Yavatmal, which led the school principal to pledge the establishment of a new eco-club for environmental awareness. They also formed volunteer groups in four schools. Thanal held a biodiversity training and a Soil Camp in Kerala for children and youth, equipping them with skills to monitor biodiversity at their schools. SHISUK organised a **Youth Leadership Training** in Daudakandi to equip youth with leadership skills, wherein they learned about the importance of sustainable practices for environmental sustainability, social equity, and economic resilience. Additionally, SHISUK hosted a study tour for master's students from North South University, offering insights into rural development and community initiatives.





In 2023, we launched the **Pesticides-Free Schools initiative**. A total of \_\_\_ schools participated in this initiative through various activities and commitments. This includes establishing pesticide-free buffer zones around schools, which is crucial to safeguarding primarily the health of schoolchildren in both rural and urban areas. In Bangladesh, **BARCIK's Green Campus initiative** raised awareness about the dangers of pesticide poisoning, and engaged 229 schoolchildren and educators to promote pesticide-free foods and foster a safer learning environment. Meanwhile, Thanal in India facilitated biodiversity education and organic farming in numerous schools, leveraging online food influencers to amplify awareness of pesticide risks. In Vietnam, the Hai Hau Secondary School and local authorities committed to establish a pesticide-free buffer zone around schools, after an activity led by CGFED and women farmers. In Malaysia, PANAP collaborated with Universiti Sains Malaysia during Sustainability Month to advocate for **#PesticidesFreeSchools** among students, educators, and CSO representatives. The role of reducing or eliminating pesticide use in achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals was highlighted.

Youth-led rejection of chemical farming and transitioning to healthy, safe food is vital for promoting environmental sustainability, health, resilience, and community-led innovations. Initiatives to shift children and youth away from pesticide-laden junk food to locally-grown, pesticide-free options was spearheaded by BARCIK in Bangladesh. On **World Environment Day**, women-led awareness-raising activities advocated for stricter regulation of plastic products, including plastic containers of pesticides. Similarly, **World Food Day** celebrations emphasised the importance of consuming locally grown, poison-free food. These efforts have sparked an increased interest in homemade meals among school children.

## No Pesticide Use Week

**No Pesticide Use Week (NPUW)**, observed annually from December 3 to 10, commemorates the Bhopal disaster of 1984, considered the world's worst industrial disaster. Almost 40 years later, NPUW acts as an important advocacy period to support the calls and demands of women and men, small holder farmers and workers to eliminate pesticides use and promote agroecology.

PANAP created informational materials used by partners and allies during NPUW activities in 2023.

Activities include:

In Bangladesh, together with our partner SHISUK, **awareness-raising lectures on the harmful impacts of pesticides**, discussions on children's exposure to pesticides through agricultural tasks, and workshops on developing alternatives like bio-pesticides were held. Seed banks were established during the NPUW. Women were given special commendation by the community for their efforts in seed preservation.



In Vietnam, our partner CGFED organised a Green Market themed **"Towards Non-Toxic Agriculture and Plastic-Free Environment."** Offering approximately 200 products mainly by women farmers, the Green Market attracted thousands of visitors. Agroecological models were showcased in a dedicated section, educating consumers on reducing pesticide dependency to safeguard farmers' health and the environment.



## International advocacy

### Inclusion of Chlorpyrifos in Stockholm and Rotterdam Convention

Chlorpyrifos is a widely used insecticide known for its high toxicity, persistence in the environment, and bioaccumulation in the food chain. It poses risks to children, with even minimal exposure capable of causing alterations in brain structure, IQ, and behavior, leading to lifelong and potentially intergenerational impacts. The Scientific Committee of the Stockholm Convention, referred to as the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee (POPRC), has adopted a risk profile for the toxic pesticide chlorpyrifos. This decision represents a significant step towards listing chlorpyrifos under the Stockholm Convention, which aims to globally ban persistent organic pollutants (POPs). The final decision is expected to occur at the Conference of Parties of the Stockholm Convention in 2025. Similarly, the Scientific Committee of the Rotterdam Convention, known as the Chemical Review Committee (CRC), has reached a consensus that Chlorpyrifos meets the criteria for listing under the Rotterdam Convention. This pesticide will be recommended for inclusion in the convention at the Conference of Parties of the Rotterdam Convention in 2025.

PANAP has been actively advocating for a global ban on this harmful pesticide since 2013. To raise awareness about its impact, PANAP has produced an **extensive monograph** and **factsheets** on Chlorpyrifos, targeting policymakers worldwide. From the inception of discussions surrounding the Stockholm Convention, PANAP has been at the forefront, spearheading efforts for the inclusion of Chlorpyrifos. During this process, PANAP produced a **policy brief** as an outline the reasons why governments should immediately ban the use of chlorpyrifos and replace it with safer non-chemical alternatives.

Furthermore, we incorporated data on chlorpyrifos during the Stockholm Convention's technical review committee meeting. Sourced from our Field Survey and UAPP report, the data highlights the detrimental effects of chlorpyrifos on farming communities.

