

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

P.O. Box 1782, SUA Rd, Morogoro, Tanzania.

Tel/Fax: + 255-23-2600006

E-mail: esaff@esaff.org

Website: www.esaff.org



Report of Regional Training Workshop on Advocacy and Interactions with the East Africa Legislative Assembly (EALA) Committee of Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources



23-25 April, 2012
Nairobi, Kenya

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
SG	- Strategic Grant
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

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 23rd to 25th April, 2012, Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF)¹ held a Farmers Training Workshop on the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) in Nairobi, Kenya. This particular training was attended by about 31 Small scale farmer leaders and civil society organisations from 13 Countries in the wide Eastern and Southern African region. (Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi as well as Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, South Africa, Malawi, Madagascar, Seychelles and Mozambique) (See annex 1: list of participants).

Participants also were drawn from other Trust Africa partners in East Africa: Uganda - *Hoima Caritas Development Organisation (HOCADEO)*; Kenya - *RECONCILE* and *Jamaa Resource Initiatives*.



Participants of the regional advocacy training

The training facilitator was **Ruby Quantson** from Ghana while resource person was **Mr. Tim Wesonga** from the East Africa Community (EAC) secretariat, department of agriculture.

The workshop aimed at deepening understanding of small scale farmers on CAADP issues within the EAC region so that they can identify their roles in planning, implementation and monitoring of CAADP programs at regional, national and district levels. Specific objectives of the CAL workshop on CAADP included:

1. Enable small scale farmer leaders in the region to deepen their understanding on CAADP and other regional agriculture policies
2. Learn and socialise the cutting edge skills, techniques and tactics of developing campaigns that can potentially improve the capacity of the involved organisation to influence policies. Share experiences on engagement in agriculture policy processes in the EAC countries.

¹ This is a regional network of grassroots small scale farmers in eastern and southern Africa. It was established in 2002 in Johannesburg, South Africa, during a parallel meeting of the WSSD. It is registered in Tanzania since 2007 and its regional secretariat is in Morogoro, Tanzania. ESAFF currently has members in 13 countries; Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, as well as Seychelles, Madagascar, Lesotho, South Africa, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

3. Establish and enhance small scale farmer's perspectives to the regional economic community through engaging the East Africa legislative Assembly (EALA) through its committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resource (ATNR) Committee on CAADP issues within the EAC countries.
4. Forge working partnership between small scale farmers in EAC members of parliament of the EALA-ATNR Committee.

Among other the key issues discussed in the three days training included linking policies to advocacy, how to present issues to policy makers; the genesis of CAADP, and experience sharing from the CAADP engagements in terms of processes, major findings and achievements as well as lessons from three EAC Country scooping studies (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania), and meetings with The East Africa Legislative Assembly members (EALA) and CAADP focal person officials.

The first day among others, was used to share experiences from small scale farmers on CAADP engagement at national level. In the country presentations, participants shared experiences and efforts of their organisation in engaging the CAADP focal point officials at national level and the ministry of agriculture in pushing forward the agenda of the smallholder farmers. It was observed that media participation is a critical in informing the wider public on the issues and position of farmer. Country presentation was followed by country groupings that discussed best practices from their counterparts and identified challenges involved to devise strategies to deal with them. It was observed that smallholder farmers have a role to play in influencing government policies and strategies and identifying specific areas that government intervention is needed to increase productivity and transform smallholder famers into "farming as business" producers. The day ended by participants linking CAADP, the issues and its reality in advocacy.

In the second day, participants had final preparations on how to engage the East African members of the legislative assembly. Later in the afternoon farmer left for the Kenyan national Assembly for a two and a half hour interaction with 13 representatives of the EALA Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources (ATNR) Members of Parliaments, specifically the committee on Agriculture, Tourism, and Natural Resources (ATNR). During the farmers and MPs interaction a proposal paper was presented with a heading ***"Calling the EALA's Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resource (ATNR) to partner with small-scale farmers in the EAC to increase agricultural productivity through the CAADP process"*** and specifically ***The Role of Small Scale Farmers, in Effective and Efficient Implementation of CAADP within the EAC.*** The proposal aimed to see strong involvement and meaningful participation of Small Scale farmers in policy processes is paramount to facilitate the realisation of the CAADP goals within EAC countries, in which the EALA parliament could play a critical role.

After the positional paper presentation, there was a facilitated dialogue between ESAFF and EALA, committee of ATNR aimed at building consensus on mutual areas and see how issues discussed can be taken to the next level. There was a mutual consensus that there is a need to develop a sustainable interaction between EALA and ESAFF in order to influence policies at both national and regional level. Regular and institutionalised interactions would ensure that there is flow of information and opinion from both parties. MPs commended the organisation of ESAFF that included members from the two regions (eastern and southern), some MPs said if the relationship would have started earlier enough so many could be achieved for the benefit of both parties. The committee promised to take the proposal to the EALA Speaker RT Hon. Abdi Rahin Abdi and the Secretary General of EAC, Hon. Richard Sezibera. A response through an official letter from the EALA Clerk on 03rd May 2012 (see annex 3), said the speaker had agreed to the proposal to institutionalise relationship between ESAFF and ATNR and take other proposal to the EAC Secretariat for further action.

In the third day, started with reflections on the meeting between farmers and EAC MPs by identifying what worked well and areas for improvement. After the reflection, participants were taken through the steps in advocacy process and their participation in the CAADP process. The focus was on participation in national budgeting processes. Experiences from Trust Africa other partners in the region working on CAADP was shared. Experiences from HOCADDO in Uganda, RECONCILE and JAMAA in Kenya clearly showed the importance of linkages and information value addition between CAADP engagements at various levels; regional, national and grassroots level.

Day one: 23th April 2012;

2. OPENING OF THE TRAINING WORKSHOP

Opening of the Workshop/brief introductions



Moderator, Moses Shaha, Chairman of Kenya Small Scale Farmers Forum and ESAFF, during the opening of the training workshop

The meeting began with brief introductions from the participants and was followed by the adoption of workshop house rules and regulation which included the following:

- a. Speak through the chair
- b. Time management
- c. Respect each other's opinion
- d. Mobile phone on silent mode
- e. Be audible/loud and clear
- f. Love for one another
- g. Solidarity

The presentation of the objectives of the workshop program was done by the ESAFF Coordinator, Joe Mzingi from Tanzania. (Workshop program attached), while the opening speech was delivered by ESAFF Regional chairman, Moses Shaha (attached).

3. PRESENTATION ON THE CAADP ENGAGEMENTS: PROCESS, MAJOR FINDINGS, ACHIEVEMENTS AND LESSONS, FROM THE THREE EAC

3.1 UGANDA:

Presenter: Hakim Baliraine, ESAFF-Uganda.

