

Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF)



**influencing policies for sustainable agriculture and
poverty reduction**



ESAFF Annual Report 2011/12

Meeting between farmer leaders and East African Legislative Assembly (EALA)



Members of the East Africa Legislative Assembly (EALA), Committee of Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources,



ESAFF farmer leaders meeting with members of the East Africa Legislative Assembly (EALA), Committee of Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources, at the Kenyan parliament, 24th April 2012

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ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ACP | - Africa Caribbean Pacific |
| ACORD | - Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development |
| ACTESA | - Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa |
| AGRA | - Alliance for the Green Revolution for Africa |
| AGM | - Annual General Meeting |
| AIDS | - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| ATNR | - Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources (committee of the EALA) |
| ASDS | - Agricultural Sector Development Strategy |
| AU | - African Union |
| BftW | - Bread for the World |
| CAADP | - Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme |
| 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 |
| EAFF | - East Africa Farmers Federation |
| EAC | - East African Community |
| EC | - ESAFF Coordinator |
| EALA | - East Africa Legislative Assembly |
| ERB | - ESAFF Regional Board |
| ESA | - eastern and southern Africa (region) |
| ESAFF | - The Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers' Forum |
| Exco | - The Executive Committee (of the Board of Directors of ESAFF) |
| EU | - European Union |
| FPM | - The Financial Policy and Manual |
| GBS | - General Budget Support |
| GDP | - Gross Domestic Product |
| HIV | - Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus |
| HSGIC | - Heads of States and Governments Implementation Committee |
| HIPC | - Highly Indebted Poor Countries |
| ICF | - Investment Climate Facility |
| ICT | - Information and Communication Technology |
| IFRS | - International Financial Reporting Standards |
| KESSF | - Kenya Small Scale Farmers Forum |
| KRA | - Key Results Area |
| M & E | - Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MDG | - Millennium Development Goal |
| NGO | - Non Governmental Organisation |
| NSSF | - National Social Security Fund |
| NSSFF | - National Small Scale Farmer Forum |
| OCA | - Organisation Capacity Assessment (SAYO) |
| OD | - Organisational Development |
| ON | - Oxfam Novib |

| | |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PAFFO | - Pan African Farmers Forum |
| PAYE | - Pay As you Earn |
| PHDR | - Poverty and Human Development Report |
| PPM | - Personnel Policy and Manual |
| 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 |
| SAT | - Southern Africa Trust Fund |
| SAYO | - Self Assess Your Organisation (OCA tool) |
| SSF | - Small scale farmers |
| TGS | - Triennial General Summit (of ESAFF) |
| USAID | - United States Agency for International Development |
| USD | - United States Dollar |
| UNOCHA | - United Nations Office for Humanitarian Affairs |
| WB | - World Bank |
| WSSD | - World Summit of Sustainable Development |

Message from the Chairman



The year 2011/12 provided another opportunity for small scale farmers in Eastern and Southern Africa to work toward the realization of our purpose which is “to enable ourselves (small scale farmers) to speak as a united voice so that our issues, concerns and recommendations become an integral part of the public policies and practices at national, regional and international levels.”

July 2012 marked the beginning of the second strategic plan in the life of our organisation. The new strategic plan is to guide ESAFF's activities for the next three years up to June 2014. The strategic plan **had identified four (four) key result areas** in which is working to deliver its mission. These are (i) **Food security and sovereignty**

(ii) **Trade and markets** (iii) **Cross cutting issues: Gender, Youth and HIV/ AIDS;** and lastly (iv) **Institutional and organizational strengthening of ESAFF and its members.**

During the reporting period of 2010/11 we witnessed increasing trend towards engagements with Regional Economic Communities (RECs). This took farmers to the SADC Headquarters in Gaborone, Botswana to meet the directorate of Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR). In the same year ESAFF met the specialised Agency of COMESA on issues of Agricultural Trade which is called the Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa (ACTESA) is based in Lusaka, Zambia. ESAFF leaders also interacted with the East Africa Community's (EAC) through its official.

The year 2012 will be remarkably remembered for small scale farmers meeting with the East Africa Legislative Assembly – EALA committee of Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources (ATNR) persuading them to institutionalise relationship between ESAFF and EALA, demanding ESAFF participation in the making of EAC CAADP Compact and requesting an annual platform between EALA – ATNR and farmers. ESAFF also called for the formation of the East Africa Regional Agriculture Advisory Council (EARAAC). On the letter dated 03 May 2012, the speaker of the EALA committed himself to institutionalise relationship between EALA and ESAFF and forwarded other proposed issues to the EAC General Secretary. From the workshop, farmers also deliberated to continue engaging national MPs of the new EALA and plan agriculture budget tracking at district level in their countries.

We thank our partners for supporting us throughout the year: Oxfam Novib (ON), The Netherlands and Bread for the World (BftW) Germany, and Trust Africa of Dakar, Senegal for their financial and technical support in the implementation of our strategic plan.

Our list of gratitude cannot be complete without mentioning the cherished support we enjoyed from many partner organisations that we worked together to realise our mission; Africa Centre for Biosafety (ACB) of South Africa, The Tanzania Bio-safety Alliance (TABIO), Alliance for Food Security and Sovereignty (AFSA), Africa Biosafety Network (ABN); East Africa Civil Society Forum (EACSO), PELUM Association, Peoples Coalition on Food Security (PCFS), Peoples Dialogue (TCOE), The World Mountains People Association (WMPA) and GRET of France for their technical support, and all other friends of ESAFF who in one way or another contributed to our success.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Moses Shaha'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a horizontal line underneath it.

Moses Shaha, ESAFF Chairperson,

Morogoro, October 2012,

Email: info@esaff.org

Part One:
Narrative Report

I. Introduction

ESAFF is implementing a Strategic Plan 2011 – 2014 titled “Enhancing capacity of small scale farmers to influence policies for sustainable agriculture and poverty reduction in Eastern and Southern Africa”. The strategic plan is focusing to engage in five broad issues:

- (i) Create a mass movement for sustainable agriculture;
- (ii) Participation in policy processes;
- (iii) Governance and Accountability in the agriculture sector;
- (iv) Campaign, advocacy and lobby; and
- (v) ESAFF and members institutional strengthening.

During the implementation of the strategy, ESAFF is working with its national members and likeminded networks by supporting farmers to engage with key people and institutions in the ESA region. These institutions and groups are;

- The Regional Economic Communities (RECs).
- Central Governments (Ministries for agriculture/livestock and fisheries, trade and water).
- Parliaments (Parliamentary committee for Agriculture, Land and natural Resources)
- Local Governments/Districts Council.
- Private enterprises (agro dealers);
- Media Houses; both private and public and
- Small scale farmer groups.

ESAFF will continue to work through and strengthen national small scale farmers to become key catalysts of ongoing transformation and development process, supporting them with their strategic engagement in the following areas:

1. **Create a mass movement of farmers for sustainable agriculture**—Practise, promote and defend sustainable agro-ecological agriculture
2. **Policy-making Processes:** Participation in the development, implementation and monitoring of policy processes such as the national budget in the agriculture sector and rural development that have a direct impact on the well-being and the livelihoods of small scale farmers;
3. **Governance and Accountability:** Hold accountable duty holders of local and central governments on management and use of public resources for improved service delivery in agriculture and rural development, through public revenue collection, budgeting and expenditure tracking;
4. **Campaign, advocacy and lobby:** Against elements threatening sustainable agriculture and food security and sovereignty. These will include the right to land access, ownership and utilisation, appropriate input for agriculture, reliable and equitable market and gender friendly financial services to farmers; and
5. **Farmer Organisations Institutional Strengthening:** Enhance institutional capacity and stimulate a mass movement of proactive small scale farmers in the region.

In the three years plan, ESAFF had identified four (four) key result areas in which is working to deliver its mission. These are (i) Food security and sovereignty (ii) Trade and markets (iii) Cross cutting issues: Gender, Youth and HIV/ AIDS; and lastly (iv) Institutional and organizational strengthening of ESAFF and its members.

KEY RESULT AREAs (KRA) of the STRATEGIC PLAN

1. **Food security and sovereignty:** To support small scale farmers (SSF) to contribute more meaningfully to food security and sovereignty through improved access to necessary resources in the agriculture sector and rural development;
2. **Trade and markets:** To empower small scale farmers to understand, access and influence markets of agricultural produce;
3. **Cross cutting issues:** Gender, Youth and HIV/ AIDS; to ensure are incorporated in ESAFF programmes at all levels and that ESAFF engage governments and RECs to ensure development programs are youth, gender and HIV sensitive; and
4. **Institutional and organizational strengthening;** to strengthen the capacity of ESAFF as well as its members to fulfill its mission and objective and create a mass movement of farmers in the region

2. Progress report for the period of 1st July 2011 to 30th June extended to August 31st, 2012

During the reporting period stated above, ESAFF prepared an operational plan (annual plan) that was presented to development partners for funding to cover the period of 1st July to June/August 2012. The annual plan focused on the traditional four result areas namely; (i) Food Security and Food Sovereignty (ii) Trade and Markets (iii) Cross cutting issues: gender, youth and HIV/ AIDS and (iv) Institutional development of ESAFF and its members.