### Supporting the Right to Know

PANAP supported an amendment to reform the Rotterdam Convention. The amendment, proposed by Australia, Switzerland and 12 other Parties, enables Parties who want to share information about hazardous chemicals to continue to do so. If approved, the amendment will introduce a new pathway for listing chemicals, when the Chemical Review Committee of Rotterdam Convention has recommended them for listing, but unanimous agreement to list them in Annex III cannot be reached by the COP. PANAP joined a global coalition of more than 40 trade unions and CSOs who, in an open letter and mobilisation during the Conference of Parties, pushed for this amendment. We expressed frustration and dismay at how Parties have failed to list many hazardous chemicals due to blocking tactics that threaten the viability of the Convention and make a mockery of its objective to warn countries of the most dangerous chemicals entering their country. PANAP also made an intervention supporting the listing of the deadly herbicide paraquat under the Convention.



## Landmark Global Framework on Chemicals

In 2023, at the Fifth International Conference Chemicals Management (ICCM 5), four important targets on HHPs, alternatives, prevention of illegal trade and double standards were included in the new framework on chemicals entitled, Global Framework on Chemicals – For a planet free of harm from chemicals and waste” that was the outcome of Strategic Approach on International Chemical Management (SAICM) beyond 2020 process. The three targets are:

- **Target A7** – By 2035, stakeholders have taken effective measures to phase out highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) in agriculture where the risks have not been managed and where safer and affordable alternatives are available, and to promote transition to and make available those alternatives.
- **Target A4** – By 2030, stakeholders have effectively prevented all illegal trade and traffic of chemicals and waste.
- **Target A5** – By 2030, Governments work towards notifying, regulating or prohibiting the export of chemicals they have prohibited nationally, in line with their international obligations
- **Target D5** – By 2030, Governments implement policies and programmes to increase support to safer and more sustainable agricultural practices, including agroecology, integrated pest management and the use of non-chemical alternatives, as appropriate.”

In addition, a resolution on a Global Alliance on Highly Hazardous Pesticides was adopted. The Global Alliance on HHPs—a proposal by the African Region and strongly supported by PANAP– is mandated to mobilize and coordinate action on HHPs and is to be coordinated by the FAO as the leading agency, along with WHO, ILO and UNEP.

The target on HHPs and the Alliance are important developments to reduce and eliminate the use of HHPs in agriculture by 2035. These are considered as the world’s most toxic pesticides which cause acute, chronic and sometimes irreversible health impacts as well as environmental damage and loss of biodiversity. PANAP was at the forefront of the process together colleagues from other PAN regions to ensure that these targets remained. Moreover, the Bonn Declaration included a strong recommendation “to minimize the adverse impact of pesticide”. Although the text was compromised to achieve consensus, the GFC and resolution on the Global Alliance on HHPs are still crucial to support the phase out of HHPs.

Leading up to ICCM5, PANAP also circulated a global petition supporting the phase out of HHPs and establishment of a Global Alliance. This was **endorsed by 373 civil society and Indigenous Peoples organisations from 74 countries**, sent to all Focal Points of the Strategic Approach on International Chemicals Management, and hand-delivered to ICCM 5 President Anita Breyer in Bonn.



## ASEAN Framework influencing

In 2023, ASEAN advocacy faced challenges due to the exclusion of CSOs from the ASEAN structure. Despite this, PANAP led Focus Group Discussions and research conducted in Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Cambodia on women farmers' vulnerabilities and suggested policy improvements and transitions to agroecological practices. Findings will be published as a regional report in 2024 to inform ASEAN influencing strategies and develop advocacy materials. A Strategy Meeting in May 2023 also discussed ASEAN influencing strategies, crucial as Laos and Malaysia prepare for ASEAN Chairmanships in 2024 and 2025.

## Investigating online sales of banned pesticides

As global internet accessibility and usage continue to grow rapidly, with over 5 billion users worldwide, online shopping or e-commerce platforms are increasingly being used as an avenue for the sale of pesticide products, including those already banned. PANAP conducted an investigation on the sale of banned pesticides on e-commerce platforms in Malaysia, and published this in the report "Unboxed: Online Sales of Banned Pesticides in Malaysia." Our investigation found that the deadly and banned pesticides paraquat, endosulfan, and profenophos were being sold through e-commerce platforms, violating regulations and putting consumers at risk. The report, which was picked up by an online news outlet, was shared by PANAP with the Malaysian Board of Pesticides, which committed to clamping down on e-commerce sites and sellers.

A similar investigation on the online sales of banned pesticides was also undertaken by our partner SHISUK in Bangladesh, initially compiling a list of online platforms that sell pesticides. PANAP hopes to continue this initiative of addressing the emerging issue of toxic pesticides being sold through e-commerce platforms.



## Resisting corporate capture

Since 2021, PANAP has co-ordinated a global campaign to end the #ToxicAlliance, or a partnership agreement between FAO and CropLife International (CLI), the association of the world's biggest agrochemical companies. This partnership undermines FAO's priority of minimising the harms of pesticides and efforts to promote agroecology, and is a significant inroad made by the agrochemical industry in terms of corporate capture of the UN. The campaign is co-ordinated with colleagues at PAN International and participated in by 11 international organisations.

In 2023, we continued to pressure the FAO to withdraw from the #ToxicAlliance, organising a Day of Messaging on World Health Day and the submission of a letter to the reelected FAO Director-General after the conference of FAO Member States in July. We also urged the FAO to end shipments of banned pesticides as exposed in a documentary report by a German broadcaster. Following three years of relentless efforts co-led by PANAP, the partnership ended and was not renewed during the last quarter of 2023.