- Agriculture plays a pivotal role in many economies in Africa and more specifically in the COMESA region; it is the main engine for economic growth. It is estimated that in Uganda agriculture contribute over 20 percent of GDP. The CAADP process identified four continent-wide entry-points (pillars) for investment and action in order to increase and sustain productivity in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and livestock management: **Pillar 1:** Extending area under Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and reliable water control systems; **Pillar 2:** Improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access; **Pillar 3:** Improved food supply, reduced hunger and improved response to food emergency crises; **Pillar 4:** Improving agriculture research technology dissemination and adoption
- In 2010, Uganda joined other AU countries in the CAADP process by signing the CAADP compact. The compact is a demonstration of high level political commitment. It is not legally binding, but rather, a commitment by all parties to the programmes and areas of investment defined by the roundtable. It signifies commitment to a framework agreed on at a continental level to allocate up to 10 percent of the national budget and enhance agricultural growth to about 6 percent in order to reduce poverty and hunger and boost exports.
- The public spending on agricultural sector in Uganda is still too low to meet the country's commitment to the Maputo Declaration (10 percent). In absolute terms, national budgetary allocations to agricultural sector increased from about UGX 135 billion in 2001/02 to UGX 366 billion in 2010/11 and this was estimated to reach UGX 437 billion in 2011/12. Although agricultural sector budget has more than tripled over the last decade, the growth does not match that of the total national budget. It emerges that the top three prioritized sectors for Uganda over the years are roads and works, education and public administration and public sector management, health and security.
- The budgetary allocations to the agricultural sector over the last ten years (2001/02 to 2011/012) have fluctuated between 3 and 5 percent. The allocation declined from 5.1 per cent in 2001/02 to the least value of 3.2 per cent in 2003/04. From 2004/05 to 2009/10, the allocation marginally increased from 3.4 and 4.4 per cent reaching 5 per cent in 2010/11.
- The performance of the growth of the sector is deplorable and way below the NDP recommendation or the Maputo declaration of 5.6-5.9 and 6 percent respectively. The performance in the financial year 2010/11 when the DSIP was



first implemented was less than one percent. This slow growth has been attributed to the decline in the performance of cash crops sub-sector which registered a negative 15 percent growth rate. This in a way is a reflection of the current investment in the sector which is below the threshold budget allocations to propel the growth to the desired levels.

Pastoralism in Uganda

- In many development endeavours, pastoralism has been at the periphery in Uganda. There is a need to advocate for more resource allocation towards this livelihood and mainstreaming of pastoralism into the main national and district planning framework. Following liberalization, livestock keeping is seen as a business with government leaving farmers to handle very crucial areas like diseases management, artificial insemination for breed improvement and supplementary feeding.
- The conflicts in cattle corridors have become endemic leaving households deprived of their livelihood base which needs to be addressed thus requiring advocacy. Currently conflicts over grazing rights are a strong issue in the Teso sub-region with the predominant communal land ownership system. Advocacy issues can be crafted along land ownership and use systems. There have been conflicts over the free movement of livestock to different regions of Uganda by cattle keepers which needs to be addressed through policy.

Discussions from the Floor

1. Development strategy and investment plan —DSIP is a government initiative that runs from five (5) years with budgetary allocation from the agriculture budget. The ministry of Finance and economic development through its medium term expenditure framework (MTEF) cap a budget ceiling to finance the projects in the ministry of agriculture and underfunding has been a big challenge to the execution of its programs.
2. The Ugandan CAADP was signed in March, 2012 though ESAFF-Uganda was not represented. The CSOs were presented by the Ugandan NGO Council who acceded to the CAADP document and this prompted ESF to begin its engagement with the Ugandan government. The Ugandan government has since promised to raise the budgetary allocation to agriculture to 7% in the 2012/2013 financial year but there are fears that it could be lower than 4% this year. This calls for more engagement from ESAFF-Uganda to lobby for increased funding. Specifically, the funding is about 4.4% from government and a total of about 5% from donors and development partners which far below the 10% stipulated in the Maputo declaration.
3. HIV/AIDs component has been mainstreamed in the ESAFF-Uganda through its partners which other ESAFF members can emulate. This component aims to mobilise and sensitise the farmers in piloted districts to increase awareness on the nutrition/good feeding and the dangers of the HI/AIDs in the labour farming.
4. The Ugandan government in its agricultural policies and visions plans to transform smallholder farmers to commercial entities. Nevertheless, there has been very limited consultation with small scale farmers by government which has made the programs ineffective and inefficient.
5. ESAFF Uganda is using a bottom-up approach in advocating from agricultural reforms and policy change within government in planning and this could be replicated in other ESAFF chapters. It is a legitimate right for the small scale farmers to engage with their governments at local and central government.
6. Fair land policies are being advocated by ESAFF-Uganda in order to promote the livelihoods and protect the interests of small scale famers who are the majority. There are also sensitising small scale farmers on the dangers related to loosing land to the foreign investors. It is critical for other ESAFF chapters to pick up this initiative.

7. There is need for the Ugandan government to avail affordable and accessible technologies to small scale farmers in their annual budgetary allocations (irrigation, farm inputs such as tractors). This should be undertaken in consultation with the small scale farmers to identify their specific needs that are suited to their farming activities in their respective areas.
8. There are good lessons to learn from ESAFF-Uganda in their engagement with the EALA MPs. Small scale farmers need to be more organised and aware of their country's agricultural policies in order to effectively engage with the committees on agriculture, tourism and natural resources. ESAFF Uganda met an EALA MPs prior to the Nairobi interaction and this helped a lot in term of winning his support at regional level.
9. For more effective engagement with governments, it is critical for farmers to form groups of specific products they produce, engage in value addition for market access in order to increase their incomes and sustain their livelihoods.
10. ESAFF at national and regional level. A study to look at the effectiveness of the extension services at grass root level was conducted in Uganda and found out that there exists lack of effective policy implementation with financial resource being diverted to other areas.

3.2 TANZANIA

By Elias Kawea MVIWATA-Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania



The presenter gave a brief of the formation and structure of MVIWATA, its brief history and the challenges encountered. As an introduction, MVIWATA is a farmer's organisation which unites small holder farmers in order to have a common voice in defence of economic, social, cultural and political interests of smallholder farmers in Tanzania.

The process:

- ESAFF/MVIWATA Commissioned a desktop scooping study on CAADP in November 2011
- The study report and findings were shared to small scale farmer leaders of MVIWATA in December 2011
- A meeting was organised to share the finding with the high-level officials in the ministry of Agriculture in Tanzania in the same month.
- Another meeting was organised to meet the Tanzania CAADP focal point personnel in the ministry of agriculture.
- Media both print and electronic was involved in the meetings with high-level officials and the CAADP Focal point and reported the event to the wider public.

Key Findings of the Tanzania scoping study on CAADP

1. About 80 percent of total Tanzanians are engaged in agriculture of which more than 77.7 percent are small scale farmers
2. Agriculture sector in Tanzania contributes about 26% to the national GDP.
3. Despite its significant contribution to the national economy, agriculture has been receiving less than 10 percent of the national budget (7.8% in 2011/12).
4. Tanzania adopted CAADP principles and objectives through the *“Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP)”*.
5. TAFSIP is a ten-year investment plan (2011 -2021) which maps the investments needed to achieve the CAADP target of 6% annual growth in agricultural productivity.
6. Tanzania seeks the support of the international community and the private sector in bridging the funding gap between the funding requirements
7. The main themes/investment areas are: *Irrigation Development, Sustainable Water Resources and Land Use Management (CAADP Pillar I); Production and rural Commercialization (CAADP Pillar I); Rural Infrastructure, Market Access and Trade (CAADP Pillar II); Private Sector Development (CAADP Pillar II); Food and Nutrition Security (CAADP Pillar III) Disaster Management, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (Cross cutting); Policy Reform and Institutional Support (CAADP Pillar IV)*
8. **The financing of TAFSIP/ CAADP** imbedded initiative started in 2011/12. It is estimated that to achieve 6% annual growth of sectoral GDP will require investments of around TShs. 8.7 trillion (USD 5.3 billion) over the first five years.
9. Development partners expected to finance the programme with more than 50% of the overall budget while the government contributes slightly 20% of funds.
10. **Small scale farmers need to organise from the grassroots in order to be involved** in the planning, coordination and monitoring of these resources to ensure effective use to their benefit
11. **SSF Involvement** - The study revealed that instead of involving MVIWATA (the national small scale farmers’ forum in Tanzania), the Agricultural Council of Tanzania (ACT) was invited to represent farmers in the process and for endorsement of the investment plan (TAFSIP) prior to submission to EAC and SADC and NEPAD.

