

# ESAFF: **20 Years of** Amplifying the **Voices** of Smallholder **Farmers**



ESAFF Annual Report July 2021 to Dec 2022

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# List of Abbreviations

<b>AFSA</b>	– Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa
<b>AGM</b>	– Annual General Meeting
<b>AIDS</b>	– Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>APPE</b>	– Appui aux Paysans Petits Producteurs et Environnement
<b>AU</b>	– Africa Union
<b>BfW</b>	– Bread for the World
<b>BoD</b>	– Board of Directors
<b>CAADP</b>	– Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
<b>COMESA</b>	– Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
<b>CPM</b>	– Coalition of Farmers in Madagascar
<b>CSO</b>	– Civil Society Organisation
<b>EAC</b>	– East African Community
<b>EACSO</b>	– East Africa Civil Society Forum
<b>EALA</b>	– East African Legislative Assembly
<b>ESA</b>	– Eastern and Southern Africa (region)
<b>ESAFF</b>	– Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers’ Forum
<b>Exco</b>	– The Executive Committee (of the Board of Directors of ESAFF)
<b>GDP</b>	– Gross Domestic Product
<b>HIV</b>	– Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
<b>OPV</b>	– Open Pollinated Varieties
<b>PCFS</b>	– Peoples Coalition on Food Sovereignty
<b>RISDP</b>	– Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
<b>SADC</b>	– Southern Africa Development Community
<b>IFRS</b>	– International Financial Reporting Standards
<b>M &amp; E</b>	– Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MVIWATA</b>	– Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania
<b>NEPAD</b>	– New Partnership for Africa’s Development
<b>NGO</b>	– Non-Governmental Organisation

<b>NASFAM</b>	– National Small-Scale Farmer Forum of Malawi
<b>PELUM</b>	– Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
<b>PETS</b>	– Public Expenditure Tracking Survey
<b>SAT</b>	– Southern Africa Trust
<b>SADC-CNGO</b>	– SADC Council of Non-Governmental Organisations
<b>SADC FANR</b>	– SADC Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources
<b>SADC PF</b>	– Southern Africa Development Community – Parliamentary Forum
<b>TGS</b>	– Triennial General Summit (of ESAFF)
<b>UNDF</b>	– United Decade on Family Farming
<b>UNFSS</b>	– United Nations Food System Summit
<b>WSSD</b>	– World Summit of Sustainable Development

## Message from the Chairperson



The year 2022 marked a momentous occasion for ESAFF and its 16-member organizations in the Eastern and Southern Africa region, as we celebrated two decades of phenomenal achievements. The establishment of ESAFF in 2002 at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa, marked the beginning of a journey that has transformed the lives of millions of smallholder farmers in the region.

At the event, PELUM Association collaborated with smallholder farmers, with the backing of funders such as HIVOS, to bring together over 300 farmers from around the globe, including 120 from Southern Africa, in South Africa.

In 2002, following its establishment, smallholder farmers from East and Southern Africa gathered in Masvingo, a city situated in southeastern Zimbabwe's Masvingo province, before proceeding to Johannesburg for the first Farmers Convergence

It took seven years for farmer leaders to establish the ESAFF secretariat in Morogoro – Tanzania. The dream came true on August 27<sup>th</sup>, 2007, thanks to support from MVIWATA, a network of smallholder farmers in Tanzania and one of the founder members of ESAFF. The organisation was registered in Tanzania under the NGO Act of 2002.

After registration, it took ESAFF another two years to operationalize the secretariat. In April 2009, the first coordinator was hired to lead the secretariat from Morogoro. Since then, ESAFF has grown from 6 to 16 country members, while individual membership has grown from 700 to 5.5 million members. In terms of funders, ESAFF, once supported by Oxfam Novib, had grown to have four funders, these include Bread for the World, European Union, Southern Africa Trust, and Trust Africa,

Through its unwavering commitment to advocacy, ESAFF has successfully engaged with regional economic groups such as SADC and EAC on agricultural policies and influenced national-level discussions on agriculture policies and budgets by amplifying the voices of smallholder farmers

The 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of ESAFF was celebrated in 2022 with events held in Uganda and South Africa and concluded with a groundbreaking ceremony in Mvomero, Tanzania, where the organization's new office will be built.

Our partners' commitment to supporting smallholder farmers and advocating for their welfare in the agricultural sector has been invaluable over the past two decades. We sincerely thank them for their eagerness to push for the smallholder farmers' agenda and their contributions to increased advocacy in the region. As we look to the future, we remain committed to working with our partners to build on our achievements and improve the lives of smallholder farmers in the region.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Hakim Baliraine', with a stylized, cursive script.

**Hakim Baliraine**  
**ESAFF Chairman 2021-2024**

# Introduction

The Eastern and Southern Africa Small-Scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF) is a network of grassroots small-scale farmers' organization working in 16 countries of the Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) region. The movement, which **started** in 2002 during the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg – South Africa, is a small-scale farmer-initiated, farmer-led farmer 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 has been fully operational since April 2009. The organization was registered in Tanzania under the Non-Governmental Organizations Act 2002 of the United Republic of Tanzania on 27 August 2007 with registration number **00NGO/1097**. The secretariat of ESAFF is in Morogoro and is led by the coordinator.

ESAFF operates at the country level through its members: - In Tanzania 🇹🇿 (MVIWATA); Kenya 🇰🇪 (KESSFF), Uganda 🇺🇬 (ESAFF Uganda), Zambia 🇿🇲 (ESAFF Zambia), Zimbabwe 🇿🇼 (ZIMSOFF), Lesotho 🇱🇸 (ESAFF Lesotho), South Africa 🇿🇦 (ESAFF South Africa), Malawi 🇲🇼 (NASFAM), Rwanda 🇷🇼 (ESAFF/APPE), Burundi 🇧🇮 (ESAFF Burundi), Seychelles 🇸🇪 (SeyFA), Madagascar 🇲🇩 (CPM), eSwatini 🇸🇩 (ESAFF eSwatini), DRC-Congo 🇨🇩 (FOPAC) and South Sudan 🇸🇩 (SSAPU).

## ESAFF Vision, Mission and Purpose



**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.



**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** - 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.



# ESAFF Journey 2002 - 2022

## ESAFF Celebrate 20 Years in Style

The Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers Forum celebrated 20 years of existence. The event reached its climax end of August 2022 in Tanzania.

The journey of ESAFF birth started in 2001 during PELUM's Biennial General Meeting (BGM). Members conceived the idea of organizing the smallholder farmers convergence (SFC) along the World Summit on Sustainable Development that was held in South Africa in September 2002.

ESAFF and her 5.5 million membership appreciate a solid foundation laid by previous board members led by ex-chairpersons.

ESAFF recognized the then leaders: Ms. Esta Kiwazi (Uganda), the first chairperson, Ms. Elizabeth Mpofu (Zimbabwe), the second chairperson and Mr. Moses Shaha (Kenya) the third chairperson and



**Various ESAFF members during the ground breaking ceremony in Mvomero, Morogoro Tanzania**



Mr. Serge Benstrong (Seychelles), the fourth chairperson and Mr. Hakim Baliraine (Uganda), the fifth chairperson of ESAFF.

During the celebrations of ESAFF at 20, farmers awarded the then PELUM Association General Secretary, Dr. Mutizwa Mukute, for pioneering the birth of ESAFF back in 2001 and Mr. Stephen Ruvuga the CEO of MVIWATA, for life time support to ESAFF.

PELUM Association organized the convergence of farmers and caravan from Lusaka and Harare to Johannesburg while MVIWATA hosted and supported ESAFF since it was registered in Tanzania in 2007.

Also, during the occasion, ESAFF also honored posthumously past board member who selflessly devoted their energy to build a strong ESAFF. Those recognized were the late Ntate Molikuo Tumane (Lesotho), the late Haji Usi Haji (Tanzania), the late Henry Jere (Malawi), The late Kennedy Chipoya (Zambia), and the late Flora Maswanganyi (South Africa).

The smallholder farmers convergence (SFC) twenty years ago in Johannesburg, brought together 300 farmers from 19 countries including Lesotho, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa, Burundi, DR Congo, Burundi, Zambia and Ivory Coast. Others were from Poland, Iceland, France, Chile, Uruguay and Canada.

Among ESAFF major achievements include its registration and setting up of a secretariat in April 2009 in Morogoro – Tanzania, as well as structures and policies in place

ESAFF also has grown its country membership from 6 in 2009 to 16 strong country membership in Eastern and South Africa.

On advocacy, ESAFF engaged in policy and budget issues at AU, EAC and SADC. In 2016 worked with the parliament of EAC (East African Legislative Assembly- EALA) to put in place the Zanzibar resolution to domesticate the Malabo Declaration. The same resolution was put in place by the SADC Parliamentary Forum (SADC PF) on 28<sup>th</sup> February 2018.