# Food Sovereignty Programme

## Rallying the rural people for food, land, and climate justice

The Food Sovereignty Programme actively led PANAP efforts in 2023 to rally rural communities and their advocates around the issues of hunger and food insecurity, landlessness and land grabbing, and climate crisis. As the climate crisis deepens with food systems contributing to an estimated one-third of global emissions, our vigilance against false climate solutions that further endanger rural peoples and our calls for radical food systems transformation as a climate solution came to the fore.

## Global People's Caravan for Food, Land, and Climate Justice

Through the program, PANAP took a leading role in organising the **Global People's Caravan for Food, Land, and Climate Justice (GPC)** with various coalitions and movements of rural peoples and food sovereignty and agroecology advocates. As part of the GPC, PANAP helped amplify the rural peoples' voices and vision for genuine sustainable development, freedom from corporate control and plunder, and the end of imperialist domination.

PANAP and its allies launched the GPC on March 29 to mark the **Day of the Landless (DOTL)**, an annual campaign of peasant movements supported by the Food Sovereignty programme under its **No Land, No Life! (NLNL)** initiative. Grassroots rural people's organisations and civil society groups from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka held public rallies and assemblies in their communities for the GPC's launch during the DOTL.





We must continue building our global movements by strengthening and intensifying our local and national struggles for our rights to land, resources, food, and a healthy planet. In our communities and countries, we must develop and consolidate our alliances with all the working peoples, similarly oppressed and exploited by imperialism.

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Rural peoples unite for food, land, and climate justice! Build our future without hunger, dispossession, and destruction! (Day of the Landless 2023 unity statement)

Meanwhile, at the UN headquarters in Bangkok, Thailand, 30 organisations from 15 countries representing farmers, indigenous peoples, migrants, workers, women, youth, and people with disabilities gathered during the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD) and held a solidarity action for the GPC. Aside from these mobilisations, PANAP, the Asian Peasant Coalition (APC), and the People's Coalition on Food Sovereignty (PCFS) initiated a DOTL unity statement that 284 organisations from 26 countries endorsed.

From April to September, PANAP partners from its NLNL campaign and its co-ordinated regional platform **Asian People's Exchange for Food Sovereignty and Agroecology (APEX)** organised community consultations, public forums, assemblies, marches, petition signing, and other grassroots actions to highlight the rural people's demands and issues on food, land, and climate justice. These activities took place in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam, with at least 15 partner organisations taking the lead.

Under the GPC banner, PANAP, PCFS and other allied groups organised a protest rally in the Philippines on the opening day of the UN Food Systems Summit stocktaking moment (UNFSS +2) on July 24-26, in Rome, Italy. It was part of a **global day of action** that exposed and countered the deepening corporate takeover of global food systems governance through the UNFSS process. The mobilisation also included a unity statement signed by 49 organisations from 22 countries.

As part of the GPC campaign, PANAP staff actively participated in the October Peasant Month activities organised by its Philippine partners, highlighted by an agroecology fair; a people's conference to oppose the **International Rice Congress** held in Manila on October 16-19; a solidarity visit to a farming community resisting land grabbing attempts by a real estate developer; a peasant caravan to various government agencies, including the agrarian reform ministry, defence ministry, and human rights commission to bring the issues of land grabs and human rights violations; and a protest rally in front of the agriculture ministry on October 16 to mark **World Hunger Day (WHD)**.



Rural communities around the world are rising to meet the challenges before us. We are tackling the unprecedented crises of global hunger, displacement, and environmental destruction with staunch determination. We are rising against land and resource grabbing and political repression.

*Zero hope for zero hunger: Break the chains of imperialism and forward the future free of hunger, dispossession, and destruction! (World Hunger Day 2023 unity statement)*

The WHD, a counter to the official World Food Day of the UN, is another annual campaign of peasant movements that the Food Sovereignty Programme supports. Aside from the Philippines, NLNL and APEX partners in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka organised various events in their communities. PANAP initiated a joint statement with the APC and PCFS to mark WHD 2023, which mobilised the support of 71 organisations from 28 countries.

To build up for its participation at the 28th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP28), PANAP gathered its partners for a **regional solidarity action** and visit to a rural community in the Philippines on November 23. Nineteen PANAP partner organisations from Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines joined the action and, with the local community members, held a symbolic sendoff for the GPC COP28 delegation. The visit to the Philippine community, which has been embroiled in a longstanding land conflict with big business interests while confronting challenges brought about by climate change, helped in further consolidating the GPC participating groups in their demands for land rights, food sovereignty, agroecology, and climate justice.

At the COP28 that took place from November 30 to December 13 in Dubai, UAE, PANAP and its GPC partners organised two public assemblies to articulate the campaign's issues and demands and bring more allies to its fold. On December 5, it held a **hybrid forum** with participants from Asia, Africa, and North America. On December 6, it organised a **rural people's speak-out** at the COP28 premises, which mobilised organisations from Bangladesh, Congo, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Sri Lanka, and the US.