Deliberations from the Floor:

1. Very few farmers are involved in the irrigation schemes and huge chunk of irrigation projects are offered to large scale farmers. This is a potential advocacy message that ESAFF Tanzania should take up in their activities.
2. The small scale farmers are not aware of certain initiatives geared towards improving their livelihoods mostly from government. This has resulted into lack of proper implementation at district level with local authorities being left out in the initial planning process.

3. MVIWATA is lobbying for a policy of putting land in the hands of small scale farmers and village councils and is opposing the land being in the hands of government in order to protect the livelihoods of smallholder farmers.
4. The Investors are not concerned about food sovereignty but commercial purposes. The issue for lobbying is therefore on the availability of food, their markets for these products and to achieve food security, it is important to ensure small scale farmers achieve food sovereignty.
5. It is important to ensure that agriculture is accepted at all levels (children, youth and women). Use of media and other advocacy tools is critical in ensuring the concept of farming is accepted and this will improve production. Advocate for easy access to farm inputs (machinery and fertiliser) to ultimately increase food production.
6. There is a challenge in implementing the *Kilimo Kwanza* initiative since it is not incorporated in other agricultural policies such as Tanzanian food security and investment plan. The *Kilimo Kwanza* scheme is mostly driven by the Private sector players and the government which has elicited a lot of foreign investors.
7. Kilimo kwanza is a threat to small scale farming since it cannot guarantee food security/food sovereignty. Its approach might make Tanzanians purchase the food from their own lands. Examples on Kilimo Kwanza, there are also concerns on violations of human rights on the labourers in the irrigation schemes supported by the Kilimo Kwanza initiative. Farmers have experienced displacements challenges. There is no assessment by the part of government on the Kilimo kwanza and its future implications to the Tanzanian farming.
8. Funding of agriculture is mainly from donor community (about 50%) so as many agriculture initiatives that threaten sustainability and true ownership.

3.3 KENYA

By Moses Shaha, ESAFF, Kenya



The Process,

Kenya was the only country that was unable to meet the CAADP Focal persons or any other high level official in the ministry of agriculture. Attempts that were made could not produce results as were kept being referred from one officer to another. Efforts were under way for Kenya small scale farmers to meet the permanent secretary in the ministry of agriculture.

Key Findings of the Kenyan scooping study on CAADP

1. Kenya's economy is predominantly dependent on agriculture. The sector directly contributes 26 per cent of the GDP and another 25 per cent indirectly. It employs over 40 per cent of the total population and over 70 per cent of the rural people.
2. Food security and poverty remain major challenges for the Government: over 43 per cent of Kenya's population is food insecure and about 46 per cent-many of whom are in the rural areas.

3. Kenya developed policies and strategies to enhance agricultural growth. In 2008, Kenya launched Vision 2030. Based on Vision 2030, the agricultural sector has developed the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) that envisages a food secure and prosperous nation.
4. The Kenya CAADP Compact is therefore a strategy document that commits the government to implement the common vision of the sector, as described in the ASDS, to address the agricultural development agenda. Development partners and the government of Kenya have already signed a Code of Conduct that requires all participants to support and work towards achieving the national, regional and global commitments,
5. Financing CAADP framework calls for commitment from all players. In line with the Maputo Declaration, the Government has already committed to increase the budget allocation to the agricultural sector from 4.5 per cent in 2008/2009.
6. The agricultural development sector ministries have proposed the establishment of an agricultural development fund with annual funding equivalent to 2.8 per cent of projected average government expenditure, translating to Kenya shillings 17.5 billion over the next 3 years. This is additional to the 8 per cent of total budgetary allocation that has already been agreed upon.
7. Pastoralists live under enormous stress and constitute the most vulnerable segment of Kenya's population. Policies directed at pastoral development often emphasize technical issues but overlook crucial social, economic, environmental and political measures which could empower pastoral communities to manage their resources better for their own benefit and that of the countries concerned.
8. While some progress towards supportive policies for pastoralism is evident at national and regional levels, there is still a considerable need for improving understanding of Kenya's pastoralist in terms of its economic and ecological rationale, and the rights of pastoralists to access their rangelands and pursue a livelihood of their choice.
9. Small-scale farmers should join hands with other stakeholders in pastoral policy development process in order to ensure critical measures will:
 - (i) Ensure equitable distribution of national resource to all the segments of society including pastoral communities.
 - (ii) Improve budgetary allocation to address marginalisation of pastoral communities;
 - (iii) Institutionalise participatory monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of such measures.

Deliberations on the Presentation:

1. Source of information. The presentation is based on different RECs. Some governments are not transparent to the farmers in accessing policy documents etc.
2. Accessing of good seeds by the CAADP programs. Where are they coming from? SSF have much improved seeds.
3. What are the challenges faced by Kenya and what were the stumbling blocks.
4. There has been contact between the government and the small scale farmers using the bottom up approach and the national agriculture input access program for small scale farmers (a small package) to be able to start them off. In some areas there is a challenge of access. There is need for more monitoring the access to these initiatives.
5. Pastoralist/livestock/ fisherfolks should be mainstreamed in SSF advocacy work

6. There are similar challenges in all the EAC countries. ESAF should rethink to push their respective farmers in achieving the CAADP processes (implementation and how to take this process forward)

3.4 Country Groups Lessons (Useful experience)

The country groups in this session were aimed at identifying the experiences and drawing lessons that are useful and could be replicated in their own countries.

Kenyan Group saw the following lessons:



- **Uganda:** consistent in pushing for request to meet their government officials.
- **Uganda:** lobbying and petitioning the EALA parliamentarians to meet them.
- **MVIWATA/Tanzania.** Engaging media practitioners in advocating for their activities. A strategic media person is critical.
- **MVIWATA:** the organisation engages officials from the local farmers to the national leadership.
- **MVIWATA:** advocacy on Kilimo kwanza to fight the land grabbing
- **Uganda:** identifying local farmer leaders in order to effectively deal with their ministries of agriculture/government.

Tanzanian Groups saw the following lessons:



- i. Uganda's consistency in knocking the government authorities door to the point that they are accepted to meet them.
- ii. Research is not enough, but getting the voice of the farmers is important/knowledgeable.

Ugandan Group saw the following lessons:



- i. Strong media strategy and initiating their policy strategies.
- ii. Used a link person from within the ministry of agriculture which make the request to meet officials more easy.

3.5 Rest of Africa:

Mozambique:

Mozambique (ROSA) is involved in the CAADP representing CSOs in government and private sector involvement.



Zimbabwe

The dissemination of information to farmers for their easy understanding of the CAADP process. Need to engage the SADC Parliamentary Forum.

South Africa

The way EAC countries are moving in the CAADP process and this is to be replicated in SA in particular in Limpopo where ESAFF South Africa works.

Lesotho

Mobilising the farmers aggressively at the grass root level which will help them lobby their governments to demand for their rights—case of Uganda.

Common Challenges Identified

- Funding for consistance engaged in the policy processes
- Corruption among government officials
- information dissemination through right channels
- Engaging the governments need to understand the techniques.
- Public policy engagement by the government.
- Do effective advocacy through personal interaction and through media



4. Group work: In preparation to meeting EALA

What are you going to say, What? To Who? How is it going to be said?