At the national level members have advocated for agriculture policy and budgets that favors smallholder farmers while at the district level, Public Expenditure Tracking (PETS) Committees were established in 14 districts which tracked 14 projects.

# Part One:

## Narrative Report 2020/2021

### Part 1: Narrative Report

Report on activities done during the year

During the reporting period ESAFF activities focused on 4 key results areas emanated from the ESAFF Strategic Plan 2016-2026. In order to reach the program goal, the Forum focuses on the following key result areas, namely:

- 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.

The following is the brief information on the performance for each key result area:

#### Key Result Area 1:

**Agriculture public policy and budget influenced for the realisation of the MALABO declaration through PETs and PSAM at all levels:**

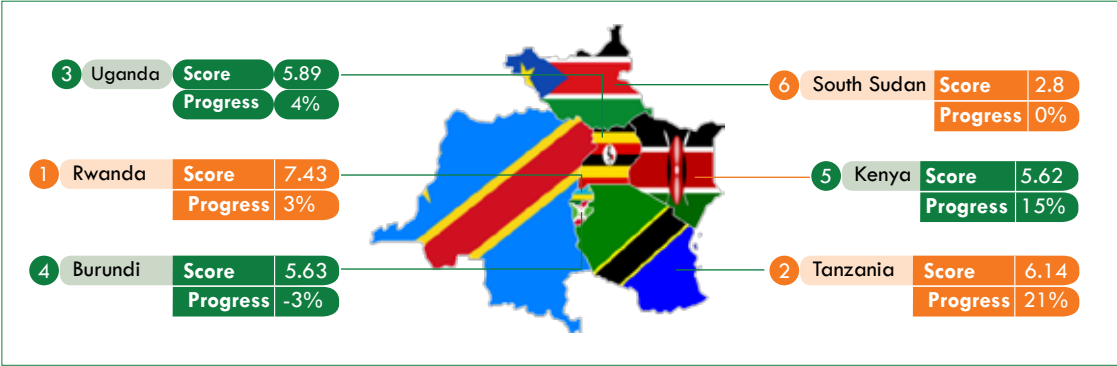
Under this result area the following key activities were executed between July 2021 and December 2022;

#### **A. ESAFF Engagement on agriculture policies at the East African Community (EAC) and Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)**

##### **1. EAC Performance on Malabo (2021)**

The table below shows the performance of the East African countries in the Malabo Biennial Review Report of 2021, Rwanda being the leading with a score of 7.43 followed by Tanzania

scoring 6.14, Uganda 5.889. Burundi 5.63, Kenya 5.62, and lastly South Sudan scoring 2.88.



Overall, the continent remains NOT on track in achieving the Malabo Declaration Commitments. The rate of progress in the continent appears to have further slowed down (Only Rwanda is on Track). In this reporting period, NO Member States actually did spend at least 10% of the total national expenditure on agriculture,

## Performance as per commitments in East Africa Commitments

No	Commitments	Performance
1	Commitment 1: Principles and Values of the CAADP;	Rwanda and Tanzania are on Track
2	Commitment 2: Enhancing Investment in Agriculture by allocating at least 10% of annual public budget	NO Country is on Track in the EAC.
3	Commitment 3: Ending Hunger by 2025	Kenya is on Track
	•Access to agricultural advisory services by farmers - NO Country is on Track in the EAC.	No country is on track
	to invest at least 1% of GDP into research	Only Rwanda and Burundi investing more than 1%
	In irrigation only	Rwanda is on track
	Land (farmer household with ownership) only Egypt is on track	No country is on track in EAC
	Increasing agricultural productivity	Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda are on track
	Reducing post-harvest	Uganda, Rwanda and Tanzania
4.	Commitment 4: Halving Poverty by 2025	Rwanda and Tanzania are on track
	Ensuring agriculture sector growth by 6% and above	only Kenya and Uganda achieved 6% growth rate of the sector
5.	Commitment 5: Tripling intra African trade on agriculture	No country is on track in EAC
6.	Commitment 6: Enhancing Resilience to climate variability	Only Rwanda and Burundi are on track
7	Commitment 7: Mutual accountability to actions & results	Rwanda and Tanzania are on Track

## 1.1 Joint Agriculture Sector Review (JASR) - EAC (January 2022)

- The EAC Secretariat held a regional meeting of EAC Partner States and key stakeholders on 20th and 21st January 2022 to discuss the draft TORs that will guide the operationalization of EAC Region Agriculture JSR Framework. Among the invited participants included government officials from EAC, CSOs and Farmer organisation including ESAFF. The objective of the meeting was to validate the TOR of the EAC JSR framework and prepare a follow-up meeting to inaugurate the JSR framework. Objectives of the **Regional Agriculture Joint Sector Review Framework (RAJSRF)** are: To ensure inclusion and genuine participation of all Stakeholders in the JSR, activities; To serve as a strategic leadership overarching all the activities reviewing and implementing the RAIP; To enhance the DAFS capacity to track indicators outcomes and impact to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the decisions of the SCAFS and Council; To strengthen data capture and information sharing on their respective businesses areas in the agriculture sector; and To create space for regional agriculture actors to adequately commit resources to strengthen the JSR process. The EAC JASR framework was to be approved by the 15th session of the Sectoral Council on Agriculture and Food Security for adoption. With ESAFF and other non-state actors lobbying, it was agreed that Representatives from The Regional Multi-Stakeholder Technical Working Group (RMTWG) would sit in the Regional Agriculture Joint Sector Review platform (RAJSRP); it was agreed that Private Sector, Civil Society and Farmers' Organization would be represented in the RAJSRP as well as the RMTWG.

The meeting come up with the following observations:

- a) There is a need to maintain the inclusivity among JSR meetings, and leave the freedom of participation to the Institutions in RAJSRF;
- b) There is a need to mobilize/ involve Partners and EALA in the whole process of resource mobilization strategy in line of sharing experiences and guidance;
- c) There is a need for JSR processes at the national and regional levels to be aligned;
- d) The EAC JSR framework should strengthen linkages and partnerships with regional
- e) research, academic, private sector and farmers associations;
- f) There is low inclusion of the livestock sub-sector in the NAIPs and RAIPs;
- g) Representatives from The Regional Multi-Stakeholder Technical Working Group (RMTWG) will sit in the Regional Agriculture Joint Sector Review platform (RAJSRP); it was agreed that Private Sector, Civil Society and Farmers' Organization would be represented in the RAJSRP as well as the RMTWG.

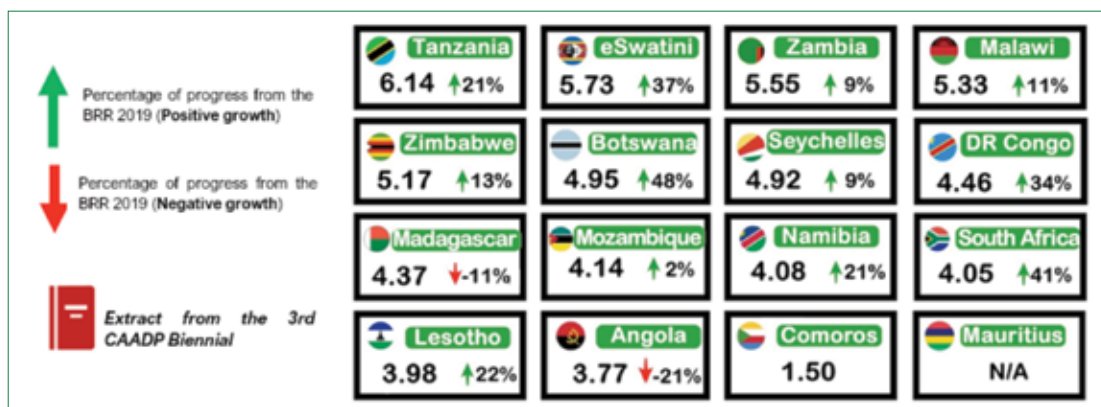
- h) Separate standalone sessions between agriculture, Livestock and fisheries under RMTWG are suggested to review and come up with actionable suggestions;
- i) Regionally agreed upon agenda is the foundation of a good JSR;
- j) Thematic areas on ensuring increased regional agricultural production and food security are interrelated and complementary;

## 1.2. SADC Performance in the Malabo 2021 Report

The performance scorecard below shows the SADC region member states performance and score in the Malabo biennial review report of 2021, the scorecard shows the rate of progress from the previous report of 2019.

The region's average score is 4.2, twelve (12) countries have marked a positive growth while two (2) countries marked negative growth and one country did not report.

