



**Eastern and Southern Africa Small
Scale Farmers' Forum (ESAFF)**



**Financing Agriculture in EAC and SADC Region:
Amplifying the
Voices of smallholder Farmers**

**Annual Report
2018-2019**



ESAFF ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION CAMPAIGN BLOCKS



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Part One: Narrative Report 2018/19



Oxfam Workshop in Nairobi – Kenya ahead of the Global conference of parties (COP) on Climate change in Katowice, Poland



Trust Africa partners meeting in Kigali – Rwanda. Trust Africa is a pan African philanthropist supporting advocacy organisation to amplify the voices of the marginalised in policy processes. ESAFF has been supported by Trust Africa since 2012 to engage with the EAC legislative Assembly (EALA)

Message from the Chairperson



The year 2018/19 was yet another remarkable year for ESAFF and 16 member organisations in Eastern and Southern Africa region. We worked with many partners at the national and regional level (SADC and EAC) to influence the African agriculture transformational agenda to prioritize the needs of smallholder farmers.

ESAFF's major achievements in the year include filing a 1 million signature petition to the East African Community (EAC) head of states through the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) in September 2018 calling for speedy implementation of the Malabo Declaration. The petition was unanimously deliberated in EALA in November 2018.

The East Africa Agriculture Budget Summit in May 2019 in Arusha was another major achievement for ESAFF and partners including Trust Africa, Oxfam, ActionAid, EACSOFA and FRA-Uganda. Smallholder farmers, EAC law-makers and Civil Society representatives discussed and deliberated on issues to advance the agriculture sector and smallholder farmers' wellbeing.

ESAFF also worked through the Public Social Accountability (PSA) Consortium in southern Africa to engage SADC and its organs on issues around agriculture and food security. The consortium led by ActionAid International – South Africa, PSAM-Rhodes University and SafAID worked with the SADC Parliamentary Forum which passed a motion calling for speedy implementation of Malabo Declaration in the community's 16 member states.

At organisational level, ESAFF changed its leadership in December 2018 during the Triennial General Summit (TGS) held in Dar es Salaam – Tanzania. New elected leadership include the Chairman - Mr. Hakim Baliraine (Uganda), Vice Chairman - Mr. Achile Lumalisa Mbusa (Democratic Republic of Congo), Secretary-Mamalefetsane Phakoe (Lesotho) and Treasurer - Mr. Vanani Zimba (Malawi).

The TGS also approved a new ESAFF 10-year strategic plan 2016-2026 which is crafted in line with Malabo framework to engage on Regional Agriculture Investments Plans (RAIPs) in both the EAC and SADC as well as National Agriculture Investments Plans (NAIPS).

We are whole heartedly grateful to our development partners: Bread for the World (BftW), Trust Africa (TA), Oxfam and the Southern Africa Trust (SAT) for their support to ESAFF and in essence millions of smallholders farmers across the two economic blocs- EAC and SADC.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Baliraine'.

**Hakim Baliraine -
ESAFF Chairman 2018 -2021**

Box1

The African Union (AU) Malabo Declaration 2014

1. Recommitment to the principles and values of the CAADP Processes which include

- the pursuit of agriculture led growth to achieve food and nutrition security in Africa,
- exploit regional complementarities and cooperation,
- application of evidence based planning, dialogue, review and accountability,
- the use of partnerships alliances to include farmers, agribusiness and civil society

2. Commitment to enhancing investment Finance in Agriculture of both public and private by;

- Upholding earlier commitment to allocate at least 10% of the public expenditure and ensure efficiency and effectiveness;
- To create supportive systems policy and institution to facilitate private investment in agriculture by giving priority to local investors and
- Operationalization of the African Investment Bank as provided in the constitutive act of the African Union.

3. Commitment to End Hunger by 2025 by doubling current agricultural productivity level through

- Sustainable access to quality and affordable inputs and smart protection to smallholder agriculture,
- Supply of appropriate knowledge, information and skills, irrigation and
- Suitable, reliable and affordable mechanisation and energy supplies,

4. Commitment to Halving Poverty by the year 2025 through Inclusive Growth and Transformation by

- Sustaining annual agricultural GDP growth of at least 6%;
- Establish inclusive public private partnership for at least 5 agricultural commodity value chain strongly linked to smallholder agriculture;
- Job creation for at least 30% youth in the value chains;

5. Commitment to Boosting Intra – African Trade in Agricultural Commodities and services by

- Tripling it by the year 2025 through simplified and formalised trade practises, established of continental free trade areas and
- Investment in markets and trade infrastructure.

6. Commitment to Enhancing Resilience and Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Change Variability and other Related risks by

- ensuring that by 2025 at least 30% of farm, pastoral and fisher households are resilient to climate and weather-related risks

7. Commitment to Mutual Accountability to actions and Results through a systemic regular review processes, using CAADP Results Framework by

- Conducting a biennial Agricultural Review Process that track, monitor and report on progress,
- Harmonise coordination among multi sectorial efforts for peer review and,
- Mutual learning and mutual accountability.

8. Strengthening the African Union Commission to support delivery on these commitments

List of Abbreviations

ACB	- African Centre for Biodiversity
ACORD	- Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
AFSA	- Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa
AGM	- Annual General Meeting
AIDS	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AU	- Africa Union
AUC	- African Union Commission
BftW	- Bread for the World
BoD	- Board of Directors
CAADP	- Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
CAADPNSA	- CAADP Non-State Actors engaging with CAADP at continental level
CBO	- Community Based Organisation
COMESA	- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPM	- Coalition of Farmers in Madagascar
CSO	- Civil Society Organisation
CSR	- Corporate Social Responsibility
CSS	- Civil Society Sector
DPs	- Development Partners
EAC	- East African Community
EAFF	- East Africa Farmers Federation
EALA	- East African Legislative Assembly
EC	- ESAFF Coordinator
ERB	- ESAFF Regional Board
ESA	- Eastern and Southern Africa (region)
ESAFF	- Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers' Forum
Exco	- The Executive Committee (of the Board of Directors of ESAFF)
FOCCISA	- Fellowship for Christian Councils in Southern Africa
FPM	- The Financial Policy and Manual
GBS	- General Budget Support
GDP	- Gross Domestic Product
HIV	- Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
ICT	- Information and Communication Technology
IFRS	- International Financial Reporting Standards
KRA	- Key Results Area
M & E	- Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	- Millennium Development Goal
NASFAM	- National Small-Scale Farmer Forum of Malawi
NEPAD	- New Partnership for Africa's Development)
NGO	- Non-Governmental Organisation
NPCA	- NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency
NSSF	- National Social Security Fund
OCA	- Organisation Capacity Assessment (SAYO)
OD	- Organisational Development
ON	- Oxfam Novib

