

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



**DIRECTORS' REPORT
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

30TH JUNE 2020



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

**ORGANIZATION INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2020**

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

**DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2020**

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF ACTIVITIES

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1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

ESAFF operates at country level through its members: - In Tanzania (MVIWATA); Kenya - (KESSFF), Uganda (ESAFF Uganda), Zambia (ESAFF Zambia), Zimbabwe (ZIMSOF), Lesotho (ESAFF Lesotho), South Africa (ESAFF South Africa), Malawi (NASFAM), Rwanda (ESAFF/APPE), Burundi (ESAFF Burundi), Seychelles (SeyFA), Madagascar (CPM), Mozambique (ROSA), eSwatini (ESAFF eSwatini), DRC-Congo (FOPAC) and South Sudan (SSAPU).

2. MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE FORUM

The following are among the main objectives of ESAFF:

- To initiate the development and establishment of educational projects to alleviate illiteracy, improve and raise quality of agriculture and related activities to small scale farmers,
- To carry out field projects, educational programs, research and workshops on different arrears of study so as to enable people to alleviate ignorance in the small-scale farming,
- Creating increased small-scale farmers' awareness about the potential and capacity to defend their rights, needs, interests and demands socially, economically and culturally,
- Advocating for small scale farmers' rightful positions in society within respective countries, regionally and internationally,
- Mobilizing for self-organization and collective voice amongst small-scale farmers,
- Fostering the practice of a sustainable and viable agriculture practices for the benefit of small-scale farmers and the general public,
- To work in partnership or in affiliated manner with likeminded actors nationally, regionally and internationally,
- To enter into contracts or any other arrangements with any International bodies, governments or authorities which are supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to carrying out the Organization's objects,
- To promote or assist in the promotion of any organization or association having objects similar of which are calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the Organization,
- To raise funds, invite and receive donations, grants, assistance, and contributions in order to support the Organization's projects but on such terms and conditions congruent to the principal aim of the Organization and,
- To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

3. ESAFF VISION, MISSION AND PURPOSE

- **VISION STATEMENT** - A strong effective forum of empowered Small-Scale Farmers with united voices in the policy processes for ecological agriculture and poverty free Eastern and Southern Africa region.
- **MISSION STATEMENT** - Empowering Small-Scale Farmers in Eastern and Southern Africa to influence development policies and promote ecological agriculture through capacity strengthening, research and networking.

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

4. REPORT ON ACTIVITIES DONE DURING THE YEAR

During the annual reporting period started on 1st July 2019 to 30th June 2020, ESAFF achieved all of planned activities despite the fact that the beginning on the year, in February 2020, the world and the Eastern and Southern African (ESA) region was struggling to fight the Corona Virus Disease (COVID) -19. This slowed down some activities in countries that were under heavy lockdown including Uganda, Rwanda, Lesotho, eSwatini and South Africa. Other countries like Tanzania experienced lockdown in the month of March to April 2020. Immediately after the declaration of the COVID-19 as global pandemic by the World Health Organisation (WHO), ESAFF developed a guideline to ensure it protect farmers against the pandemic when attending some of the project activities. ESAFF teamed with other partners; ESAFF Uganda and SADC CNGO to organise the East Africa and SADC Food security challenges and COVID 19 response. - **The EAC webinar on COVID 19 was held on 08th April with 53 participants** came up with recommendations to the EAC on how to support SSFs amid COVID 19. **The SADC virtual event on COVID -19 took place on 21st April 2020 with 77 participants.** The two virtual events urged EAC Partner States and SADC Member States to support and promote agro ecological agriculture in the region to enhance nutritious foods and climate resilience. ESAFF called for improved access to information by farmers through ICT and digital platforms, to empower small-scale farmers especially women, Support the development of online market solution for small-scale farmers to address the exploitation of farmers by some middlemen and governments in EAC and SADC provide hygiene kits, and health services. as measures to prevent COVID-19 in rural areas. ESAFF also called for governments to ensure complete realisation of the Malabo Declaration of 2014 by investing than 10% of the national budget to the agriculture, Establish and strengthen the Food Reserves Fund and stations to be used during emergencies and disasters and lastly to link small-scale farmers especially women who have reported to be stranded with perishable produce in their villages to potential transporters and buyers. The events involved members of the EALA who promised to take the issues to the relevant meeting within EAC

During the reporting period ESAFF achieved a number of activities; At regional level; ESAFF opened the year by participating in the SADC Civil Society Forum that was held in parallel with the SADC head of States Summit in Dar es salaam – Tanzania. ESAFF teamed with other CSOs to put demands of farmers forward. ESAFF also engaged the EAC where it followed the petition that was saved to the EAC head of states in 2018 through EALA. Since then the heads of state summit had not taken place due to a number of reasons. ESAFF also participated meaningfully in a number of activities under SADC. These included the October 2019 meeting in Gaborone with donors where ESAFF made a passionate plea for the regional body to put in place mechanism to ensure the Malabo Biennial Report 2020 is discussed as well as for the regional to put in place a regional strategy on extension services. ESAFF also attended the consultation of CSOs in the region to deliberate on the new SADC Regional Indicative Strategy Development (RISDP) of 2020 – 2030 and the new vision in Midrand Johannesburg South Africa in November 2019. ESAFF also continued to support ESAFF 7 weaker members to strengthen their institutional and advocacy capacity particularly in engaging districts and national governments on the national agriculture investment plans tied to the CAADP Malabo 7 goals which African countries are committed to deliver by 2025.

During the reporting period the AUC released the second BR report in February 2020, Second Malabo Biennial Review Report 2019 builds on the efforts of the first round and tracks the performance of countries on each of the 47 indicators that shows the performance of the continent towards a fully transformed agricultural sector 49 AU Member States out of 55 Member States submitted their validated national reports to evaluation. 36 Member States registered positive progress compared with their scores in 2017. Only 4 Member States obtained or surpassed the minimum score of 6.66 required to be on-track for 2019, (Previous minimum score was 3.94). The four (4) Member States, which obtained or surpassed the benchmark of 6.66 to be on-track toward achieving the commitments of the Malabo Declaration by 2025 are: Rwanda (7.24), Morocco (6.96), Mali (6.82) and Ghana (6.67). In EAC only ONE country is on track, while in SADC NO country is on track to achieve Malabo.

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

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

The following are the brief information on the performance for each key result areas:

Key Result Area 1:

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

Under this result the following key activities were executed between July 2019 and June 2020;

A. ESAFF Engagement on and with SADC PF and SADC Secretariat

- (i) **Southern Africa Civil Society Forum 2019:** In August 2019, ESAFF represented the consortium at the Southern Africa Civil Society Forum ahead of the SADC Heads of State and Government Summit in Dar es Salaam. The Forum issued a communiqué which entailed issues that the consortium was advancing on agriculture accountability (adherence to Malabo goals, sustainable agriculture through agroecology, land ownership with gender lenses among others). The Forum was attended by more than 150 CSO representatives from SADC countries.