### SADC Performance at glance



No	Commitments	Performance
1	Commitment 1: Principles and Values of the CAADP;	Tanzania and Zimbabwe are ON TRACK
2	Commitment 2: Enhancing Investment in Agriculture by allocating at least 10% of annual public budget	Zambia, eSwatini and Seychelles are on track but NO country allocated more than 10% to the agriculture sector
3	Commitment 3: Ending Hunger by 2025	No country is on track
	•Access to agricultural advisory services by farmers	Botswana, Seychelles, Zambia and Zimbabwe are ON-track.
	Investing at least 1% of GDP into research	Botswana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles and Zimbabwe
	Increasing agricultural productivity	Seychelles and Zimbabwe are on track
	Reducing post-harvest	Angola, Madagascar and Tanzania are on track
4.	Commitment 4: Halving Poverty by 2025	Only Tanzania is on track
	Ensure agriculture sector growth by 6% and above	
5.	Commitment 5: Tripling intra-African trade on agriculture	Only Botswana is on track
6.	Commitment 6: Enhancing Resilience to climate variability	Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Seychelles and Malawi are on track
7	Commitment 7: Mutual accountability to actions & results	Tanzania, Botswana, South Africa are on Track



### 1.3 THEMATIC GROUP OF FANR Meeting of the SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY 20 – 21 SEPTEMBER 2022

Progress of implementation of joint activities (in 2021/22)



ESAFF is a member to the annual meeting between SADC Food, Natural Resources Directorate with International Cooperation Partners (ICP) made of donors, international organisations, CSOs and farmer organisations. In the meeting, ESAFF presented the following activities to support agriculture transformation in SADC.

- i. Analysis and Publication (1000 copies) of a Summary Policy Brief for farmers on SADC RISDP 2020-2030 focusing on Pillar 1: Industrial Development and market Integration- Strategic Objective 2 (A transformed agricultural sector that practices sustainable management of the environment and its natural resources by 2030)
- ii. Analysis of the 3rd Malabo Biennial Review Report 2021, Agroecology financing amid climate change and war in Ukraine and present to SADC PF and their role on overseeing regional agriculture policies at regional and national level- and regional level;

#### Challenges and opportunities;

ESAFF additionally pointed out several challenges. These included the impact of COVID-19, the absence of operational SADC National Committees (SNCs) responsible for coordinating the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) at the national level, insufficient political commitment among Member States (MSs), and a lack of adequate funding.

ESAFF identified promising opportunities which include the ongoing conflict in Europe and the effects of COVID-19, which are fostering an environment conducive to increased intra-regional production and marketing of agricultural inputs and products. Another opportunity arises from Information and Communication Technology (ICT), which facilitates the seamless exchange of market information and enables the active engagement of Non-State Actors (NSAs) in virtual SADC gatherings.

#### **ESAFF proposed future areas of collaboration and time frame (in 2022/23)**

- i. Collect small farmers' opinions on the future SADC Regional Agriculture Advisory and Extension Strategy with more support to smallholder and women farmers to increase the productivity of diversified crops (including indigenous seeds of both crops, small animals and fisheries) to reduce malnutrition and stunting while leveraging on territorial markets.
- ii. Participation of smallholder farmers in the development and implementation of SADC Rural agriculture production clusters that ensure rural areas a centre of innovation, production, and value addition with available necessary infrastructure, energy, access to land by women and youth, ICT, health and funding etc.
- iii. Advocate for the rapid operationalization of the SADC National Committee (SNCs) and the Agriculture Development Fund (SADC ADF) of 2017 in line with the SADC RDF in accordance with the SADC charter 1992
- iv. Work with PSA project, ActionAid, Southern Africa Trust, SASPN and SADC CNGO to Mobilize NSAs, SADC PF to participate, popularize, implement and monitor SADC RISDP 2030 and Malabo 2025

#### **1.4 Engagement with SADC PF on Agroecology as farmers perspective**

On 1<sup>st</sup> May 2022 ESAFF as part of the PSA alliance, was part of the meeting with SADC PF meeting in Johannesburg on the expanding investment on agroecology in Southern Africa. Among the discussion was Agroecology as a Sustainable Response to Climate Change: International and Regional Experience. ESAFF suggested ways for SADC PF to achieve a food system in the region which are a) PUTTING Agroecology POLICY and PLANS at the heart of all PUBLIC POLICY and BUDGET - to emulate ZIMBABWE which is putting in place a National Agroecology Policy b) ensure realisation of the SDG 1 &2, as well 3,7,13 and14, 15 The CAADP (Malabo 7 goals), The RAIPs/RISDP 2030 and NAIPS = domesticate them with focus to Agroecology (c) review national seed policies and the SDC

plant breeders rights (PBR) to accommodate farmer managed seed SYSTEMS (FMSS) (d) ensure the region take a precautionary approach to GMOs, LMOs within SADC RISDPs and lastly (e) ensure extension services policies, training, research and markets are based Agroecology 10 principles (as per FAO).



### **Resolution of SADC PF to Agroecology on July 2022**

- i. The SADC PF recognizes that agroecology can contribute to sustainable food systems, mitigate climate change, and support biodiversity conservation.
- ii. The SADC PF calls upon member states to adopt agroecological practices to promote food security, environmental sustainability, and social justice.
- iii. The SADC member states to support small-scale farmers in adopting agroecological practices, including providing them with access to land, credit, and training.
- iv. Member states promote research and innovation in agroecology, including the development of appropriate technologies and the sharing of knowledge and information.
- v. The member states allocate adequate resources to support the transition to agroecology, including funding for research, extension services, and capacity building.
- vi. The SADC PF calls upon member states to establish policy frameworks and institutional structures that support agroecology, including developing national agroecology strategies and establishing agroecology units within government ministries.
- vii. Member states to collaborate with civil society organizations, farmers' organizations, and other stakeholders to promote agroecology and to ensure that it is inclusive and equitable

### 1.5 SADC SUMMIT 2022 on SADC RISDP 2020-2030

On 13<sup>th</sup> September 2022 ESAFF in partnership with Actionaid International (PSA Project) organized a hybrid SADC Farmers Agriculture Budget Summit with special theme on the progress of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in implementing its 10-year strategy - Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-30. Among other discussions, the summit discussed progress in the implementation of the RISDP, achievements and highlighted challenges. ESAFF called for strengthened social accountability in the management of public resources in the region. It also called for the establishment of SADC National Committees (SNC) at the national level and the operationalisation of the non-state actors' (NSAs) engagement mechanisms.



## 1.6 Engaging with Tanzania SADC Parliament Forum Members



On June 23<sup>rd</sup> 2022, ESAFF engaged SADC PF MPs from Tanzania on issues of SADC RISDP 2030, Malabo 3<sup>rd</sup> Report as well as Agroecology. The event was also attended by senior officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and EAC as well as from the Ministry of Agriculture in Tanzania. Both officers made presentations on the implementation of SADC RISDP and other integrations as well as Tanzania Performance on Malabo 3 Biennial Review Report. MPs complained about not being aware of progress and lack of linkages at the national level which the Ministry promised to ensure synergy at the national and SADC level.

On the other part, SADC Parliamentary Forum members from Tanzania affirmed to:

- (i) Assess and respond to the findings of the Malabo Biennial Review Reports 2021 and ensure domestication of NAIPs - Malabo Compliant,
- (ii) To champion the establishment of Joint Agriculture Sector Review (JASR) Platforms in SADC,
- (iii) work in making SADC PF a legislative body
- (iv) Support the establishment of SADC National Committees according to article 9 of the SADC Treaty and
- (v) Support the introduction of SADC Regional Strategy on Agriculture Extension Services, and quality declared seed (QDS) system.



### 1.7 Capacitating Regional Civil Society organizations and networks in Tanzania to effectively participate in the SADC regional integration process



ESAFF in collaboration with the Sustainable Development Goals Centre for Africa organised a national event/ workshop which aimed to enhance CSO's, media and other stakeholders in participation to effectively participate in the SADC regional integration process.

From the deliberations, it was revealed that Tanzania has no functional SADC national committees and no existence of meeting points and clusters. CSOs/ Stakeholders agreed to cooperate with the Ministry of Foreign affairs to prepare for the establishment of the SADC National Committees. CSOs restated the need for enhanced capacity development including more information about SADC strategies and the need to know more about the existing coordination mechanisms.

The meetings led to Increased awareness and knowledge about SADC regional integration agenda, policies and structures; an increased platform for improving access to and exchange of information and knowledge by SADC stakeholders and ordinary citizens; reinforce the relationships between the SADC Institutions and the media, and strengthened the capacity of CSO's and media practitioners to competently report on SADC regional integration issues.

## **1.8 National agriculture Policy engagements Tanzania**

### **Farmer participation in the reading of agriculture sector budget in Tanzania Mvomero budget advocacy**

ESAFF working with MVIWATA in Tanzania in advocacy for smallholder farmers participation in budgeting and policy processes. Smallholder farmers formed PETs committee of 10 farmers and tracked projects among them were 4 stalled projects from 4 wards in the District of Mvomero that were allocated budget for the completion. These were: i) Nyandira Market 10,000,000/= (ii) Lukenge Irrigation Scheme 60,000,000/= and 456,000,000 from Ministry of Agriculture (iii) Mlali tomatoes collection center 15,000,000/= and iv) Tangeni Market 20,000,000/=. Following 3 years of intensive agriculture budget advocacy under PSA project in Mvomero District, analysis and reports show that the budget has increased tremendously in the last 3 years from 0.3% in 2020 to 3% in 2021 and to 6% in the 2022/23 budget. The increase is attributed to the work by the PETS/PSAM Committee who are the smallholder farmers working with councillors and extensionists to influence the processes.