- I. What is the issue?
 - a. Choose a moderator
 - b. Make a list of (wishes) issues you want addressed at a continental level.

This session participants identified the major issues that affect agriculture and wellness of small scale farmers in the East African region

Group One:

- Non Implementation of the Maputo declaration of 10% budgetary allocation.
- Involvement and participation of small scale farmers in policy formulation processes.
- Improve the infrastructure, water and sanitation and governments need to get involvement
- Policies protecting indigenous policies and seed.
- Recognising the ecological system
- Affordable technologies for the small scale farmers.
- Value addition process, package ready for marketing, put in place storage facilities
- Dissemination of market information to farmers
- Affordable irrigation initiatives.
- Effective land policies protecting SSF, and avoid land grabs.
- Revisit the policy on subsidies of inputs

Group Two:

- Creation of awareness to SSF on CAADP by governments
- Secure land tenure systems to own and utilise land sustainably.
- Recognise the SSF as stakeholders in the CAADP implementation.
- Pastoralists: PPF should be incorporated into the CAADP process and worked upon.
- Woman's rights and access to agricultural resources and services in the agricultural policies.
- Sound ecological farming systems that is sustainable among the Smallholder farmers.
- Rural infrastructure such as roads needs government investment

Group Three:

- One CAADP Focal person is not enough; there should be a full department on CAADP.
- Agriculture and food sovereignty/right to food.
- What is CAADP, its pillars and objectives and how will CAADP help/assist the small scale farmers?
- Stopping the land grabbing activities.
- Improvement of indigenous seed/making them hybrid without adopting the GMOs.
- Land management issues.
- Access and dissemination of laws and information
- Lack of sufficient agricultural support (funding/financial resources/ micro finance, banking lending institutions/ affordable loans to small scale farmers by our governments.
- Farmers lack collateral such as title deed to acquire agriculture loans
- Lack of effective collaboration between farmers and the government.
- Addressing the issue of small scale farmers' negative effect on climate change.
- Government is not consulting the farmers on agriculture policy formulation process. More access to information.
- Government should build the capacity of smallholder farmers in engaging on policy matters at a grassroot level. (technical, legal) and
- Stop the GMOs in local markets that threaten the livelihoods of small holder farmers.

Day Two: 24th April 2012; Morning;

Presentation: EAC and CAADP: Efforts towards realisation of CAADP and level of SSF Participation in agriculture policy processes (CAADP)

By Tim Wesonga, Senior Livestock and Fisheries Officer, East African Community (EAC)



This presentation was meant to give the participants the EAC CAADP initiative that focuses on EAC, various instruments namely the agriculture development strategy and the EAC Food security and Climate CHANGE Action Plan. Others still in process include the draft EAC Livestock policy and the draft EAC SPS instruments and annexes. Importantly, he reiterated that Article

105 to 110 of the EAC treaty are focused on agricultural development strategy and this is an entry point of advocacy for the small scale farmers in the region. Specifically, EAC has embraced the CAADP initiatives and are perusing a minimum of 6% annual agricultural growth and at least 10% allocation to the agricultural sector.

EAC has since supported Tanzania CAADP component as well as in preparation of the country investment plans. He noted that MVIWATA was well represented in these preparatory meetings. EAC has also developed the regional compact and there is need for more resource to be mobilised to implement it (financial and human). He concluded by noting that ESAFF has a big role to play in the implementation of the EAC food security action plan and the development of EAC Agricultural development strategy, food access and safety.

Deliberations from the Floor:

- It was noted that the state of the EAC integration is fast tracked but the levels of poverty are increasing.
- EAC involvement in CAADP. Small Scale Farmers need to align their advocacy messages/voices with the EAC CAADP processes and utilise the synergies
- The peoples' centeredness is an important aspect of cooperation.
- ESAFF need to utilise the dialogue framework that has been developed by the EAC Secretariat in order to participate and engage the EAC secretariat. Participation will be through the East African Civil Society Forum (EACSOF).

- Small scale farmers have been involved in the processes of policy development from the country level all the way to the regional level (SPS legal processes),
- EAC has a tedious process of policy making in the partner states.
- The livestock policy should cover the pastoralists. Adopt the Africa policy framework and develop a pastoralist strategy in the EAC.

The session ended with questions;

- What are the policies of the EAC in terms of land grabbing which has been a challenge? The question should be pushed to the EALA MPs.
- What are the EAC stand on the GMO products and the seeds? The EAC is still debating GMOs and a draft is being debated on the issue and the position will be based on the final outcome of the negotiations.



Moses Shaha, ESAFF Chairman, handing over the small scale farmers presentation to the Chairperson of the ATNR Committee, Hon. Safina Kwekwe Tsungu, others clapping are members of the EALA, ATNR Committee

Day Two: Afternoon, 24th April 2012; MEETING WITH THE EALA MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (ATNR Committee)

Presenter: Elizabeth Mpofu, ZIMSOFF

Chair: Moses Shaha, ESAFF



Small scale farmers listening to the presentation by ESAFF farmer leaders

INTERACTION BETWEEN SMALL SCALE FARMER LEADERS (ESAFF) WITH THE EALA MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ATNR

1. INTRODUCTION

In the afternoon of 24/04/2012 ESAFF farmer leaders held two and a half hour interaction with EALA Members of Parliaments, the committee on Agriculture, Tourism, and Natural Resources (ATNR). The purpose of the interactions was to seek ways to enhance partnership between small scale farmers and EAC law makers, socialise and get to know more on the work of EALA. ESAFF presented a proposal paper titled, *“Calling the EALA’s Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resource (ATNR) to partner with small-scale farmers in the EAC to increase agricultural productivity through the CAADP process”*. The document focused at seeing a strong involvement and meaningful participation of small scale farmers in policy processes as paramount to facilitate the realisation of the CAADP goals in which the EALA parliament could play a critical role. After the proposal paper presentation, there was a dialogue between ESAFF and EALA aimed at building consensus on areas of mutual interest and see that issues discussed can be taken to the next level.

2. PRESENTATION OF PROPOSALS BY SMALL SCALE FARMERS

The presentation of the proposals was made by a farmer leader and the vice chairperson of ESAFF, Ms. Elizabeth Mpofu of Zimbabwe Small Scale Farmers Forum, while Mr. Moses Shaha, the chairman of ESAFF moderated part of the session.

The presentation from farmers highlighted three areas: proposed roles that EALA and EAC Secretariat can play to speed up implementation of CAADP. On the other hand ESAFF promised to mobilise farmers to participate in CAADP processes in the region and requested institutionalised platform for dialogue between EALA/ATNR.

- ESAFF believed that the EALA Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources can play a leading role in ensuring that recommendations and aspirations of the small-scale farmers are not ignored in the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) and other agri-based policies and laws.
- ESAFF was convinced that the EAC Secretariat and the EALA should review and introduce new legal and policy framework as well as increase its oversight role on national governments and the EAC secretariat to ensure that the CAADP protocol and the EAC Food Security action Plan are adhered to, and realized before the beginning of the year 2015.
- ESAFF proposed to the EAC Secretariat through ATNR that the Regional CAADP COMPACT that is being developed currently to adopt a bottom-up approach that builds on the existing national compacts that addresses regional challenges shared by EAC partner states, with a view to integrate existing and emerging regional initiatives. Towards that end, we propose the secretariat to seek opinion from all stakeholders including small-scale farmers in all member states. ESAFF is committed to participate in mobilization of small-scale farmers, energize the public and stimulate regional wide public debate to that end.
- ESAFF also called for the formation of an East African Regional Agricultural Advisory Council (NAAC) within the EAC secretariat in order to speedup harmonization of agriculture development policies in the EAC region.
- Lastly ESAFF further proposed that institutionalized relationship be established between the EALA Committee on Agriculture (ATNR) and regional farmer organisations (including small-scale farmers' regional forum) to enable regular exchange of information as well as regular input and feedbacks on various issues pertaining to agriculture, the rights to food and security/sovereignty as well as rural development in the region. ESAFF propose an annual platform between small-scale farmer leaders and the ATNR Committee of EALA.