SADC Parliamentary Forum (SADC PF) Engagement: On 31st October 2019, ESAFF, Action aid International (AAI) and PSAM of Rhodes University in South Africa participated in discussions with SADC PF Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) standing committee in Johannesburg, South Africa. The consortium members made presentations on regional policies on agriculture and climate change and the role that regional MPs can play in monitoring their implementation. During this engagement, the PSA Alliance proposed that SADC PF should consider issues regarding climate change funding, agriculture regional commitments (e.g. the Malabo) and the stalled SADC Agriculture Development Fund (ADF). ESAFF through the PSA Alliance further emphasized that the SADC members need to adopt the gender-based right to food and nutrition framework in all future reviews of SADC food and nutrition policies or strategies.
- (ii) **SADC Secretariat Engagement on the SADC new vision and new RISDP 2020-2030:** In November 2019, ESAFF attended the regional non-state actors' workshop on the SADC Vision 2050 development and crafting of the new SADC Strategic Plan RISDP 2020 – 2030, hosted by the Southern Africa Trust in Johannesburg, South Africa. More than 30 CSOs from across the region attended. ESAFF, Action aid and FANRPAN, ESAFF among others called for the Agriculture sector that employ million in the region to be elevated to pillar number 1 under Industrialisation as opposed to the current RISDP where agriculture was in the other social programs. CSOs also called for peace, security and governance to top the new SADC vision 2050. **The proposals were agreed and were to be approved by the SADC summit in August 2020.**
- (iii) **Participation in the SADC FANR ICP Meeting.** In December 2019, ESAFF also represented the PSA consortium at the SADC FANR International Cooperating Partners - ICP Meeting in Gaborone. The meeting was attended by over 30 different stakeholders including FAO, research organizations, donor community and regional farmer organizations. Following reminders from ESAFF on implementation of the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (FNSS) using funds received from the EU, two SADC Directors and a senior agricultural officer agreed to commission

a study on the status of extension services in SADC and review the indicators as the FNSS implementation had just started. ESAFF also called for SADC to take great interest on the Malabo Biennial Review report as a litmus paper for the regional performance on the agreed Malabo 7 goals regarding agriculture development.

- (iv) **Commissioned Scooping studies on SADC region on the realization of the Malabo goals** and areas for smallholder farmers to advocate in enhancing public social accountability in Agriculture financing, seeds and extension services. - Between March and May 2020, ESAFF commissioned a scooping and some of the major key findings show that SADC and all its members was NOT on track to achieve Malabo while hunger was on the rise in the region. Also, that the region has no strategy, policy or protocol on extension services and that local seeds/cultivars are still not recognised under SADC seed regulations which hinders its promotion and support. On the Malabo Performance the region was 4.28 point less than the benchmark of 6.66. although it represents an increase in the nominal overall score of 0.62 from 3.66. In financing agriculture, the region was noted to be investing less into agriculture. The report shows that Mozambique was investing 3.0%, Tanzania 2.4%, Zimbabwe is 5.3% and Zambia 11.3%, and Malawi 11.7 % respectively.

B. ESAFF Engagement with the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) and the East African Community (EAC) Secretariat

Between July 2019 and June 2020 ESAFF engaged the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) to follow up on issues agreed at the EAC Agriculture Budget Summit that was held in May 2019 in Arusha. Among those presented by farmers included the aftermath of the petition by farmers to head of states. Farmers partitioned head of states of the EAC through the EALA. However, the Summit could not take place in November 2019 due to a number of reasons. Other activities that ESAFF and partners engaged with the regional body included those related to the COVID-19;

- (i) Webinar on COVID-19 in EAC, response and recommendations to the EAC Secretariat on how to support Smallholder farmers amid COVID-19. A total of **53 participants** including small-scale farmers, farmer organizations, national, regional, continental and international organizations, private and public research entities, private sector, media, students and citizens from 16 countries including all East African countries took part. The event argued EAC to:-
- Support the promotion of agroecological agriculture to enhance nutritious foods and climate resilience,
 - Continue standing for their rights to protective resources and against exploitation and especially the rights of women who are most at risk,
 - Improve access to information by use of local structures at lower levels using community radios and digital platforms like WhatsApp to empower small-scale farmers,
 - Support the development an online market solution for small-scale farmers to address the exploitation of small-scale farmers by some middlemen by linking small-scale farmers directly to the final consumers,
 - Provide small scale farmers with resources like hygiene kits, cleaning of infrastructure, etc. as measures to prevent COVID-19 contamination including a series of health measures to reduce the risk,
 - Ensure that the development of policies in EAC emphasizes the development of the agriculture sector in accordance with the Malabo Declaration of 2014. Policies that will reflect the commitments in the Malabo Declaration especially the need to invest more than 10% of the national budget to the agriculture,
 - Establish and strengthen the EAC Food Reserve Fund and stations to be used during emergencies and disasters and lastly to link small-scale farmers especially women who have reported to be stranded with perishable produce in their villages to potential transporters and buyers.

- (ii) EAC study and analysis on the Regional Agriculture sector performance in implementing the Malabo Declaration in line with the 2nd Biennial Review Reporting 2019. The study was conducted during the reporting period and reviewed among many the followings;
- In the EAC region, only Rwanda achieved the target with 7.24 and adjudged to be on track in achieving the overall Malabo target compare to Burundi which scored 5.82, Uganda 5.68, Tanzania 5.08, Kenya 4.88 and South Sudan 2.85. the Malabo benchmark was 6.66.
 - In agriculture financing most countries in East Africa are far from reaching Malabo goals on investment to agriculture in 2019/2020 where only Burundi invested 9.3%; Kenya invested 3.6% and Rwanda invested 9%, Uganda 2.9% and the least South Sudan invested 0.3% in which in all countries disbursement is a challenge where funds disbursed late or does not disburse the whole total budget to the Agriculture sector.

C. Small holder farmer in Influencing National Agriculture Budget in ESA region

During the reporting period, farmers in 7 countries engaged the Government and advocated for a number of issues to be reflected in the government.

In seven countries, small scale farmers identified more than 14 agriculture policy issues that were advocated at various levels and responded by central and district councils.

D. Public Expenditure Tracking

During the reporting period of January to June 2020, five (5) countries formed PETS committees of 80 farmer leaders and tracked more than 14 agriculture projects in their countries. Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys led by farmers on identified agriculture projects ended with organised advocacy meetings which involved a total of 326 local government officials, farmers and media to share about the project and find a join way forward as a solution to ensure the projects are up and running and changing lives of the people in the communities. Number of participants in some countries were limited due to COVID-19 restrictions.

E. UMAPESA/SAM APP

Is an accountability application to be used by farmers in Mvomero and Monze, A web based mobile Umapesa App will enhance access to information for farmers for public social accountability in which farmers in Mvomero and Monze will get updates on public budget meetings, information on weather and agriculture extension services, seed and inputs. The app intends to connect small scale farmers and extension officers through the platform and it will further provide weather information and forecasting. It will have quick load time, ease of usage, an intuitive interface, responsive design and offline availability, the application will have (a) About PSAM (b) Budget Cycles (Tanzania and Zambia) (c) Extension services (Overview, List of wards, list of extension officers, contact of an extension officer (d) Seeds in the district (e) Weather info (f) Activities and events (g) Question and Answers/ chat.

F. Members conduct agriculture budget analysis at national level and identify areas for engagement to ensure a coordinated advocacy initiative at regional and national level

During the reporting period ESAFF supported 10 members to conduct agriculture policy and budgets analysis in Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya, South Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, and Tanzania. Other countries were eSwatini, Lesotho, and South Africa. The report helped farmers to understand the country performance in the agriculture areas particularly in financing agriculture, extension services and the participation of smallholder farmers in planning and budgeting as well as the landscape of local seed (OPV) which mainly used by rural smallholder farmers.