## **1.9 National agriculture Policy engagements - Zambia**

### **Farmer participation in the reading of agriculture sector budget in ZAMBIA Monze – institutionalization**

ESAFF Zambia mentored smallholder's farmers from Monze to advocate for agriculture budget increase in line with the commitment to the Malabo declaration of allocation allocating 10% of its national budget to agriculture and maintain agricultural growth at 6 per cent. At Monze district, farmers were advocating for increasing extension services officers to reduce the ratio that stood at one officer to 1,200 farmers. Smallholder farmers influenced the agriculture budget before and after the National Budget reading in October 2021. The 2022 National post-budget Budget had demonstrated an increase from K 119.6 Billion in 2021 to 173 billion in 2022. The budget was more committed to livestock extension services by committing to recruit more livestock extension officers to enhance the provision of services specifically to livestock farmers across the country.

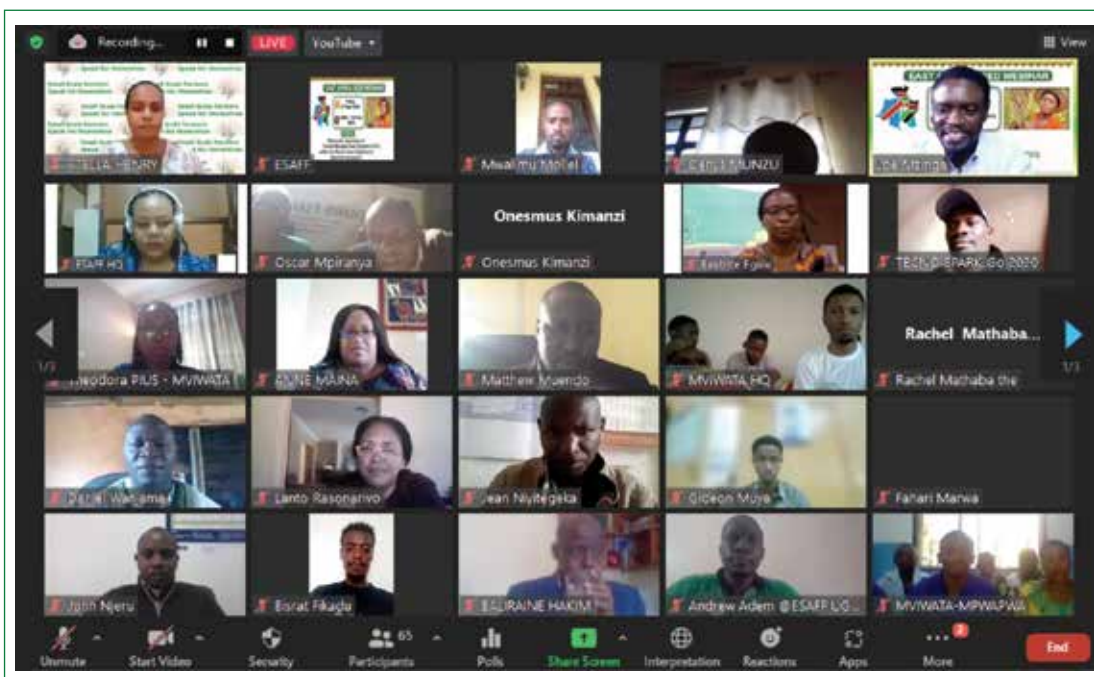


## Key Result Area 2:

**Wealth creation through ecological agriculture, joint marketing, farmer managed seed system, land security and trade;**

### 2.1. African Union Commission (AUC) Continental guidelines for the Harmonization of Seed Regulatory Framework and its impact on the EAC.

In 2021, AFSA commissioned a consultancy to develop a regulatory framework for the definition of seed policies favourable to farmer seed systems (FSS). 12 - countries in Africa improved and consolidated the document based on a national sharing/validation workshop. The framework developed could be used by both Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and countries to improve their seed laws. Also, the AUC has produced “Continental Guidelines for the Harmonisation of Seed Regulatory Frameworks in Africa” (AUC/DREA/C/036). These have addressed the issue of FMSS.



Is through the above background that **ESAFF** in collaboration with **AFSA** with support from **Rosa Luxemburg Foundation** organised an **East Africa Seed Webinar** on 23rd September 2022, which brought together more than **123 participants** (via zoom and YouTube). Participants were farmers from Burundi, DRC, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and other African countries. The webinar was attended by AUC represented by **Ms. Beatrice Egulu** - Policy Officer, Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy, and Sustainable Environment (ARBE), while the EAC was represented by **Mr. Fahari Gilbert Marwa** - Head of the EAC's Agriculture and Food Security Department.

The webinar achieved the following three **objectives**;

- (i) Strengthening the **comprehension** of the continental guidelines for harmonising seed regulatory frameworks in Africa by Regional FMSS platforms.
- (ii) Support regional FMSS platforms and member networks to **influence** seed regulatory frameworks at Regional Economic Community and national levels, and
- (iii) **Scale up** the FMSS narrative in Africa.

Smallholder Farmers noted that Farmers' seed sovereignty is under threat due to changes in national and regional legislation. It was informed that the UPOV 91 compliant ARIPO Protocol for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants demonstrates a clear bias towards the commercialization of plant genetic resources and restricts the age-old practices of African farmers to freely save, use, share and sell seeds. Research reports confirm that 70- 90% of farmers in Africa rely on seeds from the "informal" Farmer Managed Seed System (FMSS). Farmers mainly source their seeds locally, from their stocks of saved seeds, from neighbours, and their local markets.

The importance of FMSS and agricultural biodiversity are key to stopping the rapid loss of biodiversity in Africa, including in the context of developing a new Global Biodiversity Framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The international law provides for FMSS, like the International Treat of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) as well as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDROP) affirms Indigenous Peoples' right to "maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions.

Recommendations were made which called for

- The EAC to accommodate Farmer managed Seed System and put in place the EAC Seed and Plant Varieties Bill

- Ensure and assure the rights of farmers, and particularly the rights of women farmers
- Allocate adequate institutional and other resource support for FMSS on a sustainable basis, particularly in the context of a changing climate, rapid urbanisation, agricultural extraction and widespread ecological degradation.
- Important to promote African interests over that of global commodity value chains and corporate interests, with Africa leading the way and redefining the future of agriculture

A documentary was developed articulating the importance of agroecology through the following link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s4LFdDDnwTs&t=7s>

## 2.2 Webinar, African Peoples Summit on the EU-Africa Partnership

(Agroecology as the key to the future of agriculture, energy transition, cooling the planet)

On 14th February 2022 African smallholder farmers, Civil Society, Women, Youth associations, governments representatives converged virtually for the Peoples Summit with the support from AFSA. The event was under the theme “Agroecology as the key to the future of agriculture, energy transition, cooling the planet”. The event aimed to discuss and deliberate on people-led agroecology and how it can help resolve hunger and malnutrition (food security and health), secure rural people’s land and livelihoods (economic), and fight against climate change and its impacts on the environment. It also aimed at developing recommendations for the development of agroecology as a practice, advocacy campaign and struggle for food sovereignty.

The discussions were centred and called for small-scale farmers to concentrate on exporting their products and act to form effective cooperatives that focus on increasing the production of healthy and agro ecologically produced food targeting local consumption, regional and international at large.

Key policy demands were established, which include;

- Adequate financing to the agriculture sector and promoting farmer agroecology.
- Smallholder farmers should have a reliable market for their produce and sell their organic products.
- Agriculture practitioners to have political education on the importance of agroecology
- On financing agroecology in Africa, participants recommended, Funding be redirected to smallholder food producer networks and CSOs working with smallholder farmers, to increase and expand their production levels.

### **2.3 Pan African Webinar on agroecology- Agroecology as a pathway for smallholder farmers towards climate justice and resilience in Africa- Challenges and opportunities pre and post COP**

On 26 November 2021, ESAFF in collaboration with the Climate Justice and Just Transition Donor Collaborative (CJ-JT) organised a Pan African webinar to deliberate on how can agroecology deliver climate justice in Africa.

The webinar brought together 293 smallholder farmers from over 20 countries across the continent who attended the webinar, African smallholder farmers from across the continent and international funders as well as other civil society organizations. The webinar created a platform for participants to learn about small-scale farmer organizations and how agroecology guides their work and what international donors and other civil society organisations can do to support farmers and agroecology as a way to achieve climate justice and resilience.