With regard to the period of the financial year, ESAFF concluded the year 2010/2011 on 30th June 2011 (as per ESAFF financial year and contractual obligation with BftW) but the narrative report and auditing exercise for the last year was extended to cover additional two month of July and August 2011 in congruency with the contractual obligation of Oxfam Novib.

2.1 Resources secured during the reporting period

The making of the new strategic plan took place between April and June 2011. The strategic plan was prepared and endorsed by ESAFF members during the Triennial General Summit (TGS) held in Morogoro, Tanzania in April 2011. The plan was finalised by the secretariat and the executive committee of the Board in June 2011 and presented to development partners in July 2011.

Funds for the implementation of the operational plan were received late during the implementation of the operational plan.

- Trust Africa (Based in Dakar, Senegal); first disbursement was received towards the end of August 2011. The funds from Trust Africa amounting to Euro 16,600 was credited to ESAFF's accounts on 29th August 2011 while the second disbursement (Euro9,500) was sent in on 21st April 2012;
- Oxfam Novib (The Netherlands'); first disbursement (Euro 50,000 of 60,000) on 18th January 2011, while the remaining 10,000 was sent on 20th September 2012.
- Bread for the World – BftW, (Germany); disbursed Euro 50,000 on 27th February 2012. BftW has a contract of 3 years with ESAFF.
- Other resources including membership and ESAFF other sources that accounted for Euro 3,240 . During the Board meeting held in Nairobi in April 2012, members resolved to have membership fees and subscription paid in May and June of every year prior to the Annual General Meetings.

The details of resources acquired and its expenditure is in part two of this report under ESAFF financial report 2011/12.

| Source/Partner | Amount in Euro | Date funds received |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Bread for the World | 50,000 | 27/02/2012 |
| 2. Oxfam Novib | 60,000 | 18/01/2012 and 20/09/12 |
| 3. Trust Africa | 16,600 (Tsh 19,010,250) | 29/08/2011 |
| | 9,500 (Tsh 33,319,800) | 21/04/2012 |
| 4. INSARD | 14,519.99 | 23/04/2012 |
| 5. Ford Foundation (Through PELUM Uganda) | 155,000 | September 2011 |
| 6. ESAFF own funds | 3,240 | |

Funds disbursement delay made the implementation of some activities earmarked for the year 2011 to delay. Most of the activities executed between July and December 2011 were that of Markets, Land advocacy and awareness funded by Ford Foundation, through PELUM Uganda. Other activities covered for the period of July to December 2011 included Including Small holders in Research and Development (INSARD) funded by the European Union through ETC of Netherlands. Another activity covered under the

July – December period included scoping studies on farmers’ participation in CAADP processes in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, as well as the EAC Legislative Assembly and its Secretariat. The project was funded by Trust Africa.

2.2 Major activities and major accomplishments for the period; July 2011 to June/August 2012

During the reporting period ESAFF has managed to accomplish the followings

2.2.1 General Investment plan and accomplishment

General investment expenditure involved purchase of different assets at ESAFF HQ in Morogoro and to ESAFF member countries. The total budget spent under general investment was EURO 3,029 or TZS 6,650,500. The purchase of these items included desktop computers for ESAFF South Africa, APEEE – Rwanda, and ESAFF HQ. The items were made to support documentation and communication at head office and to country chapters. With the same resources ESAFF also purchased the LCD Projector (*ACER x110 P*) for its Regional Office (HQ). A major upgrading and maintenance one of the laptop was done to improve performance through RAM increase and software upgrade. We also purchased two HP Laserjet printers in which one (M1132 MFP) has a build in scanner. The later were acquired to replace the assets stolen at the beginning of the financial year. *ESAFF continued to use and maintain its office vehicle, Regius ACE that was bought in 2011.*

2.2.2 Recurrent Cost both technical (program) and administrative

Staffing: During the reporting period ESAFF had four full part-time staff. The Coordinator, Finance and Fundraising Officer, Accountant and Administration Officer as well as Communication Officer. Process to recruit the project coordinator with French language background was undertaken. The position of the identified candidates from French speaking member country was later altered to Networking and IT to deal with vertical and horizontal communications within ESAFF, to increase membership and boost utilisation of IT. The objective is to enable ESAFF be effective and efficient in communication and advocacy activities. The earmarked individual could not take over the assignment citing low salary level. Due to that circumstances, ESAFF continued to outsource translation services and other skills under that portfolio through external and internal resource persons to enhance its project coordination, management and reporting.

The coordinator contract also ended in April 2012 and the Board proposed an extension to June 2012 and thereafter was given a new contract for two years from July 2012. In the year 2012/13, the ESAFF Board established and approved staffing plan for new portfolio for Program Officers in charge of Advocacy, Lobbying and Campaigning. Another portfolio will be the Networking, Communication and IT Officer who deals with communication, and Office Management Officer/Cashier to coordinate logistics and administrative matters. The recruitment and quality as well as experience would greatly depend on the capacity of ESAFF to compensate such staff.

Office and security as well as utility cost: During the reporting period, thieves broke into the office. Items worth estimated at EUR 2,000 were stolen. These included 2 HP desktop computers, 3 HP printers, 1 Scanner, 1 Toshiba LCD Projector, one still camera (worth about EUR 2,000), among other things. The case was reported to Police in Morogoro Municipality (MOR/IR/5447/2011 of 26th August 2011) and the investigation is ongoing. It was informed that other Civil Society Organisations; (MVIWATA, PELUM and part of the Sokoine University that was near to ESAFF office had similar incidents prior and after the theft at ESAFF. The security company (Quiet Security Company LTD) took responsibility to pay a part of the cost by working without pay for 5 months (August to December 2011). ESAFF used part of the payment arrangement to cover for rehabilitation /partitioning of the new office. ESAFF secured another safer office at the Morogoro Post Building in February 2012. The rent was paid for a year, starting from February 2012 to February 2013.

2.2.3 Program related activities:

Key result area I. Food security and sovereignty: The aim was to support small scale farmers (SSF) to contribute more meaningfully to food security and sovereignty through improved access to necessary resources in the agriculture sector and rural development;

- (j) Planned activity under **Food security and Food Sovereignty** included building capacity of selected small scale farmer on agro ecology farming practices. Specifically the activity was to conduct Training of Trainers for selected small-scale farmers from national chapters in (a) *Community seed banks management*; (b) *organic and (c) conservation farming; and sustainable livestock management*.
- This activity was done during the reporting period. Small scale farmer leaders convened in Nairobi, Kenya in June 2012 for the Trainer of trainers (ToT) capacity building workshop on agroecology. The objective of the ToT workshop was to enhance understanding and building consensus among members on the agro ecology farming practises and strategise against the looming danger for smallholder farmer to lose biodiversity and farmers rights to seeds over the agrochemical industry. The workshop also was intended to enhance partnership between ESAFF and the Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA). Also the ToT was to define and develop a joint advocacy strategy on agro ecology as a model for sustainable agriculture suitable for small scale farmers.
 - The ToT workshop was facilitated by Anne Maina from ABN which doubles as the secretariat of the Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA).

The Agroecology ToT Workshop for ESAFF Leadership managed to achieve the following:

- *Farmers were able to define agroecology in the ESAFF farmer contexts as defined agro ecology as a practice that concerns environment, respects biodiversity, enhances soil fertility and water retention through planting of trees and usage of locally available resources for production of healthy foods and other crops. It enhances the culture of saving and sharing seeds and discourages monocultures crop production, the use of agrochemical (synthetic fertilizers and pesticides) and categorically reject genetically modified seed.*
- *Farmer leaders reaffirmed the continuation of agro ecology farming practises as sustainable*
- *Farmers prepared advocacy strategies on seeds and food sovereignty*
- *Farmers agreed to conduct training on the same at national level.*

Challenges from the ToT Workshop:

- *ESAFF need to prepare a training guide on agroecology for smallholder farmers*
- *ESAFF need to support seed multiplication and seed banks to ESAFF grassroots members*
- *ESAFF need to fundraise for activities that will make farmers seed sovereignty*

(ii) To influence Policy decisions on food security and sovereignty at international, regional and national levels