The GPC also brought a statement signed by 108 organisations from 26 countries with five demands addressed to COP28 negotiators:

- a. Transform food systems away from fossil fuels towards agroecology
- b. and people's food sovereignty,
- c. End corporate monopoly over land, water, and natural resources,
- d. Polluters must pay for climate destruction,
- e. End fossil fueled wars vs. rural communities,
- f. Ensure genuine participation of rural peoples in climate policy.

Additionally, PANAP co-organised or participated in various activities, including an official side event on methane reduction, press conference, and meetings of the farmers' constituency with its allies during COP28 to highlight its calls for food sovereignty, agroecology and dismantling corporate control over food systems.



Under the guise of climate action, international institutions, governments, and multi-stakeholder alliances have been funding, implementing, and legitimising colonial and plunderous schemes by corporations to grab land and natural resources for carbon offsets and lock in farmers to new products and technologies that are equally, if not more destructive to the planet... We say enough! Rural peoples demand real climate solutions that are anchored on radical food systems transformation."

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Radical Food Systems Transformation, Not Climate Crisis Profiteering!  
Global Peoples' Caravan Statement at COP28

## Conflict and the right to food

The Food Sovereignty Programme continued its documentation, capacity-building, solidarity, and advocacy on human rights violations related to land grabbing in the region. It organised a workshop and training on developmental legal advocacy and addressing gaps in existing laws and legal processes to stop land grabbing and achieve agrarian justice. Its NLNL partners from Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka attended the training held in Penang, Malaysia, from January 25-27, which developed an initial campaign plan and a general outline of a training programme for developmental legal advocacy.

The worsening political repression in the region, which targets rural communities and leaders and land activists, affirmed the need not just for capacity building on human rights advocacy but for stronger solidarity. In May 2023, the president and two other officials of the Coalition of Cambodian Farmers Community (CCFC), one of the NLNL partners, were arrested, detained, and charged with the trumped-up case of inciting unrest against the government. Authorities also shut CCFC down for several months, and the cases against the three leaders have not been dropped even after their release from prison.

Through its documentation of such land-related political repression, PANAP engaged the UN Special Rapporteur (UNSR) on the Right to Food. The programme submitted documented cases of human rights violations linked to land conflicts in Cambodia, India, and Pakistan that the UNSR used in his report **"Conflict and the Right to Food"** that he presented at the March meeting of the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC).



*In the midst of heightened militarization and displacement in Palestine, a Palestinian woman farmer tenderly embraces an olive tree, shielding it from harm. Despite the challenges, olive trees endure as not only a crucial source of sustenance but also a powerful emblem of hope. (Photo from Moment Magazine)*

# Agroecology In Action Campaign

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## Growing movement for people's agroecology

People-led agroecology—one of the four pillars of radical food systems transformation—has grown in importance for movements everywhere, especially of small food producers in the Global South. This year, PANAP levelled up its efforts in agroecology capacity building among women, youth, and vulnerable communities, as well as forging strong networks of Field Learning Sites globally to lead the transition away from unsustainable, fossil fuel-hungry agriculture.

## Agroecology capacity building for women, youth, and vulnerable communities

Women, youth, and vulnerable communities were at the center of agroecology capacity building among our partners in 2023.

In Tamil Nadu, India, Society for Rural Education and Development (SRED) trained Dalit children and youth on agroecological practices such as growing their own home gardens. More than 30 women attended a leadership training on women and agroecology, while Dalit and Tribal women at the Agroecology collective farms (IPAM Field Learning Site or FLS) were trained to prepare nurseries and make natural manure compost. To avoid chemical fertiliser use, they decided to create their own compost collective farm.

In various parts of Central Java, Indonesia, Gita Pertiwi trained 100 women from five women's groups; as well as members of five youth groups from five schools in Solo and Karangnyar districts.

In Sabah, Malaysia, PACOS Trust organised trainings on agroecology, leadership and campaigning among women and youth, with a diverse set of participants representing 23 ethnic groups. Agroecology trainings were also conducted in two schools, primary and secondary. In Kuala Lumpur, Tenaganita trained a Rohingya Madrasah community on agroecology and pesticide-free farming. Women members of the refugee community expressed their interest in setting up agroecological container gardens for planting vegetables, helping to secure food for their family and community.

In Lahore, Pakistan, Khoj Society for People’s Education and Organica Pakistan taught young boys and girls the basics of agroecological gardening such as soil health and seed saving. They produced a training workshop video on soil preparation and seeds sowing, and a free online workshop on building healthy soil.

In Central Philippines, activities by MASIPAG Visayas targeted academicians and staff in universities. They conducted agroecology orientations and fora on “The Role of University-based Scientists and Researchers in Realising Rural Development & Sustainable Food Systems,” reaching almost 200 individuals. MASIPAG Visayas also trained students and out-of-school youth in rural areas on the importance of agroecology and the role of youth in shaping sustainable food systems.

In Monaragala, Sri Lanka, Vikalapani Women’s Federation worked with 20 women’s groups and two schools for agroecology trainings, local and indigenous seeds distribution, and establishment of agroecology gardens within schools. The Vikalpani Seed Society formed to facilitate local seed conservation efforts. Women workers in the Bogawanthalawa tea plantation were also trained on agroecological practices they can use in a collective farm they established.