Through this platform, smallholder farmers elaborated on the importance of agroecology in Africa, and came out with resolutions which included;

- An increasing need to focus and provide real support for agroecology and agroforestry in order to scale up and make the food and farming system truly sustainable.
- The importance of having and putting in place the farmer managed seed system which enables farmers to preserve their indigenous seeds to ensure seed sovereignty.
- To identify and learn the key priorities of farmers on how they can adopt climate-friendly practices such as agroecology.

The event was live streamed through ESAFF YouTube platform through the following link: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=73KS54MkPkE>

#### **Key-Result 3:**

**Mainstreaming Climate change adaptation, HIV/AIDS and gender equality and youth involvement**

### **3.1 Documenting the Economic Empowerment and Resilience of Rural Women through Associativism and Cooperativism**

ESAFF implemented a project with support from the World Rural Forum (WRF) to learn and

document experiences of women cooperatives at their Cooperative Societies, this aimed at understanding the history of the Cooperative, Governance and leadership, Gender perspectives within members, success attained and their factors, policies and strategies guiding their work and challenges they encounter in everyday social economic activities, future prospects and plans.

The documentations show that cooperatives participate in various social activities and contribute to social development. These cooperative groups have developed policies, programs and various initiatives that contribute to their work. These policies encourage members to stay in small groups that bind them together to their activities, equality is enforced through policies which govern fairness in getting cooperative services, and members being provided with education and training, especially on production and financial management. Their success is increased by socio-economic factors that are friendly example the existence of good infrastructure and markets.

Despite the success, women cooperatives face some challenges which are;

- Some religions believe interest paid through loans is illegal so they cannot join the cooperative.
- Traditions, some families in the society believe that women are housewives so they should not be allowed to join the cooperative because their husbands are forbidding them.
- Members sometimes do not follow the policies and procedures imposed by the cooperative which has been a setback to achieving the objectives.
- Illiteracy among members, most of the members are not educated which is a challenge to understand various issues related to the cooperative.

The link below is a documentary which explains the roles of women in cooperatives and associativism: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dnz4ASBSxk>

### 3.2 Community and National Gender Based Violence (GBV) - Lesotho



**Participants during the dialogue on Gender Based Violence in Lesotho**

Gender Based violence in Lesotho is one of the highest-ranking social ills mostly affecting vulnerable groups women and girls small scale farmers being among them. The police child and gender protection unity (CGPU) report indicates that from January through July 2022 there have been 184 sexual offences and 45 assault cases perpetrated against women. In 2021, at least 47% of women murdered in Lesotho were killed by their intimate partners (Mongoshi, 2021). The study commissioned by Gender-Based Violence Indicators Study by Gender Links (2015) indicated that 86% of women and 40% of men in Lesotho experienced some form of violence in their lifetime and that a majority of victims do not report the violence to the police or seek medical attention or legal recourse. Among barriers to reporting, the study identified survivor stigmatization by the community, feelings of shame, inadequate police response to victims, and the belief that domestic violence is a private matter not to be discussed with strangers. A study by the Commonwealth reported that about one-third of women in Lesotho suffer sexual or physical violence in their lifetime. Commonwealth report has revealed violence against women and girls costs Lesotho more

than \$113 million (about 1.9 billion Lesotho loti) a year. The report estimates the total cost, including loss of income and expenses associated with medical, legal, and police support, equates to around 5.5 per cent of Lesotho's gross domestic product (GDP). The cost of \$113 million means each Lesotho citizen loses at least \$50 every year to violence against women and girls. The bulk – \$45 million - is attributed to legal protection, healthcare, social services, and learning loss. This is more than twice the amount - \$21 million – in Lesotho.

Southern Africa Trust needed to contribute to the minimization of gender-based violence in Lesotho then awarded ESAFF Lesotho with a grant to collect data and propose solutions. ESAFF Lesotho conducted community consultations and national dialogues on gender-based violence. The community consultation is done by ESAFF Lesotho and aimed at gathering evidence on the impact of GBV so as to inform the national dialogue on 20<sup>th</sup> October 2022 that involved various stakeholders such as civil societies, media, small-scale farmers, police, save houses for the survivors and Ministry of community, development, gender and youth. The national dialogue came up with the proposed actions were (i) Advocate for the completion of the national constitutional reforms (current laws not responsive enough to crime rate) (ii) More education needed on GBV as a lot of cases are not reported. (iii) More counselling centers are needed to enable people to go there whenever they are feeling stressed. (iv) Men should learn to express their feeling and stop pretending to be fine when they are not. (v) Demand improvement of infrastructure especially roads. (People walking long unsafe distances due to lack of transport which puts them in danger of being hijacked, raped and killed). (vi) Provide community-based psychological and social support for survivors/victims by trained people in the community. (vii) Ensure that survivors/victims of violence have safe shelter and confidential complaints mechanisms. (viii) Demand for the implementation of sustainable agriculture for better nutrition. (ix) Increase networking with like-minded organisations. (x) Advocate for the digital section on women's stories every week, once a week program for women's stories on the local radio stations. (xi) Documentation of stories related to GBV. (xii) Use of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), to establish bottom-up participation for target groups. (xiii) Sensitization of chiefs and celebration of public/international days to get their involvement as decision-makers on the GBV issues. (xiv) Grassroots training for rural people on GBV, and to do away with the stereotypes, norms and culture.



### 3.3 The 3<sup>rd</sup> African Philanthropy Conference on Climate Change and Agriculture

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> of August ESAFF participated in the 3rd African philanthropy conference in Johannesburg, South Africa, the event was organised by the Centre on African philanthropy and social invest (CAPSI), Southern African Trust and the University of Witwatersrand. The conference aimed to;

- Facilitate conversations and demonstrate how smallholder farmers practice philanthropy at their local areas,
- How agroecology is a key to equitable and climate-resilient agricultural development
- Share experiences on how farmers have organized, coordinated, and supported each other in responding to the climate crisis as well as the Covid-19 pandemic



**Various way forward was recommended which called for;**

- Enhanced participation of Youth in Agriculture by creating an enabling environment, appropriate technologies and information that make agriculture and rural life attractive and profitable to the youth.
- Creation of job opportunities for the youth through agroecology agriculture which provides a promising solution as a source of decent rural employment.
- Financing (at least 10% of agriculture budgets as per Malabo) to ensure improvement in the agriculture sector you are able to make permanent improvements on extension.
- Research and youth involvement by increasing attention to youth and agroecology in research to strengthen existing local knowledge,

- Review of the Education System/ curriculum; reform the education curriculum and increase learning in agriculture.

#### **Key Result Area 4:**

#### **Organizational and institutional development of ESAFF members and ESAFF Regional Office**

### **4 Activities Conducted**



#### **4.1 ESAFF Personnel and Staffing:**

During the reporting period ESAFF continued to ensure that it has a strong competent secretariat. The Board supported the secretariat on financial mobilization and communication within and outside the organization.

ESAFF strengthen its secretariat as a professional, efficient and effective organization and ensure a conducive working environment. The number of permanent staff at ESAFF by December-2022 was 6 of which 3 are men and 3 are women.

By December 2022 ESAFF had the following staff: Regional Coordinator, Fundraising Officer and Communication Manager, Finance CUM MELA Manager, Campaign, Lobbying and Advocacy Manager, Finance Officer and Logistic Officer. ESAFF retained its officers responsible for the project; Mr. Justine Emmanuel who supported the communication and Fundraising part Ms. Irene Ngao supported the advocacy desk while Ms. Stella Mark Henry supported Finance and Monitoring docket. Ms. Martha Mathias supported the accounts and administration desk and Mr. Bakari Mohamed Kiwilima supported logistics and security.

#### 4.2 Statutory meetings:

- i. During the reporting period, ESAFF has conducted 5 statutory meetings which include EXCO, Board, AGM, Executive committee meetings and TGS.
- ii. These meetings were for monitoring purpose, planning and assessing the performance of the organization. They also helped to strengthen institutional capacity and sustainability. 3 Board meetings and 3 EXCO Meetings were held, the board assign the secretariat to communicate with Mozambique on the New member of ESAFF and also approved the ICT Policy.
- iii. Also, the secretariat organized the subcommittee meetings. The Triannual General Summit was held on 17th December 2021 elected` the new office bearer who is the Chairperson of ESAFF -Mr. Hakim Baliraine (Uganda), the Vice Chairperson-Mr. Paluku Kaposho (Democratic Republic of Congo), the Treasurer-Mr. Delma Ndhlovu (Zimbabwe) and the General secretary-Mrs. Clara Malikula (Malawi).

#### 4.3 Evaluation

Evaluation that took place from 10<sup>th</sup> August to 6<sup>th</sup> September 2022 of the project *Strengthening Small Scale Farmers Voices in Influencing and Monitoring the Implementation of the African Union (AU) Malabo Declaration Goals in Eastern and Southern Africa*, (INFLUENCE III – January 2020-December 2022). The evaluation sought to (a) assess INFLUENCE III against/ in terms of (i) its objectives and indicators, (ii) the six DAC criteria, (iii) the strengths and weaknesses of the project design. The evaluation was conducted through physical visits (Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Tanzania)



and online consultations (eSwatini, South Africa, Burundi and South Sudan) Seven member countries among others were sampled.