OPV	- Open Pollinated Varieties
PAFFO	- Pan African Farmers Forum
PCFS	- Peoples Coalition on Food Sovereignty
PHDR	- Poverty and Human Development Report
RAP	- Regional Agriculture Policy (of SADC)
RISDP	- Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
ROPPA	- Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et des Producteurs Agricoles d'Afrique de l'Ouest
SACAU	- Southern Africa Confederation of Agricultural Unions
SADC	- Southern Africa Development Community
SADC FANR	- SADC Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources
SADC- CNGO	- SADC Council of Non- Governmental Organisations
SATUCC	- Southern African Trade Unions Coordinating Council
SAYO	- Self Assess Your Organisation (OCA tool)
SUA	- Sokoine University of Agriculture
TGS	- Triennial General Summit (of ESAFF)
USD	- United States Dollar
WSSD	- World Summit of Sustainable Development

Executive Summary

This report captures in brief execution of activities during from July 2018- June 2019 period.

ESAFF implemented activities as outlined in the Strategic Plan 2016 – 2026 titled *“Enhancing public resource management and wealth creation in the agriculture sector in Eastern and Southern Africa”*.

During the reporting period ESAFF activities focused on 4 key results areas in order to reach the programme goal, as follow:

- (i) Influencing agriculture public policies and budgets to ensure realization of the Malabo Declaration by governments and institutions in eastern and southern Africa through PETS and PSAM at all levels,
- (ii) Supporting farmers on wealth creation activities through ecological agriculture, joint marketing, farmer managed seed system, land security and trade,
- (iii) Mainstreaming Climate change adaptation, HIV/AIDS and gender equality and youth involvement with ESAFF activities, and
- (iv) Institutional development of ESAFF members and ESAFF Regional Office.

During the implementation of the strategy, ESAFF managed to execute important key activities on food security and sovereignty in line with continental policy framework (The Malabo Declaration on agriculture transformation) and national agriculture investments plan (NAIPs).

In the month of May 2019, the EAC Farmers Agriculture Budget Summit was held in Arusha – Tanzania that brought together parliamentarians of the East Africa Legislative Assembly (EALA), smallholder farmers from Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda,

Tanzania, South Sudan and Uganda. The Summit was organised jointly by ESAFF, Actionaid, Oxfam, FRA Uganda, EACSOFF and Trust Africa. The summit cemented argument by farmers in calling for EAC block to speed up implementation of the 7 Malabo Goal including financing of the sector to the level of 10% while ensuring growth of 6% annually.

Another major activity recorded during this period was external evaluation and the final learning workshop. The final workshop brought ESAFF members from Eastern and Southern Africa to share lessons from the implementation of the project and prepare a long-term 10-year strategic plan.

During the year, ESAFF supported members in public expenditure tracking surveys. In Burundi, ESAFF entered into agreement to support farmers in southern highlands to work with agriculture research institute to purify their maize cultivar Ibandawe as a process of enabling them to own the Ibandawe maize seed.

ESAFF also commissioned a number of budget studies in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Burundi and disseminated through various platforms.

ESAFF continues to network and collaborate with like-minded organisations such the Coalition of Non-State Actors Monitoring the implementation of the CAADP and Malabo Declaration. ESAFF continues to participate in the East African Civil Society Forum, SADC CNGO, SATUCC, AFSA and Food and Climate Justice coalition meetings all fighting for the same course of ensuring that SSFs livelihoods are improved.

In 2020/2021 and beyond ESAFF will continue building and enhancing small-scale farmers’ forums to engage at national and local structures.

1. ESAFF Vision, Mission, Purpose & Theory of Change

The Eastern and Southern Africa Small-Scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF) is a network of grassroots small-scale farmers' organisations working in 16 countries of Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) region. The movement that started in 2002 during the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg – South Africa is a small-scale farmer initiated, farmer led and farmer owned. Its purpose is to enable small farmers in Eastern and Southern Africa to speak as a united voice so that issues, concerns and recommendations become an integral part of policies and practices at grassroots levels, national levels as well as at regional and global levels.

ESAFF which is operational since April 2009 is registered in Tanzania under Non-Governmental Organizations Act 2002 of the United Republic of Tanzania on 27 August 2007. Its registration number is 00NGO/1097. The secretariat of ESAFF is in Morogoro is led by the Coordinator who reports to the Regional Board.

ESAFF operates at country level in Eastern and Southern Africa through its members namely, Tanzania (National Network of Small Scale Farmers Groups in Tanzania (MVIWATA), Kenya- Kenya Small Scale Farmers Forum-(KESSFF), Uganda (ESAFF Uganda), Zambia (ESAFF Zambia), Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe Movement of Small Organic Farmers Forum, Lesotho (Lesotho Small Scale Farmers Forum), South Africa (ESAFF South Africa), Malawi (National Smallholder Farmers Movement- NASFAM), Rwanda (ESAFF-Rwanda), Burundi (ESAFF-Burundi), Seychelles (SeyFA), Madagascar (CPM), Mozambique (ROSA), ESAFF eSwatini) and DRC-Congo (FOPAC)

ESAFF Vision Statement

A strong effective forum of empowered Small-Scale Farmers with united voices in the policy processes for ecological agriculture and poverty free Eastern and Southern Africa region.

ESAFF Mission Statement

Empowering Small-Scale Farmers in Eastern and Southern Africa to influence development policies and promote ecological agriculture through capacity strengthening, research and networking.

