

# STRENGTHENING SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND OVERSIGHT IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN SOUTHERN AFRICA



## FACT SHEET (FINANCING, EXTENSION, SEED AND RESEARCH)

### 2018 - 2021

ANALYSIS OF THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR PERFORMANCE  
IN FIVE SADC COUNTRIES: MALAWI, MOZAMBIQUE, TANZANIA, ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE.

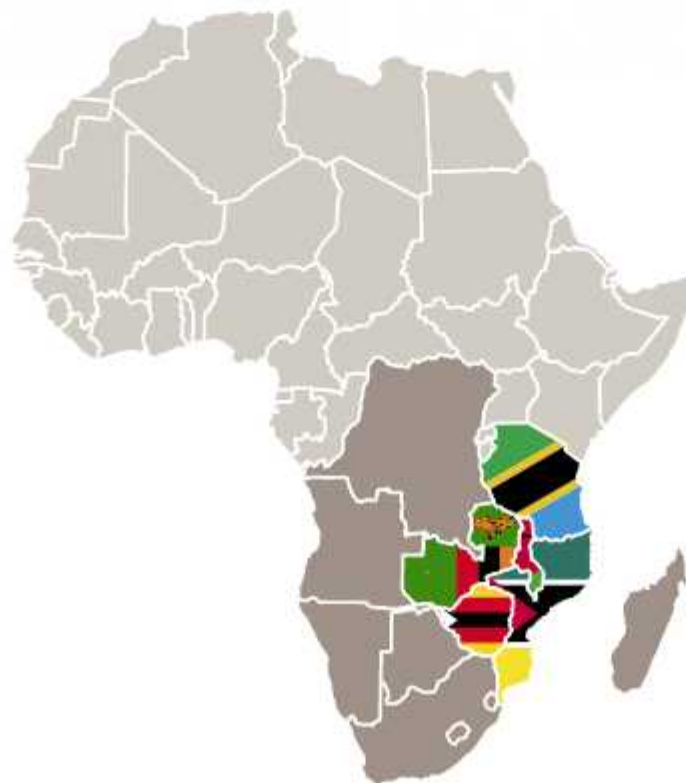
# 1 INTRODUCTION

The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) faces increased hunger and malnutrition. The region's food insecure population (by October 2021), stood at 50.6 million excluding Comoros, Mauritius and Seychelles. Despite that all 16 SADC members are signatories to the CAADP Malabo Declaration that have 7 commitments to be achieved by the year 2025, the region has not been a good performer.

This analysis looks at the 5 SADC countries performance in the agriculture sector in the past 4 years; 2018-2021. The countries are Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

## THE MALABO DECLARATION GOALS 2014

The Malabo Declaration of 2014 sets goals on accelerated agricultural growth and transformation for shared prosperity and improved livelihoods by a more targeted approach to achieve the agricultural vision for the continent. The statement calls for adequate investment of finance in Agriculture sector by calling states to allocate at least 10% of public expenditure to agriculture, and ensure its efficiency and effectiveness in financing, existence of adequate extension and advisory services, seeds as well as research and development; It also calls for existence of appropriate policies that govern agriculture and its sub-sectors. Abiding to the commitments will accelerate to ending hunger in Africa by 2025 through smallholder farmers having access to quality and affordable inputs for which will double current agricultural productivity levels,



## 2

# HOW MANY FARMERS ARE IN THESE 5 SADC MEMBER STATES?

Analysis shows that a total number of farmers in these 5 countries is 32 million farmers in which majority are smallholder farmers (70%). Tanzania has 14.7 million farmers, the largest number in the 5 countries followed by Mozambique 10.5 million and Malawi 4.5 million, Zambia 1.5 million and Zimbabwe only 1 million.

The biggest question would be, Are the member states proportionally allocate funds according to the number of farmers in particular country?



1MIL



1.5MIL



14.7 MIL



10.5 MIL



4.2 MIL



### 3

## HOW MUCH FUNDING ALLOCATED TO AGRICULTURE SECTOR BY COUNTRY BETWEEN 2018-2021?

The five countries allocated a total of USD 5,191,000,000. The country that allocated the most budget is Zambia with 1.6 billion US dollars followed by Tanzania with 1.2 billion dollars, Malawi 1 billion US dollars, Zimbabwe 806 million US dollars, and Mozambique which invested only 585 million US in the last 4 years.

