Pesticide Action Network Asia and the Pacific (PAN AP) is one of the five regional centres of PAN, a global network dedicated to eliminating the harm caused to humans and the environment by pesticides and promoting biodiversity-based ecological agriculture.

Throughout its 20 years of existence as an independent organisation, Pesticide Action Network Asia and the Pacific (PAN AP) 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.

Our mission lies in strengthening people's movements to advance and assert food sovereignty, biodiversity-based ecological agriculture, and the empowerment of rural women; protect people and the environment from highly hazardous pesticides; defend the rice heritage of Asia; and resist the threats of corporate agriculture and neo-liberal globalisation. Currently, PAN AP comprises 108 network partner organisations in the Asia Pacific region and links with about 400 other CSOs and grassroots organisations regionally and globally.

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

Overall, PAN AP's work continues to provide impetus to improve the lives of the marginalised communities. The organisation empowers communities for change to advance food sovereignty, ecological sustainability and gender justice.
“My courage and leadership was strengthened.”  "I am inspired by the women’s movement!”  “There needs to be more women involved in the community, organisations and politics.”  “My self-confidence has increased!”  “The workshop has made an impact on me to the extent of thinking of creating a women’s institute.”  These were words from the rural women who participated in the pilot leadership training in July 2012 in Sri Lanka organized by PAN AP. The sharing of personal struggles, experiences, of standing up for women’s rights, being strengthened by the women’s movement was inspiring for all who participated. The learning exchanges built solidarity and renewed commitment to be a strong leader with vision, perspective and courage.

PAN AP began a systematic process of capacity building focusing on rural women’s leadership. The first training workshop resulted in Magimai, a rural woman farmer and activist participating and articulating her issues at the plenary meeting of the Committee on Global Food Security (CFS) in October, 2012. The rural women’s leadership training has been in the plans of PAN AP for a few years and we were pleased to have the resources to facilitate this leadership training not only in Asia but also in West Africa, particularly in Senegal.

Centuries of struggle of the Indigenous Peoples’ for their rights to their land, ancestral domain, forest and their way of life, culture and language continues with renewed vigour. Our contribution has been the Fact Finding Mission in Opol, Misamis Oriental in Mindanao, Philippines and the support for the land struggles of Indigenous Peoples in Sarawak, Malaysia. In Opol, the Fact Finding Mission unearthed the illegal occupation of a oil palm plantation, A Brown on indigenous peoples’ lands and media attention brought that to a wider public. However, Paborada, the chairperson of Pangalasag (Indigenous Shield), the community-based indigenous organization resisting the expansion of A. Brown was shot down. As an immediate response, PAN AP launched a campaign to call for justice for Paborada and worked together with the local groups to call for a congressional hearing on this issue.

Two Community Pesticide Action Monitoring (CPAM) workshops organized in Laos and Vietnam that had not only farmers and CSOs but also local government officials participating. In the follow-up planning, there were calls to have more trainings at the local level and focused monitoring on implementation of the FAO Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management. Creative events and outreach programmes were organized by PAN AP partners during the week of “NO Pesticide Use” or NPUW in December in 13 countries; the Collective Rice Action (CORA) from 22 May culminating on June 5 – World Environment Day in 14 countries with 49 activities to support the Save our Rice Campaign and on October 16, World Foodless Day in 6 countries.
At the Advocacy level, PAN AP has been active in the discussions of issues around food security at the CFS and on pesticide reduction and elimination at various international conferences particularly the International Conference on Chemicals Management. Active participation of PAN AP and its partners in the Convention on Biological Diversity was ensured through organizing of side events, display booth and ongoing discussions with government officials.

Overall in 2012, PAN AP has been very productive in our goal to advance food sovereignty, gender justice and environmental sustainability.
Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) Campaign

As part of the ongoing campaign against HHPs, PAN AP partners from at least 10 countries in Asia and the Pacific and other groups around the world launched the HHPs thematic campaign on children and pesticides. A successful “No Pesticides Use Week” was celebrated from 3 December - commemorating the Bhopal tragedy and culminated in the International Human Rights Day celebrations on December 10.