- **Under this activity it was planned to** Train farmer leaders in policy analysis, Campaign, Advocacy and Lobbying, Develop the regional Campaign, Advocacy, and Lobbying (CAL) strategy Participate in policy making and review processes at international and regional levels, and to Influence the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), policies on agriculture and rural development through lobbying and advocacy.
- Policy analysis and position on EAC agriculture policy was developed and shared among small scale farmers. Member countries of ESAFF in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania conducted their own in countries study on the position and level of participation of small scale farmers in the development of national CAADP Compact. Farmers also familiarised with the process through meeting members of parliament and high-level officials in the ministry of agriculture. The study shows that ESAFF members and other small scale farmer groups did not adequately participate in CAADP compact development. The case of Tanzania shows that MVIWATA, the largest, highly represented and highly organised a small scale movement in the country was not invited to the meeting and instead the Agriculture Council of Tanzania (ACT) was invited to represented farmers.
- A specific training **Proceedings of the Campaigning, Advocacy and Lobbying (CAL) workshop in Nairobi, April 2012** on campaigning, lobbying and advocacy was prepared and delivered in Nairobi in April 2012. Thirty (30) participants (13 of them female farmer leaders) in which farmer leaders from all ESAFF members: Uganda (6); Kenya (6); Tanzania (5); and

one leader from each member country: Rwanda (APEEE), Burundi (ESAFF Burundi), Madagascar (CPM), ESAFF South Africa, Malawi (NASFAM), ESAFF Lesotho, Mozambique (ROSA), ESAFF Zambia and Zimbabwe (ZIMSOF) took part. Farmer leaders were equipped with policy analysis focusing on the CAADP and the East Africa Community (EAC) agriculture policy. After training small scale farmers engaged the East Africa Legislative Assembly – EALA committee of Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources (ATNR) persuading them to institutionalise relationship between ESAFF and EALA, demanding ESAFF participation in the making of EAC CAADP Compact and requesting an annual platform between EALA – ATNR and farmers. ESAFF also called for the formation of the East Africa Regional Agriculture Advisory Council (EARAAC). On the letter dated 03 May 2012, the speaker of the EALA committed himself to institutionalise relationship between EALA and ESAFF and forwarded other proposed issues to the EAC General Secretary. From the workshop, farmers also deliberated to continue engaging national MPs of the new EALA and plan agriculture budget tracking at district level in their countries.

The SADC and COMESA Policy Engagements.

- Another activity planned for the year was to Influence RECs, (COMESA) policies on agriculture and rural development through lobbying and advocacy. This activity was spearheaded in March 2012 by PELUM Zambia, and PELUM Regional Secretariat. ESAFF Zambia was a part of the movement that questioned COMESA Position after its specialised agency on Agriculture Commodities and Trade in Southern Africa (ACTESA) had issued a statement on the regional GMO policy. ESAFF signed the letter to the COMESA General Secretary opposing the move to introduce GMO without wider consultation. The General Secretary responded denying COMESA had such a policy in place and promised wider consultation
- Policy activities towards SADC were relatively limited. A number of factors can be attributed to this. Among them is proximity to the SADC secretariat in Gaborone and lack of a member in Botswana who can work as an alert to SADC activities. SADC had its annual summit in Mozambique in which ESAFF was represented by its Vice Chairperson, Elizabeth Mpfu, alongside the La Via Campesina Africa and Southern Africa People's Solidarity (SAPSN) which issued a statement on strengthening social movement and building resistance in SADC against exploitative international system of corporate from the south and from the north.
- SADC had started a process of involving civil society to monitor poverty and development towards achieving its Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP). The first civil society consultation was held in Tanzania in which ESAFF participated through its member in the country. ESAFF will mobilise farmers who are member to SADC to full participate to that endeavour in other countries. The SADC Poverty Monitoring Framework in led by SADC Council on NGOs (SADC CNGO) on the parallel initiative to monitor poverty eradication initiatives within the 14 SADC member states. The process has been agreed by heads of state in which CSOs can send a parallel report (in agreement with the national delegates) to the monitoring meeting of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan – RISDP).
- ESAFF planned to engage the three Regional Economic Communities (RECS) which are the EAC, COMESA and SADC on seeds issues. There is eminent threat to seeds ownerships by small scale farmers promoted by Multinational Companies through WIPO – World Intellectual Property Organisation and ARIPO which is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organisation and Regional Economic Communities. The move is to have harmonised regional seeds policy to ensure that only companies with patents can sell and multiply seeds in the market. This will deny small scale farmers the rights to share and sell seed.

(iii) To influence the agriculture research Agenda at various level

Agro ecology farming practise in Burundi



Under this activity, ESAFF will collaborate with INSARD consortium to implement the EU funded project on including smallholder farmers in Research for Development. The concept is to link farmers and CSOs in selected countries with research institutions and researchers. This activity will be implemented in the last quarter in the year 2012 in collaboration with GRET of France, ETC in the Netherlands and Practical Action of the UK. The focus areas of the platform will be seeds sovereignty and the way it can be used to enhance farmer's freedom, food security and how varieties can ensure food sufficient even in this era of climate change. This activity will bring together farmers and researchers to develop research outline that can be developed to full fundable proposals. Among the EU concern is that few agriculture research proposals are accessing funding from the union's grants body hence this project will try to bring various stakeholders to deliberate on the fundable proposal outline.

(iv) To improve small scale farmers adaptation and mitigation of climate change

This activity was done in April 2012. Farmers from ESAFF membership (except Seychelles) have shared their activities regarding small scale farmer adaptation and mitigation measures against climate change. Farmer leaders indicated that utilisation of sustainable farming methodology (agroecology) enable them to get enough yields compared to farmers who use industrial chemicals.

A session of climate change was organised alongside Board meeting in Nairobi in April 2012. The session deliberations were linked to the agro ecology ToT workshop in June 2012. However, efforts to widely share the climate mitigation cases as were presented by farmer leaders could not materialise because many farmers could not link their experience with series of pictures, photographs or video that could show change in climate and product in relations to farmers who embraces non agroecology type of farming in the same locality. To overcome this, farmers challenged themselves to find or access cameras that could be used to document the climate change mitigation experiences consistently. The secretariat was challenged to organise writer's workshops/session to equip farmers with documentation skills. Stories emanating from the sharing will be published in the ESAFF annual report 2011/12. The link below demonstrate a case from Zimbabwe.

Over the past 50 to 60 years, agricultural development and research in Zimbabwe has mainly been on maximizing yields,



coupled with increasing specialization of production. Although yields have increased substantially during good seasons, contributing to raising total production, farmers and the environment had to pay the price for keeping up with this development. During the last decades, due to economic hardships, climate change and frequent droughts, many smallholder farmers have chosen to make the transition to

practices that are more environmentally sound and that have the potential to contribute to long term sustainability of agriculture. Agro ecology has emerged as an important alternative to industrial agriculture. It is the science of applying ecological principles to the design of food systems. Agro ecology reclaims the idea that an agricultural system must be viewed as an ecosystem.

Organic smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe suffer of weak institutional and organizational capacity as well as visibility - the decentralization processes and the bottom-up consultation are often difficult to be done - , and lack of exchanging and sharing of experiences among grassroots level organizations. The sharing of agro-ecological practices “as a way to improve resilience and sustainability of food system” is seen as a fundamental tool capable of ensuring the participation of smallholder farmers to the elaboration of concrete answers to obtain food security and become owners of the food system design. Through the implementation of agro-ecological training and practices and the “farmer to farmer approach” - it will be also possible to address the strengthening of nets among farmers, associations and organizations, at local and national.

Center strategy

Shashe center proposes to further strengthen and scale up efforts by ZIMSOF members through agro ecology grassroots training and extension to increase their capacity to elaborate and advocate for national policy agenda capable to influence agricultural policies and programs which have a direct impact on food system designs. Also to strength the internal institutional capacities and membership affiliation of grassroots farmers organizations; to reinforce the national bottom-up struggle for the recognition of agro-ecological practices as fundamental local farmers coping strategy in order to guarantee food security and long term environmental sustainability.

Current activities

- Local food, open pollinated varieties (opv) seed and stock feed production through agro ecology
- Bio cultural diversity conservation
- Local environmentally safe, appropriate technology development
- Propagation, collection and processing of natural herbs and medicines
- Value addition on smallholder farmers’ products
- Gender mainstreaming

(v) Strengthening Small Scale farmers Forum capacity to hold East Africa Community (EAC) states and organs accountable in fulfilling and translating the Maputo Declaration and CAADP Compact for sustainable agriculture and food security

Under this sub activity ESAFF planned to conduct scooping studies in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania on how small



Moses Shaha, ESAFF chairman (in khaki trousers), handing over the ESAFF's position to regional - EALA MPs, during the meeting between ATNR and ESAFF at the Kenyan Parliament building in Nairobi in 2012

scale farmers were included (excluded) in the making on the country CAADP compacts. Also farmers had opportunity to share the findings with high-level officials in the ministry of agriculture in the three EAC countries. Meeting and sharing the position of farmers on CAADP to media houses was also among the planned activities.

- This activity was fully implemented. Scooping studies on CAADP and small scale farmer participation were done. Farmers had opportunity to meet and share their concerns with high-level officials and CAADP focal persons in Uganda and Tanzania. ESAFF Uganda also met the local MPs to the East Africa Legislative Assembly, Hon. Kidega
- Among the impact recorded was that farmers increased their understanding on CAADP. National members profile strengthens at both national and regional level. On 24th April 2012, small scale farmer leaders from all ESAFF membership had a fruitful session with the committee of agriculture, tourism and natural resource. Small scale farmer were organised and presented issues of their interest. The committee offered suggestion and advices and promised to share the concerns with the secretariat of the EAC and the Regional Assembly speaker.
- The speaker of the EALA wrote a letter to ESAFF that the assembly had agreed to have regular sessions with ESAFF. As the EALA was ending its tenure, ESAFF has started mobilising small scale farmers to link up with national MPs of the EALA immediately after new EALA elections. Some members who are familiar have retained back their seats. However this does not make ESAFF relax due to competition for attention with other farmer organisation like EAFF and also from multinational agrochemical company like MONSANTO who are aggressively promoting their “modern biotechnology farming version to EALA MPs.”