Remember Mozambique has 10.5 million farmers, only the second to Tanzania which has 14.7 million farmers, but Mozambique allocated the least (585 mil.) compared to countries like Zimbabwe which has 1 million farmer (USD 806) or Zambia with only 1.5 million farmers (USD 1.6 billion).



1,000,000,000



585,000,000



1,200,000,000



1,634,000,000



22,444,000,000

COUNTRY	Amount to each farmer (USD) in 4 years	Average in 1 years
Malawi	271	67.7
Mozambique	74	18.5
Tanzania	22,080	5,520
Zambia	297	74
Zimbabwe	1629	407

#### What if agriculture funds were distributed among farmers?

Some farmers in countries like Mozambique would get the least in those four years USD 74 that's like 18 USD per year per farmer, quit small amount. A farmer in Malawi would get USD 271 in four years, that amount to USD 68 per year and Zambia USD 297 in four years which makes USD 74 per year per farmer. Tanzania farmers would enjoy the most with USD 22,080 which annually makes USD 5,520. But were real the funds for Tanzania disbursed to benefit farmers?

## 4

## HOW MUCH FUNDS ALLOCATED TO AGRICULTURE SECTOR BETWEEN 2018-2021 WERE ACTUALLY RELEASED?

Analysis shows that, good intention to allocate and pass the budget in the parliament does not amount to the same funds to be actually disbursed.

**IN THE YEAR 2018,** Only Mozambique (120%) and Malawi (100%) released all funds allocated to the agriculture sector while Zimbabwe was allocated (98%), Tanzania released slightly more than half (64%) and Zambia was far below half (45%).

**IN 2019** Mozambique released more than budgeted (140%), Zimbabwe releases (95%) and Malawi (90%) while Zambia managed by 32% and Tanzania was the least by releasing just a quarter of the whole approved budget (25%).

**IN 2020** Mozambique again was higher releasing 355% of the approved budget followed by Malawi 145% and, Zimbabwe was better with (85%), Tanzania with (65%), Zambia the least with about a quarter of the budget (23%)

**THE YEAR 2021** The actual budget disbursement was 77% for Malawi, followed by Zimbabwe with 95% while Zambia managed 18% and Tanzania only 15% and Mozambique 1.3%

### ACTUAL DISBURSEMENT IN PERCENTAGES%

COUNTRY	2018	2019	2020	2021	average in years
Malawi	100%	98%	145%	77%	105%
Mozambique	120.11%	140.85%	355.24%	1.32%	154.38%
Tanzania	64%	25%	65%	15%	42.25%
zambia	45.10%	32.70%	23%	18%	29.7%
zimbabwe	98%	95%	85%	75%	88.25%


Overall according to the analysis; Zimbabwe, Malawi and Mozambique did well to ensure that the budget approved by the parliament is full disbursed to the ministries responsible for agriculture compared to Zambia and Tanzania.

# 5

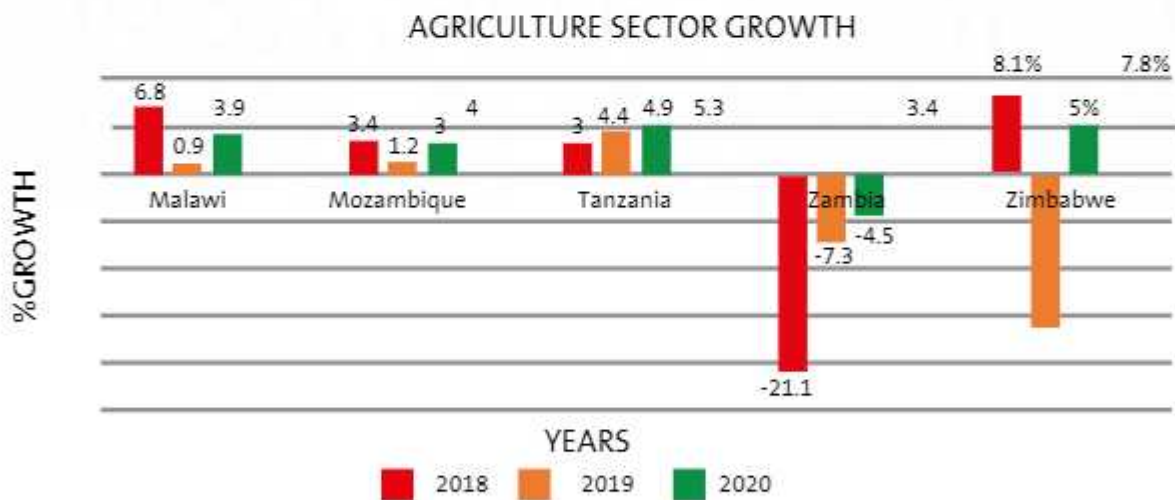
## DESPITE FUNDING, HOW DID THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR GROW BETWEEN 2018-2021?