The Purpose of ESAFF

To enable small farmers in Eastern and Southern Africa to speak as a united voice so that the issues, concerns and recommendations of farmers become an integral part of policies and practices at grassroots, national, regional and international levels.

Our Theory of Change:

Small-scale farmers are a driving force for social change and poverty REDUCTION in eastern and SOUTHERN Africa (ESA) region THROUGH participation in democratic processes at COMMUNITY and local government level, national and regional level, as well as at continental and global level.

2. KEY MILESTONES: June 2018 to July 2019 in Pictures



Participants of the EAC Agriculture Budget Summit, in May 2019, Arusha Tanzania. The event was graced by EALA MPs, farmers and CSOs representatives. It was organised by ESAFF, Actionaid International, Oxfam, Trust Africa, and FRI - Uganda. More information on page 11.



ESAFF Farmer leaders from East African Countries with the Speaker of EALA (fifth from left) and the Agriculture Committee Chairperson (first from left) after discussions on intention to present 1 million petition to the EAC through the EALA parliament. More information on page 12.



Participants at the SADC Agriculture and Health Budget Summit March 2019 in Lusaka, Zambia. The Summit attended by the SADC Parliamentary Forum (SADC PF) members. The Summit issued a communique addressed to SADC secretariat and SADC heads of state. It was prepared under the consortium of Actionaid International, ESAFF, SafAID, PSAM of Rhodes University with funding from Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation - SDC. More information on page 12.



Members of East Africa Legislative Assembly (EALA) and stakeholders in Tanzania during the Agriculture Budget Enhancement workshop organised by EALA in Dodoma - Tanzania in March 2019. More information on page 9 and 10.



Members of East Africa Legislative Assembly (EALA) and stakeholders in Rwanda during the Agriculture Budget Enhancement workshop organised by EALA in Kigali- Rwanda in March 2019 More information on page 9 and 10.



Members of East Africa Legislative Assembly (EALA) and stakeholders in South Sudan during the Agriculture Budget Enhancement workshop organised by EALA in Juba - South Sudan in March 2019. More information on page 9 and 10.



Members of East Africa Legislative Assembly (EALA) and stakeholders in Bujumbura during the Agriculture Budget Enhancement workshop organised by EALA in Bujumbura- Burundi in March 2019. More information on page 9 and 10.



Members of East Africa Legislative Assembly (EALA) and stakeholders in Tanzania during the Agriculture Budget Enhancement workshop organised by EALA in Nairobi- Kenya in March 2019. More information on page 9 and 10.

3. Activities implementation during the year 2018-2019

During the reporting period ESAFF activities focused on 4 key results areas as per the strategic plan. These focus areas are; (i) Advocating for Food Security and Sovereignty in the region, (ii) Trade and markets access, (iii) Cross cutting issues of gender, climate change and youth as well as HIV/AIDS and (iv) Organisational development of ESAFF and her members. The following are the details for each key result areas:

Key Result Area 1: Agriculture public policy and budget influencing for the realisation of the MALABO declaration through PETs and PSAM at all levels:

The key objective of ESAFF is to influence policy processes and decisions on food security and sovereignty at international, regional and national levels through campaigns. Under this result the following key activities were executed between July 2018 and June 2019;

i. Farmers and CSOs petitions 1 million signatures in the East Africa Community (EAC) through its EALA Parliamentarians.

ESAFF and its members in East Africa constructively engaged the East African Legislative Assembly - EALA on domestication of Malabo Declaration in East Africa Community (EAC) by calling governments to allocate 10% of national budget to the agriculture sector to decrease poverty, end hunger and reduce malnutrition and stunting in children.

30th October 2018, Small-scale farmers and civil society representative in East Africa (EACSOF) paid a courtesy call to the Rt. Honourable Martin Ngoga in Arusha, EALA Speaker. There were candid discussions with the speaker about the need to implement EALA's Zanzibar Resolution as well as to have EAC states commit more to Malabo Declaration. He agreed EALA would receive smallholder farmers' 1-million signature petition for the concerns to be sent to EAC Heads of State. The petition called for speedy implementation of Malabo Declaration, including introduction of laws that would make it mandatory for Partner States its implementation. One of major concern was the allocation and disbursement of agriculture budget to 10% of national budget and ensure it benefit smallholder farmers. The Rt Hon. Speaker kept his word and after receiving the petition he delivered the same to the EALA parliament, where it endorsement and later sent to the council of Ministers and eventually to the EAC Heads of State Summit in November 2018. The summit failed to take place as planned and was delayed to February 2019, in Arusha.

In the process, ESAFF developed an advocacy song, in the format of "infotainment" to rally presidents, members of parliament and the general public to implement Malabo Declaration. Lawmakers and policymakers across East Africa were impressed. The song featured on various occasions to highlight the Malabo commitments and the need to fulfil its goal as a way to improve the livelihood of smallholder farmers. The song was posted online in mid-March 2019 and by end of March 2019, it had reached about 5,000 viewers on YouTube. Main viewers were from Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, USA, German and other countries in Eastern and Southern Africa. Through Instagram, the song reached 15,672 viewers and as of 30th March 2019 it had reached 46,272 total viewers. The song was also posted on farmer organisation websites in Kenya, Burundi, Rwanda and ESAFF Regional Office and was played during the EALA Budget hearings in Nairobi, Juba, Kampala and Kigali.

Throughout the year, ESAFF spearheaded meaningful dialogues between EALA MPs and farmers, likeminded CSOs. In May 2019, ESAFF facilitated a dialogue that brought together about 100 participants in Arusha – Tanzania. Between September and November 2018 ahead of the EAC of state summit, ESAFF launched a regional wide petition of 1 million farmer’s signatures that was handed to the speaker of the EALA. It was debated by EALA members in November 8th, 2018. In March 2019 EALA initiated dialogues in 6 member countries to enhance agriculture budget for the year 2019/2020. Issues raised by the petition were discussed. The workshop in Dodoma, Nairobi, Kampala, Kigali, Bujumbura and Juba were attended by ESAFF national members who made presentations appealing for more resources for smallholder farmers. Media in EAC and a special song on 10% composed helped to mobilise farmers and leaders to sign the petition which reached 0.7 million signatures by November 2018. Engagements with EAC and EALA was successful as it triggered public debates in all countries to increase agriculture budget allocation and disbursement to 10%, where for some states it was actually on the decline. Only Rwanda has consistently managed to reach the target. On average EAC Partner States’ budgetary allocation to the agriculture sector and farmers has over 5 years not exceeded 7%.