COMMENTS FROM THE EALA COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Hon Safina Kwekwe Tsungu (Chairperson of the Committee of Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources).



- She noted that the EAC Agriculture Advisory council is a noble idea that would support issues presented by ESAFF in the region.

- There is also need for an annual platform between Small scale famer leaders and the EALA committee to deliberate more.
- The mandate for ATNR is a bit wide and in their own discretion, they have managed to divide up subcommittees on agriculture, food security, extractive industry and energy, tourism and wildlife, natural resources and environment.
- She commended ESAFF for being a regional body beyond the EAC to include other members in the SADC region.
- She informed ESAFF that there are other agricultural developments relating to small scale farmers including Common strategy on food security that is hitched on three pillars: increasing productivity; enhancing trade in food products in the region, policy and governance including legislation.
- There was also the Unveiling of agricultural marketing information system in Arusha Tanzania that small scale famers could utilise to ensure their competitiveness

Hon Augustine Lotodo (Kenya)



implementation.

- He thanked ESAFF and informed that the committee shares the same concerns in agriculture and livestock/pastoralist. Livestock issues should be prominent in agriculture discussions. A livestock policy at the EAC is vital. ESAF has taken care of that.
 - He noted that the state of the region is a big concerns and it is important for ESAFF to continue influencing agricultural policies. Therefore, ESAFF needs to obtain an observer status in the EAC in order to positively influence policy directives.
 - ESAFF should also get engaged in the implementation of most programs is in their respective partner states to determine the regional direction of the same policy
- He informed that the ATNR Committee has been to the oil fields in Hoima districts of Uganda for a mission of ensuring that the environment and the livelihood of the locals is protected during the exploration of oil.

Hon Clarkson O. Karan (Kenya)



concern.

- He was glad that ESAFF was addressing the issues of small scale farmers and informed them that they are the ones that feed the majority of Africans. Therefore, ESAFF needs to fight for their concerns and policy space since this is not guaranteed.
- He noted that most governments are not doing enough to address farmers' issues in relation to CAADP. Ministers of agriculture's that have made commitments do no implement them as stipulated. Few countries have signed the CAADP and this has to be lobbied by SSF.
- This dialogue has opened a channel of engagement for any future activities of mutual

Hon. Mike Ssebalu (Uganda)



products and take advantage of the EAC Common Market.

- There is need to have collective bargaining and collective mass using the farmers forum that is being represented.
 - He assured ESAFF that the committee will consider their issues.
 - He suggested that EALA-ESAFF relationship should also be linked with respective national parliaments with the ATNR being the entry point of such cooperation.
 - Other committees that ESAFF should consider engaging include that of trade, industrialisation and investment in order to deliberate on how small scale farmers could add value to their
- The high level of transparency and membership of ESAFF is also commendable and this should be used as a strong tool of advocacy by smallholder farmers. Importantly, small scale farmers could steer integration of agriculture in all the regional economic communities (EAC, ECOWAS and SADC)

Hon Kate Kamba (Tanzania)



- She was humbled by the farmers' presence and their submission/analysis of farmer issues during the presentation of the positional paper.
- She noted that the implementation part of policies and laws is lacking in as much as agriculture remains the backbone even in the EAC treaty.
- She noted that for the 10 years the EAC has been in existence, very little attention has been paid to the small scale farmers. There is therefore need for small scale farmers to initiate advocacy programs within the region to engage the EAC secretariat and lobby for their interests to be taken on board.
- She noted that development should ensure EAC is food secure and self sufficient such as in China and Vietnam and fight hunger. She cited an example of Vietnam who turned their policies and are now net exporters of rice.
- There is need for small scale farmers to work together to push for the right policies; network with the like minded agriculturalists to ensure food production promote research, irrigation and complement the success of Smallholder farmers.

Hon Dan Kidega (Uganda)



- He was delighted to have a previous engagement with ESAF-Uganda chapter who informed that were in touch with grass root level farmers and this is commendable.
- There has been government intervention to rural farmers (access to farm inputs, seeds, ownership of seeds and other indigenous seeds in Africa) but there has been little impact on extension services provided.
- There is need for ESAF to research on scientific issues of seeds, Intellectual property rights, educate the farmers on seed TRIPS.
- ESAF must position itself as a serious lobby group at a national level and reaching out to politicians to address interests of the rural farmers. E.g. the Maputo declaration.
- There is need to reach out to national parliaments, through petitioning the speaker on the issues related to small scale farmers to be debated and actions taken.

Hon Jacqueline Muhongayire (Rwanda)

- She commended the forums organisation and its gender representation that could be a basis of lobbying for gender mainstreaming in the agricultural policies.
- She urged ESAFF to perform a bigger role in monitoring and evaluation of the national budgets in their respective countries in order to ensure small scale farmers concerns are taken on board.
- She appealed for more regular linkage and communication between the EALA Committees and ESAFF.
- She urged ESAFF to utilise the Common Market Protocol (Article 45) since it talks about cooperation in the agricultural sector and ensure that there is more cross border trade in the region.
- The proposed CAADP budgetary allocation of 10% is not enough without regular monitoring and evaluation of agricultural programs to determine the absorption capacity of this allocation and realised tangible results. ESAFF could use this initiative for their advocacy purposes.
- ESAFF should collaborate more with EALA and national parliament to ensure effective implementation and implementation of the EC Action plan on food



Hon Manasse Nzobonimpa (Burundi)



- Has interacted with ESAFF members and linked to organisation's activities and programs in addressing the concerns of small scale farmers.

- He urged ESAFF to continue fighting the problems and taking them to national leaders in their respective partner states.

Hon Patricia Hjabagika (Rwanda)



- She noted that it also important the ESAFF and EALA collaborate in working on the Millennium Development Goals of hunger and halving poverty
- ESAFF has initiated a noble course on the aspect of land use management in terms of promoting organic matter and by raising soil biotic activity.
- She urged ESAFF to sensitise their members to ensure that land is registered under their respective authorities in order to protect it from the investors and land grabbers.

In concluding the remarks of the deliberations, the Chair of the ATNR, Hon. Safina Kwekwe urged ESAFF to look out for new markets outside the region and add value to their produce in order to remain competitive. Importantly, she urged ESAFF to muscle their efforts and influence regional policies. She said, farmers in the region need to secure the rights of indigenous seeds using the Intellectual Property Rights. She urged ESAFF members to speak in one voice for their concerns to be addressed and promised to share the day's deliberations and the position paper to the Speaker of the EALA for adoption.

2.2.4 Key Result Area 2 - Trade and Markets: Small scale farmers are aware of their rights and responsibilities, and are able to negotiate good trade deals and are demanding and accessing fair market for their agriculture produces



Empowering smallholder farmers in East Africa to ACCESS AGRO MARKETS and SECURE AGRICULTURAL LAND (joint project with PELUM Uganda)



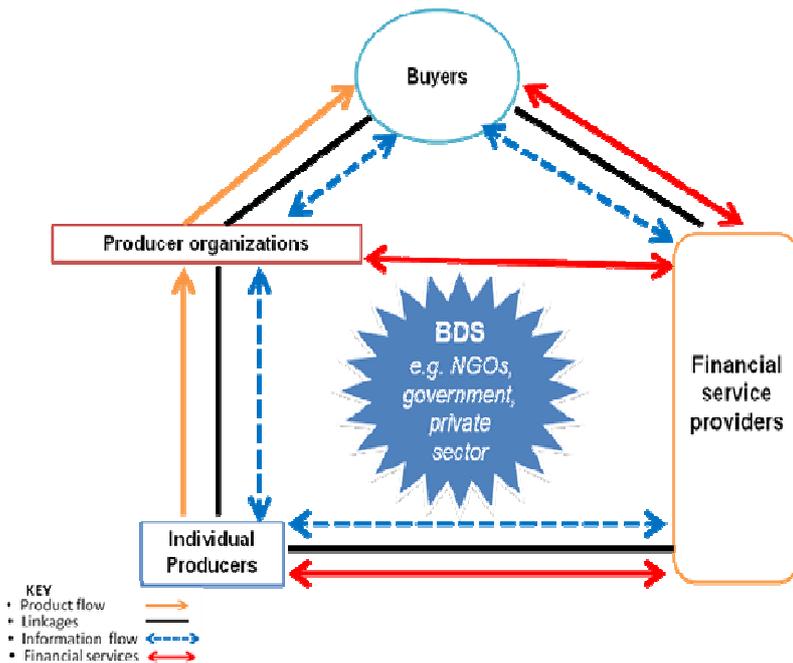
PELUM/ ESAFF Developed a PESA Marketing model for small scale farmers in EAC

This activity was funded by Ford Foundation Nairobi through PELUM Uganda to empower smallholder on accessing reliable market and secure agricultural land in Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, and Kenya. The implementation of these activities started in 2011 was to be concluded in May 2012. By reporting period most of the activities had already being done. These activities included capacity assessment of both PELUM and ESAFF in institutionalising market issues. The assessment concluded that very few organisations had permanent staff/desk on marketing issues. About 200 members of ESAFF and PELUM in the three countries benefited from the training and workshop on land and access to market,

learning visits. Publications on land rights for Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda were produced and disseminated in local language.