In Vietnam, CGFED conducted a training on “Gender, Women’s Leadership and Agroecology” with 15 women farmer leaders in Hai Cuong commune, Hai Hau district.



## 16 Days of Global Action on Agroecology 2023

With the theme *“Women, youth, rural peoples demand food, land, and climate justice!”* and as part of the Global People’s Caravan for Food, Land and Climate Justice, the **16 Days of Global Action on Agroecology 2023** saw the participation of 88 organisations in 31 countries. Of these, 34 organisations held various activities reaching out to over 13,000 individuals.

In Bangladesh, SHISUK organised a vibrant community mobilisation led by women, calling to end reliance on fossil fuel-based chemical fertilizers and pesticides towards people-led agroecology. The group also installed four vermicompost rings for women in various rural areas. Meanwhile, BARCIK mobilised elderlies, Indigenous peoples, and youth in drought-prone Rajshahi District to call for the right to food, climate justice and a fossil-free future—mobilising more than 50 organisations in various awareness-raising and advocacy activities.

In Cambodia, farmers in Preah Vihear Province led by our partner Ponlok Khmer held a workshop on food sovereignty and agroecology. The Coalition of Cambodian Farmer Community (CCFC) also launched a 16-day campaign with the theme **“Farmer Food System and Social Protection,”** appealing to the government to provide social protection measures for farmers and workers.

In Cote d'Ivoire, Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement (JVE) kicked-off of the **16 Days of Global Action** through a forum with Doloa women, wherein the importance of local food systems as guarantors of people's health, the environment, cultural identities and climate justice were highlighted. In the Central African Republic, farmers from Cercle Centrafricain pour les Cultures Vivrières Intensives (3CVI) participated by collectively weeding and cleaning their agroecological farms.

In India, Kudumabam commemorated Rural Women's Day through water conservation and health awareness campaigns in Trichy and on the east coast of Tamil Nadu. In various villages in West Bengal, Keystone Foundation organised fora on traditional agricultural practices, indigenous seeds, water management, climate change and the negative impacts of chemical inputs.

In Indonesia, our partners Climate and People Partnership Alliance in Sulawesi and Yayasan Setara Jambi shared videos of women talking about their agroecological farming approaches to cope with the impacts of climate change, while Gita Pertiwi did collective farming at a Farmer Field School in Central Java.

In Nepal, our partner Social Work Institute facilitated an interaction program for food sovereignty and peasants rights.

In Pakistan, the Pakistan Kissan Mazdoor Tehreek (PKMT) organised a farmers' meeting that served as a platform for in-depth discussions on current issues on food, land and climate.

# 16 DAYS OF GLOBAL ACTION ON AGROECOLOGY



BANGLADESH



IVORY COAST

INDONESIA



SRI LANKA

## Promoting biodiversity

In collaboration with the Pesticides Programme, the publication “Rice Diversity in Asian Bowls” (co-published with Thanal) was launched during the Regional Conference of the Asian Peoples Exchange for Food Sovereignty and Agroecology (APEX) as part of building up evidence and enriching documentation in support of agroecology as a climate solution and to combat corporate control of agriculture. The next article in the series, “Biodiversity in Soil” (co-published with KHOJ), highlights soil as a lifeline in all agricultural processes and how the Green Revolution destroyed natural processes that build healthy soil.



## International People’s Agroecology Movements

Now called the International People’s Agroecology Movements (formerly International People’s Agroecology Multiversity), the new IPAM website was launched in December 2023. The platform will focus more on highlighting the Field Learning Sites as a network of movements advancing people-led agroecology across the globe. The new website also contains the section called “narratives of agroecology,” where stories of successes, struggles and continuing journeys of organisations, institutions, movements and individuals will be featured to inspire people to join the ever-growing people’s agroecology movement all over the world. It will also continue its function as a resource center for different agroecology literatures, such as research papers, analyses, newsletters, videos, etc.

A banner for the International People's Agroecology Movements. On the left, the text reads: "International People's Agroecology Movements" and "Our network of field learning sites provides various opportunities for farmers to know more about agroecological approaches to grow food." The central image shows a group of farmers, including a young girl in the foreground holding a bundle of rice stalks, working in a field. A stylized globe with green leaves is on the right. Below the banner, a green wavy line is followed by the text "Latest on IPAM" and another green wavy line.

**International People's Agroecology Movements**

*Our network of field learning sites provides various opportunities for farmers to know more about agroecological approaches to grow food.*

Latest on IPAM

# Asian People's Exchange for Food Sovereignty & Agroecology (APEX)

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## Advancing people-led development

PANAP, together with Magsasaka at Siyentipiko para sa Pag-unlad ng Agrikultura / Farmer-Scientist Partnership for Development (MASIPAG) and MISEREOR, continued to coordinate the Asian People's Exchange on Food Sovereignty and Agroecology or the APEX Platform in 2023. This one-of-a-kind platform utilised online tools and in-person opportunities to conduct its activities under its three tracks – advocacy, agroecology and people-led development—with the overall participation of at least 26 organisations from nine countries across the region.

APEX started off the advocacy track with a series of national food sovereignty trainings. In partnership with the People's Coalition on Food Sovereignty (PCFS) and using its Radically Transform our Food Systems module, these trainings were held in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. They were instrumental in helping partners develop a comprehensive understanding of the global food sovereignty movement and provide them with tools, knowledge and skills for advocacy and campaigning.