Smallholder farmers from **Tanzania - MVIWATA, KESSFF - Kenya, ESAFF Burundi** and **ESAFF Rwanda** developed position papers on enhanced Participation of farmers in government’s agriculture planning and budgeting processes in the spirit of Malabo Declaration. The clarion call was for the governments to allocate, disburse and oversee implementation of 10 % of the national budget to the agricultural

sector in a way that is fair to smallholder farmers. Farmers clearly asked the national government in collaboration with county governments to progressively scale up and sustain investment in the agricultural sector. This not only for meeting CAADP 10% goal but also to inclusively benefit small-scale farmers as drivers of food security. This would also address poverty reduction objectives.

Other demands by farmers **from Rwanda** included increasing the participation of farmers in agriculture planning, monitoring and evaluation (plans, policies, regulations, laws and programs). Appropriate farmers’ fora should be developed to discuss and find appropriate solutions to the problems they face. There should be adequate representation in Joint Agriculture Sector Review (JSR) and ASWG. Using the position paper with farmer demands, ESAFF Burundi managed to reach hundreds of farmers, policy makers, Law makers and citizens. They made a presentation of their demands to the Ministry of agriculture permanent secretary and members of agriculture committee of Burundi Parliament.

In March 2019, Farmers in the three countries during the national workshops called by the East African Legislative Assembly – EALA, made their demands known. Among the demands was call to fulfil the Malabo Goals including allocating of 10 % of the national budgets to the agriculture sector and ensure the sector growth rise to 6%, which majority of EAC nations are yet to realise. Burundi experienced negative growth. Rwanda and Kenya agriculture annual growth was around 3% to 4%.

In Kenya, KESSFF was able to participate in the pre-budget hearing hosted by Institute of Economic Affairs on 6th February 2019. Farmers through KESSFF made their demands which included; scaling up

of budgetary allocation by both national and county governments to the agreed upon 10% as per Malabo Declaration, reducing electricity tariffs and improving connectivity and enhancing extension services for small scale farmers. KESSFF advocacy featured in different media channels. Also, KESSFF participated in the EALA's Committee of ATNR Budgetary Hearing in Nairobi on 20th March 2019. An elaborate presentation was made highlighting what small-scale farmers in Kenya wanted to scaling up of the sector in a way that will benefit majority farmers.

On 18th March 2019, APPE-Rwanda participated in the EALA Budget hearing at LEMIGO Hotel-KIGALI Rwanda. The body made a passionate appeal to MPs from both EALA and Rwanda Parliament on why they must consider the voice of small-scale farmers to participate in budget planning for the year 2019/2020.

ESAFF Burundi participated in EALA national consultation budget meeting that was held in Bujumbura on March 20th 2019 at City Hill Hotel. In this meeting, 50 participants were 40% women from different ministries and national parliament agriculture committee. They raised their concerns and recommendations to be considered in 2019/2020. Added to this, farmer organizations led by ESAFF Burundi also presented their key demands to the government of Burundi.

ii. Farmers and CSOs engagement with EALA Parliamentarians through the EAC Budget Summit 10th May 2019 in Arusha:

ESAFF in collaboration with EALA and other CSOs organised the EAC Agriculture Budget Summit 2019 in Arusha, Tanzania. This was a follow up from the summit in Kenya in May 2018. The 4th EAC Agriculture Budget Summit 2019 come out with a joint communique; calling for EALA to spearhead the establishment of the East Africa Agriculture and Food Security Commission at the EAC; inclusion of the "EAC Small-scale Farmer's Agriculture Budget Summit" in EALA calendar. EALA was asked to take a proactive role in providing oversight on the EAC Regional Agriculture Investment Plan (EAC – RAIP) and the Malabo Biennial Review Report 2020. Speakers of the National Parliaments were requested to expedite discussions on financing the agriculture sector in the region. By virtue of the powers entrusted to the sub-organ in Section 5 of the East African Community Budget Act, 2008; Present the smallholder farmers 1 million petition to the Heads of State Summit in November 2019 to enhance the regional political will in order to achieve the Malabo 7 goals during or before 2025; Engage other EAC relevant organs to ensure the East African Community Cooperative Societies Bill, of 2014 becomes operational; halt the process for the development of the draft EAC Seed Bill until the issues on national and farmers' sovereignty over seeds are addressed; and EAC to take deliberate efforts to domesticate the African Union decision passed by the Heads of State and Governments on Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative (EOA-I) in 2011 to support organic Agriculture and adoption of Climate Resilience Sustainable Agriculture practices (EX.CL/DEC 631 (XVII)).

iii. Engagement with the SADC Parliamentary Forum (SADC PF) through the Public Social Accountability Consortium:

Through the Public Social Accountability (PSA) Alliance, ESAFF with Actionaid International, PSAM project of the Rhodes University and SAFAID successfully implemented the social accountability project at SADC level and at 4 countries level:

Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Malawi. **At SADC level the project facilitated a working tour of SADC parliamentary Forum members to EAC counterpart EALA.** During the visit SADC PF members called for their house also to become a fully legislative body. They presented a motion to that effect at the SADC Summit in Namibia, August 2018. The matter was also raised at the SADC Summit in Tanzania, in August 2019.

The Annual SADC Agriculture Budget Summit in Lusaka Zambia brought together about 100 participants from CSOs, SADC and SADC PF. There was a clarion call for SADC Member States to progressively allocate budgets to agriculture that efficiently and effectively reach the Malabo Declaration target of at least 10%. This would help sustain the desired annual agricultural GDP growth of at least 6%. Recommendations were made that National investments in agriculture be aligned with farmers' own priorities and focus on financing diversified smallholder support programmes. This includes extension services, research, and climate change adaptation and financing, input support and improve farmers' access to finance and market. The forum asked SADC Secretariat to urgently operationalize the establishment of the SADC Food and Nutrition Security Regional Steering Committee that was formed during the SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy Forum in Malawi (2014).