- The impact of the project on land and market is that farmers are more aware of their rights on land. The testimony of this is when some farmer leaders met high-level officials in TANZANIA to discuss about agriculture development and the role of small scale farmers under the CAADP. Farmer were able to fearlessly express their views on unfair privatisation of rice irrigation schemes in Southern Highlands in Tanzania. In Uganda, officials from the Ministry of Agriculture who initially hesitated to meet farmers had different opinion and perception after meeting farmers who were able to articulate and present their demands thoroughly well.

PESA Agro-Enterprise Marketing Model



- The project come up with a very innovation marketing model for small scale farmers called PESA Agro – Enterprise marketing model. The model is geared to support farmers to do family farming as business that could see their improvement in quality production and prices thanks to their linkages to financial service providers and buyers.



Key Result Area 3 :— ESAFF has mainstreamed gender, youth and HIV in all its policies and programs and has externally identified and engaged in a number of cross cutting issues for advocacy at national and regional levels regarding Gender, youth and HIV/AIDS by year 2014

- Under this key result area, ESAFF had planned activity to develop a gender and HIV/AIDS policy at ESAFF regional HQ level and monitor its implementation. The objective was to enable small scale farmers deepen the concept of gender, HIV and youth involvement
- The gender policy has been developed during the reporting period to address and promote gender awareness and equity within an outside ESAFF
- During the annual general meeting, members of ESAFF including Zimbabwe, Uganda, Tanzania and Rwanda shared their best practices in mainstreaming gender and ensuring rational representation in leadership and activities. They also shared HIV/AIDS and youth involvements in their organisation and activities. However, most ESAFF members who shared their experience on gender, youth and HIV have no gender policy in place except: Uganda, Malawi; Seychelles, Mozambique and Tanzania
- Members with no gender policies promised to work to introduce them. Young ESAFF members also wanted the policy to be more simplified so that they can develop the countries based on the ESAFF regional gender policy.
- The gender monitoring tool was not developed during this financial year. The plan is to make sure that we mobilise ESAFF members to have their gender policies in place and to have the monitoring tool in place by June 2013.

2.2.5 Key Result Area 4: ESAFF is an organization that produces high quality services efficiently, effectively and in good time by the year 2014

- Under this key result area; Sub activity 1 included **To strengthen ESAFF regional secretariat as a professional, efficient and effective and ensuring conducive working environment. Specific activities under the subactivity were to solicit funding for the implementation of SP (fundraising activities) and prepare Fundraising strategy.** A fundraising strategy is under development while fundraising enabled ESAFF to secure funding from 4 different partners. Of late the preparation for the full proposal to the EU on farmers governance and networking for food security was submitted. ESAFF as a lead organisation in collaboration with MVIWATA and GRET (France) wrote a concept note that was approved. A full proposal was developed and got positive response. The project with 1.4 million Eur for 3 and half year could start as early as January 2013. The main focus of the proposal is on enhancing capacity of ESAFF members in terms of institutional development and also on market (popularising the MVIWATA bulky marketing model to other East African countries) as well as policy engagement. The geographical area of the activity is East Africa (Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi).
- Staff training and mentoring was done focusing on the Accounts section. The objective of training was to equip staff with utilisation of sage pastel system and other financial management issues. The internal auditor visiting frequencies were increased and covered each quota.
- Another training done was to administration staff on labour and work relations as well as issues to do with social security funds for employee.

- **Sub-Result 2: is based on Enhancing ESAFF region governance and M&E by the year 2014.** Under this sub activity ESAFF planned to conduct Board meetings, AGM and training for farmer leaders on leadership and code of conduct. Eleven farmer leader and ESAFF staff were trained on NGO leadership course. (Out of eleven, 5 were female). Members of the executive team of ESAFF from Zimbabwe, Kenya, Uganda and Malawi as well as farmer leaders from Tanzania and staff; were trained on leadership skills and the role of the NGO Board. Training equipped participants with concepts of the third sector (NGO) and its roles in relationship to the private sector and public sector. The traits of good leadership and the role of the Board.
- **Sub-result 3: Strengthened institutional capability and sustainability of national (ESAFF members) by 2014.** Under this sub result ESAFF planned to enhance communication through capacity development and support to farmer leaders. ESAFF also drafted a communication strategy as part of ESAFF advocacy strategy. The Communication strategy will enhance profile and credibility of ESAFF and issues that ESAFF stands for.
- ESAFF also had ordered SPIDER multi language interpretation kits from France. The five kits will assist in translation during ESAFF meetings from English to French and vice versa. Each kits has a capacity of serving 6 people in the table.
- Similar training as that of March 2012 to 11 members of ESAFF was conducted for 28 ESAFF members in June 2012. The training was held in Nairobi. Topic covered included This entailed a learning process of how to be an effective NGO leader, how to run meetings, how to lead, and succession plan as well as how to fundraise and manage donor funds. This session was facilitated by Mr. Clement Onyango, Director of CUTS International, Nairobi.
- ESAFF is planning to develop a template that will be used to monitor utilisation and application of knowledge acquired by members in the next financial year.
- **Sub-result 4: Enhanced Linkages, and partnerships within ESAFF network as well as between ESAFF and likeminded organisations by 2014**
- Under this result area ESAFF planned to enhance membership to other likeminded organisations; the East Africa Civil Society Forum (EACSO), AFSA/ABN –Nairobi, SADC CNGO based in Botswana, the Peoples Coalition on Food Sovereignty (PCFS) – The Phillipines, and the World Mountain People Association (WMPA) – France. ESAFF also planned to update its website, develop and share ESAFF stands and successtories through E-Newsletter and other social networks
- The organisation website was updated with stories and E-Newsletter shared widely. The pace to share the stories from members is not very encouraging. After three years of operational, next year intensive web facelift will be undergone during the next financial year.
- ESAFF in collaboration with these networks participated in their international activities like Rio +20 in which ESAFF had farmer representatives. The participation enriched knowledge of farmers and gave ESAFF an international attribution and recognition.





ESAFF representatives to the right to food special consultative session, with the chief UN rapporteur, (second left) Nairobi, Kenya

- ESAFF leaders through PCFS visited FAO in Rome to share about the stand of small scale farmers on global agriculture policies. ESAFF also was invited in a high level meeting in France to give comments of small scale farmers on food volatility as preparation of France in assuming the EU leadership. Comments were taken to the G 20 and G 8 summits.

- A path-breaking meeting was held in Nairobi where various stakeholders met with the special rapporteur of the United Nations Secretariat on the right to food. The meeting, attended by many experts, farmers, scholars and policy makers including ESAFF leaders was convened by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Mr Olivier de Shutter, and organized by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), held in Nairobi, Kenya, 4-5 April 2012. ESAFF was engaged in expert consultation on the implementation of the right to food focusing on experiences of eastern and southern Africa.

3.0 Conclusion, Challenges, Lessons learnt and Future activities



Small holder farmers in Burundi

Major challenges encountered during the implementation of the activities in the year are among them: delays of funding and inadequate staffing were major stumbling blocks. The delaying receiving funds forced the secretariat to work within few months to deliver the promised activities. Staffing was also a challenge especially if looking for rare qualifications like expertise in French language. To overcome the above, ESAFF outsourced some of the assignments falling under the portfolio. On funding, ESAFF will work to ensure that fundable plans are submitted to funders in good time and that among the key priority will be to recruit competent staff with medium term contracts.

During the reporting period ESAFF continued to grow and built on past strength. Some members like Uganda and Seychelles are joining a club of members who are very equipped and prosperous (Tanzania, Malawi and Madagascar). All members are struggling to get from the slow pace of under growth. Zimbabwe, Lesotho and South Africa are working towards fundraising at national level. Though they have not yielded tangible results, this is a beginning of the change of status quo.

At regional level, ESAFF again has demonstrated capability to mobilise and engage successfully the regional economic communities. After successful encounter during the preparation of the World Social Forum 2011 (in which ESAFF leaders had engaged the leaders of the Alliance for Agriculture Commodities Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa (ACTESA) a specialised agent of COMESA, the SADC – FANR Directorate and the EAC.

In 2012 ESAFF engaged the East Africa Community (EAC) secretariat and its East Africa Legislative Assembly (EALA) through committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources (ATNR). After encounter, MPs testified that it was the first time they met such organised group. The chair of the committee, Hon. S. Kwekwe was quoted saying “... the best time is always the dying time... we would have wished to meet you before... and I am sure we would have achieved a lot together...we promise to take your proposals to the Speaker of the EALA for further actions”. After the meeting the speaker committed himself through a letter, to work towards institutionalised relationship of EALA and ESAFF.