As part of the platform's advocacy in the intersections of food and climate justice, several partner organisations were present at the UNFCCC Conference of Parties or COP28. BARCIK from Bangladesh, AGRA and SERUNI from Indonesia, PKMT and Roots for Equity from Pakistan and Lanka Organic Agriculture Movement (LOAM) from Sri Lanka participated in side events and mobilisations organised by PANAP and the Global Peoples' Caravan. LOAM had the opportunity to present their case studies at side event entitled "People and places: agroecology and regenerative approaches from the ground up" at the Food Systems Pavilion, while Roots for Equity engaged panelists of a FAO-organised side event on the impacts of loss and damage on small farmers. Moreover, APEX partners led activities in their own communities such as mobilisations, petition signing and community consultations to highlight climate impacts from the ground and their demands for food systems transformation as a climate solution as part of the GPC.

Meanwhile, APEX started off the agroecology track with a workshop on Soil Fertility Management and Alternative Pest Management in Luang Prabang, Laos. There was robust sharing on best practices for the revival of indigenous and traditional soil fertility management, enhancing soil fertility through farmer-led research, and redesigning agroecosystems to manage pests without chemical inputs. Participants from the workshop committed to implement what they have learned in their own communities and areas of work.

In July, online workshops on Diversified Integrated Farming System (DIFS) and local marketing and processing were held. The group agreed that based on experiences, local marketing and processing lead to increased agroecology practices in communities, and are best are managed by collectively by a farmers' organisation.

Finally, following a year-long process of synthesising experiences, APEX and its partners published the book, "Experiences in People Led Development: Promoting Food Sovereignty and Agroecology in Asia."The book featured 14 stories from grassroots organisations and CSOs in South and Southeast Asia, which tells stories of their experiences in developing and carrying out community initiatives in relation to their aspirations for food sovereignty. These initiatives include strengthening of indigenous people's food systems, creating community-led enterprise, promotion of agroecology and food festivals, with people-led development principles as their guide. The book was launched as part of 16 Days of Global Action on Agroecology.

A back-to-back Women and Youth Forum was held in South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The Women's Forum focused on peer exchange and capacity-building for women's community leadership, while the Youth Forum tackled issues and challenges faced by rural youth that prevent them from participating in agricultural production.



*Agroecology track  
Session 2 - Soil  
Fertility Management  
and Alternative Pest  
Management in Laos*

## Second APEX Regional Conference

The second APEX regional conference gathered its partners in the Philippines in November under the theme, **“Towards strengthening food sovereignty movements, transforming food systems, and asserting climate justice.”** During the conference, the APEX consortium and partners deliberated on crucial issues, reflected on the platform's journey, and charted its course as the world continues to confront challenges and issues in relation to food sovereignty and climate.

For partners to have greater ownership and participation in APEX, four working groups namely, 1) Asserting climate justice; 2) food systems transformation; 3) strengthening food sovereignty movements thru PLD and; 4) women, youth and children were formed. The working groups will set the direction and priorities of the platform for the coming years.

The three-day conference was attended by 22 partner organisations from Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam.

On the fourth day and to culminate the successful conference, the whole APEX delegation visited the farming community of Lupang Ramos in Cavite (47 Kilometres North of Manila) and spent the day in solidarity with the farmers and their families. The delegation visited the fields, harvested peanuts and exchanged stories of struggles and victories with the local organisation, **Kasama LR.**



*The APEX delegation visited the farming community of Lupang Ramos in Cavite, Philippines and spent the day in solidarity with the farmers and their families.*

# Women In Agriculture Programme

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## Advancing agroecology, social protection, and labor rights

In 2023, PANAP led initiatives to empower rural women in advocating for improved social protection and labour rights, and to document and guide women's transition away from chemical-intensive, corporate agriculture towards agroecology and food sovereignty.

Revitalising the **Irene Fernandez Women Leadership Training for Rural Women (WLT)**, PANAP gathered 20 women leaders from Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Philippines. The training tackled current realities faced by women, the impact of globalisation, and leadership skills. As reported by participants, the training was useful in providing practical information and skills through interactive and participatory activities to develop leadership capabilities, as well exposure to an **organic SRI (System of Rice Intensification) rice farm**. The **Rural Women Leadership Training Module** was also published at the end of 2023. The modules are a tool to facilitate in understanding and addressing power imbalances and gender inequalities stemming from rural women's unique and shared experiences and perspectives. The modules are also shaped to facilitate the strengthening of women's movements, ensuring women's rights, equality and justice; and advocating for food sovereignty and agroecology alongside the larger people's movements. It was translated into Vietnamese, Bangladeshi and Laotian.



Women are leading the transition away from chemical-intensive, corporate agriculture towards agroecology. Their journey and actions provide evidence of the successes of agroecology in upholding the rights and welfare of rural women, as well as in contributing to community resilience. In 2023, PANAP with its partners launched the “Women In Agroecology: Towards Pesticide-Free Communities” on March 8, International Women’s Day, a collection of **10 case studies of women in Indonesia, Laos, India and Bangladesh**. These case studies concretely show the benefits of agroecology at the family and community level, and how agroecology uplifts women —providing civil society, policymakers, and other stakeholders a strong evidence base for strategy and action.