SADC Parliamentary Forum passed a resolution similar to the EALA Malabo Resolution of 2016. The SADC PF 44th plenary assembly session, in December 2018 in Maputo, Mozambique, passed a motion on accelerating agricultural growth and transformation for improved livelihoods through the implementation of the AFRICAN UNION (AU)'s MALABO DECLARATION (JUNE 2014). The motion that was moved by Honourable Chantal GHISLAIN, MP, Seychelles and Seconded by Honourable Enock Elias LUKA, Malawi called for SADC National Parliaments to refocus on agriculture and food security and ensure the domestication, implementation and oversight of important regional, continental and international instruments such as the AU's Malabo (2014) Declaration

iv Enhancing smallholder farmers' capacity to enhance public accountability in agriculture sector budgets through Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys

- (i) **ESAFF enhanced smallholder farmers' capacity on Public resources management, accountability and transparency through PETs/PSAMs-** Meaningful farmers participation in planning and budgeting meeting processes at district levels to national levels focusing in Tanzania and other countries Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Lesotho, South Africa, eSwatini and Lesotho. ESAFF members in Kenya, Burundi and Rwanda participated and made presentations to EALA Budget enhancement workshops in in March 2019 by bringing together their issues and concerns at national level and participated in VABKIT –Biennial report preparations in EAC. Farmers issues incredible highlighted by farmers to policy makers all at districts and national level. Relationship with lawmakers and policy makers as well as media has been enhanced in 6 member countries during reporting period.
- (ii) **Support Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETs) and training of farmers:** a total of 248 small scale farmers (45% men and 55% women) were trained on the African Union Malabo Declaration as well as the national agriculture investment plans (NAIPs) and Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS) in 3 districts: Burundi 86 farmers (Fe 46, Me 40) Kenya 100 (Me 52 Fe 48), Rwanda 62 (Fe 38, 24 Me).

(iii) **ESAFF Burundi PETS committees** engaged in Gihanga Commune district in 4 villages which are Kizina, Ninga, Nyeshanga V3 and Rumotomoto where through PETS farmers in Gihanga felt the spirit of ownership and government officials being accountable in the implementation of Communal Agriculture Development Plan. In Kizina– PETS committee identified lack of animal medicine and service from veterinary officers, which lead to insufficient services and poor animal husbandry. PETS committee engaged Ministry of Agriculture, which later provided medicine kits for six months and advised farmers to form groups to access free loans to afford purchasing veterinary services.

In Nyeshanga V3—PETS Committee tracked fertilizer subsidies and discovered huge delay on subsidies distribution that comes after planting season. The PETS committee engaged Communal Authorities and Ministry of Agriculture that promised procurement and timing disbursement. In Rumotomoto—The Ministry of Agriculture through communal development plan had planned (i) Construction of milk collection centres and (ii) Construction of a Mini Dairy. However, the implementation is pending. PETS committee engaged authorities on stalled project and the government promised to budget and start implementation in upcoming budget year 2019/2020.

In Kenya - KESSFF PETS committee in Vihiga tracked Market Structure at Gambogi, and Milk cooler and Fish processing at Cheptulu market. It was discovered that the Gambogi market was not used by farmers due to poor construction while the Milk Cooler has generators that could not be operated by the farmers. After engaging the county government, they promised to look into the market infrastructure while promised technical capacity building for 120 farmers managing the Milk cooler at Cheptula.

ESAFF Rwanda PETS committee in Burera tracked Provision of improved banana seeds/plants, machines of irrigation to farmers who produce potatoes in Kamiranzovu marshland and construction of terraces on 30 Ha arable land. They found out that the total budget was not executed even though farmers were still complaining on the need for improved banana seeds and difficulties in farming in mountainous areas due to lack of irrigation schemes for potatoes production. Due to the PETS engagements Burera, the district authorities accepted to put a district agriculture sector working group (Aswg) for a permanent evaluation of the development of agricultural projects and the meeting proposed ESAFF Rwanda PETS committee to be part of the working group including Burera agricultural officers.

The outcome of the smallholder farmers engagements in PETS has led to the established linkage between the county officials and the farmers groups, the improved flow of information from the county government and the increased number of SSF benefiting from government services.



A tracked Bridge in Bhodo Community in Manzini under Ludzeludze – eSwatini



Farmers tracking BANANA seedlings in Burera, Rwanda

Key Result Area 2: Wealth creation through ecological agriculture, joint marketing, farmer managed seed system, land security and trade;

During the implementation period, ESAFF worked with the Agriculture Research Institute (ARI) Uyole to support small holder farmers groups of Zyatwaga from Mbozi district Tanzania (ESAFF member MVIWATA) to release and commercialize their maize local landrace that they have been maintained for more than 20 years. The research took three seasons (2015-2018) to fix genetic identity and integrity of the candidate cultivar Ibandawe landrace is genetically purified and fixed. Apart from that ESAFF participated in National, Regional and International Forum advocating for farmers rights to seeds organized by likeminded organizations such as ACB, AFSA, Actionaid and others.



4. Partnership with other likeminded organisations



Members of the Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa – AFSA in the Annual meeting in Dakar, Senegal in November 2018. ESAFF is a founding member of AFSA



Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative (EOA-I) meeting in Bujumbura- Burundi, April 2019



Oxfam Workshop in Nairobi – Kenya ahead of the Global conference of parties (COP) on Climate change in Katowice, Poland



Trust Africa partners meeting in Kigali – Rwanda. Trust Africa is a pan African philanthropist supporting advocacy organisation to amplify the voices of the marginalised in policy processes. ESAFF has been supported by Trust Africa since 2012 to engage with the EAC legislative Assembly (EALA)

5. Organisational Development of ESAFF and Members



ESAFF TGS December 2018

During the reporting period ESAFF has continued to ensure that it has a strong and competent secretariat for day to day activities. The Board provided guidance and direction as well as financial mobilisation and communication within and outside the organisation. Among the key deliverables were as follows;