3. 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)



- 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 implementation.
- 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)



- 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 not 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 concern.

Hon. Mike Ssebalu (Uganda)



- 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 products and take advantage of the EAC Common Market.
- 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 Hahabagira (Rwanda)



- She noted that it is 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.

Deliberations from the Floor

After contributing their comments to the submission made by ESAFF, the participants asked a number of questions to the EALA ATNR Committee

Question one:

What is the stand of EALA on issues of land grabbing in the region.

It was informed that the EALA committee directed ESAFF members to carry out national sensitization to its members to register their land and guard against it grabbers since the land issues was not an EAC issue but on partner states mandate.

Question Two

What is the stand of EALA on Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs).

Response: the EALA committee urged ESAFF to preserve their indigenous seeds

4. CONCLUDING REMARKS



By Hakim Baliraine, ESAFF Uganda

Mr. Baliraine, a farmer leader from Mayuge, Uganda gave a vote of thanks to the EALA, ATNR Members of Parliament on behalf of the ESAFF team. He thanked them for accepting to host EASFF members and having time to dialogue on the issues brought forward by their members. He assured EALA MPs that ESAFF would continue to work together by strengthening their relationship and ensure there is a sustainable way of interacting in order to lobby for fair regional policies on agriculture to favour the small scale farmers. He informed the Hon. Members that ESAFF would aim to reap from the benefits ensued in the Common Market Protocol and take up the recommendations forwarded by the EALA ATNR committee.

The session was concluded by a brief invite for a networking/tea session by EALA to the ESAFF members.

Day Three: 25th April 2012;

7. BUDGET MAKING PROCESS at NATIONAL, GRASSROOTS LEVEL

Moderator: Ruby Quantson

This session was aimed at creating awareness to small scale farmers in lobbying for allocation to the agriculture sector under the CAADP initiative. After this session, participants went into country group sessions to deliberate on the modalities of getting involved in the budget making processes.

Most famers have not in the process of the budget making process. They feel left out of the process by government and they are not implementing programs related to small scale farmers. It is a peoples budget since the revenue comes from the people, the activities and programs are supposed to come from the people. Most ESAFF members shared their experiences in their specific engagement with the governments and learnt new methods of engaging in the budget making process. In countries where they are involved, there is limited time in engaging their respective governments.

In the Uganda experience, it has been implemented in the sub-county district, to parliament before a cabinet approval. The practicability has been a challenge since the involvement of small scale farmers has been poor. It is in this regard that ESAF-Uganda has initiated a budget capacity building to famers to understand a budget cycle, devise a community action plan that are incorporated in the initial stages. At the national level, all CSOs have since formed Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSOBAG) that is involved in engaging all the ministries in different sector to challenge the budgetary allocation.

In Tanzanian, not many small scale farmers understood the constitution and this has limited their engagement in the budget making process. In most constitutions in Africa, there are provisions for farmers to participate in the budget making process. Economic policy statements

Decentralisation policy/citizen participation/be consultation.

- Budget cycle gives an entry point; there is a mandate that should allow you to enter into consultation. Budget is an entry to the advocacy work by smallholder farmers. Allocation for SSF should be advocated for. ---justification for the process.
- Build the right networks with other organisations, identify issues in different places.
- There is need to review previous budget to input in the current ones and conduct effective advocacy. Collect views from farmers, discuss with them and take their views at a national/government level.

Country Groups Presentation

1. What do you understand by the Budget?
2. How do you think you can influence the budget in your country to promote small-scale farmers issues?

KENYA

- Engage with networks (Mars Group, IEA,...)
- Social audit of the CDF to make follow-up on how the money has been used.
- Petition district budget committee
- Engage the heads of departments at the district level and continue following up
- If issues are not captured, there is a need to follow up for the next years inclusion
-

Tanzania

1. How do you think you can influence the budget in your country to promote small-scale farmers issues?

- Do policy research and analysis.
- Review the previous budgets
- Sensitising farmers at the village level in which the citizens attend the village assembly
- *Analyse if they identify issues at division level.*
- Partnering with parliament, ministry of regional authority and local government.
- After the passing of the budget, do an analysis and check the implementation at the local level.
- Research and policy analysis: media awareness; get the stories and share with the policy makers; networking and coalition

Uganda

1. How do you think you can influence the budget in your country to promote small-scale farmers issues?

- Encourage small scale farmers to participate at Parish, county and district level. (ESAFF to do the CB and mobilisation)
- Use the CSOs platform in pre-budget and post budget dialogue to influence MPs committee in agric to increase funding in the sector.
- Lobby senior officials to do effective advocacy.
- Budget tracking —this involves the CSOs budget platform meetings to influence the outcome of the budget process. To see what has been advocated for has been implemented.

Remarks from the rest of the countries

1. How do you think you can influence the budget in your country to promote small-scale farmers issues?

- Knowledge of the SSF needs in budget, go further and lobby for the space in the budget formulation process
- Monitoring and evaluation of what is happening in the ground in terms of budget implementation.

Definitions from the Moderator

- A planning tool which sets out goals, costs and outcomes
- An economic tool to grow local economy
- A political tool reflecting policy priorities of the government
- A legal tool for compliance to given national legal framework and legislation

8. PRESENTATIONS FROM TRUST AFRICA PARTNERS IN EAC

Presentation 1 *By John Kisembo: Hoima Caritas Development Organisation (HOCADEO), Uganda*



Project title: Building an effective advocacy movement for a sustainable and equitable agricultural development in Uganda (Bunyoro Sub region)

Project goal: To improve the participation of smallholder farmers' representative organisations in Agriculture policy processes in Uganda

This project implemented a number of activities including disseminating CAADP provision in sub county and district officials, radio programs, strengthening farmer apex groups, and formation of a regional agro-advocacy coalition of 11 organisations; staff training on operational research methods and application of SPSS; research on smallholder farmer's access to agricultural services and resource, feedback meetings on the research and publication of a policy brief which will be disseminated widely to the ministries and the Committee on agriculture at the Uganda national assembly.

The project has faced a number of challenges such as lack of political will to cooperate with the project activities; some activities were not foreseen at the time of planning- due to inadequate experience in advocacy; most coalition members are traditionally service-delivery oriented and less experienced in advocacy; national networking (Trust Africa partners) did not take off due to geographical distance.

Presentation 2: *By Olivia Adhimbo, RECONCILE, Kenya*



Reconcile has partnered with Trust Africa to implement a one year project that focuses in strengthening the capacity of smallholder farmers to effectively engage in policy advocacy processes. The overall **goal** is to enhance agricultural productivity to ensure food security, secure livelihoods and poverty alleviation. This project focuses on improving smallholder farmer organisations for effective advocacy; and to improve awareness of smallholder farmers about the policies and strategies for the agricultural sector in Kenya and opportunities they offer.