Key Result Area 2:

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

- **ESAFF commissioned a scooping Study on the level of realization of the Malabo Declaration Goals in SADC** and areas for farmers to advocate and enhance public social accountability in the agriculture extension services, local seed and climate resilience the study note major key findings, SADC has no extension services strategy which is an opportunity for small holder farmers to push for the regional body to put one in place.
- On seeds, the Regional Regulatory Frameworks is put in place to regulate all seeds production, including local seeds (OPVs). Regional seed sector is categorized into formal (organized systems under regulated procedures) and informal (unregulated systems, with well adapted seeds (farm saved seeds) sectors. But yet there is a need for SADC to strengthen (1) the use of OPV seeds by both governments and the private sector, (2) advocacy programmes for small scale farmers, esp. women and poor farmers on access to agricultural extension and advisory services, access to financial services et al.

Key-Result 3:

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

- During the reporting period ESAFF commissioned a study on climate change in ESA region focusing on current status, challenges and opportunities for farmers to engage constructively on dialogues on climate change from an informed perspective as well as conduct evidence and issue-based advocacy in 16-member countries, at regional economic groupings (EAC and SADC) as well as Continental and global levels. The study highlighted key issues from the National level and develop a tool for data collection at country level to capture national environment and natural resources management and development programs in 16 countries where ESAFF has membership – Burundi, DRC Congo, eSwatini, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe and look at the level of climate change policies and action plans implementations and budget allocation, Identify institutional frameworks that could be used as entry for collaborative actions and advocacy. The key recommendations there is a need to increase and redirect agriculture and climate change finance to small-scale women farmers and also emphasis in advocating for Agro ecological as it was identified to surpass smart agriculture in addressing climate change impacts through adaptation and mitigation measures.

- **COVID 19 guideline to protect small scale farmers.**

The COVID-19 pandemic has proved unrelenting (January/May 2019) pushing healthcare to be the top priority for many countries, including the 16 countries spread across East African Community (EAC) and Southern African Development Community (SADC) blocs¹ where the Eastern and Southern Africa small-scale Farmers' Forum (ESAFF) network represents the interests of over 2.1 million small-scale farmers.

In response to the pandemic ESAFF issued a communique together with partners EOA-I, Oxfam, Trust Africa as a result of the three webinars and consultations that were organized by ESAFF Uganda for East African Community -EAC- countries) and ESAFF regional office for (SADC countries) as well as the pan African webinar organized by Oxfam and Trust Africa as well as the African Union. The three events brought together smallholder farmers and CSO stakeholders as well as law makers and policy makers at regional level and continental level. They were organized in collaborations between ESAFF and Oxfam after the outbreak of COVID – 19 in African continent. The events took place on 8th and 21st April 2020 respectively as well as on 4th June 2020.

- **ESAFF Developed Guidelines on COVID –19**

Due to COVID 19 outbreak ESAFF developed guidelines for activities implementation amid COVID 19. The guideline aimed at protecting lives and protecting smallholder farmers at national and community level while ensuring that activities are carried out as per schedule. The guidelines explained how the disease spreads, how to prevent and preventive measures, and it explained how to prepare and organise physical meetings while ensuring safety of participants. It also guides on what farmers should advocate for to government amid COVID-19.

- **Gender in ESAFF activities in nine countries,**

ESAFF mainstream gender responsive in implementation of the Project such as IMARISHA Project of 2020-2022 by Bread for the World where almost 60% women of the total small holder farmers in Burundi 18, Rwanda 47, Kenya 14 and eSwatini 44, Lesotho 13 and South Africa 5, Zambia 40, Tanzania 45, South Sudan 6 totalling 232 women out of 536 beneficiaries of the Project participate in influencing and monitoring the implementation of the Malabo goals in Eastern and Southern Africa

Key Result Area 4:

Organizational and institutional development of ESAFF members and ESAFF Regional Office

- (a) Strengthen organisationally and programmatically capacity of ESAFF weaker members in Lesotho, South Africa, eSwatini, Zambia, Burundi, Rwanda and Kenya.

During the reporting period ESAFF continued to ensure that 7 weaker country member capacity is strengthening organisational, managerial and advocacy capacity of weak members by supporting with working tools (computers), office space as well as coordination. Countries also developed personnel, and final policies as well as gender and youth policy, constitution to guide the operations, (Support visit to members i.e Kenya,

- (i) All ESAFF 7 weaker members were supported with rent, coordination support (7 new national coordinators are employed. Purchase of office tools for ESAFF Zambia (laptop and furniture), websites which are frequently updated, domains fee paid for the period of three years, official emails with specific country domain and letterheads).
- (ii) At regional level ESAFF continued to work to support the project implementation particularly at regional level as at national levels. At regional level, ESAFF retained its officers responsible for the project; Mr. Justine Emmanuel who supported communication and Fundraising part Ms. Irene Ngao supported advocacy desk while Ms Stella Mark Henry supported Finance and Monitoring docket. Ms. Martha Mathias supported accounts and administration desk and Mr. Bakari Mohamed Kiwilima supported logistics and security.
- (iii) **Membership growth** (Burundi membership growth from 1,146,495 to 1,173,569 (65% women and 52% male) the number reached would be bigger than the number indicated – implication of COVID 19), APPE Rwanda growth has increased from 3,808 to 4,736. Membership growth, KESSFF membership has grown from 82,000 to 95,000, eSwatini membership growth from 251 members to 348 members (231 females and 117 males).

(b) Staff training and annual reflection on performance in Arusha

In November 2019, ESAFF staff from country project members eSwatini, Lesotho, South Africa and Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda were trained in Project Planning Management as well as 4 ESAFF staff attended training in Arusha. The training increased knowledge on how to manage projects, planning, execution as well as reporting. The training had different segments which included, the project cycle

management, problem tree/stakeholders analysis, theory of change and logical framework, project risk management and budgeting, writing project proposal, monitoring and evaluation processes in the project and project progress reporting. A regional Annual Joint Reflection and Learning Workshop that was organized in November 2019 Arusha Tanzania brought together members from East African countries, Burundi, KESSFF, APPEE Rwanda (BKR) to share lessons with South African countries (ESAFF Lesotho, South Africa and eSwatini).

(c) **Development of Internal policies to enhance operations and (COVID- 19 guidelines,**

In February 2020, ESAFF and members organised an inception meeting with about 35 members in February 2020 in Dar es salaam - Tanzania which project plans were developed and discussed particularly on membership increase, advocacy and fundraising.