At international level, ESAFF continued to expand its influence and recognition. Its testimony can be found on the invitation to the high-level UN meeting on the right to food called by the UN rapporteur on the right to food Mr. Olivier De Shutter. Two farmer leaders of ESAFF shared their views on the right to food in relation to climate change.

In the near future, ESAFF will work to finalise the pending activities for the year as explained in section two of this report. Among them is the research on youth. ESAFF will work to enhance its secretariat, support to members and work on the core activities. ESAFF hope and wish that current partners; Oxfam Novib, Bread for the World, EU, and Trust Africa will continue supporting the creation of small scale farmers movement in the region.

Part Two:

Financial Statements

1. INTRODUCTION

This financial report is for the period commencing from September 1st 2011 to June 30th 2012. The report is the first, since establishment of ESAFF, prepared purposely in compliance with the Forum's financial year which runs from 1st July to 30th June each year. Since 2009, ESAFF had aligned its financial year from 1st September to 31st August in congruence with the contract it had with Oxfam Novib.

The report has excluded resources received from Bread for the World (BftW) for the period of 2 month that was overlapping from 1st July and 31st August 2011. Resources in that period were audited and reported in the audit report covering the period of 1st September 2010 to 31st August 2011.

The July to June financial reporting system has been adopted after informing and agreed with all donors and partners the need of complying with the Forums financial year regardless of the contracts/MOUs signed by individual donor that may differ in financial reporting period.

The financial operation performance report and financial statements presented have been prepared in accordance to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and are subjected for audited in accordance with International Standards on Auditing by ESAFF appointed external Auditor, Trion & Co, Certified Public Accountants.

2. OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR 2011/12

In the financial year 2011/12 the Forum had a budget of TZS 687,854,775 equivalent to EUR 344,649.4; and of that budget, the Forum received resources totalling TZS 585,956,091 equivalent to EUR 289,176 from its funders. Another resources came from the Forum's own sources which were TZS 6,514,969 equivalent to EUR 2803.8.

The opening cash balance for the financial year 2011/12 was EUR 16,928 equivalent to TZS 39,139,282 which comprise unutilised grant amount to EUR 13,998.8 equal to TZS 29,061,594 carried forward from the previous financial year 2010/11. This in total made available funds to be TZS 621,532,654 equivalent to EUR 308,737.

The Forum operated at 90.3% of its total funds planned. The overall expenditure indicates that during the year amount of TZS 590,626,141 equivalent to EURO 300,387 forms 88.4% of budgeted expenditure of TZS 668,422,755 equivalent to EUR 335,049. The funds spent to meet the planned expenditures which includes general investment, recurrent expenditure and program activities. The program expenditure leaves the balance of TZS 28,846,109 about EUR 13,720 as unspent grant.

TABLE: 1: The unspent funds for the year 2011/12 in TZS, includes:

| PARTICULARS | Opening balance as per 1 st Sept 2011 | Received in 2011/12 | Expenditure 2011/12 | Closing Balance as per 30 th June 2012 |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| OXFAM NOVIB (ON) | - | 123,009,060 | 117,407,005 | 5,602,055 |
| Bread for the World (BftW) | (11,860,145) | 102,294,710 | 84,525,684 | 5,908,881 |
| EU (INSARD) | 7,601,999 | 29,930,636 | 19,833,976 | 17,698,659 |
| TRUST AFRICA | 33,319,740 | 19,010,250 | 52,693,476 | (363,486) |
| Ford Foundation | - | 311,705,000 | 311,705,000 | - |
| TOTAL | 29,061,594 | 585,949,656 | 586,165,141 | 28,846,109 |

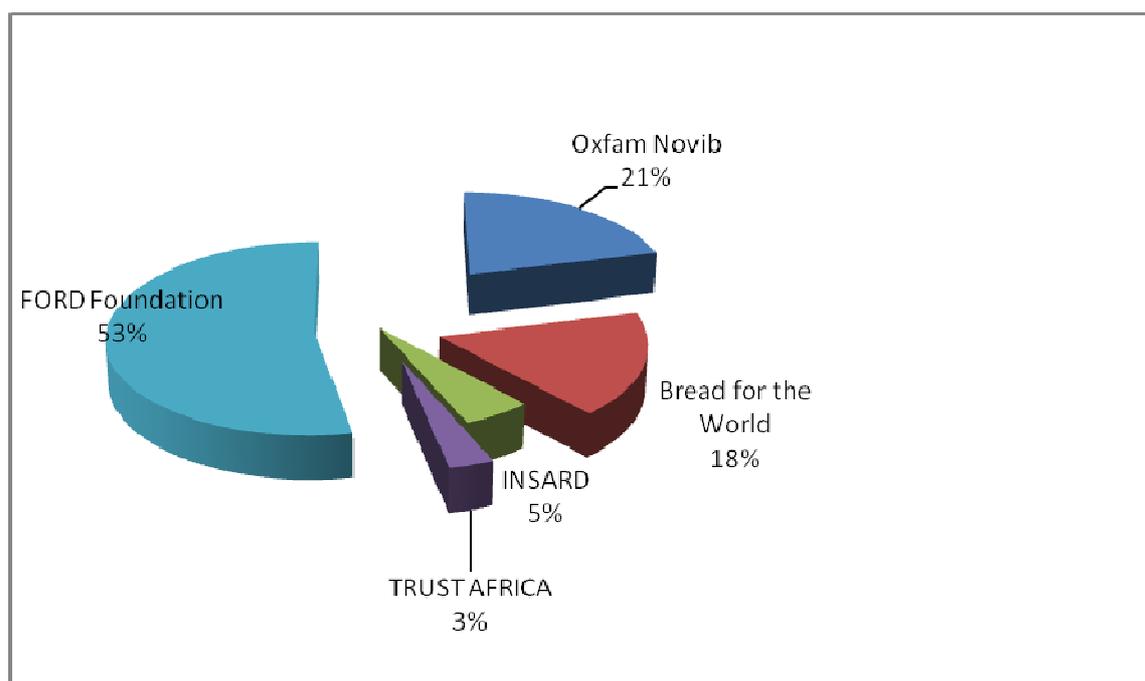
2.1 INCOME

In the year 2011/12 ESAFF managed to earned funding from 4 donors and other income from own sources amounting to TZS 585,949,656. This is equivalent to EURO 289,176 which makes 91.2% of the annual budgeted amount of EURO 322,641. The funds were received from various sources as shown in the table 2 below.

TABLE 2: INCOME FROM DONORS /OTHER SOURCES FOR THE YEAR 2010/11

| Actual funding contributions for the year 2011/12 | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Source of funds/Partner | Amount (TZS) | Amount (EURO in approximately) | Share percentage |
| Oxfam Novib | 123,009,060 | 60,000 | 21% |
| Bread for the World | 102,294,710 | 50,000 | 18% |
| INSARD | 29,930,636 | 15,000 | 5% |
| TRUST AFRICA ¹ | 19,010,250 | 9,176 | 3% |
| FORD Foundation through PELUM Uganda | 311,705,000 | 155,000 | 53% |
| TOTAL | 585,949,656 | 289,176 | 100% |

The chart 1 below presents the financial contribution from each donor in terms of percentage



¹ The amount indicated is the part of the grants from Trust Africa which was totaling USD 34,600 (First disbursement was USD 20,800) . The first disbursement was audited in the last financial year 2010/11. The second disbursement was USD 12,100 while the last grant was 1,700). The grant was to support ESAFF engagement on CAADP processes in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda as well as engagement with the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA).

TABLE 3: Analysis of income by partners since 2010/09 to 2011/12

| GRANTS | Sept – June 2011/12 | Sept – August 2010/11 | Sept- August 2009/10 |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | TZS | TZS | TZS |
| Oxfam Novib | 123,010,000 | 229,046,650 | 159,724,800 |
| Bread for the World | 102,300,205 | - | 94,000,000 |
| INSARD | 29,930,636 | 17,348,536 | - |
| TRUST AFRICA | 19,010,250 | 33,319,740 | - |
| FORD Foundation | 311,705,000 | | - |
| | 585,956,091 | 279,714,926 | 253,724,800 |
| OWN SOURCE | | | |
| Members Annual Subscriptions | 2,370,300 | 4,248,701 | 961,670 |
| Miscellaneous income | 4,144,669 | | |
| | 6,514,969 | 4,248,701 | 961,670 |

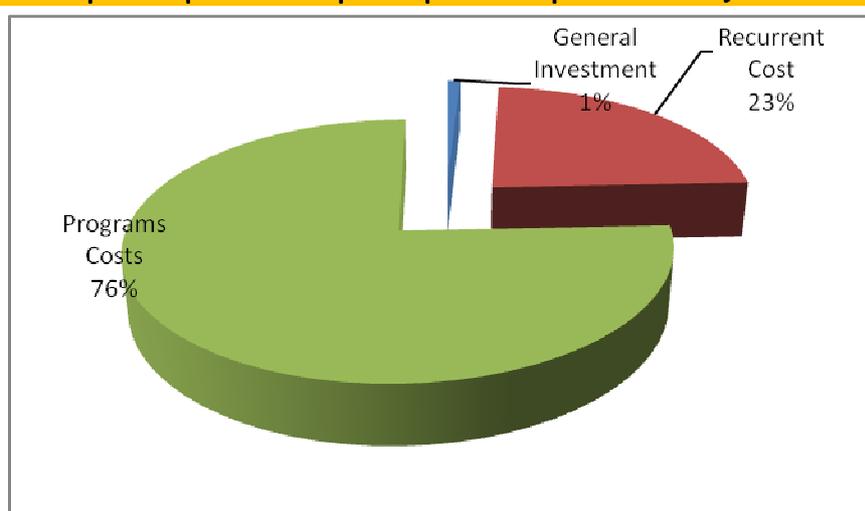
2.2 EXPENDITURE

During the period of this report ESAFF have spent total amount of TZS 604,078 equal to TZS 308,387 in implementation of its core activities according to the plan. The main activity financed in year 2011/12 includes general investment, recurrent expenditures which comprise personnel and operational cost and finally implementation of program activities.