Statistics shows that in the year 2018, Zimbabwe agriculture sector growth reached 8.1% the highest in the region but in the following year 2019 the sector experienced a negative growth (-16.3%) while Malawi grew the sector to 6.8% above the CAADP recommendation level of 6%. In 2021, Tanzania agriculture sector grew by 5.3% higher compared to the year 2018 (3%), 2019 (4.4%) and 2020. Zambia has been experiencing negative growth since 2018 (-21%), 2019 (-7.3%) and 2020 (-4.5%) and increased to 3.4 in 2021.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR ANNUAL GROWTH IN PERCENTAGES



COUNTRY	2018	2019	2020	2021
Malawi	6.8	0.9	3.9	N/A
Mozambique	3.4	1.2	3.0	4.0
Tanzania	3	4.4	4.9	5.3
Zambia	-21.1	-7.3	-4.5	3.4
Zimbabwe	8.1%	-16.3%	5%	7.8%



SADC Member States need to invest more in the agriculture sector (smallholder crop farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolks and forestry) to ensure that the sector grows by 6% or above to spur development in the region and end hunger and malnutrition.

# 6

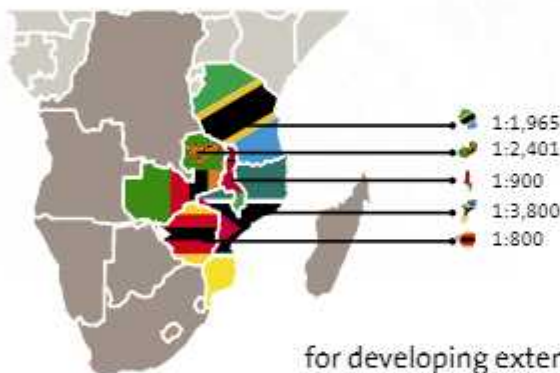
## HOW IS EXTENSION SERVICE PERFORMING IN FIVE SADC COUNTRIES?

Agricultural extension also known as agricultural advisory services is important element in development of farmers in both boosting productivity and changing mindset for social-economic and cultural development. According to IFPR, Agriculture extension plays a crucial role in increasing agricultural productivity, increasing food and nutrition security, and improving rural livelihoods.

Extension service provides a critical support service for rural producers meeting the new challenges confronting agriculture: pests, plant diseases, transformation in the global food and agricultural system, new markets, the growing importance of standards, labels, and food safety; growth in nonfarm rural employment and agribusiness; constraints imposed by diseases like COVID-19 and challenges brought by climate change which include droughts, floods. How does the regional equipping this engine for the growth of the sector?

Extension service ratio in the 5 SADC countries is still very high except in Zimbabwe. The ratio of one officer to farmers is the lowest in Zimbabwe in which one extension officer supports 800 farmers. In Mozambique statistics show that one extension service officer saves 3,800 farmers (Almost 5 times more than is in Zimbabwe), in Malawi, one officer saves 2,401 farmers, in Tanzania 1,965 farmers, and Zambia 1,900 farmers.

COUNTRY	2018 - 2021	AVERAGE IN 1 YEAR
Malawi	1,629,000	407,250
Mozambique	1,195,000,000	298,750,000
Tanzania	112,192,000,000	28,048,000,000
Zambia	7,450,000	1,862,500
Zimbabwe	825,753,286	206,438,322



### Allocation of funds to extension services

Analysis shows that between 2018 and 2021 Tanzania invested more to extension service USD 112 billion, Mozambique USD 1.1 billion, Zimbabwe 825 million, Zambia 7.4 million and Malawi 1.6 million.

SADC need to speed up the process to put in place the Regional Advisory and Extension Service Strategy which will act as a “yard stick” for

for developing extension and advisory services in the region. Below are some challenges facing extension services in SADC Member States.