(v) During the reporting period ESAFF Zambia was supported with rent and coordination and to continue fundraising activities from different donors and partners.

- a) **Printed publications** - During reporting period ESAFF printed a fact sheet on agriculture performance in 5 countries (Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Mozambique), ESAFF Calendars for 2022, Policy brief on SADC RISDP 2020 – 2030.

## 1. Publications



## b) Networking Activities

During the reporting period ESAFF had established partnerships with several organizations to promote and work together on various activities related to small-scale farming in the region. ESAFF has networked with Bill and Melinda Gates (BMG), African Philanthropy, visit from Brot Fur Die Welt, (BfdW), ROSA Luxembourg, World Rural Forum (WRF), PSA Alliance Malawi, TABIO/AFSA, ANSAF/ACTIONAID - Dialogue, BIBA Kenya - Anti GMO Nairobi Dec 2022, MVIWATA AGM, and SPADE. These partnerships have been established to enhance fundraising and promote knowledge sharing, capacity building, and advocacy for small-scale farmers in the region. Through these collaborations, ESAFF has been able to make

significant strides in addressing the challenges facing small-scale farmers and advocating for policies that support their growth and development



**Uniting for Progress: Representatives from Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation meeting with representatives from ESAFF to discuss on issues of smallholder farmers and sustainability of the agriculture sector – May 2022.**



**Some delegates from ROSA Luxembourg visited ESAFF Headquarters to discuss and identify possible areas for partnerships**





**Tabio Founder Annual Meeting - November 2022 at MVIWATA Office Morogoro**



**A photo session with BftW after visiting ESAFF on Nov 2022**



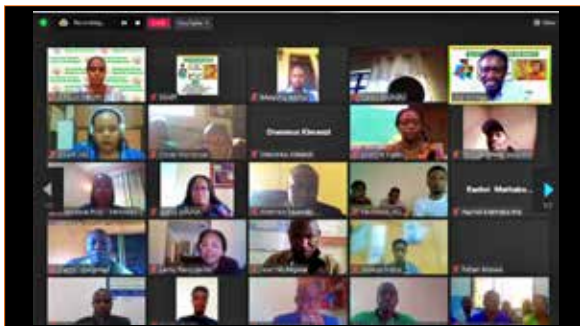
**Various stakeholders in Kenya held a meeting on Anti GMO in Nairobi Dec 2022**



**ESAFF met with the Minister of Agriculture Hon. Hussein Bashe during an engagement with MPs.**



**ESAFF participated at the Annual General Meeting of MVIWATA in December 2022**



**Various stakeholders in the agriculture sector participating in a virtual meeting to discuss on seeds and agroecology.**





**ESAFF participated in the regional PSA meeting in Dodoma, Tanzania 2022**



**ESAFF took part in the 3rd African Philanthropy meeting to discuss on the issues of food security and climate change – Johannesburg, South Africa**

## **MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF INFLUENCE-3 PROJECT (JANUARY 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)**

### **About the Project**

ESAFF and other like-minded organizations called for more efforts to ensure the realization of the Malabo Declaration goals by 2025. The declaration calls for more re-sources (10% of the budget) to be allocated to agriculture to ensure a sector growth of 6% per annum, halving poverty and elimination of hunger, triple intra Africa trade and increased resilience to climate change among pastoral and farming communities. Despite all countries adopting the Malabo declaration; they still show not enough efforts in providing the necessary funds and adopting and implementing the necessary policy changes, public funds set aside for some grassroots projects have sometimes been diverted due to corruption and nepotism or been used inefficiently or lack of realisation of the parliamentary approved budget (The budget passed by parliaments is not realised by 100%).

Failure of countries to fulfill their promises can be attributed mostly to lack of committed leadership, lack of political will and inadequate participation of smallholder farmers (including women and youths) in agricultural policy making and implementation cycles at district, national and regional, continental and global level. At all these levels there are various instruments to implement the agriculture transformation agenda. At global UN level there are SDGs 2 and 3 on ending hunger and halving poverty, while at AU continental level there is the agenda 2063 and the CAADP framework as well as the Malabo 7 Commitments 2014 -2025. At the regional levels SADC, EAC and the CAADP Compacts and Regional Agriculture Investment and Implementation Plans (RAIPs) and corresponding budgets.

ESAFF identified the need to continue lobbying and advocate at all levels from the district to the national and regional levels hence calling for project INFLUENCE-3

### **INFLUENCE-3 project addressed to address four problems;**

- Non adherence of EAC and SADC members on the realisation of international (SGDs 1 & 2) as well as the African Union (AU) Maputo Declaration 2003 and Malabo Declaration of 2014 on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods which calls for countries to invest progressively at least 10% to the agriculture sector, end hunger, halve poverty and reduce malnutrition and stunting to 10% by 2025.
- Strengthen internal organizational capacity of ESAFF members to increase their legitimacy and enable them to lobby for the inclusion of the small-scale farmers in agricultural development dialogues at local and national level.

- Strengthen farmers knowledge to exercise their rights to demand government accountability, through Public Expenditure Tracking System (PETS) and related tools as one of the core advocacy strategies towards improved accountability and provision of adequate services to small scale farmers.
- Strengthen networking among members at regional and sub-regional levels to enable small scale farmers in the eastern and southern Africa to speak as united voices so that issues, concerns and recommendations become an integral part of policies and practices at national, regional and international levels.

**Title:** Strengthening small-scale farmers' Voices in influencing and monitoring the implementation of the AU Malabo Declaration Goals in Eastern and Southern Africa

**Funder:** Brot fur Die Welt

**Funds:** 504,000 EURO

**Project Coverage:** Eastern and Southern Africa countries, with a major focus to **Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, eSwatini, Lesotho, South-Africa** and **Zambia**

**Targets: (RECS)**

East African Community (East African Legislative Assembly)

Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)



### Achievements at SADC level

**SSF demands and recommendations with regard to agricultural budgets and spending are voiced and submitted to SADC Secretariat and Parliamentary Forum**

- Submission of 9 important issues that were **incorporated in the new RISDP 2020-2030**
  - Regional agriculture extension service strategy,
  - Review the SADC Plant Breeder Rights (PBR) of 2015 & recognition of neglected indigenous seed;
  - Place a regional Rural Development Strategy in line with the new RISDP, RAIP and NAIPS;
  - Operationalize the Agriculture Development Fund (ADF)
  - SADC to enact policies and laws that guarantee the right to food;
  - SADC to operationalize the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy 2015-2025 within the new RISDP;
  - Strategy to reduce food IMPORT dependency Ratio in the region as per FNSS 2015-2025;
  - SADC to introduce and mainstream the Joint Agriculture Sector Review (JASR)
  - Operationalization of the SADC Disaster Preparedness and Response Mechanism
- Passing of the **resolution on agroecology** by SADC parliamentary in July 2022
- Engagement with Tanzania MPs members of SADC Parliament Forum
- Agricultural policy training at national level to MPs



- Catalyze the formation of **SADC national Committee in Tanzania**
- Analysis and presentation on the Tanzania findings on **3rd CAADP Biennial Report** and RISDP 2030
- Created awareness to the SADC MPs on the **PSA project**, achievements and challenges

### **Achievements at EAC level**

**SSF demands and recommendations with regard to agricultural budgets and spending are voiced and submitted to East African Community/ East African Legislative Assembly**