- (i) ESAFF also **approved key policies** including Whistleblowing Policy, The anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy as well as internal audit policy.
- (ii) Due to high demand in the use of **ICT during** the COVID-19 outbreak in February 2020, ESAFF employed indemnity banking and put in place ESAFF'S Information and Communications Technology (ICT) systems and includes the following Guidelines: ESAFF'S Electronic Systems Usage & Access Policy Computer Systems, Email, Internet Usage guideline, Password Guideline, Guidelines on the use of e-mails, Staff who leave Plan; and System Access Policy for Non-Payroll Staff. ESAFF also put in place policies on working from home as well as how to organize online staff meeting via TEAMS or ZOOM every morning during week days.
- (iii) **Printed publications** - During reporting period ESAFF printed PETs guide, fundraising guide and financial management guide, Printing of PETs guide booklet for small scale farmers was designed with the aim of bringing greater understanding to smallholder farmers on their right and responsibility to encourage and demand more transparency and accountability, actual results and accrued changes in the implementation of strategies and programs for agricultural development at regional, national and grassroots levels. Fundraising guide will assist smallholder farmers in the realization of their dream by knowing the specific plans for raising funds, Financial Management guide will assist on the realization of the farmer's dream by managing financial resources for organizational development and impact creation.

(d) **Websites:**

During the reporting period, members had fully established websites which are frequently updated, domains fee paid for the period of three years, official emails with specific country domain and letterheads usage) Country member websites includes;

- ESAFF Burundi – www.esaffburundi.org - ESAFF Kenya – www.kesssff.org
- ESAFF Rwanda – www.esaffrwanda.org - ESAFF ESwatini – www.esaffeswatini.org
- ESAFF Lesotho – www.esafflesotho.org - ESAFF South Africa – www.esaffsouthafrica.org
- ESAFF Zambia – www.esaffzambia.org -

- (e) **Exco, AGM and Board meeting were held in February 2020** in Dar es salaam in which the Board approved ESAFF Whistleblowing policy, ESAFF anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy, and the ESAFF internal audit policy. The AGM **approved Financial Statement 2018/19, approved Chairpersons Report for 2018/19, and approved the ESAFF annual Plan 2019-2020.**

(f) **Coalition building (working with different organizations,**

ESAFF has been working with different partners and organisations over the years in various fronts to advance the rights of smallholder farmers. In the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) ESAFF works in Partnership for Social Accountability (PSA) Alliance. The alliance is a collaboration of 4 organisations in Southern Africa which include Action Aid International, SaFAIDS, PSAM at Rhodes on Strengthening Social Accountability and Oversight in Health and Agriculture in Southern Africa. The project funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) works in 5 countries which are Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. ESAFF

also collaborated with OXFAM and Trust Africa in organizing virtual meeting on COVID 19 impact in Food security in SADC region as well as in Pan African webinar on COVID 19. ESAFF also worked with the global secretariat of the Peoples Coalition on Food Sovereignty (PCFS) in webinars discussions aimed at promoting food sovereignty in Africa and throughout the world. Other networks that partnered with ESAFF are the continental Alliance for Food Sovereignty (AFSA) which supported ESAFF Zambia in highlighting the impact of COVID 19 in Monze district- Zambia, African centre for Biosafety (ACB), Kenya biosafety network (KiBOC), working on agroecology and the rights to seeds, the CAADP Non-State Actors Coalition (CNC) the East Africa Civil Society Forum (EACSO) on East African affairs as well as The SADC CNGO a coalition of CSOs working with SADC. ESAFF also partners with national farmer organisations as well as the regional parliamentary bodies like the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) and the SADC parliamentary Forum (SADC PF) in various issues regarding smallholder farmers and Malabo Declarations implementation in the SADC and EAC.

(g) Factors which constrained the implementation of the ESAFF activities in 2019/2020

There are several factors which affected the implementation of ESAFF activities during the period ended July 2020. The main challenges included the followings as the previous end of financial year:

- COVID19 - The period was characterised by the global pandemic, the Corona Virus Disease – COVID- 19, in which the region was affected and unprecedented measures including social distancing and lockdowns continued to be experienced in many countries across the SADC region. The pandemic and responses hindered planned normal implementation of the project activities especially 2020 as the region embraced social distances as one of the measures to stop the spread of the virus while cross border travel was restricted to goods and services and airlines grounded.

5. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Organisation powers and affairs are managed by the members through the following Organs: -

- (a) The Tri-Annual General Summit (TGS) is held after every three years. The Summit constitutes of four members or delegates or representatives from each member country, it has almost 48 members and these members change after each three years. Last TGS was done in December 2018 and next TGS is expected to be in end 2021. The TGS elects office bearers of the organisation (executive committee of the Board exco); the Chairman, Vice Chairman, General Secretary and Treasurer. It also approves strategic plan, select bankers and auditors and amends constitution.
- (b) The Annual General Meeting (AGM) and or Extraordinary General Meetings held every year. AGM constitutes two members or delegates or representatives from each member country. The AGM main function is to approve annual plans.
- (c) The ESAFF Regional Board – is constituted of Sixteen (16) elected at the Tri-Annual General Summit of the Organization. The tenure of office for Board members is three (3) years but renewable once when deemed appropriate subject to re-election. The Board works to support the secretariat operations through the Executive Committee (Exco). The ESAFF Regional board sat on February 2020 and due to COVID - 19 outbreak another meeting was planned for July 2020.

The Board of Directors meets at least three times each year. Following are the Directors who served the Forum regional board during the year up to the date of this report;

| Name | Country of Residence | Qualifications /professional | Position | Appointment date |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Mr. Hakim Baliraine | Uganda | A farmer | Chairperson | December 2018 |
| 2. Mr. Andre Sopha | Seychelles | A farmer | Board Member | December 2018 |
| 3. Ms. Rachel Muyobokeye | Rwanda | A farmer | Board Member | June 2014 |
| 4. Ms. Mamalefetsane Phakoe | Lesotho | A farmer | General Secretary | June 2014 |
| 5. Mr. Jean Rabefano | Madagascar | A farmer | Board Member | December 2018 |
| 6. Mr. Alfayo Kurunah | Kenya | A farmer | Board Member | June 2014 |
| 7. Mr. Delma Ndolvu | Zimbabwe | A farmer | Board Member | December 2018 |
| 8. Mr. Abeid Girukwayo | Burundi | A farmer | Board Member | March 2017 |
| 9. Mr. Vanani Zimba | Malawi | A farmer | Treasurer | December 2018 |
| 10. Mr. Abel Asainda | Mozambique | A farmer | Board Member | June 2014 |
| 11. Ms. Maria Mathole | South Africa | A farmer | Board Member | December 2018 |
| 12. Mr. Kennedy Chipoya | Zambia | A farmer | Board Member | October 2015 |
| 13. Mr. Abdul Geya | Tanzania | A farmer | Board Member | December 2018 |
| 14. Mr. Achilles Mbusa Lumalisa | DRC-Congo | A farmer | Vice Chairperson | June 2014 |
| 15. Ms. Ntombikayise Fakudze | Swaziland | A farmer | Board Member | March 2017 |
| 16. Mr. Edward Ugo | South Sudan | A farmer | Board Member | December 2018 |

The Secretariat is headed by the ESAFF Regional Coordinator and governed by rules, regulations and policies made by ESAFF Regional Board from time to time for the proper and efficient execution of the day to day activities of the Organisation under the oversight role of the Board through the exco

6. MEMBERS DURING THE YEAR

The Forum relies on membership subscription and donations from donors' organizations to pursue its activities, the constitution stipulate rights and responsibilities of each member. The forum has the following categories of membership, namely:

- (a) **Founder members:** Founder members are the national farmers' organisations that have formed and registered the Organization whose names and signatures appear in Constitution as founding members. There are 7 members in this category. These members are Zimbabwe (ZIMSOFF), Tanzania (MVIWATA), Uganda (ESAFF Uganda), Kenya (KESFFF), South Africa (ESAFF South Africa), Lesotho (ESAFF Lesotho) and Zambia (ESAFF Zambia);
- (b) **Ordinary Members:** Members are national farmers' organization in any country of the Region which joins the organization after its incorporation or registration. Currently there are sixteen members under this category.
- (c) **Associate Members:** Associate shall be any national farmers' organisation or ESAFF Chapter in any country of the Region which is applying to be a member but the process of its admission has not been fully determined by the Organisation. Provided that such membership shall last for not less than one calendar year and shall not exceed two calendar year. No member in this category

7. DONORS DURING THE YEAR

Forum do receive grants from different donors to implement different activities, during the year under review forum has received grants from the following donors:

| Donor | Period of Contract | Contracted amount | Amount received 2018/2019 | Amount received 2019/2020 |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bread for the World (BfdW) Influence ii | 24 Months | EURO 255,000 | EURO 141,086 | EURO 56,173,4 |
| Bread for the World (BfdW) Influence iii | 36 Months | EURO 450,000 | | EURO 139,700 |
| Trust Africa (TA) | 12 Months | USD 100,000 | USD 49,973 | |
| Trust Africa (TA) Budget Summit (Supplemental Grant) | 1 Month | USD 13,350 | USD 13,340 | |
| Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) | 48 Months | USD 386,536.4 | USD 9,762 | USD 96,634 |

8. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Board accepts final responsibility for the risk management and internal control systems of the forum.

The Secretariat oversees the management of financial risks and establishes the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the forum.

It is the task of the Board to ensure that adequate internal financial and operational control systems are developed and maintained on an ongoing basis in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding:

- The effectiveness and efficiency of operations;
- The safeguarding of the forum's assets;
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- The reliability of accounting records;
- Business sustainability under normal as well as adverse conditions; and
- Responsible behaviour towards all stakeholders.

The Forum has established log frame of targets to be achieved, perform capacity building and due diligence of its activities executed by members, performs internal audit reviews, performs monitoring and evaluation of its activities. The Forum also is at its final steps to review and update existing Financial Policy and Human Resource manual.

The efficiency of any internal control system is dependent on the strict observance of prescribed measures. There is always a risk of non-compliance of such measures by staff. Whilst no system of internal control can provide absolute assurance against misstatement or losses, the internal control system is designed to provide the Board with reasonable assurance that the procedures in place are operating effectively. The Board of Directors assessed the internal control systems throughout the financial year ended 30th June 2020 and is of the opinion that they met accepted criteria.

9. EMPLOYEES' WELFARE

9.1 Staff Welfare

Staff welfare is covered under the terms and conditions of employment that outline various benefits and policies governing employment. However, in this ended financial year there were staffs on full time basis were 13 (6 from at ESAFF Headquarters and 7 from member countries), and before that there were project associates on part time basis due to financial constraints.

9.2 Management and Employees relationship

ESAFF is managed by a secretariat at its headquarters in Morogoro. The secretariat headed by the regional coordinator is assisted by program Manager - Advocacy and Finance. Others are Fundraising and Communication Manager, and Finance officer. At national level ESAFF engaged national project coordinators in Burundi, Rwanda and Kenya and coordinators from Lesotho, eSwatini and South Africa as well as Zambia.

10. STATEMENT OF BOARD DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Board of Directors of ESAFF is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements for each year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the financial state of the organization at the end of the financial year in terms of operational results of organization and projects.

In preparing the statement of financial statements, board of directors required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- Make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- Maintain financial records and prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the policies and procedures required by accounting policies selected by ESAFF.

Board of Directors is responsible for maintenance of proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy, at any time, the financial position of the organization as well as adequate systems of internal financial control. Board also have responsibility for taking such steps as is reasonable to safeguard the assets of the forum in compliance with all regulatory and legal requirements and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention, detection of fraud, error and other irregularities.

11. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND SOLVENCY OF THE FORUM

The performance of financial was good during the year and its results are set out on page 13 of these financial statements. Also, the board of directors consider the Forum to be solvent and state of affairs of the forum is noted on this financial statement.

12. GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

Nothing has come to the attention of the directors to indicate that the company will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this report.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no events subsequent to year end that required adjustment to, or disclosure in, these financial statements as per IAS 10 "Events after the reporting period."

14. AUDITORS

The auditors of Moria Associates have expressed their willingness to continue in office and are eligible for reappointment.

The financial statements, as set out on pages 16-19, which have been prepared on going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on _____ and signed on its behalf by:


Hakim Baliraine
ESAFF Chairperson

Date 30th September 2020

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF REGIONAL BOARD
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA SMALL SCALE FARMERS FORUM-ESAFF (ESAFF)**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ESAFF for the year ended 30 June 2020 which comprise the statement of financial position, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law, regulation and Tanzania Financial Accounting Standards, including Tanzania Financial Reporting Standard No 1

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2020 and of its the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Non-Governmental Organizations Act No. 24 of 2002.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Tanzania, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the ESAFF's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from when the financial statements are authorized for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the board with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The board are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF REGIONAL BOARD
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA SMALL SCALE FARMERS FORUM-ESAFF (ESAFF)**

Responsibilities of the Board

As explained more fully in the board's responsibilities statement, the board are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the board determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the board are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the board either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtains an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the board

Use of this report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with the Non-Governmental Organizations Act No. 24 of 2002. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the ESAFF's members those matters that we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the ESAFF and the ESAFF's members as a body, for our audit work, or the opinions we have formed.

DAR ES SALAAM

30/09/

2020



[Signature]

Daudi Abdallah

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
- IN PUBLIC PRACTICE

Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF)
Annual financial report.
For the year ended 30 June 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

| | Notes | 2020 Tzs | 2019 Tzs |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|-------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Non current assets | | | |
| Fixed assets | 7 | 11,332,977 | 11,727,605 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Staff advances | 8 | 1,356,399 | - |
| Prepayments & Advances | 9 | 32,778,228 | 26,121,573 |
| Grants Receivable | 10 | 3,583,608 | 272,061 |
| Cash and Cash equivalent | 11 | 80,765,200 | 25,475,085 |
| | | 118,483,435 | 51,868,719 |
| Total assets | | 129,816,412 | 63,596,324 |
| RESERVES AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| Reserve | | | |
| Accumulated Surplus | | 56,726,579 | 46,685,617 |
| | | 56,726,579 | 46,685,617 |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Deferred Income | 12 | 36,628,407 | 10,737,900 |
| Grants and Other Payables | 13 | 36,461,426 | 6,172,808 |
| | | 73,089,833 | 16,910,708 |
| Total liabilities and equity | | 129,816,412 | 63,596,324 |

The significant accounting policies on pages 19 and the notes on pages 19 to 33 form financial statements.