- Poor budget allocation to the extension and advisory services
- COVID-19 pandemic which limited gatherings, movement restrictions and lack of PPEs
- Climate change has leading to a fall in productivity, loss in livestock and destruction of people's livelihoods, especially women farmers.
- Lack of resources, poor knowledge regarding improved agricultural technologies.
- Human resource capacity gaps, extension worker- farmer ratio remains way higher above the NAIP's target
- Poor working conditions of these frontline staff affect performance in extension delivery system.
- No gender consideration when recruiting since as they are taken as they graduate hence no many females enroll
- Patriarchal power and injustice continue to be a daily reality for many rural African women farmers.

## 7

## HOW IS SEED SUBSECTOR SUPPORTED IN FIVE SADC COUNTRIES?

Majority of small-scale farmers in 5 countries uses farmer managed seed system. These are normally nutritious food that have need used by farmers for year but neglected by researchers. The sector receives inadequate funding as indicated in this table below: Zimbabwe allocated very small amount USD 193,000, Zambia 255million, Zambia 487 million and Tanzania allocated 20 billion,

Amount of funds allocated to seeds sector 2018 - 2021:

COUNTRY	2018 - 2021 IN USD	AVARAGE IN 1 YEAR
Malawi	-	-
Mozambique	255,451,897	63,862,974.25
Tanzania	20,069,033,825	5,017,258,456
zambia	487,568,400	121,892,100
zimbabwe	193,423	48,355

In Malawi, there is NO exclusive budget by government to local seeds except for purposes of research. The only government allocation is for the OPVs under maize subsidy programs and research seed multiplication programs.

In Zambia the allocation of funds to the seed subsector is done through the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP), All the funds allocated in the table are for the entire FISP.





## 8

## PUBLIC SUPPORT TO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research and development in agriculture is paramount for enhanced agricultural productivity in the SADC region. This will lead into making rural areas as center for development and innovation and increased income, end hunger and malnutrition and spur rural small processing industries due to new invention and technology.

Research and development need long term better and big investments, government commitments and better enabling environment. The analysis conducted in 5 SADC countries shows that funds allocated to agriculture research and development are inadequate. Over four-years Zimbabwe was able to allocate 748,000 only, Zambia 1.9 million, Mozambique 21million, and Malawi 23million.

Tanzania allocated 78 billion over 4 years to research and development making an average of equivalent to USD 5,292 per each famer compared to 0.5 per each farmer in Zimbabwe, 1.2 in Zambia and in Zambia USD 2 per farmer and Malawi 5.3 per farmer.

**Budget allocated to research and developments 2018 - 2021**

COUNTRY	2018 - 2021
Malawi	23,023,000
Mozambique	21,136,000
Tanzania	78,142,000,000
zambia	1,910,000
zimbabwe	748,000

COUNTRY	Ratio of amount per farmer (USD)
Malawi	5.3
Mozambique	2
Tanzania	5,292
zambia	1.2
zimbabwe	0.5

SADC is not investing enough into Agricultural Research and Development to at least 1% of the Agricultural GDP; ONLY Angola, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, were able to consistently invest as per Malabo Biennial review report 2020



## QUICK FACTS ON SADC



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Commitment 3: Ending hunger by 2025, SADC Region is not on track to end hunger in the next 5 years



Commitment 2: No country in SADC allocated more than 10% to the agriculture sector (during the reporting period of BRR 2020)



Access on agriculture advisory services by farmers, Zimbabwe is on track



Commitment 6: Enhancing Resilience to climate variability only Seychelles is doing well in SADC Countries

## THE PARTNERSHIP FOR SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY (PSA) ALLIANCE

is a consortium of organisations working to strengthen social accountability in health and agriculture across Southern Africa. The consortium consists of ActionAid, PSAM – Public Service Accountability Monitor of Rhodes University; SAfAIDS; and ESAFF – Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers' Forum.

The overall goal for the PSA Alliance Phase II project is improved accountability and gender-responsiveness in public resource management, particularly in the areas of agricultural services for smallholder farmers, contributing to the realisation of selected Southern African Development Community (SADC)

regional commitments across five countries (Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe).

At the SADC level, the project encourages the critical domestication and implementation of regional commitments through official processes of consultation, monitoring and oversight.

The project's TOC is premised on the belief that if accountability and gender-responsiveness in public resource management are improved, then it will contribute to the realisation of selected SADC regional commitments across the five countries, particularly in the areas of agricultural services for smallholder farmers. Agency supports the PSA Alliance for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

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For more information, visit <http://copsam.com/psa/> or email [psaalliance@actionaid.org](mailto:psaalliance@actionaid.org).

To follow the PSA Alliance on Twitter or Facebook – see @PSAAlliance.