The expenditure pattern for the year 2011/12 is as indicated in the table 4 below:

| Descriptions | Expenditure In TZS | Expenditure In Euro | Percentage (%) |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| General Investment | 6,650,500 | 3,029 | 1 |
| Recurrent Cost | 136,767,116 | 71,978 | 23 |
| Program Cost | 447,208,525 | 233,380 | 76 |
| Total | 590,626,141 | 308,387 | 100 |

The chart 2 below show the expenditure pattern for the period reported i.e. September 2011 to June 2012



THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN SMALL SCALE FARMERS' FORUM (ESAFF)

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA SMALL SCALE FARMERS' FORUM (ESAFF) presents their first report and audited financial statements. This follows commencement of the second ESAFF Strategic Plan 2011-2014. This report and audited financial statements are for the period commencing from September 1st 2011 to June 30th 2012. The report is the first, since establishment of ESAFF, prepared purposely in compliance with the Forum's new financial year which runs from 1st July to 30th June each year. Since 2009, ESAFF had aligned its financial year from 1st September to 31st August in congruence with the contract it had with Oxfam Novib. Nevertheless, to comply with project financing agreement between ESAFF and Oxfam Novib, this report also comprises a audited statement of receipts and expenditure for funds received from Oxfam Novib covering their contractual agreement run from 1st September 2011 to 31st August 2012. ESAFF had contractual agreements with other development partners in the new financial year arrangements. Bread for the World (BftW) had contract with ESAFF which ran from 1st July 2011-31st June 2012. However, the financial report for BftW for the periods of July and August were audited during last financial year exercise 1st September 2010 – 30th August 2011. Other Development Partners were: Trust Africa (EAC Advocacy in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania), the EU (INSARD Project) as well as Ford Foundation (Land and Markets advocacy in Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda)

1.0 COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The directors of the forum who held office during the year and to the date of this report were:-

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Mr. Moses Shah | Chairperson | (Kenya) |
| Ms. Elizabeth Mpofu | Vice chairperson | (Zimbabwe) |
| Mr. Hakim Baliraine | Secretary General | (Uganda) |
| Mr Richard Rabetrano | Treasurer | (Madagascar) |

2.0 MAIN FUNCTIONS

According to ESAFF Strategic Plan 2011 – 2014 titled "Enhancing capacity of small scale farmers to influence policies for sustainable agriculture and poverty reduction in Eastern and Southern Africa". The strategic plan is focusing to engage in five broad issues that concentrated in creating a mass movement for sustainable agriculture, participation in policy processes, governance and accountability in the agriculture sector. Also ensure participation in campaign, advocacy and lobby, and finally to enhance ESAFF and members institutional strengthened.

3.0 STATEMENT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES

Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers' Forum (ESAFF) is implementing partner of the project. Therefore, Board of Directors is responsible to prepared financial statement for each financial year, which gives a time and fair view of the financial state of the organization as at the end of the financial year in terms of the operational result of the organization and projects. It therefore requires the Board of Directors to ensure the keeping of accounting records, which reasonably and accurately disclose the financial position of the organization at the end of each financial year. The Board is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the organization in compliance with all regulatory and legal requirements and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention, detection of fraud, error and irregularities.

ESAFF works in 13 member countries:

Burundi (ESAFF Burundi); Kenya (KESSFF); Lesotho (ESAFF Lesotho); Madagascar (CPM); Malawi (NASFAM); Mozambique (ROSA); Rwanda (APPPE); Seychelles (SeyFA); South Africa (ESAFF South Africa); Tanzania (MVIWATA); Uganda (ESAFF Uganda); Zambia (ESAFF Zambia); and Zimbabwe (ZIMSOFF)

4.0 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR

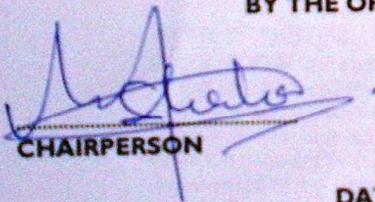
The Forum's results are set out in the audited financial report page 4 and indicate that in the financial year 2011/12, the Forum received resources totalling TZS 585,949,656 equivalent to EUR 278,893 from its funders. Another resource came from the own sources which were TZS 5,132,348 equivalent to EUR 2442. The opening cash balance for the financial year 2011/12 was EUR 16,928 equivalent to TZS 39,139,282 which comprise unutilised grant amount to EUR 13,998.8 equal to TZS 29,061,594 carried forward from the previous financial year 2010/11. This in total made available funds to be TZS 620,143,598 (EUR 295,165)

The overall expenditure indicates that during the year amount of TZS 590,626,141 equivalent to EUR 281,116 was spent to meet the planned expenditures which includes general investment, recurrent expenditure and program activities. The donor funded activity expenditures left a balance of TZS 28,846,109 (EUR 14,237) which comprised mainly of funds earmarked for three activities under EU (INSARD) and Bread for the World. Own Funds left a balance of TZS 671,000 (EUR 320). A total balance of TZS. 29,517,109 (EUR 14,049) was carried forward to 2012/2013 financial year.

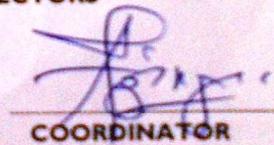
5.0 AUDITORS

Trion & Company, Certified Public Accountants were appointed auditors of the Forum in April 2011 during the Triennial General Summit of ESAFF.

BY THE ORDER OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS


CHAIRPERSON

DATE 30/11/2012


COORDINATOR

**THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA SMALL SCALE FARMERS' FORUM
(ESAFF)**

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS

We have audited the Financial Statements of THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA SMALL SCALE FARMERS' FORUM (ESAFF) set out on pages 4 to 9 in accordance with International Auditing Standards and the generally Approved Auditing Standards. The Statements, which were prepared under the historical cost convention and on the basis of the accounting policies set out on page 8, are in agreement with the accounting records. We obtained all the information and explanations that we considered necessary for our audit.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND THE AUDITORS

The Regional Board of THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA SMALL SCALE FARMERS' FORUM (ESAFF) are responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the State of Affairs of THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA SMALL SCALE FARMERS' FORUM (ESAFF). In preparing these Financial Statements, the Regional Board confirms that the International Financial Reporting Standards and the generally Accepted Accounting Practices have been selected and applied consistently and reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates have been made. Our responsibility as Auditors is to form an independent opinion, based on our audit on those Statements, and to report our opinion to the Members.

BASIS OF OPINION

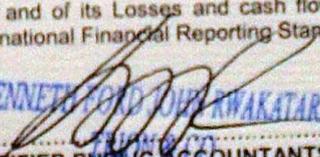
We conducted our audit in accordance with approved international Standards on Auditing issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements. An audit includes examination, on test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the Directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Programme's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

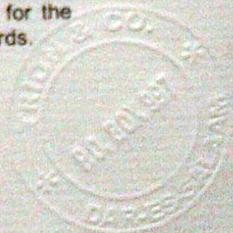
We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

OPINION

In our opinion, proper Books of Account have been kept and the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA SMALL SCALE FARMERS' FORUM (ESAFF) as at 30 June, 2012, and of its Losses and cash flows for the period ended on that date in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards.