ESAFF ensured strong country memberships by capacitating the strengthening of organisational, managerial and advocacy capacity of delicate memberstates (Lesotho, South Africa, eSwatini and Burundi, Kenya and Rwanda by supporting with working tools (computers), office space as well as coordination. Countries also developed personnel, and final policies, gender and youth policy, as well as constitutions/bylaws to guide their operations; ESAFF ensured the regional website was well maintained and assisted in development and/or updating 7 national members websites (Burundi, Kenya and Rwanda as well as Zimbabwe, South Africa, Lesotho, eSwatini). Thus all members have dynamic websites and emails systems. ESAFF also developed capacity of country project coordinators to manage websites and update social media;

ESAFF with the support of BftW organised institutional audit assessment in June 2019 to assess institutional financial management and internal control. An audit firm LINDAM did the audit assessment exercise. They recommend ESAFF to put in place ICT policy, Fraud Protection Policy, Whistle Blower Policy, Internal Audit Guidelines and seek ruling certificates for tax exemptions from relevant authorities among others.

ESAFF Supported members in Eastern Africa especially Burundi, Kenya and Rwanda to recruit new members and enhance networking with farmer organisations, networking with like-minded CSOs, Government officials (CAADP) as well as parliamentarians and media houses.

During 2018/19 ESAFF membership approved long term strategy 2016-2026 at its Triennial General Summit -TGS which took place in December 2018 in Dar es salaam and attended by 50 participants. The Board meeting was held in May 2019 which among others things adopted Board meeting code of conduct and approved proposals to various funders. The board through its executive committee (execom) provided guidance and direction as well as financial mobilization and communication within and outside the organization during the reporting period.

At the TGS 2018, ESAFF elected its leadership for the next three years; the Chairman - Mr. Hakim Baliraine (Uganda), Vice Chairman - Mr. Achile Lumalisa Mbusa (Democratic Republic of Congo), Secretary- Mamalefetsane Phakoe (Lesotho) and Treasurer -Mr. Vanani Zimba (Malawi).

Challenges and Conclusion

There are several factors which affected the implementation of ESAFF activities during the period ended 30th June 2019. The main challenges included the following:

- Difficulties in accessing recent agriculture sector data for advocacy purposes. Governments don't release useful agriculture data, which can help in more prudent decision making by smallholder farmers. ESAFF commissioned agriculture status studies in member countries. Despite using personnel within the government CAADP Focal points, the availed data was mostly outdated or in many cases, current data was outright not available.
- Language Barrier – ESAFF official working language is English, however majority rural farmers in countries like Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania speaks neither French or English hence ESAFF had to use interpreters to ensure no farmer is left out.
- Farmers lack digital skills- despite EAC region having majority of farmers with mobile phones, they lack digital skills. ESAFF had anticipated to collect 1 million signatures for the Malabo Declaration petition using digital means- sms and internet, however, it proved a tall order. ESAFF had to activate the second option of obtaining the signatures physically from farmers across East Africa countries through farmers' organisations.
- High illiteracy levels among farmers- During the physical collection of signatures, it was noted a big number of small farmers in Burundi could not read. This is a huge challenge considering that they need to use written materials to perfect their farming activities,
- Political environment in some countries is not conducive. Despite economics including smallholder farming being directly influenced by politics, there were clear signals that farmers are discouraged from being political. In a number of cases the petition was seen as political activity, hence farmer leaders were hesitant to propagate it, and only agreed to support the online version, where one could sign anonymously. .

6. Conclusion

It is clear that for smallholder farmers in EAC-SADC region, if the local and national governments could release agro-data after every season, and a timely basis, it would go a long way in helping smallholder farmers make on time, some very vital decisions. There is also need for the public, private and civil society to embark on digital skills programmes for farmers in the region, which also should have literacy building components. Political leaders at the highest and lowest levels should play a big part in making farmers realise it is their right to politic around what they do for a living, to improve the quality of their lives. Fear is demanding their rights, should not even appear anywhere.

With the traditional challenges and emerging issues, it is apparent that ESAFF needs more funding and personnel to become more relevant in advocating and lobbying for smallholders farmers' needs in EAC-SADC region.



EFFECTIVE AND REPUTABLE FARMER ORGANIZATION CHART



Part Two: Summary of Financial Report

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF REGIONAL BOARD
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA SMALL SCALE FARMERS FORUM-ESAFF**



INTRODUCTION

We have audited the financial statements of the Eastern And Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF), which comprise of the Statement of financial position as at 30th June 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

UNQUALIFIED OPINION

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the Financial Position of the Eastern And Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF) 30th June 2019, and its Financial Performance and Cash Flows for the year then ended.

BASIS OF OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

AUDITORS RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we considered the internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that were appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the entity's internal controls. Audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our unqualified audit opinion.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF REGIONAL BOARD
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA SMALL SCALE FARMERS FORUM-ESAFF**

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal controls as management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

DAR ES SALAAM

26.09.2019



Daudi Abdallah

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
- IN PUBLIC PRACTICE

1. Introduction

This financial report is for the period commencing from 1st July 2018 to 30th June 2019. This is the 10th report produced since started its operations in 2009. This report is prepared purposely in compliance with the Forum's financial year, which runs from 1st July to 30th June each year. The financial operation performance report and financial statements presented have been prepared in accordance to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and were subjected for audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing by ESAFF appointed Moria Associates Certified Public Accountants.

2. Overview of financial performance for the year 2018/19

In the financial year 2018/19 the Forum had a budget of **TZS 737,154,000 (EUR 294,858)**; and of that budget, the Forum received resources totalling **TZS 531,502,072 (EUR 212,600)** from its funders. Another resource came from the Forum's own sources, which were **TZS 18,363,088 (EUR 7,345)**.

The opening cash balance for the financial year 2018/19 was **TZS 133,423,949 (EUR 53,369)**. This in total made available funds 2018/2019 to be **TZS 683,289,109 (EUR 273,315)**.

The overall expenditure indicates that by the end of ESAFF financial year (30th June 2019) a total amount of **TZS721,863,325 (EUR 288,744)**, which forms 98% of the budgeted expenditure was spent to meet the planned activities.