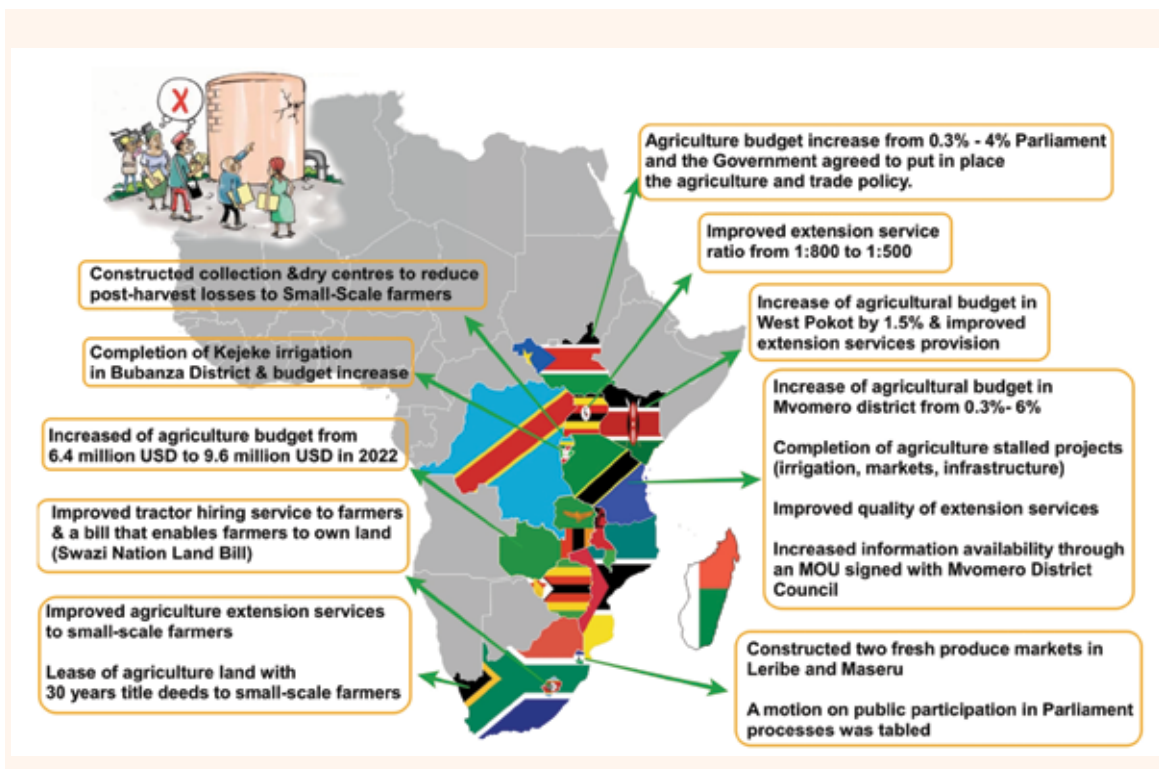
- EAC Farmers Agriculture Budget Summit - 300 Smallholder farmers and likeminded submitted a communique with key demands by smallholder farmers
- Lobbied East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) for an inclusive Joint Agriculture Sector Review (JASR). The EAC put in place **JASR in January 2022**
- A call for an inclusive **EAC seed bill** process



### **SSFs formed PETS committees to track agriculture projects**

**INFLUECE-3** project reached 14 districts (more than the 6 initials planned) in **10 countries** which a total people reached to be **2,000** and 10 Public expenditure committees (PETS) were formed by **80 farmers**.

**14 projects were tracked** which directly involved 350 farmers. More than 11 agricultures stalled project at community levels were funded to a tune of **USD 400 million** and completed after advocacy by farmers and their PETS Committees.



## Other Achievements



Increased engagement with Policy and Law makers in project countries (Including SADC Parliament Forum Members)

Increased knowledge and understanding on agricultural policies and training to MPs at national and RECS levels



Catalyze the formation of SADC national Committees (SNC) in Tanzania

Increased understanding and awareness to policy makers on the member states performance on 3rd Malabo Report and RISDP 2030



Foster the agreement on cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs desk and the MPs

Improved monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of the SADC RISDP



Increased participation and representation the smallholder farmers in various forums for an inclusive decision-making process.

ESAFF members added knowledge and validated on the new PETS/ PSAM training guide and agroecology



Promote women access to local and national decision-making processes (gender sensitive)

Enhanced coordination and collaboration with other stakeholders, including government, private sector actors, CSOs and media



Enhanced project sustainability through smallholder farmers initiatives to proceed with activities beyond the project.

Improved advocacy and policy influence for policies that promote regional integration and hold governments accountable for their commitments.



# Part Two:

## Summary of Financial Report

### July 2021 / Dec. 2022

#### 1. Introduction

This financial report is for the period commencing from 1st July 2021 to 31st Dec 2022. This is the 13th report produced since ESAFF started its operations in 2009. This report is prepared purposely in compliance with the Forum's financial year which runs from 1st Jan to 31st December each year. The financial operation performance report and financial statements presented have been prepared in accordance to International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and were subjected for audit in accordance with international Standard on Auditing by ESAFF appointed Moria Associates Certified Public Accountants.

#### 2. Overview of Financial Performance for the year 2020/21

In the financial year 2021/22 the Forum had a budget of TZS 784,194,134 (EUR 307,527) and of that budget, the Forum received resources totaling TZS 820,150,996 (EUR 324,170.56) from its funders. Another resource came from the Forum's own sources which were TZS 8,654,297 (EUR 3,487).

The opening cash balance for the financial year 2021/22 was TZS 61,381,483 (EUR 24,740.6). This in total made available funds 2021/2022 to be TZS 890,186,776 (EUR 358,709)

The overall expenditure indicates that by the end of ESAFF financial year (31st Dec 2022) a total amount of TZS 876,013,192 (EUR 352,997.7) which forms 114.7% of the budgeted expenditure was spent to meet the planned activities.



## Planned activities for the year included:

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

The program expenditure leaves the balance of TZS 25,356,853 about EUR 10.220 as deferred income to the financial year 2021/2022. This is mainly because some development partners' specific annual reporting period ends some months after ESAFF financial year (December 31<sup>st</sup>) – See the following table.

**Table 1: The deferred Partners funds July 2021- Dec 2022 in TZS**

Particulars	Opening Balance as per 1st July 2021	Amount Received 2021/2022	Expenditures 2021/2022
<b>Grants - SDC</b>	EURO 10,537.99	EURO 140,212.83	EURO 140,570
<b>Grants – SDG CA</b>		EURO 1,927	EURO 1,887
<b>Total</b>	<b>EURO 10,537.99</b>	<b>EURO 142,139.83</b>	<b>EURO 142,457</b>

*Note: Exchange rate used is 1EUR= TZS 2,481 as of 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2022*

## 2.1 Income

In the year 2021/22 ESAFF managed to mobilise funds from 8 donors amounting to **TZS 820,150,996**. The total income was equivalent to **EUR 324,170.56** which made 105% of the annual budgeted amount of **EUR 307,527**. The funds were received from various sources as shown in the table 2 below.

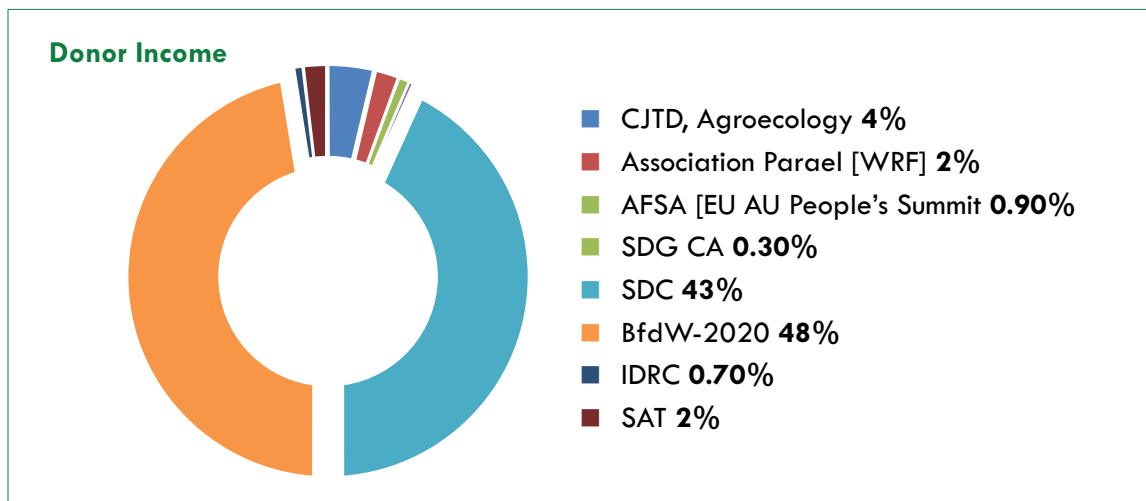
*Note: This table includes total fund available from each donor in 2021-2022 Financial year.*

*Exchange rate used is 1EUR= TZS 2,481 as of 31<sup>st</sup> h Dec 2022*

**Table 2: Actual funds Received July 2021 – Dec 2022**

Source of Fund/Partner	Amount in TZS	Amount in EUR (Approximately)	Share percentage
CJ TD Agroecology	34,242,370	14,157.69	4%
Association Parael (WRF)	16,788,660	6,765.14	2%
AFSA (EU AU People's Summit)	7,405,505	2,984.11	0.9%
SDG CA	4,782,288	1,927.06	0.3%
Grants – SDC	347,868,054	140,176.67	43%
Grants – BfdW 2020	386,678,803	155,815.83	48%
Grants – IDRC	5,817,125	2,344.06	0.7%
Grants-SAT	16,568,192	6,676.3	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>820,150,996</b>	<b>324,170.56</b>	<b>100</b>

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



**Table 3: Analysis of Total Income (Including balance at the beginning of the project) by Source of fund for financial year July 2020- June 2021 and July 2021- Dec 2022**