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


Board Chairperson


Coordinator

Date:

Date:

30th Sept. 2020

Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF)
Annual financial report.
For the year ended 30 June 2020

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

| | Notes | 2020 Tzs | 2019 Tzs |
|--|-------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Income | 14 | 763,880,075 | 549,865,160 |
| Add :Deferred Grant c/f | | - | 133,423,949 |
| Less: Deferred Grant b/d | 12 | 36,628,407 | 10,737,900 |
| | | <u>727,251,669</u> | <u>672,551,209</u> |
| Administrative expenses | 15 | 142,473,169 | 91,931,355 |
| Program expenses | 16 | 565,565,289 | 627,467,250 |
| Finance income/(costs) | 17 | 7,577,621 | 2,464,720 |
| Depreciation on property, plant and equipment | 7 | 1,594,628 | 1,738,016 |
| | | <u>717,210,706</u> | <u>723,601,341</u> |
| Surplus/(Deficit) of income over expenditure before tax | | 10,040,962 | (51,050,132) |
| Tax charge | | - | - |
| Surplus/(Deficit) of income over expenditure | | <u><u>10,040,962</u></u> | <u><u>(51,050,132)</u></u> |

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

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


Board Chairperson

Date:


Coordinator

Date: 30th Sept. 2020

Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF)
Annual financial report.
For the year ended 30 June 2020

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY


| | Share capital Tzs | Retained earnings Tzs | Total Tzs |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| For the year ended 30 June 2020 | | | |
| At start of year | - | 46,685,617 | 46,685,617 |
| Prior year adjustment | - | - | - |
| Loss for the year | - | 10,040,962 | 10,040,962 |
| At end of year | - | 56,726,579 | 56,726,579 |
| For the year ended 30 June 2019 | | | |
| At start of year | - | 97,735,749 | 97,735,749 |
| Deficit for the year | - | (51,050,132) | (51,050,132) |
| At end of year | - | 46,685,617 | 46,685,617 |

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

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


Board Chairperson

Date:


Coordinator
Date: 30th Sep 2020

Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF)
Annual financial report.
For the year ended 30 June 2020

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

| | Notes | 2020 Tzs | 2019 Tzs |
|--|-------|-------------|---------------|
| Operating activities | | | |
| Surplus before tax | | 10,040,962 | (51,050,132) |
| Adjustments for: | | | |
| Depreciation on fixed assets | 7 | 1,594,628 | 1,738,016 |
| Operating loss before working capital changes | | 11,635,590 | (49,312,116) |
| Decrease/(increase) in Staff Advances | | (1,356,399) | 384,410 |
| Decrease/(increase) in Prepayments | | (6,656,655) | (9,395,271) |
| Decrease/(increase) in Grants Receivables | | (3,311,547) | 12,968,772 |
| Decrease/(increase) in Fixed Deposits | | - | 57,100,000 |
| (Decrease)/increase in Deferred Income | | 25,890,507 | (122,686,049) |
| (Decrease)/increase in Payables | | 30,288,618 | 1,452,808 |
| | | 999 | |
| Net cash from operating activities | | 56,491,113 | (109,487,446) |
| Investing activities | | | |
| Cash paid for purchase of fixed assets held for sale | 7 | (1,200,000) | - |
| Net cash used in investing activities | | (1,200,000) | - |
| Financing activities | | | |
| Net proceeds and repayments of borrowings | | - | - |
| Net cash from financing activities | | - | - |
| (Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents | | 55,291,113 | (109,487,446) |
| Movement in cash and cash equivalents | | | |
| At start of year | | 25,474,088 | 134,961,534 |
| (Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents | | 55,291,113 | (109,487,446) |
| At end of year | 14 | 80,765,200 | 25,474,088 |

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

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


Board Chairperson

Date:


Coordinator

Date: 30th Sept-2020

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Eastern and Southern Africa small-scale Farmers Forum is a network of grassroots small scale farmers' organizations working in 15 countries of Eastern and Southern Africa (ESAFF) region. The movement is a small scale farmer initiated, farmer led and farmer owned. Its purpose is to enable small farmers in Eastern and Southern Africa to speak as a united voice so that issues, concerns and recommendations become an integral part of policies and practices at national, regional/international levels.

The Eastern and Southern Africa small-scale Farmers Forum-ESAFF established in 2002 and registered in Tanzania under Non-Governmental Organizations Act 2002 of the United Republic of Tanzania on 27 August 2007, its registration number is 00NGO/1097. The secretariat of ESAFF is in Morogoro, Tanzania is led by the Coordinator who reports to the Regional Board.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Statement of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

2.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The financial statements are presented in Tanzania. The financial statements comprise a statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows, and explanatory notes.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies adopted by the Organization. Although such estimates and assumptions are based on the directors' best knowledge of the information available, actual results may differ from those estimates. The judgments and estimates are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and any revisions to such estimates are recognized in the year in which the revision is made. The areas involving the judgments of most significance to the financial statements, and the sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year, are disclosed

2.3 Improvements to IFRSs

- i. New and revised IFRSs mandatorily effective at the end of the reporting period with no material effect on the reported amounts and disclosures in the current or prior year**

The following new or revised IFRSs were mandatorily effective and adopted by ESAFF as at the end of the reporting period, but did not have a material effect on the current or previously reported financial performance or financial position:

2.3 Improvements to IFRSs (Continued)

- i. New and revised IFRSs mandatorily effective at the end of the reporting period with no material effect on the reported amounts and disclosures in the current or prior year
 (Continued)

| Name of standard | Changes made to the standard |
|---|---|
| Definition of a Business - Amendments to IFRS 3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. | <p>The amendments clarify that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. They also clarify that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. That is, the inputs and processes applied to those inputs must have 'the ability to contribute to the creation of outputs' rather than 'the ability to create outputs'.</p> <p>Impact: Since the amendments apply prospectively to transactions or other events that occur on or after the date of first application, most entities will likely not be affected by these amendments on transition. However, entities considering the acquisition of a set of activities and assets after first applying the amendments should update their accounting policies in a timely manner. The amendments could also be relevant in other areas of IFRS (e.g., they may be relevant where a parent loses control of a subsidiary and has early adopted Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28))</p> |
| Definition of Material - Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. | <p>The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, or both. An entity will need to assess whether the information, either individually or in combination with other information, is material in the context of the financial statements.</p> <p>Impact: Although the amendments to the definition of material is not expected to have a significant impact on an entity's financial statements, the introduction of the term 'obscuring information' in the definition could potentially impact how materiality judgements are made in practice, by elevating the importance of how information is communicated and organized in the financial statements.</p> |
| Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7) Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. | <p>The amendments in Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7) clarify that entities would continue to apply certain hedge accounting requirements assuming that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged cash flows and cash flows from the hedging instrument are based will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform.</p> <p>Impact: The amendment to IFRS 16 enables a company to apply a practical expedient to account for a lease modification required by the IBOR reform.</p> |

2.3 Improvements to IFRSs

ii. Standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective

At the reporting date, the following new and/or revised accounting standards and interpretations were in issue but not yet effective and therefore have not been applied in these financial statements. ESAFF has not yet assessed the impact of these changes on their financial statements when they become effective:

| Name of standard | Changes made to the standard |
|---|--|
| IFRS 1: First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. | The amendments set out the procedures that an entity must follow when it adopts IFRS for the first time as the basis for preparing its general purpose financial statements. Impact The IFRS grants limited exemptions from the general requirement to comply with each IFRS effective at the end of its first IFRS reporting period. |
| IAS 41 — Agriculture Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. | The amendments set out the accounting for agricultural activity – the transformation of biological assets (living plants and animals) into agricultural produce (harvested product of the entity's biological assets). Impact The standard generally requires biological assets to be measured at fair value less costs to sell. |
| IAS 37 — Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. | The amendments outline the accounting for provisions (liabilities of uncertain timing or amount), together with contingent assets (possible assets) and contingent liabilities (possible obligations and present obligations that are not probable or not reliably measurable). Impact The standard assessing whether a contract is onerous, the cost of fulfilling the contract includes both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. |

2.4 Explanation of Terms

The Organization presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating period
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating period
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Organization classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

2.5 Revenue recognition

Revenue represents the fair value of consideration received or receivable for the grants in the course of the Organization's activities. It is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Organization and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably

Revenue for the forum is mainly in forms of members' contribution and grants from donor.