Earlier in the year, a 2012 addendum to the 2009 Glyphosate monograph was released along with a glyphosate monograph as part of campaign to have this pesticide regulated. New factsheets on neonicotinoids and fipronil were also published to highlight their hazards, while the others were updated. The factsheets were translated to local languages in China, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

Roundtable of Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

PAN AP expanded its advocacy network among the different stakeholders in the palm oil industry in efforts to phase out paraquat within the RSPO despite resistance and setback. PAN AP commented on the draft revised Principles and Criteria of RSPO reiterating its call to eliminate paraquat and other highly hazardous pesticides. During the 10th Roundtable Meeting last November in Singapore, PAN AP initiated a discussion among social NGOs on the challenges on advancing social conflicts in the multi-stakeholder grouping. However, enforcing sustainability within the RSPO system has increasingly been faced by systemic challenges.

Pesticides Policy Advocacy

At the third session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM-3) Sep. 17-22, 2012 in Nairobi, Kenya, PAN AP with PAN International organized a side event highlighting successful agroecological practices from around the world to support the progressive ban of HHPs. At the ICCM3 plenary, there was overwhelming support with about 67 governments supporting an African sponsored resolution to support the progressive ban on HHPs and their substitution with safer alternatives.

PAN AP attended the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM), Oct 9-12, 2012 in Rome. The JMPM revised the FAO Code of Conduct on the Use and Distribution of Pesticides. In spite of the industry’s efforts to weaken the Code, the document contains a strong definition of HHPs.

“...that the science teachers (10 of them) who agreed to have the lecture series in their science class requested to have copy of the book ‘Debug Your Home the Natural Way’. They said they will incorporate it in their lesson plan and that they will also encourage other teachers in their school to do the same.”

- Rhoda Gueta (RESIST Phils) after their HHPs awareness campaign efforts on the dangers of home pesticides in two elementary schools in the Philippines
PAN International believes that the solutions to minimize and eventually eliminate the adverse impacts of highly hazardous pesticides in agriculture already exist i.e. biodiversity based ecological agriculture practices, and are successfully implemented throughout the world.

“We learned about alternative ecological methods to pesticides and biological controls so that we could move away from pesticides.”

“We pesticide are poisonous, my eyes and skin were burning and even the buffaloes got sick. After that incident I stopped spraying pesticides”

- Feedback from 2 farmers who attended the CPAM training

The endosulfan work in the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Treaty opened the opportunity to consider agroecology as a viable and safe alternative, which is a long-term campaign of PAN AP and PAN International.

PAN AP with PAN International contributed to the Report by the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health published on April 10, 2012, with the inclusion of the right of agricultural workers to a safe working environment, and the rights of women and children, whose health is at risk due to poisons present in the agricultural fields.

Community-based pesticide action monitoring (CPAM)

The systematic and participatory process of generating and analysing information at the community level for action (CPAM) brought about meaningful change in 2012. Through local CPAM efforts and the ongoing advocacy by local partner, Pesticide Eco-Alternatives Centre (PEAC) the government of China announced a ban and phase out of liquid paraquat. In 2012, two CPAM trainings were held in An Giang, South Vietnam and Vientiane, Lao. The CPAM training was attended by local CSO’s, health officials, key farmers and officers from the Plant Protection Department. After the CPAM training, participants developed a deeper understanding on the impacts of pesticide use on their health and environment, alternatives to pesticide and instruments for policy advocacy.
Upholding the rural poor’s right to land and other productive resources and bringing the grassroots struggles to the national, regional and international levels were the highlights of PAN AP’s Food Sovereignty and Ecological Agriculture Programme in 2012.

PAN AP led an international fact-finding mission (FFM) in May on a land-grabbing case in Opol, Misamis Oriental in Southern Philippines and exposed the illegal operation of a palm oil plantation in a 520-hectare ancestral land of the indigenous Higaonon peoples. The support of 184 organisations in 60 countries was garnered to urge for the return of the land back to the indigenous people. This, however, led to an unfortunate event where, in October, the leader of the IP organisation was murdered by yet to be identified mercenaries. At this juncture PAN AP and its partners in the Philippines have successfully lobbied for the Congress to look into the extrajudicial killing and violation of human and environmental rights in Opol.