The project finds out that the level of awareness on policies and programs is generally low. As a result, small holder farmers miss out on key government interventions due to lack of inadequate awareness of the opportunities and how to make use of them. This knowledge gap is wide and must be bridged if the farmers are to be actively involved in the implementation of

policies and bargain for their benefits within national and regional processes. The knowledge or awareness on CAADP is equally very low.

Therefore, there is need to build alliances through networking since the existing networks are not effective. There are a number of government and non government bodies working within the project area to address challenges facing smallholder farmers. It has been vital to work in partnership with them for the achievement of greater results.

Presentation 3: By Maurice Ouma Odhiambo, Jamaa Resource Initiatives



Project title: Reinforcement of Agriculture Advocacy Organisations and Networks in Kenya, Challenges and lessons learnt related to policy advocacy on CAADP

Objective: to organise and mobilise local and national movement of farmers organisation in order to secure policy and advocacy space that advances the best interests of farmers in the target localities; to contribute towards ensuring that the government honour their commitments to achieving CAADP goals through tax accountability and strengthening of social contacts.

The challenges presented under this project include: unfavourable legislation; slow-moving mindsets and institutions challenges; dealing with hierarchies; coping with apathy and high expectation; policy advocacy; ability to change perceptions; the need for policy options and performance of farmer's organisation;

Presentation 4: By Lila Development Initiatives



9. Annexes

9.1 Annex 1: List of Participants

S/N	NAME	ORGANISATION	CONTACTS	COUNTRY
1.	Samuel P. Parmuat	KESSFF	+254 721670698	Kenya
2.	Saquina Mucauele	Rosai MUGEDE	+258 820644737; mugede@gmail.com	Mozambique
3.	Elizabeth Mpofu	ZIMSOFF	+263 772443716; ezimmpofu@gmail.com	Zimbabwe
4.	Edda M.Lwesi	KESSF	+254 720530698; midevaedda@yahoo.com	Kenya
5.	Rabetrano Richard	CPM (ESAFF-Madagascar)	+261320221151; rabetranorichard@yahoo.fr	Madagascar
6.	Mamalefetsane Pharoee	Small Scale Farmers Forum of Lesotho	+26663294581; mamalefephakoe@yahoo.com	Lesotho
7.	Elias Kawea	ESAFF-Tanzania	+255782257783; eliaskawea@yahoo.com	Tanzania
8.	Aaron N. Tlaka	ESAFF-South Africa	+27780395589; aarontlaka@yahoo.com	South Africa
9.	Alfayo Kurunah Tum	KESSFF	+254733894861 +254721944760; kurunah@hotmail.com	Kenya
10.	Ulrike Binder	Break for the World	U.BinderdeSoza@brot-fuer-die-welt.de	Germany
11.	Vicky A. Lokwiga	ESAFF-Uganda	+256782865707; Vickylokwigal23@yahoo.com	Uganda
12.	Kisembo John Mzee	HOCADDEO-Uganda	+256772357553; hocadeo@hocadeo.org kisembojm@hocadeo.org	Uganda
13.	Muyoboke Rachel	ESAFF-Rwanda; APPE	+2500788842648	
14.	Mary W. Kahwai	KESSF	+254 79964558; Wkahwai08@yahoo.com	Kenya
15.	Twalaba Erisa	ESAFF-Uganda	+256752388772	Uganda
16.	Asiimwe George	ESAFF-Uganda	+256 752528559 esaffuganda@yahoo.com	Uganda
17.	Olivia Adhiambo	RECONCILE	+254 723232021	Kenya
18.	Fredrick Njehu	CUTS International	+254 723583251, njehufred@gmail.com	Kenya
19.	Habibu Simbamkuti	MVIWATA	+255784448115 info@mviwata.net	Tanzania
20.	Veronica Sophu	MVIWATA	+255786700310, info@mviwata.net	Tanzania
21.	Mubanga Kasakula	ESAFF-Zambia	+260 977832594; kusakulamuba@yahoo.co.uk	Zambia
22.	Ruby Quantson	Development consultant	+23344659827; Ruby.quatson@gmail.com	Ghana
23.	Maurice Odhiambo	Jamaa Resource Initiative	+254 723466975; oumaodhiambo@gmail.com	Kenya
24.	Mungu-Acel Mario	ESAFF-Uganda	+256 777373780; acelzombo@gmail.com	Uganda
25.	Joe Mzinga	ESAFF HQ-Tanzania	+255782486183; mzinga@esaff.org	Tanzania
26.	Nzeyimana Odette	ESAFF-Burundi	+2579991149; odettenzeyimana@yahoo.fr	Burundi
27.	Timothy Wesonga	EAC Secretariat	+ 255757983804 Wesonga@eachq.org ;	Tanzania
28.	Stella Henry	ESAFF HQ	+255717 616873; stella@esaff.org	Tanzania
29.	Carolyn Gachacha	Kenya Broadcasting Cooperation	+254 722780040; cmucheru@gmail.com	Kenya
30.	Baliraine Hakim	ESAFF-Uganda	+256 752643110; hakimbairaine@yahoo.co.uk	Uganda
31.	Moses Shaha	KESSFF	+254 732380682 Moses_388ke@yahoo.com	Kenya
32.		Lira		

9.2 Annex 2: Communiqué of proposal farmers to the EALA's Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resource (ATNR)



FARMERS STATEMENT TO EALA- ATNR, Nairobi-Kenya, 24/04/2012

Proposal calling for the EALA's Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resource (ATNR) to partner with small-scale farmers in the EAC to increase agricultural productivity through the CAADP process

Honorable Safina KWEKWE (KENYA) — the Chairperson of the Committee of Agriculture Tourism and Natural Resources;

Hon. Manasse NZOBONIMPA (BURUNDI) - Member of the Committee

Hon. Leonce NDARUBAGIYE (BURUNDI) - Member of the Committee

Hon. Abdul Karim HARELIMANA (RWANDA) - Member of the Committee

Hon. Jacqueline MUHONGAYIRE (RWANDA) - Member of the Committee

Hon. Patricia HAJABAKIGA (RWANDA): - Member of the Committee

Hon. Dr. George NANGALE (TANZANIA); - Member of the Committee

Hon. Janet MMARI (TANZANIA) - Member of the Committee

Hon. Kate KAMBA (TANZANIA) - Member of the Committee

Hon. Clarkson O. KARAN (KENYA) - Member of the Committee

Hon. Augustine LOTODO (KENYA) - Member of the Committee

Hon. Dan KIDEGA (UGANDA) - Member of the Committee

Hon. Mike SEBALU (UGANDA) - Member of the Committee and

Hon. Bernard MULENGANI (UGANDA):- Member of the Committee

Hon. Chairperson, allow us to briefly begin with an introduction of ESAFF

ESAFF is a farmer initiated, farmer owned and farmer led organization from the grassroots where farmer groups form district forums and district forums form National forums. National forums become members of ESAFF who form a regional forum.

Eastern and Southern Africa Farmers Forum (ESAFF) is a regional forum of Small-scale farmers, pastoralists and traditional fisher folks. It is a forum of smallholder farmers that advocate for policy practice and attitude change that reflects the needs, aspirations and development of small-scale farmers in eastern and southern Africa. The Forum is meant to enhance our leverage in improving our livelihoods in a constrained environment. ESAFF was born in 2002 in Johannesburg South Africa at the Small Farmers Convergence, held alongside the World Summit on Sustainable Development-WSSD. ESAFF is registered in Tanzania and has its secretariat in Morogoro, in the United Republic of Tanzania.