“ I propagate my own seeds. Every two years, I collect and select seeds. I choose seeds that grow into strong plants, with no disease. The crop varieties that result are much more resilient to droughts and flood

Chai Khemmavong , Laos

In **Field Survey: Use and impacts of pesticides in four countries in Asia**, we found that in all the countries surveyed, women are heavily involved in pesticide activities that include pesticide spraying, mixing and loading, washing clothes used when handling pesticides, washing equipment used, and purchasing and transporting pesticides. Many showed symptoms of illness after pesticide exposure. Through the CPAM documentation process, PANAP and its partners also provided training to women and women farmer groups on the interviewing process, thus building their capacity to document and investigate pesticide-related issues.

“ I did not realise in the past how harmful chemical pesticides are. I do not remember the names of the pesticides we used, but my eyes used to get red when we sprayed them. If only I knew these and took precautions, I might not have cancer today,”

Anjali Rani, Bangladesh



Through the project **“Improved social protection and labour rights for women farmers, agricultural workers and indigenous people in food and agricultural production,”** we aim to contribute evidence-based knowledge and documentation with regard to the risks and vulnerabilities that women farmers and agricultural workers face. We supported cross-sectoral alliance building between rural women and labour rights movements in Malaysia, Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. In a strategy meeting in May 2023 in Malaysia, partners had a chance to share insights and recommendations from rural women farmers obtained through Focus Group Discussions and secondary research. We attended several meetings (Regional Consultation on Social Protection with IWRAP Asia Pacific, Regional DGD Workshop with Oxfam) to strategise and collaborate with national and regional project partners on social protection. PANAP is currently developing a Regional Report based on social protection and labour rights for women in the five countries, which will present the on-ground situation, insights into the impact of shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic and environmental damage due to climate change, the situation of pesticide use and exposure, as well as recommendations to national governments and ASEAN.

Our documentation of pesticide impacts on women and how women are leading the transition from chemical-intensive farming to agroecology, were shared by PANAP in several platforms, such as a global **Feminist Food Convening** in Mozambique, where feminist leaders and policymakers across the globe strategised on how to amplify the role of women in food systems transformation—resulting to our ongoing participation in a collective of women leaders shaping a feminist food system. The situation of women workers in plantations were also highlighted in a Gender Based Violence conference organised by AMRC.

PANAP continues to play a role in strengthening the rural women’s movement across the region through coordinating the Asian Rural Women’s Coalition (ARWC). In the regional webinar **“Rural Women Speak Out on the Food Crisis”** to commemorate Women’s Month, we amplified how Dalit women in India and women farmers from Philippines and Sri Lanka combat discrimination, landlessness and poverty exacerbated by forced dependence on imported pesticides and seeds.



# Information and Communications Programme

## Popularising people's alternatives

In 2023, our Information and Communications Programme's efforts focused on elevating the issue of Highly Hazardous Pesticides to urgent global action; amplifying grassroots' aspirations for land, food, and climate justice; and popularising people-led agroecology as a crucial component of genuine food systems transformation.

We published 30 press releases and statements to articulate our positions on various pressing issues encompassing all our programme areas. Our various activities and positions appeared in more than 30 media outlets nationally and globally, including The Guardian, Khaleej Times, Earth Negotiations Bulletin, The Globe and Mail, and Food Tank.

To highlight the findings of the study **"Field Survey: Use and Impacts of Pesticides in Four Countries in Asia,"** PANAP published a **media release**, as well as social media cards highlighting key findings in a visual and easily understood format. It highlighted how many of the pesticides used in India, Bangladesh, Vietnam and Laos are HHPs and already banned in one or more countries.

For May 22 World Biodiversity Day, PANAP produced a **short video** to popularize an investigation showing how agrochemical corporations dumped EU-banned neonicotinoids or bee-killing pesticides to countries in the Global South. When Belgium decided to become the 3rd country in EU to stop the exports of banned pesticides, PANAP lauded the decision in a **media release**, as well as wrote to the Belgian government officials responsible for the policy move. PANAP also published a **media release** and social media cards to generate public awareness on the need to unblock the Rotterdam Convention, with PANAP joining an **open letter** calling on all Parties to support an amendment that would allow countries to have access to crucial information on hazardous pesticides.



Leading up to the historic Fifth International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM 5) in Bonn, Germany, PANAP led a robust public information campaign urging policymakers to take the opportunity for coordinated global action to phase-out Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs). A **global petition** encouraging ICCM 5 stakeholders to phase-out HHPs was spearheaded by PANAP and popularised in a series of social media cards highlighting our key messages: the severe health and environmental harm caused by HHPs, evidence that agricultural productivity does not decline by banning HHPs, and our demands for action. The petition was **endorsed by 373 civil society and Indigenous Peoples organisations from 74 countries**; sent to the concerned Focal Points, and hand-delivered to ICCM 5 President Anita Breyer.

In Bonn, a flyer that presented the global scale of acute unintentional pesticide poisoning was produced by PANAP, as well as postcards, posters, placards, and **videos**. These were distributed at the ICCM 5 among international and national-level policymakers, industry, and civil society. We co-organised a mobilisation / photo action of around 30 CSO leaders in Bonn, which was covered by international media.