A week long series of events commemorated World Food Day (WFD) in October along with PAN AP partners in Bangladesh, India, Cambodia, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines and Sri Lanka who mounted numerous mobilisations resisting global land-grabbing and fighting for sustainable rural communities. The coordinated media campaign of the WFD was a result of a successful regional strategy-building organised by PAN AP in July where it provided a venue for grassroots organisations to discuss the issues and strategise on dealing with large-scale foreign investments in Asia’s agriculture.

PAN AP also launched a video documentary, “Marina”, of a rural woman farmer steadfast in protecting her land against the
The two-day regional strategy-building held in July 2012 was the first regional gathering in Asia to address the issue of large-scale investments as well as discuss the strategies to defend the rights of rural communities, particularly of small food producers.

Incursion of a giant plantation. It further strengthened its claim against global land-grabbing when PAN AP’s partners in Pakistan, Indonesia and Philippines provided case studies of the violations attributed to foreign investments on land. PAN AP’s initiative in strengthening the organisational capacities of indigenous peoples in Sarawak, Malaysia proved to be a compelling instance of direct intervention towards realisations of the communities’ right to land.

PAN AP maintained its vigilance in the international level by actively participating in the different meetings and consultations of the FAO’s Committee on Food Security (CFS). It earnestly participated in drafting the implementation guidelines of the Voluntary Guidelines on land tenure, and will take part in a two-year series of multi-sectoral consultations for the development of the guidelines on responsible agricultural investment (rai).
Rural women participated in the pilot leadership training of PAN AP held in Sri Lanka in July. Thirty women, mostly from India and Sri Lanka, including Senegal, Pakistan, Philippines and Malaysia shared their family and community stories, and found commonalities in their struggles and understanding of their rights as women. Simple yet creative methodologies were used, such as role-playing, talk show, drawing exercises, even a community visit, to illustrate concepts on globalization as it relates to women’s oppression, as well as practices on food sovereignty and sustainable agriculture in relation to the assertion of women’s rights and strengthening of movements.

Coinciding with this was PAN AP’s engagements at the policy level where visibility of rural women’s issues, and their involvement are critical. During the 38th CFS Session of the FAO in Rome in October 2012, PAN AP was able to make a plenary intervention during the CFS’s formal discussion on the principles of Responsible Agriculture Investment (rai), through one of our partners Magimai, a farmer and Dalit woman leader from Tamil Nadu. Similarly, PAN AP also engaged in the RIO+20 process by actively putting forward its positions on food security and sustainable agriculture, particularly of rural women food producers. Ka Lita, a woman peasant leader from the Philippines also actively took part in the official negotiations, spoke during side events and rallied and spoke at the People’s Summit, a parallel space for CSOs. Both for Ka Lita and Magimai, their understanding of the international processes exposed them to the significance of engaging UN processes as part of their assertion of rights and their recognition as powerful agents in food security and agricultural development. It also provided them critical analysis and strategies on how to engage local governments, as well as concretise the actions with local groups.

Both the training and policy advocacy efforts are PAN AP’s major focus areas for rural women to take on strong leadership roles.
by strengthening their movements and raising their voices from village to country and international levels.

Asian Rural Women’s Coalition (ARWC)

The ARWC launched a campaign in October 2011 that culminated in October 2012 “Honouring 100 women to mark 100 years of Women’s Resistance”, simultaneous to the 5th International Day of Rural Women (15 Oct). The campaign aimed to highlight the challenges rural women face and recognise the contributions they make to change society. 100 rural women and advocates from 15 countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uzbekistan) were honoured celebrating their leadership, strength, creativity, hard work and commitment in enhancing agricultural and rural development, improving food security, eradicating rural poverty and pushing for gender equality and human rights.

*PAN AP is the Secretariat of the ARWC since it was formed in 2008.