Currently, ESAFF has 13 members in the following countries; Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, South Africa, Malawi, Rwanda, Burundi, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Seychelles. ESAFF also is an active member of the East Africa Civil Society Forum (EACCSOF) since 2009, which is a civil society network formed to enhance linkages between civil society and the East Africa Community. ESAFF and its membership is committed to agro ecology farming which is a set of agricultural practices, that seeks ways to enhance agricultural systems by mimicking natural processes, thus creating beneficial biological interactions and synergies among the components of the agro ecosystem. It provides the most favorable soil conditions for plant growth, particularly by managing organic matter and by raising soil biotic activity.

Honourable chairperson and honourable members of the Committee

ESAFF is very thankful and acknowledges the existing cordial relationship with EAC Secretariat and EALA especially following this interaction session. This is a true spirit as stipulated in the EAC treaty as one of the *operational principle of people centered and market driven cooperation* that shall govern the practical achievement of the objectives of the Community. It is also a testimony that

EALA is the true voice of the people regardless of the social status and creed, on matters of integration dispensation and social — economical and cultural development

We small-scale farmers recognize deliberate attempts by the EAC to improve the lives of the majority rural small-scale farmers, (of whom many are women, and the youth) the main food producers for the local markets.

We Small scale farmers further recognizes and commend the EAC Food Security Action Plan 2010-2015 while being cautious that serious new legal frameworks required (from the EALA) along with strong coordination by the EAC Secretariat to ensure effective implementation of the EAC Food security Action Plan. Political will from our government coupled with meaningful participation of small-scale farmer in the making of the EAC CAADP COMPACT are the prerequisites towards making hunger history in our region and ensure attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, Goal number one on halving poverty and eliminating hunger.

Hounourable chairperson and honourable members of the Committee

We are conscious that if those measures, which include the legislative, and oversight role of the EALA; Coordination of the EAC Secretariat; strong political will of our governments and true participation of various stakeholders including small scale farmers in the bottom up approach are not realized soon, the adverse impact on the society and the economy will be tremendous.

We recognizes that smallholder farmers have low capacities to cope with the transformation processes, which if not well managed, will jeopardize our existence. With the free market economy embedded in the program that lacks government support, dilapidated infrastructure in rural areas, lack of appropriate technology, poor policy implementations, lack of access to reliable fair and secured agricultural markets (with frequent ban on the sales of our cereal harvests) uncoordinated organization to implement policies in EAC member states, inaccessible farmer friendly financial services and capital are hard realities of the small-scale farmers today.

We are aware that currently, policies and laws geared towards making this possible have not been very effective as poverty and hunger is still at the doorsteps of many households.

We are also further aware that the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) since 2003 has not been able to comprehensively change the lives of smallholder farmers in EAC.

It is in view that Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers' Forum (ESAFF), has generated position papers one on the *state of food and agriculture policy in eastern and southern Africa* and another one on *"The Role of Small Scale Farmers, in Effective and Efficient Implementation of CAADP within the EAC"* (which we are presenting today) in which we strongly see that involvement and meaningful participation of Small Scale farmers in policy processes is paramount to facilitate the realization of the CAADP goals.

Hounourable chairperson and honourable members of the Committee

ESAFF believes that the EALA Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources can play a leading role in ensuring that recommendations and aspirations of the small-scale farmers are not ignored in the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) and other agri-based policies and laws.

We are convinced that the EAC Secretariat and the EALA should review and introduce new legal and policy framework as well as increase its oversight role on national governments and the EAC secretariat to ensure that the CAADP protocol and the EAC Food Security action Plan are adhered to, and realized before the beginning of the year 2015.

We propose to the EAC Secretariat through you that the Regional CAADP COMPACT that is being developed currently to adopt a bottom-up approach that builds on the existing national compacts that addresses regional challenges shared by EAC partner states, with a view to integrate existing and emerging regional initiatives. Towards that end, we propose the secretariat to seek opinion from all stakeholders including small-scale farmers in all member states. ESAFF is committed to participate in mobilization of small-scale farmers, energize the public and stimulate regional wide public debate to that end.

We also call for the formation of an East African Regional Agricultural Advisory Council (NAAC) within the EAC secretariat in order to speedup harmonization of agriculture development policies in the EAC region.

We also further propose that institutionalized relationship be established between the EALA Committee on Agriculture (ATNR) and regional farmer organisations (including small-scale farmers' regional forum) to enable regular exchange of information as well as regular input and feedbacks on various issues pertaining to agriculture, the rights to food and security/sovereignty as well as rural development in the region. ESAFF propose an annual platform between small-scale farmer leaders and the ATNR Committee of EALA.

Honourable chairperson and honourable members of the Committee


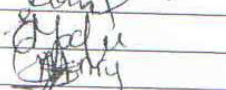
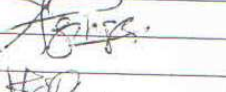
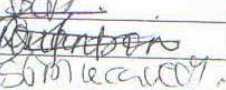
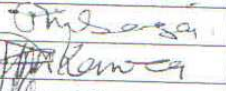
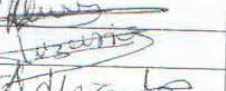
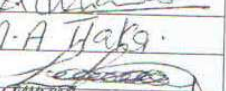

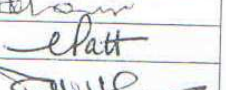
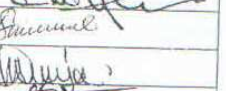
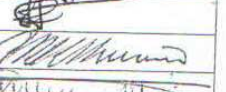




We again would like to end by thanking the chairperson of the committee Honorable Safina KWEKWE (KENYA) for accepting our request, we thank other members of the committee for sparing their precious busy schedule to listen to us; Hon. Dr. George Nangale (Tanzania); Hon. Manasse NZOBONIMPA (BURUNDI) ; Hon. Leonce NDARUBAGIYE (BURUNDI) : Hon. Abdul Karim HARELIMANA (RWANDA); Hon. Jacqueline MUHONGAYIRE (RWANDA); Hon. Patricia HAJABAKIGA (RWANDA); Hon. Janet MMARI (TANZANIA); Hon. Kate KAMBA (TANZANIA); Hon. Clarkson O. KARAN (KENYA); Hon. Augustine LOTODO (KENYA); Hon. Dan KIDEGA (UGANDA); Hon. Mike SEBALU (UGANDA) ; Hon. Bernard MULENGANI (UGANDA):

We also thank the Committee Clerk – Beatrice NDAYIZEYE (Mrs); also Mrs. Perpertue MIGANDA, Mr. Bobi ODIKO; Mr. Moses MARWA and Mr. Tim WESONGA for their support and advice that led to this session.

Kindly convey our proposal and greetings to the Speaker of The East Africa Legislative Assembly **Rt. Hon. Abdi Rahin Abdi** for leading the parliament effectively as well as our greetings and our proposal to the General Secretary of the EAC, Hon. Dr. Richard SEZIBERA for his distinguishable leadership of the EAC Secretariat.