2.5.1 Membership contributions

Annual membership contributions from members are recognized on cash basis upon receipt of contribution from the member. They have 15 members and each member has to contribute USD 150 per annually.

2.5.2 Donor grants

Grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over a period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Where there is no basis existing for allocating a grant to periods other than the one in which it was received, grant is recognized on receipt basis.

2.5.3 Other Income

Other income is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the forum and income can be reliably measured, regardless of when payment is made.

2.5.4 Unused Grants

Grants received from donor for postponed activities are recorded as deferred liabilities and transferred to income of the period as corresponding the expenditure is incurred into implementation of the postponed activities.

This is according to the matching concept.

2.6 Recognition of expenses

The effects of expenses are recognized when they occur (and not as cash or its equivalent is paid) and they are recorded in the accounting records and reported in the financial statements of the periods to which they relate.

2.7 Employees' benefits including post-employment benefits

Short term employment benefits such as salaries and social security contributions are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when they fall due.

2.7.1 Post- retirement benefits

The Organization operates a defined contribution plan whereby each of its employees and the Organization contributes 10% of employee gross salary in respect of the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) for staff based in Tanzania.

Apart from these monthly contributions, the Organization has no further commitments or obligations to NSSF. The contributions are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the year to which they relate.

2.8 Translation of foreign currencies

2.8.1 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each transaction that are denominated in foreign currencies during the period are converted into Tanzania Shillings (functional and presentation currency) at rates ruling at the transaction dates.

Assets and liabilities at the reporting date which are expressed in foreign currencies are translated into Tanzania Shillings at the rates ruling at that date.

The resulting differences from conversion and translation are dealt with in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which they arise. The presentation currency is Tanzania Shillings (TZS).

2.8.2 Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Tanzania Shilling using the exchange rate prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position date, which are expressed in foreign currencies, are translated into Tanzania Shillings at the rates ruling at that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss.

2.9 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost and thereafter stated at historical cost less depreciation, less any cumulative asset impairment. Cost includes all expenditure directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Organization and the cost of the item can be reliably measured.

All other minor repair and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial year in which they are incurred.

The asset residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of the financial year. No depreciation is charged if the residual value is equal to or greater than its carrying value. Depreciation on assets is calculated on the straight-line method basis to write off the cost of each asset, over their estimated useful lives.

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The depreciation rates are as follows:

| Asset category | Percentage |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Motor vehicle | 25 |
| Office Equipment | 12.5 |
| Furniture and fittings | 12.5 |
| Motor Cycles | 20 |
| Land and Building | 4 |
| Computer and Accessories | 33.3 |

Newly acquired assets are depreciated on pro-rata basing on their period of use. Similarly, depreciation on fixed assets disposed off is charged on pro-rata basis, basing on period of use during the year. Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount, and are taken into account in determining the net surplus or loss for the year.

2.9.1 Impairment of assets

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the assets carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an assets fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Assets that have an indefinite useful life are subjected to amortization and are tested annually for impairment and whenever events or change in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

2.10 Financial instruments

The Organization classifies its financial instruments into the following categories:

- **Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**, which comprise financial assets and financial liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term or to generate short-term profit;
- **Loans and receivables**, which comprise non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, and exclude assets which the entity intends to sell immediately or in the near term or those which the entity upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss.
- **Financial liabilities**, which comprise all financial liabilities except financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

2.10.1 Financial assets

Financial assets comprise of loans and other receivables. Loan and receivables are non-derivatives financial assets with fixed determinable payments that are not quoted in the active market. All financial assets are recognized initially using the trade date accounting which is the date the Organization commits itself to the purchase or sale. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or losses are initially recognized at fair value and the transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. All other categories of financial assets are recorded at the fair value of the consideration given plus the transaction cost.

The Organization assesses at each year end whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. If any such evidence exists, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment loss is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

2.10.2 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value of the consideration given plus the transaction cost with the exception of financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially recognized at fair value and the transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account.

All financial liabilities are classified as non-current except financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, those expected to be settled in the Organization's normal operating cycle, those payable or expected to be paid within 12 months of the year ended and those which the Organization does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the year end.

Financial liabilities are derecognized only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expire.

2.10.3 Trade and other receivable

Trade receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Receivables (including trade and other receivables), are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

2.10.4 Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected. For Available for Sale (AFS) equity investments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment. For all other financial assets, objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization; or
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables include the Organization's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on receivables.

Provision for bad and doubtful debts is made in respect of specific debts, which have been outstanding for recovery for one year and are considered doubtful of recovery.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognized is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. For financial assets carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss. When an AFS financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the period.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

In respect of AFS equity securities, impairment losses previously recognized in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve. In respect of AFS debt securities, impairment losses are subsequently reversed through profit or loss if an increase in the fair value of the investment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss.

2.10.5 De-recognition of financial assets

The Organization derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Organization neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the entity recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Organization retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, it continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

2.11 Operating leases – rented premises

Lease agreements that do not transfer substantially all risks and rewards of ownership to the Organization as the lessee are classified as operating leases. Rental receivable under operating lease are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on straight line basis over the terms of lease.

2.12 Provision

Provisions are recognized when the Organization has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; when it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated. Where the Organization expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and demand and short term deposits, with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, net of bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts repayable on demand form part of cash and cash equivalents.

2.14 Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other amounts payable are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Organization.

2.15 Income tax

Income tax expense is the aggregate amount charged/(credited) in respect of current tax and deferred tax in determining the profit or loss for the year. Tax is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income account.

2.15.1 Current tax:

Current income tax is the amount of income tax payable on the taxable profit for the year, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of prior years, determined in accordance with the Tanzanian Income Tax Act Cap 332 as revised from time to time.

2.15.2 Deferred income tax:

Deferred income tax is provided in full on all temporary differences except those arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. Deferred income tax is determined using the liability method on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes, using tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND OBJECTIVES

The Organization's activity exposes it to a variety of financial risks including credit risk, liquidity risk and currency risk. The Organization's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of the financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Organization's performance.

i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk at the Organization arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions. Further risk arises from exposures to customers including outstanding receivables. Organization receivables

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relate substantially to sales from customers and credit risk emanates from the customer that fails to discharge its obligations in respect of invoices issued by the Organization for the services rendered. The Organization has a significant concentration of credit risk with exposure to customers. However, to mitigate the risk, the Organization does not tie a significant portion of its operations with a single customer.

Noteworthy to mention, the Organization does not have a clear visibility to its exposures nor readily available information for making faster and more accurate credit decisions.

ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity is the capacity to meet cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. Liquidity risk is the Organization's financial condition or safety and soundness arising from its ability (whether real or perceived) to meet its contractual obligations. The Organization's Finance Department monitors rolling forecasts of the Organization's liquidity requirement to ensure adequate cash is available to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn commitments.

iii) Currency risk

Currency risk is a form of risk that originates from changes in the relative valuation of currencies. Whenever an Organization has assets or business operations across national borders or trades in currencies other than a country's legal tender as in the case of Zambia Cargo, the Organization faces currency risk if its positions are not hedged. The currency changes can result in unpredictable gains or losses to the Organization when receivables are converted or translated from a foreign currency into a local one. The Organization does not hedge against foreign currency risks.

4. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The Organization had no capital commitments as at reporting date.

5. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

At the signing of the financial statements, the Board of Directors were not aware of any other matter or circumstances that need to be disclosed arising since the reporting date, not otherwise dealt with in the financial statements which significantly affect the financial position of the Organization and the results of operations.

6. COMPERATIVE FIGURES

Whenever necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

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7 Fixed assets

For the year ended 30 June 2020

| | Buildings Tzs | Computers Tzs | Furniture, and fittings Tzs | Office Equipment Tzs | Motor vehicles Tzs | Total Tzs |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cost | | | | | | |
| At start of year | 7,387,000 | 25,532,600 | 7,675,000 | 4,105,500 | 17,500,000 | 62,200,100 |
| Additions | - | 1,200,000 | - | - | - | 1,200,000 |
| At end of year | <u>7,387,000</u> | <u>26,732,600</u> | <u>7,675,000</u> | <u>4,105,500</u> | <u>17,500,000</u> | <u>63,400,100</u> |
| Depreciation | | | | | | |
| At start of year | - | 22,395,812 | 6,471,184 | 4,105,500 | 17,500,000 | 50,472,495 |
| Charge for the year | - | 1,444,150 | 150,477 | - | - | 1,594,628 |
| At end of year | - | <u>23,839,962</u> | <u>6,621,661</u> | <u>4,105,500</u> | <u>17,500,000</u> | <u>52,067,123</u> |
| Net book value | <u>7,387,000</u> | <u>2,892,638</u> | <u>1,053,339</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>11,332,977</u> |

For the year ended 30 June 2019

| | Buildings Tzs | Computers Tzs | Furniture, and fittings Tzs | Office Equipment Tzs | Motor vehicles Tzs | Total Tzs |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cost | | | | | | |
| At start of year | 7,387,000 | 25,532,600 | 7,675,000 | 4,105,500 | 17,500,000 | 62,200,100 |
| Additions | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| At end of year | <u>7,387,000</u> | <u>25,532,600</u> | <u>7,675,000</u> | <u>4,105,500</u> | <u>17,500,000</u> | <u>62,200,100</u> |
| Depreciation | | | | | | |
| At start of year | - | 20,829,769 | 6,299,210 | 4,105,500 | 17,500,000 | 48,734,479 |
| Charge for the year | - | 1,566,043 | 171,974 | - | - | 1,738,016 |
| At end of year | - | <u>22,395,812</u> | <u>6,471,184</u> | <u>4,105,500</u> | <u>17,500,000</u> | <u>50,472,495</u> |
| Net book value | <u>7,387,000</u> | <u>3,136,788</u> | <u>1,203,816</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>11,727,605</u> |

| | 2020 Tzs | 2019 Tzs |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| 8 Staff Imprests & Advances | | |
| Staff Imprests | 1,356,399 | - |
| | 1,356,399 | - |
| 9 Prepayments and Countries Advances | | |
| Member Countries Advances | 15,818,428 | 4,694,509 |
| Partner Advance-KESAF | - | 9,500,000 |
| Prepayment (Rent Building & Website Hosting) | 16,959,800 | 11,927,064 |
| | 32,778,228 | 26,121,573 |
| 10 Grant Receivables | | |
| Bread for the World (BftW) Inf 2017 | - | 272,061 |
| Bread for the World (BftW)-Inf 2018 | 3,583,608 | - |
| | 3,583,608 | 272,061 |
| 11 Cash and cash equivalents | | |
| Cash in hand | - | - |
| BfdW 2020 Project Bank A/C | 35,166,107 | - |
| Exim Bank Account - EURO | 14,481,426 | 11,147,879 |
| Exim Bank Account - TShs | 29,972,517 | 12,874,402 |
| Exim Bank Account - USD | 1,145,150 | 1,452,804 |
| | 80,765,200 | 25,475,085 |
| 12 Prepayment Grants | | |
| Bread for the World (BftW)-Inf 2018 | - | 5,135,560 |
| Bread for the World (BftW)-Inf 2020 | 5,770,063 | - |
| Southern Africa Trust (SAT) | 16,969,736 | - |
| Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation (SDC) | 13,888,607 | 5,602,340 |
| | 36,628,407 | 10,737,900 |
| 13 Grants and Other payables | | |
| Accrued Expenses | 24,770,416 | - |
| Audit Fees Payable | 8,107,400 | 5,199,000 |
| Accrued Audit Fees Bftw-Inf 2018 | 3,583,610 | - |
| Social Securty Payable | - | 973,808 |
| | 36,461,426 | 6,172,808 |

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| | 2020 Tzs | 2019 Tzs |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| 14 Grants | | |
| Grants - BFTW INF 2020 | 350,679,960 | - |
| Grants -TA | - | 142,910,816 |
| Grants - SAT | 17,419,736 | - |
| Grants SDC | 236,918,797 | 22,452,600 |
| Grants - BFTW INF 2018 | 144,842,385 | 366,138,656 |
| | 749,860,878 | 531,502,072 |
| Other Income | | |
| Membership Subscription | 7,133,530 | 13,505,898 |
| Gain On Foreign Exchange | 6,116,110 | - |
| Other Incomes | 769,558 | 4,857,190 |
| | 14,019,198 | 18,363,088 |
| | 763,880,075 | 549,865,160 |
| 15 Administrative expenses | | |
| Audit Expenses | 11,858,000 | 14,218,945 |
| Benefits - NSSF | 14,435,663 | 8,959,021 |
| Office Stationery and Communication Expenses | 19,304,760 | 22,716,560 |
| Office Utility and Maintenance | - | 11,404,972 |
| Payroll and related costs | 47,746,111 | 22,510,514 |
| Rent | 17,241,904 | 10,472,544 |
| Skills Development Levy | 5,672,749 | - |
| Staff Annual Leave | 7,285,417 | - |
| Staff Gratuity | 17,485,000 | - |
| Support Country Offices | - | 752,897 |
| Workers Compensation Fund | 1,443,566 | 895,902 |
| | 142,473,169 | 91,931,355 |
| 16 Program Expenses | | |
| Key Result Area 1: Food security and sovereignty | 326,988,501 | 305,614,523 |
| Key Result Area 2: Trade and Markets: | 92,239,864 | 155,686,539 |
| Key Results Area 4: Organisational Capacity | 42,893,363 | 53,539,992 |
| Technical Staff Payroll | 103,443,561 | 112,626,196 |
| | 565,565,289 | 627,467,250 |
| 17 Finance charges | | |
| Bank charges | 7,577,621 | 2,464,720 |
| | 7,577,621 | 2,464,720 |