Petra “Tannaw” Macli-ing (Philippines):

“The land that we defended is for [the future generation]. Land is precious to us who did not go to school. Our lands are wrapped around our very hearts. We did not have money, but we are still alive and we continue to live because of our lands.”

Participants of the pilot Rural Women’s Leadership Training held in Sri Lanka in July
THE SAVE OUR RICE CAMPAIGN

The Save Our Rice Campaign held the Collective Rice Action 2012 (CORA 2012), a mass public outreach that initiated 49 activities on Biological-based Ecological Agriculture (BEA), climate change and rights related issues and against IRRI and Genetic Engineering (GE). These were carried out by 20 organisations from the International Day for Biological Diversity (22 May) to World Environment Day (5 June) with the theme “Reclaiming Our Rice and Biodiversity”.

Two major road shows were organized in Vietnam and Bangladesh in August 2012. These created awareness about the risks of GE crops. Our local CSOs facilitated local networking and collaboration on concrete collective campaign strategies. Policy-makers and scientists raised a lot of questions as the studies showing the negative impacts and serious health risks of GE crops which Dr. Michael Hansen shared were generally new to them. Many subsequently expressed the need to be very cautious about approving GE crops in their respective countries.

The Asia Pacific Bio Network (AP BioNet) was launched in Hyderabad, India, on 28 September. AP BioNet aims to promote responsible science in food and agriculture with the engagement of its partners in the AP region.

The Rice Team together with network partners attended the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties Serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (COP-MOP 6) held from 1 to 5 October, in Hyderabad, India. The team joined the working group sessions on the proposed new Technical Working Group on Socio-economic Considerations among other events. We also organized a side event on “Biosafety and Accountability”, in collaboration with Third World Network and Econexus. We were the only one to cover this topic and it was an eye-opener for those who attended.
The Rice Campaign in collaboration with PAN Philippines also initiated a rice livelihood project for rice communities to conduct capacity building and livelihood support activities in Tago rice farming areas in the Philippines. We are collaborating with Shisuk in Bangladesh for a video documentation of the fisheries community enterprise. The video will be used for education and training purposes and to facilitate the replication and up-scaling of this project to other rice communities for the livelihood improvement of such communities.

“We are happy to be part of the Collective Rice Action (CORA) to be in solidarity with the rest of Asia as it promotes the food sovereignty of small rice farmers and supports them in saving their rice seeds and rice lands,”

- Mr. Keam Makarady, CEDAC’s Program Director of Health and Environment, Cambodia during CORA Cambodia 2012
In 2012, PAN AP has come up with 21 new very relevant and timely publications in the form of monograph, bulletin, fact sheets, booklets, reports and posters.

- PAN AP Monograph on Glyphosate: Addendum 2012*
- A Special Release: Glyphosate
- Highly Hazardous Pesticides: Paraquat
- Highly Hazardous Pesticides: Endosulfan
- Highly Hazardous Pesticides: Fipronil
- Merangin Land Grabbing Case Study, Indonesia
- Land Grabbing for Food and Biofuel: Merauke Integrated Food and Energy Estate (MIFEE) Case Study, Indonesia
- Of Collusions and Collaborations: A Case of Land Grab in Sindh, Pakistan
- The Real Trespassers: Landgrabbing in the name of Palm Oil in Southern Philippines
- Strengthening the Women’s Movement - Booklet 3
- Women’s Wisdom: Documentation of Women’s Knowledge in Ecological Agriculture (Case studies from Philippines, Pakistan and Thailand)
- Golden Rice Blinds IRRI
- Rice for Health
- Who Needs Golden Rice?
- Justice for Gilbert Paborada! Poster
- India’s Bt Brinjal Battle
- GE Herbicide-resistant crops
- Still Angry at IRRI
- Resist land grabbing now! poster
- Women Assert our Rights to Land and Resources! poster
- End Hunger! poster