The heightened information campaign to phase-out HHPs, combined with policy advocacy efforts, contributed to the **significant commitments** made by governments, the private sector, and other stakeholders towards the phase-out of HHPs in agriculture, adopted at the ICCM 5 under the new Global Framework on Chemicals. The campaign, which was also participated in by PANAP partners at the community level, led to greater public awareness on what HHPs are and why there is an urgent need to phase-out HHPs. Additionally, #PhaseOutHHPs garnered hundreds of engagements on social media.

PANAP regularly gathered and publicised information on the multiple benefits of agroecology. It released feature stories on how **indigenous communities' agroecology practices** are an integral part of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, how to **engage children and youth** on agroecology, and **policies** that advance agroecology. We published an **instructional video** on useful insects on farms and gardens. Stories of women at the forefront of agroecology were amplified on our website and social media.

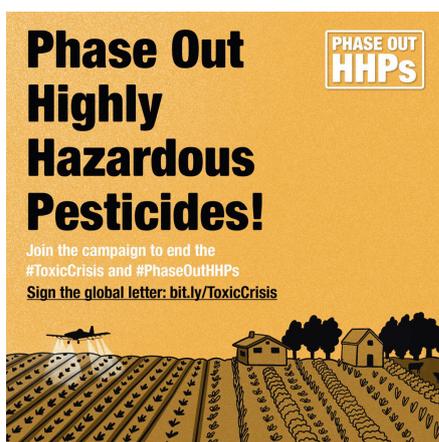
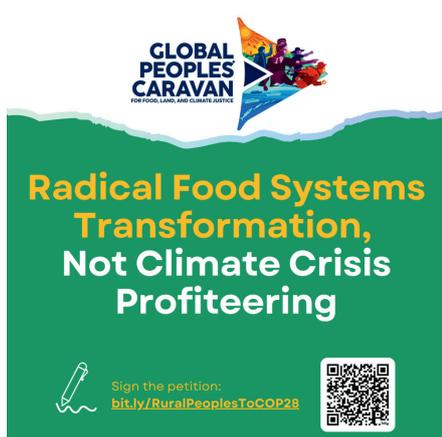


*Press conference at COP28 (left) and media interviews at the ICCM5 (right)*

Agroecology as a pathway towards climate resilience and an urgent alternative to fossil-fuel based food systems was also highlighted in PANAP's campaign **Global Peoples' Caravan for Food, Land and Climate Justice**. Throughout the year-long awareness-raising and mobilising campaign, people-led agroecology as a climate solution was highlighted in a set of **policy demands** endorsed by 108 organisations in 26 countries; these demands were then brought by representatives of rural peoples at the UNFCCC COP28 in Dubai and submitted to negotiators, as well as highlighted in media releases, social media posts, and mobilisations. In a press conference co-organised with the Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice, as well as a **side event** co-organised with the Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives, PANAP and its partners amplified agroecology's contribution to the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions and communities' resilience to climate change.

We remained steadfast in highlighting cases of corporate capture and demanding corporate accountability by the agrochemical industry. PANAP brought attention to the **poisoning** and hospitalization of dozens of schoolchildren in Southern Philippines due to use of a Highly Hazardous Pesticide produced by Bayer. On April 7 World Health Day, we exposed the **health harms of CropLife International member companies' products**, as part of our sustained campaign to pressure the FAO to stop its #ToxicAlliance with the pesticide industry. We also demanded that the FAO stop shipments of HHPs produced by CropLife companies.

We criticised the **corporate agenda in COP28 Food Systems Declaration** and brought rural people's perspective to the Loss and Damage Fund. In various platforms, PANAP was proactive in exposing how big corporations are using the climate crisis for further profiteering (e.g. **Bayer's plan** to introduce to Asia a "climate-resilient" rice variety designed to be used with a new chemical herbicide) and bringing to the fore people's alternatives to these hazardous technologies.



# APPRECIATION

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PANAP would like to thank you the following people and organisations for their support and generosity in helping to formulate, enhance and improve the work of the organisation in order to meet the challenges and commitments the vision we have adopted

## PANAP STEERING COUNCIL

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In its 30 years of existence as an independent organisation, PANAP has situated itself in the grassroots movements in Asia and has gained strength from these linkages. This can be seen through the successes of its campaigns, training and policy advocacies that have strengthened people's movements, publicised their issues, and united various movements. The interactions with local communities have enriched the solidarity among grassroots organisations, advocacy groups and individuals.

Currently, PANAP has 109 partner groups in Asia and the Pacific region, and it outreaches to more than 400 CSOs and grassroots organisations in Asia and globally.

The empowerment of women has been a conscious effort within PANAP staff, its programmes, and its network. It has been able to systematically ensure women's involvement and integrate gender views in various projects and activities.

The organisation works within the framework of food sovereignty i.e. people's and communities' right to decision making on food and agriculture, right to land and productive resources and, the right to safe and ecologically produced food. The reduction and elimination of pesticides is still its mandate but it is also focused on other hazardous technologies.

Overall, PANAP's work continues to provide impetus to improve the lives of the marginalised communities. The organisation empowers communities for change and advance food sovereignty, ecological sustainability and gender justice.

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