17 December 2012
DAR ES SALAAM

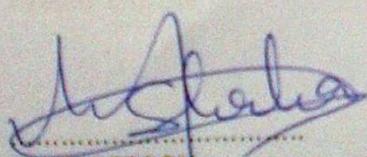

KENNETH F. J. KWAKATARE
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
IN PUBLIC PRACTICE



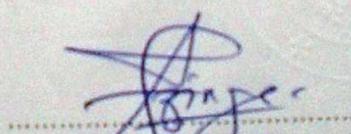
**EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA SMALL SCALE FARMERS' FORUM
ESAFF**

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2012**

| | NOTE | 30.06.2012 10 MONTHS TZS | 31.08.2011 12 MONTHS TZS |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| INCOME | | | |
| Grants | 7.0 | 585,956,091 | 279,714,926 |
| Deffered Grants | | 29,061,594 | 82,595,157 |
| Own Source | 8.0 | 6,514,969 | 4,722,976 |
| | | <u>621,532,654</u> | <u>367,033,059</u> |
| Less: Unused Grant | 7.0 | 28,846,109 | 20,047,019 |
| | | <u>592,686,545</u> | <u>346,986,040</u> |
| Add: Exceptional Income | | | |
| Gain/ (Loss) in Foreign Exchange | 9.0 | (865,703) | 11,871,930 |
| TOTAL INCOME | | 591,820,842 | 358,857,970 |
| LESS: EXPENDITURE | | | |
| Project expenditure funded by Oxfam Novib | 10.0 | 117,407,005 | 236,014,811 |
| Project expenditure funded by Bread for the World | 11.0 | 84,525,684 | 96,501,715 |
| Project expenditure funded by INSARD | 12.0 | 19,833,956 | 9,746,537 |
| Project expenditure funded by TRUST AFRICA | 13.0 | 52,693,476 | - |
| Project expenditure funded by FORD FOUNDATION | 14.0 | 311,705,000 | - |
| Expenditure funded by ESAFF | 15.0 | 13,475,594 | 4,624,443 |
| Depreciation | 2.0 | 15,344,072 | 10,154,254 |
| | | <u>614,984,787</u> | <u>357,041,760</u> |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | | (23,163,945) | 1,816,210 |
| DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR | | 18,317,174 | 16,500,964 |
| SURPLUS B/F | | (4,846,771) | 18,317,174 |
| ACCUMULATED SURPLUS 30.06.2012 | | | |


CHAIRPERSON

50/11/2012
DATE


COORDINATOR

7

**EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA SMALL SCALE FARMERS' FORUM
ESAFF**

**SUMMARY OF RECEIPT AND PAYMENT FOR DONOR FUNDS
FOR THE 10 MONTHS PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE, 2012**

| | ON | BFW | INSARD | TRUST AFRICA | FORD FOUNDATION | TOTAL | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | TZS | TZS | TZS | TZS | TZS | TZS | |
| OPENING BALANCE | | - | (11,860,145) | 7,601,999 | 33,319,740 | - | 29,061,594 |
| Receipt | 5,132,348 | 123,009,060 | 102,294,710 | 29,930,636 | 19,010,250 | 311,705,000 | 591,082,004 |
| Fund Available | 5,132,348 | 123,009,060 | 90,434,565 | 37,532,635 | 52,329,990 | 311,705,000 | 620,143,598 |
| LESS: PAYMENT | | | | | | | |
| General Investment | 1,200,000 | 1,453,100 | 4,360,400 | - | - | - | 7,013,500 |
| Recurrent Expenditure | | | | | | | |
| Personnel | | 50,465,853 | 33,865,509 | 19,833,976 | 1,180,000 | - | 105,345,338 |
| Administration | | 16,964,564 | 8,537,213 | - | - | - | 25,501,777 |
| Professional Services | | 2,674,600 | 3,245,400 | - | - | - | 5,920,000 |
| | | 70,105,017 | 45,648,122 | 19,833,976 | 1,180,000 | - | 136,767,115 |
| Program Expenditure | | | | | | | |
| Strengthening small scale farmers forum capacity to hold states accountable to fulfilling and translating Maputo declaration and CAADP compact for sustainable agriculture and food security in EAC | | | | | 51,513,476 | - | 51,513,476 |
| To influence policy decisions on food security and sovereignty at international, sub regional RECs and national levels. | | 16,956,201 | | | | | 16,956,201 |
| To improve small scale farmers capacity on adaptation and mitigation of climate changes through experience sharing | | | 2,914,090 | | | | 2,914,090 |

Enhanced ESAFF region governance through leadership training, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities (statutory sessions and meetings).

22,022,045 29,946,966 - - - 51,969,011

To strengthen ESAFF regional secretariat as a professional efficient and effective and ensuring conducive working environment through fundraising and staff training

2,948,294 1,656,106 - - - 4,604,400

Strengthened institutional capability and sustainability of national through media and members experience sharing

2,600,000 937,000 - - - 3,537,000

Enhanced linkages, and partnerships within ESAFF network as well as between ESAFF and like-minded organisations through ICT, membership subscription.

661,000 2,985,348 - - - 3,646,348

Research, Awareness creation and capacity development for smallholder farmers on land policies and market access in EAC countries: Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Rwanda

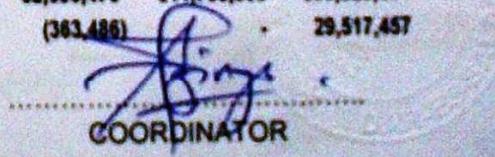
3,261,000 45,848,888 34,517,162 - 51,513,476 311,705,000 311,705,000

4,461,000 117,407,005 84,525,684 19,833,976 52,693,476 311,705,000 446,845,526

Balance 671,348 5,602,055 5,908,881 17,698,659 (363,486) - 29,517,457


CHAIRPERSON

30/11/2012
DATE


COORDINATOR

3. UNCOMPLETED ACTIVITIES

The following table shows the planned but unaccomplished activities for the year Sept-June 2011/12:

| SN. | Activity | Sub -activity | Source of Funding | Resources allocated in EURO |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Including small scale farmers in Agriculture Research and development | Conduct scooping study on researchable topic (seeds) in Tanzania, | EU (INSARD) | 8,801 |
| | | Mainstream brokerage events by bringing together farmers, CSOs and Researchers to deliberate on research outline | | |
| 2. | Increased number of ESAFF members with organizational policies on gender, youth involvement and HIV/AIDS; | Document and share best practices on gender, HIV/AIDS and youth involvements | BftW | 1,000 |
| | | Research, indentify and share the most critical issues that make the youth not to be involved in agriculture | BftW | 1,500 |

4. OXFAM NOVIB FINANCIAL REPORT

For the year 2011/12 running from September 1st 2011 to August 31st 2012, ESAFF budget to received TZS 120,000 equivalent to EUR 60,000. The actual amount disbursed by Oxfam Novib is TZS 123,009,060 equivalent to EUR 60,000 the amount form 100% of the budget. With regard to expenditure ESAFF utilised full the all amount used top executed the planned activities by Oxfam Novib which cost TZS 123,009,060.

4.1 EXPENDITURE S

As indicated above the fund received from ON was spent as follows. For general investment amount of TZS 1,453,100 was spent for buying office equipment, TZS 75,707,072 equal to EUR 36,948 was spent for recurrent expenditure to cover personnel cost and operational cost which involves implementation of program activities about TZS 45,848,888 approximately to EUR 22,542 was utilised.

The detailed expenditures are shown below in TABLE 6

Table 6: Oxfam Novib Expenditure September 1st 2011 to August 31st 2012

funds available from OXFAM NOVIB was TZS 123,009,060

| SN | Item | Expenditure in TZS |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | General Investment | 1,453,100 |
| 2 | Recurrent Expenditure | |
| | Personnel | 56,067,908 |
| | Administration | 16,964,569 |
| | Professional services | 2,674,600 |
| | Subtotal | 75,707,073 |
| 3 | Program Expenditures | |
| | Strengthening small scale farmers forum capacity to hold states accountable to fulfilling and translating Maputo declaration and CAADP compact for sustainable agriculture and food security in EAC | - |
| | To influence policy decisions on food security and sovereignty at international, sub regional RECs and national levels. | 16,956,201 |
| | To improve small scale farmers capacity on adaptation and mitigation of climate changes through experience sharing | 0 |
| | Enhanced ESAFF region governance through leadership training, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities (statutory sessions and meetings) | 22,022,045 |
| | To strengthen ESAFF regional secretariat as a professional, efficient and effective and ensuring conducive working environment through: fundraising and staff training | 2,948,294 |
| | Strengthened institutional capability and sustainability of national through media and members experience sharing | 937,000 |
| | Enhanced linkages, and partnerships within ESAFF network as well as between ESAFF and likeminded organisations through ICT, membership subscription | 2,985,348 |
| | Research, Awareness creation and capacity development for smallholder farmers on land policies and market access in EAC countries: Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Rwanda | 0 |
| | Subtotal | 45,848,888 |
| | Grand total | 123,009,060 |

ESAFF Board Members as at 31st August 2012



From above: *Moses Shaha (Kenya) – Chairman,*
Second row; left: Hakimu Barilaine (Uganda)- General Secretary, Centre Elizabeth Mpofo-(Zimbabwe) – Vice Chairman, right, Richard Rabetrano
(Madagascar) Treasurer
Third row; Mubanga Kasakula (Zambia), Rachel Muyoboke (Rwanda), Mamalefetsane Phakoe (Lesotho), Goodwell Chiteya (Malawi)-
Forth row : Serge Benstrong (Seychelles), Odette Nzeyimana (Burundi), Aaron Tiaka (South Africa); Elias Kwea (Tanzania),

ESAFF Staff as at 31st August 2012



ESAFF Staff HQ: *Top left, Joe Mzinga – ESAFF Coordinator, Caroline Kingu – ESAFF Finance and Fundraising Officer;*
Below *from left: Stella Henry – ESAFF Assistant Accountant, Vicky Mandary ESAFF Admin & Communication*