Signed by ESAFF small-scale farmer leaders from Eastern and Southern Africa;

24th April, 2012, Nairobi, The Republic of Kenya

	Name	Organisation	Nationality	Signature
1	Moses Shaha	ESAFF Kenya	Kenya	
2	Hakim Baliraine	ESAFF Uganda	Uganda	
3	Elizabeth Mpofu	ESAFF Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	
4	Stella Henry	ESAFF Secretariat	Tanzania	
5	Joe Mzinga	ESAFF Secretariat	Tanzania	
6	Simbamkuti Habib.	MVIWATA – Tanzania	Tanzania	
7	Veronica Sophu	MVIWATA – Tanzania	Tanzania	
8	Ruby Quantson	Ghana (partner)	Ghana	
9	Sakina Mucavele	ROSA Mozambique	Mozambique	
10	Jacson M'baya	NASFAM – Malawi	Malawi	
1	Elias Kawea	MVIWATA -Tanzania	Tanzania	
2	Rachel Muboyoke	APPPE- Rwanda	Rwanda	
3	Odetta Nzeyimana	ESAFF Burundi	Burundi	
4	Olivia Adhiambo	RECONCILE	Kenya	
5	Aaron Tlaka	ESAFF RSA	South Africa	
6	Mamalefetsane Phakoe	ESAFF Lesotho	Lesotho	
7	Mubanga Kasakula	ESAFF Zambia	Zambia	
8	Richard Rabetrano	CPM Madagascar	Madagascar	
9	Mary Kahwai	ESAFF Kenya	Kenya	
10	Samuel Ole Parmuat	ESAFF Kenya	Kenya	
1	Alfayo Kuruna	ESAFF Kenya	Kenya	
2	George Asiimwe	ESAFF Uganda	Uganda	
3	Lukwiya Vicky	ESAFF Uganda	Uganda	
4	Twalaba Erisa	ESAFF Uganda	Uganda	
5	Mario Mungu Acel	ESAFF Uganda	Uganda	
6	Fredy Njahu	ESAFF Kenya	Kenya	
7	Kisembo John Mzee	HOCADAO – Uganda	Uganda	
8	Maurice Odhiambo	Jamaa - Kenya	Kenya	
9	Edda M. Lujesi	ESAFF - Kenya	Kenya	

9.3 Annex 3: Response letter on proposals by farmers from the Speaker of EALA after Interaction with MPs

**EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY
EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**



P. O. Box 1096
ARUSHA, TANZANIA

CLERK'S CHAMBERS
AICC Complex
Tel: +255 – 27 – 2508240
Fax: +255 – 27 – 2503103
E – mail: speaker-eala@eachq.org
Web: <http://www.eac.int>

Ref: EALA/ATNR/COMM 1(C)

May 03, 2012

The Chairperson
Eastern and Southern African Small Scale Farmers' Forum
P. O. Box 1782
Morogoro - **TANZANIA**

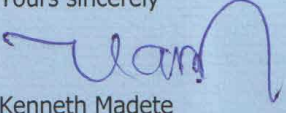
RE: PROPOSALS CALLING THE EALA'S COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, TOURISM AND NATURAL RESOURCES (ATNR) TO PARTNER WITH SMALL-SCALE FARMERS IN THE EAC TO INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH THE CAADP PROCESS

I write to inform you that the Rt. Hon. Speaker acknowledges receipt of a copy of the proposal which you presented to the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources.

The Hon. Speaker wishes to inform you as follows:-

1. The Assembly will institutionalize the relationship between ESAFF and the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources; and
2. Your proposal has been submitted to the Secretary General of the Community for his further action on the rest of the issues you raised.

Yours sincerely



Kenneth Madete
CLERK

CC: - Rt. Hon. Speaker - **EALA**
- Secretary General - **EAC**
- Chairperson
Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources

AICC Building, Ngorongoro Wing (5th Floor)

9.4 Annex 4: Timetable

Timetable		
East Africa small scale farmer's Training Workshop on the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). KIVI MILIMANI HOTEL, NAIROBI		
Day One: Monday, 23/04/2012		
Time	Topic	Responsible
08:30 –09:00	Opening of the workshop	
09:00 – 10:00	Linking policies to Advocacy: Introduction to Policy Advocacy and advocacy strategy	Ruby Quantson
10:00 – 11:00	Presentation on the CAADP engagements: PROCESS, MAJOR FINDINGS and ACHIEVEMENTS as well as LESSONS, from three EAC countries scooping studies, and meetings with EALA MPs and CAADP officials	Farmer representatives from Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya
11:00 - 11:30	Tea break	All
11:30 – 12:30	Trust Africa partner's presentation on their projects to date; Challenges and Lessons learnt related to policy advocacy on CAADP.	Kenya- RECONCILE and UJAMAA Uganda- CLEAR, HOCADAO, LIDFA
12:30 – 13:00	Plenary: What worked well and What could be done differently	Ruby Quantson
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch Break	All
14:00 – 15:00	<i>continued...</i> What could have been done differently to influence key actors and get maximum impact; tactics, techniques and strategies	Facilitator, Ruby Quantson
15:00 -15:30	Tea Break	All
15:30 – 16:30	Advocacy in relation to CAADP: Identifying CAADP issues at regional level , putting solution and campaigning, and advocating	Facilitator, Ruby Quantson
17:00 – 17:30	Winding up and evaluation of the day	
Day Two: Wednesday, 25/04/2012		
Time	Topic	Responsible
08:00 -08:30	Presentation: EAC and CAADP: efforts toward realisation of CAADP and level of SSF participation in agriculture policy processes (CAADP)	Mr. Tim Wesonga
08:30- 09:30	Plenary discussion: on the EAC and CAADP presentation A list of ESAFF position of the EAC 's CAADP and other agriculture related processes in the region	All
09:30-11:00	Presentation: How to engage EAC/EALA for effective advocacy on CAADP – <i>Preparations for Effective Media Strategy and Etiquette to be observed for Roundtable discussion with EALA – ATNR MPs</i>	Bob Odiko - EAC
11:00 – 11:30	Tea Break	All
11:30 – 13:00	Consolidating advocacy issues and position of farmers for the Regional Dialogue with EALA – ATNR Committee meeting	Facilitator, Ruby Quantson
13:00 – 14:00	lunch break and preparation to move to Kenyan Parliament	All
Policy Dialogue on CAADP; SSF/CSOs and EALA		
14:30 – 17:00	Policy Dialogue on CAADP; SSF/CSOs and EALA	At Continental House, Kenyan Parliament
Day Three: Wednesday, 25/04/2012		
Time	Topic	Responsible
08:00 -08:30	Reflection on the Engagement with EALA – ATNR MPs	Facilitator
08:30- 10:00	Presentation: How CAADP work at the national level, its Pros and cons, and the role of farmers in resource allocation to the agriculture sector	Kenya Institute of Economic Affairs/NEPAD Secretariat in Kenya
10:00 – 10:11	Presentation: The role of SSF/CSOs participation in the agriculture budgeting processes; How, where, when and what for	Hussein Khalid, MUHURI, Kenya
11:00 – 11:30	Tea Break	All
11:30 – 12:30	Plenary discussion on CAADP and agriculture Budget tracking	All
12:30 – 13:00	Linking advocacy work to SSF/CSOs participation in CAADP and budgeting processes	Facilitator, Ruby Quantson
13:00 – 14:00	lunch break	All
14:00 – 15:00	Synthesizing the CAADP Advocacy campaign at local level, and National level in the EAC countries; what, where, when, how, strategies and indicators	Facilitator, Ruby Quantson
	Developing a Media Strategy	
15:00 – 15:30	Winding up and way forward commitments	
15:30 – 16:00	Closure and Tea	Trust Africa



Group photo of members of the East Africa legislative Assembly committee on Agriculture with farmer leaders from Eastern and Southern Africa after the meeting at the Kenyan Parliament 24/04/2012