PAN AP has managed to distribute a total of 18,152 of its information materials in various meetings and events, not only in the Asia Pacific region but also at other international forums and events where PAN AP has participated in, for example, during the 39th Session of the Committee on Food Security (CFS) in Rome in 16-20 October 2012. A total of 121 e-updates and alerts were sent out to its various listserves and mailing lists. These include 3 issues of the PAN AP Diary and 10 issues of the Monthly Pesticide Updates.
Through websites, staff and network partners are able to access timely and relevant information and resource materials on their issues. The PAN AP website generated a monthly average of 241,210 hits, 12,489 visitors and 43,085 page views. Besides its main website, PAN AP is also maintaining four other websites which are relevant to particular areas of work of each programme and campaign. The Asian Rural Women’s Coalition (ARWC) website reported monthly average of 13,065 hits, 2,058 visitors and 4,249 page views. The Coalition of Agricultural Workers International (CAWI) website generated a monthly average of 7,707 hits, 1,800 visitors and 3,368 page views. The Rice Wisdom website reported monthly average of 91,905 hits, 5,828 visitors and 9,203 page views. Lastly, the Agri-corporate Accountability website reported monthly average of 41,056 hits, 2,683 visitors and 8,364 page views.

The PAN AP information listserv has 358 individual contacts and 7 e-groups, while the media list has a total of 371 individual contacts and 11 e-groups. Beside its main listserv, PAN AP is also maintaining a number of mailing lists for its campaigns. The ARWC mailing list has 200 members. The PPT listserv has 995 contacts. A better listserv management will be implemented early next year to efficiently manage these lists.

PAN AP has managed to increase its followers on Facebook by regularly posting news alerts and press releases to highlight our issues and to gather more support on our campaigns. We now have 493 likes on our Facebook page. We have increased our Twitter followers from 88 to 151 by the end of 2012.
Networking and Institutional Building

Our links with the numerous coalitions have been strengthened including Asian Peasants Coalition, People’s Coalition on Food Sovereignty and the Coalition of Agricultural Workers. PAN AP continues its role as secretariat for the Asian Rural Women’s Coalition and initiated the “Honouring 100 Women” that was launched in October 2011 and culminated in October 2012. Fifteen (15) countries participated and honoured their local women leaders and advocates.

As one of the regional centres of PAN International, PAN AP continues to collaborate on the follow-up of the Permanent People’s Tribunal session on agrochemical TNCs as well as in the campaign and policy advocacy on the elimination of the highly hazardous pesticides.

Members of the Steering Council, the Management Committee and the Task Forces continued to support and strengthen the institution of PAN AP. Seventeen committed staff play a major role to facilitate and implement the programmes as well as resourcing it to ensure support to the struggles of the people’s movements and activities of CSOs that are part of the network.
PAN AP would like to thank 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 within the vision we have adopted.

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Nasira Habib  
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THANK YOU to our network partners who have continued their support through information sharing, networking and linking with us on key activities.

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Living Farms, India
LOK SANJH, Pakistan
MASIPAG, Philippines
No! GMO Campaign, Japan
PACOS, East Malaysia
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SHISUK, Bangladesh
SRD, Vietnam
SRED, India
VIKALPANI, Sri Lanka
THANAL, India

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- Inter Pares, Canada
- Katholische Zentralstelle fur Entwicklungshilfe (KZE), Germany
- Swedish Chemical Inspectorate (Kemi)
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In its 20 years of existence as an independent organisation, PAN AP 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, PAN AP has 108 partner groups in Asia and the Pacific region, and it outreaches to more than 390 CSOs and grassroots organisations in Asia and globally.

The empowerment of women has been a conscious effort within PAN AP staff, its programmes, and its network. It was 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, PAN AP’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.

PAN AP continues steadfastly in the transforming its vision of food sovereignty, gender justice and environmental sustainability into a reality.
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Pesticide Action Network (PAN) is a global network working to eliminate the human and environmental harm caused by pesticides and to promote biodiversity based ecological agriculture. PAN Asia and the Pacific, one of PAN’s regional centres, is effectively advancing food sovereignty, gender justice and environmental sustainability. We are committed to support the struggles of rural women, agricultural workers, peasants, indigenous peoples and other small food producers.