Planned activities for the year included:

- Recurrent expenditure and
- Program activities funded by development partners and own funds.

The program expenditure leaves the balance of **TZS 10,737,900** about **EUR 4,295** as deferred income to the financial year 2018/2019. This is mainly because some development partners' specific annual reporting period ends some months after ESAFF financial year (June 30th) - See the following table.

Table 1: The deferred Partners funds July 2018- June 2019 in TZS

Particulars	Opening Balance as per 1st July 2018	Amount Received 2018/2019	Expenditures 2018/2019
Grants - SDC	65,988,444	22,452,600	82,838,704
Grants - TA	53,741,910	142,910,816	184,633,140
Grants – BftW 2018	13,693,596	366,138,656	374,696,696
Total	133,423,949	531,502,072	642,168,540

Note: Exchange rate used is 1EUR= TZS 2,500 as of 30th June 2019

2.1 Income

In the year 2018/19 ESAFF received funds from 3 donors and other income from own sources amounting to **TZS549,865,160**. The total income is equivalent to **EUR 219,946** which makes **74%** of the annual budgeted amount of **EUR 295,858**. The funds were received from various sources as shown in the table 2 below.

Table 2: Actual funds Received July 2018 - June 2019

Source of Fund/Partner	Amount in TZS	Amount in EUR (Approximately)	Share percentage
Grants - Bread for the World (BFTW) Influence 2018	366,138,656		67%
Grants –Trust Africa (TA)	142,910,816		26%
Grants –SDC)	22,452,600		4%
Own Fund	18,363,088		3%
Total	549,865,160		100%

Note: This table includes total fund available from each donor in 2018-2019 Financial year.

Exchange rate used is 1EUR= TZS 2,500 as of 30th June 2019

The chart 1 below presents the financial contribution from each development partner in percentage

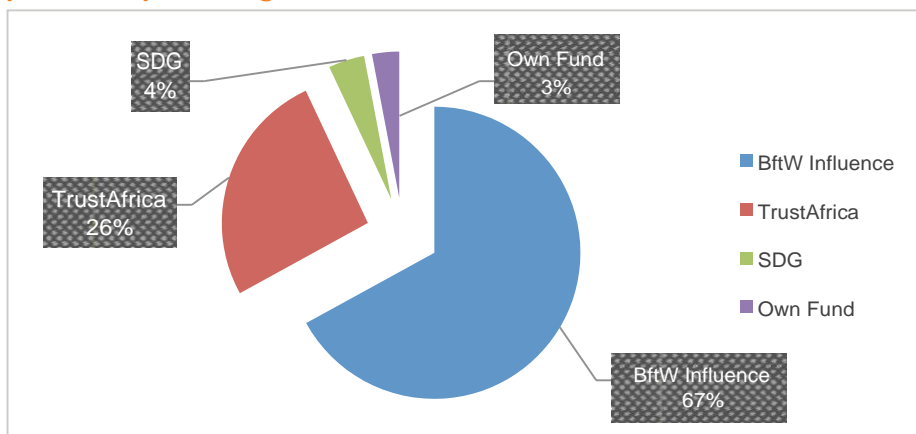


Table 3: Analysis of Total Income (Including balance at the end of the project) by Source of fund for financial year July 2017- June 2018 and July 2018- June 2019

Source of Funds/Partner	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018- June 2019
Amounts in TZS		
Grants –Bread for the World (BFTW) Influence 2018	133,484,778.6	366,138,656
Grants - Trust Africa (TA)	111,255,480	142,910,816
Grants - SDC)	188,248,696.97	22,452,600
Total	432,988,955.57	531,502,072
Own Fund		
Annual Subscription Fees	336,712.5	13,505,898
Other Income	7,010,598.54	4,857,190
Total	7,347,311.04	18,363,088
GRAND TOTAL	440,336,266.61	549,865,160

Note: Own funds do not include the non cash incomes like exchange gain.

2.2 Expenditure

During the period of this report, ESAFF spent total amount of **TZS 721,863,325 (EUR 288,744)** in implementation of its core activities as planned. The main activities financed in year 2018/19 include recurrent expenditures- comprising personnel and operational costs as well as implementation of program activities. The expenditure pattern for the year 2018/19 is as indicated in table 4 below:

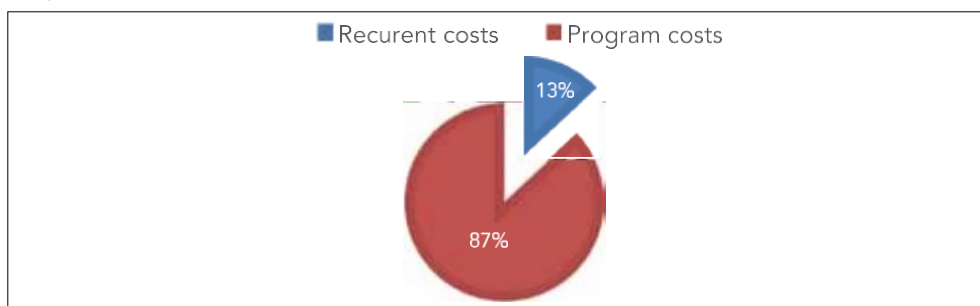
Table 4: Summary of Total Organisation Expenditures

Description/ Category	Expenditure in TZS	Expenditure in EUR)	Percentage (%)
General Investment	-	-	-
Recurrent Costs	94,396,075	37,758	13%
Program Costs	627,467,250	250,986	87%
Total	721,863,325	288,744	100%

Note: Total expenditure excludes non-cash expenses like Depreciation and exchange loss

Exchange rate used is 1EUR= TZS 2,500 as of 30th June 2019

The chart 2 below shows the expenditure pattern for the period reported i.e. July 2018 to June 2019



2.2.1 GENERAL INVESTMENTS

General investment expenditure involves purchase of asset at ESAFF Regional Office based in Morogoro, Tanzania. In this financial year 2018-2019 no purchase of asset was done.

2.2.2 RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

Under this budget line costs are falling under the category of fixed overhead expenses. These comprise personnel, professional charges and operational cost. The total expenditure was TZS 94,396,075 (EUR 37,758), which makes it 13% of the overall total actual expenditure.