Source of Funds/Partner	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 – Dec 2022
	<b>Amounts in TZS</b>	
Grants –Ardhi University	4,874,000	-
Grants – IDRC	57,983,157	5,817,125
Grants – BfdW 2020	403,358,816	386,678,803
Grants –SDC)	224,384,148	347,868,054
SAT	26,732,891	-
CJ TD Agroecology	-	34,242,370
Association Parael (WRF)	-	16,788,660
AFSA (EU People’s Summit)	-	7,405,505
SDG Donor Income	-	4,782,288
SAT Lesotho Donor Income	-	16,568,192
<b>Total</b>	<b>717,333,012</b>	<b>820,150,996</b>
<b>Own Fund</b>		
Annual Subscription Fees	3,665,550	8,059,125
Other Income	372,552	595,172
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,038,102</b>	<b>8,654,297</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>721,371,114</b>	<b>828,805,293</b>

**Note:** Own funds do not include the non-cash incomes like exchange gain. Income includes opening balance

## 2.2 Expenditure

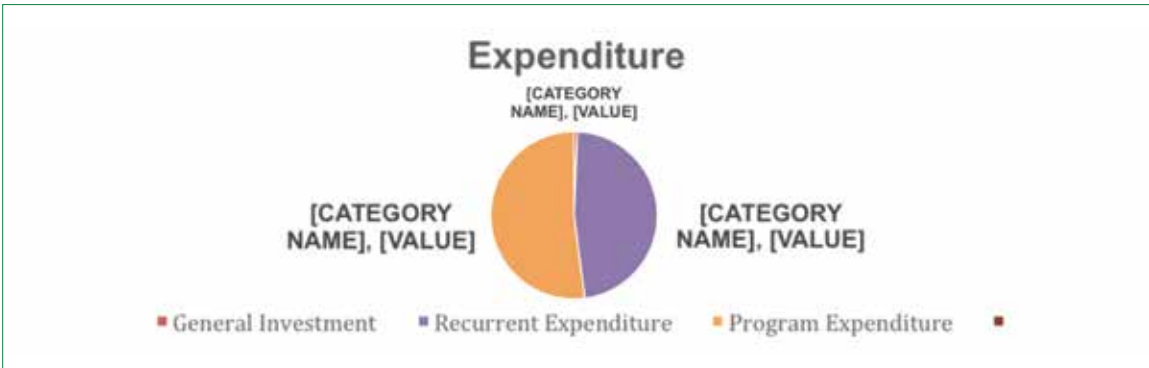
During the period of this report ESAFF have spent total amount of TZS 876,013,192 (EUR 352,997.7) in implementation of its core activities according to the plan. The main activities financed in year 2021/22 include General investment, recurrent expenditures which comprise personnel and operational cost and finally implementation of program activities. The expenditure pattern for the year 2021/22 is as indicated in the table 4 below:

**Table 4: Summary of Total Organization Expenditures**

Description/Category	Expenditure in TZS	Expenditure in EUR)	Percentage (%)
General Investment	5,900,000	2,337.46	0.67%
Recurrent Costs	413,976,212	166,815.59	47.25%
Program Costs	456,136,980	183,804.65	52.06%
<b>Total</b>	<b>876,013,192</b>	<b>352,997.7</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Note: Total expenditure excludes non-cash expenses like Depreciation and exchange loss Exchange rate used is 1EUR= TZS 2,481.64 as of 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2022*

The chart 2 below show the expenditure pattern for the period reported (July 2021 to Dec 2022)



### **2.3. General Investments**

General investment expenditure involves purchase of asset at ESAFF Regional Office based in Morogoro, Tanzania. In this financial year 2021-2022 Conference TV and Teleconference TV kit asset for ESAFF regional office were purchased. The total expenditure was TZS 5,900,000 (EURO 2,337.46) which makes 0.67% of the overall total actual expenditure.

### **2.4. 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 413,976,212 (EUR 166,815.59) which makes 47.25% of the overall total actual expenditure.

### **2.5. Program Expenditure**

Under the budget line of program expenditures, amount of TZS 456,136,980 (EUR 183,804.65) was spent. This form 52.06 % of total annual actual expenditure.

## 2.6. Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2022

	Dec 2022	June 2021
	TZS	TZS
<b>Revenue</b>		
<b>Restricted Income</b>		
Grants from Donors	820,150,997	717,333,012
<b>Non-Exchange Transaction Income</b>		
Membership Subscription	8,059,125	3,665,550
Other Income	595,172	372,552
Foreign Exchange Gain/Loss	6,439	1,199,759
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>828,811,733</b>	<b>722,570,873</b>
Add: Deferred Grant c/f	61,381,483	36,628,407
Less: Deferred Grant b/d	25,356,853	61,381,482
<b>Total income</b>	<b>864,836,362</b>	<b>697,817,796</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Personnel Expenses	344,597,146	128,721,876
Administration Expenses	62,607,682	44,431,329
Program/Project Expenses	456,136,980	519,427,979
Finance Costs	6,771,384	-
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	1,742,881	1,216,407
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>871,856,073</b>	<b>693,797,591</b>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) of income over expenditure</b>	<b>(7,019,712)</b>	<b>4,020,205</b>

## 2.7. Statement of financial position as at 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2022

	Dec 2022	June 2021
<b>Current Assets</b>	<b>TZS</b>	<b>TZS</b>
Prepayment & Advances	2,860,556	17,984,089
Grants Receivable	23,664,660	3,583,608
Cash & Cash Equivalent	45,610,119	(120,748,824)
	<b>72,135,335</b>	<b>142,316,521</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		
Fixed assets	14,273,689	10,116,570
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>86,409,024</b>	<b>152,433,091</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Deferred income	25,356,853	61,381,482
Payables	9,445,686	30,304,825
	<b>34,802,539</b>	<b>91,686,306</b>
<b>Reserves</b>		
Accumulated Reserve Fund	51,606,483	60,746,785
<b>TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>86,409,022</b>	<b>152,433,091</b>



## 2.8. Statement of change of equity for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2022

	Accumulated Surplus Dec 2022	Accumulated Surplus JUNE 2021
<b>Statement of Reserve</b>		
Balance Brought Forward	60,746,785	56,726,579
Prior Year adjustment	(2,120,590)	
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year	(7,019,712)	4,020,206
<b>Balance as at 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2022</b>	<b>51,606,483</b>	<b>60,746,785</b>

## ESAFF Board Members as at 30th December 2022



**Hakim Baliraine**  
(ESAFF Uganda) Chairman



**Paluku Kaposho**  
FOPAC - DRC  
Vice Chairperson



**Clara Malikula**  
NASFAM Malawi  
General Secretary



**Delmah Ndlovu**  
ZIMSOFF Zimbabwe  
Treasurer



**Rachel Mathabathe**  
ESAFF South Africa



**Rachel Muyobo**  
APPE - Rwanda



**Andre Sopha**  
SEYFA Seychelles



**Mamelafetsane Phakoe**  
ESAFF Lesotho



**Ntombikayise Phakudze**  
ESAFF eSwatini



**Edward Ugo**  
SSAPU – S. Sudan



**Abel Yubana**  
ESAFF Zambia



**Appolo Chamwela**  
MVIWATA Tanzania



**Alfayo Kurunah**  
KESSFF Kenya



**Obed Girukwayo**  
ESAFF Burundi



**Hajasoanirina  
Rakotomandimby**  
CPM Madagascar



**Joe Mzinga**  
ESAFF Secretariat

## ESAFF Staff as at 30th December 2022



**Mr. Joe Mzinga**  
Regional Coordinator



**Ms. Stella Henry**  
Finance Manager cum  
MELA



**Ms. Irene Ngao**  
Lobbying and Advocacy  
Manager



**Mr. Emmanuel Justine**  
Fundraising and  
Comms Manager



**Ms. Martha  
Mwanamaziku**  
Finance Officer



**Mr. Believe Hlahla**  
National Coordinator  
(South Africa)



**Mr. Bakari Kiwilima**  
Logistic Officer



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



**Mr. Maswati Dlodlu**  
National Officer  
(eSwatini)



**Ms. Mathabiso  
Kutchane**  
National Coordinator  
(Lesotho)



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







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



**Mr. Henry Singili**  
National Coordinator  
(Zambia)

## ESAFF MEMBERS 2022

MEMBER	LOGO	ESTABLISHMENT YEAR
Burundi (ESAFF Burundi)		2009
DR Congo (FOPAC)		2006
eSwatini (ESAFF eSwatini)		2002
Kenya (KESSFF)		2011
Lesotho (ESAFF Lesotho)		2004
Madagascar (CPM)		2002
Malawi (NASFAM)		1995
Mozambique (ROSA)		2003
Rwanda (APPE)		2002
Seychelles (SEYFA)		2002
South Africa (ESAFF South Africa)		2002
South Sudan (SSAPU)		2011
Tanzania (MVIWATA)		1993
Uganda (ESAFF Uganda)		2002
Zambia (ESAFF Zambia)		2003
Zimbabwe		2002



## **CONTACT**

For more information, contact:

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