2.2.3 PROGRAM EXPENDITURE

Under the budget line of program expenditures, amount of TZS 627,467,250 (EUR 250,986) was spent. This forms 87 % of total annual actual expenditure.

The following is the details of the expenditures in the above 3 expenditure areas (General Investments, recurrent and program expenditure).


*Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF)
Annual financial report
For the year ended 30 June 2019*


STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	2019 Tzs	2018 Tzs
Income	15	549,865,160	545,105,181
Add: Deferred Grant c/f		133,423,949	37,189,971
Less: Deferred Grant b/d		10,737,900	133,423,949
		<u>672,551,209</u>	<u>448,871,203</u>
Administrative expenses	16	91,931,355	58,508,745
Program expenses	17	627,467,250	474,010,224
Finance income/(costs)	18	2,464,720	1,797,057
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	7	1,738,016	3,005,125
		<u>723,601,341</u>	<u>537,321,151</u>
Surplus/(Deficit) of income over expenditure before tax		(51,050,132)	(88,449,948)
Tax charge		-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) of income over expenditure		<u>(51,050,132)</u>	<u>(88,449,948)</u>

The significant accounting policies on pages 19 and the notes on pages 19 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf by:


Board Chairperson
Date: 30/07/2019


Coordinator
Date: 26/07/2019

ESAFF Board Members as at 30th June 2019



Mr. Hakim Baliraine
(ESAFF Uganda)
Chairman



Mrs. Mamalefetsane
Phakoe
(Lesotho Lesotho)
General Secretary



Mr. Achilles
Lumalisa Mbusa
(FOPAC-DRC)
Vice Chairperson



Mr. Vanani Zimba
(NAS-AM Malawi)
Treasurer



Ms. Maria Mathole
(ESAFF South
Africa)



Mr. Andre Sopha
(Seyt-A-Seychelles)



Mr. Jean Rabefano
(CPM-Madagascar)



Ms. Nthombikayise
Fakudze
(ESAFF eSwatini)



Ms. Rachel
Muyoboke
(APPE - Rwanda)



Mr. Kenedy
Chipoya
(Zambia)



Mr. Abdul Geya
(MVIWATA -
Tanzania)



Mr. Delma Ndllovu
(ZIMSOFF -
Zimbabwe)



Mr. Alfayo Kurunah
(KESSFF - Kenya)



Mr. Obed
Girukwayo
(ESAFF -Burundi)



Mr. Ndole
Ndoroma Kumama
(SSAPU - South
Sudan)



Mr. Abeil Asainda
(ROSA -
Mozambique)



Mr. Joe Mzinga
Ex Official

ESAFF Staff as at 30th June 2019



*Mr. Joe Mzinga
Coordinator*



*Ms. Irene Ngao
Program Officer*



*Ms. Stella Henry
Finance Officer*



*Mr. Emmanuel
Justine
Communication
Associate*



*Mr. Bakari
Mohamed Kwilima
Logistic Officer*



*Mr. Jan Malema
National Program
Coordinator
(South Africa)*



*Ms. Elizabeth
Atieno National
Project
Coordinator
(Kenya)*



*Mr. Augustine
Mpawenimana
National Project
Coordinator
(Burundi)*



*Mr. Oscar
Mpiranya (National
Project Coordinator
(Rwanda)*



*Ms. Mathabiso
Ketchane (National
Project Coordinator
(Lesotho)*



*Mr. Maswati Dlodlu
National Project
Coordinator -
eSwatini.*

MALABO Biennial Review Report 2019. How Africa, EAC and SADC performed

Only 4 African Member States obtained or surpassed the minimum score of 6.66 required to be on-track for 2019.

Africa Best Performing Countries above 6.66 Benchmark* (the map of Africa showing these countries and their score

SN	Country	Malabo Biennial Score 2019	Ranking
1	Rwanda	7.24	1
2	Morocco	6.96	2
3	Mali	6.82	3
4	Ghana	6.67	4

East African Community (EAC) Malabo Biennial Review Report 2019 Performance//
below the benchmark except Rwanda.

















SN	Country	Malabo Biennial Score 2019	Ranking in EAC
1	Rwanda	7.24	1
2	Burundi	5.82	2
3	Uganda	5.68	3
4	Tanzania	5.08	4
5	Kenya	4.88	5
6	South Sudan	2.89	6

SADC Countries Performance on Malabo Biennial Review Report 2019

(All SADC Members States are NOT on Track to achieve the 7 Malabo Goals (All are below the Africa 6.66 Benchmark)

SN	Countries	Score	Ranking in SADC
1	Mauritius	5.98	1
2	Zambia	5.11	2
3	Tanzania	5.08	3
4	Madagascar	4.92	4
5	Malawi	4.81	5
6	Angola	4.77	6
7	Zimbabwe	4.58	7
8	Seychelles	4.53	8
9	eSwatini	4.19	9
10	Mozambique	4.06	10
11	Namibia	3.38	11
12	Botswana	3.35	12
13	DR Congo	3.33	13
14	Lesotho	3.26	14
15	South Africa	2.88	15
16	Comoros	did not report	16

ESAFF MEMBERS 2020

MEMBERS	LOGO	YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT	MEMBERSHIP
ESwatini(ESAFF Eswatini)		2002	251members.
Burundi (ESAFF Burundi)		2009	1,146,495 members.
Kenya (KESSFF)		2002	82,000 members.
ESAFF Lesotho		2004	981 members
Mozambique (ROSA)		2003	34 members
Tanzania (Mviwata)		1993	200, 000 members.
ESAFF Uganda		2002	48,210 Members
ESAFF Zambia		2003	5,480 members
ZIMSOFF Zimbabwe		2002	19,000 members.
Malawi (NASFAM)		1995	100,000 members
Rwanda (APPE)		2002	3,808 members.
DRC Congo (FOPAC)		2006	69,043 members
Madagascar (CPM)		2002	147,022 members.
Seychelles (SEYFA)		2002	94 members.
South Africa (ESAFF South Africa)		2002	2096 members.
South Sudan (SSAPU)		2011	16,387 members.