



Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers' Forum (ESAFF)



Marshalling the agenda of
smallholder farmers
on African agriculture

amid COVID - 19



Annual Report
July 2019 - June 2020

The African Union (AU) Malabo Declaration 2014

1. **Recommitment to the principles and values of the CAADP Processes** which include

- ♦ the pursuit of agriculture led growth to achieve food and nutrition security in Africa,
- ♦ exploit regional complementarities and cooperation,
- ♦ application of evidence based planning, dialogue, review and accountability,
- ♦ the use of partnerships alliances to include farmers, agribusiness and civil society

2. **Commitment to enhancing investment Finance in Agriculture of both public and private** by;

- ♦ Upholding earlier commitment to allocate at least 10% of the public expenditure and ensure efficiency and effectiveness;
- ♦ To create supportive systems policy and institution to facilitate private investment in agriculture by giving priority to local investors and
- ♦ Operationalization of the African Investment Bank as provided in the constitutive act of the African Union.

3. **Commitment to End Hunger by 2025 by doubling current agricultural productivity level** through

- ♦ Sustainable access to quality and affordable inputs and smart protection to smallholder agriculture,
- ♦ Supply of appropriate knowledge, information and skills, irrigation and
- ♦ Suitable, reliable and affordable mechanisation and energy supplies,

4. **Commitment to Halving Poverty by the year 2025 through Inclusive Growth and Transformation** by

- ♦ Sustaining annual agricultural GDP growth of at least 6%;
- ♦ Establish inclusive public private partnership for at least 5 agricultural commodity value chain strongly linked to smallholder agriculture;
- ♦ Job creation for at least 30% youth in the value chains;

5. **Commitment to Booting Intra – African Trade in Agricultural Commodities and services** by

- ♦ Tripling it by the year 2025 through simplified and formalised trade practises, established of continental free trade areas and
- ♦ Investment in markets and trade infrastructure.

6. **Commitment to Enhancing Resilience and Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Change Variability and other Related risks** by

- ♦ ensuring that by 2025 at least 30% of farm, pastoral and fisher households are resilient to climate and weather- related risks

7. Commitment to Mutual Accountability to actions and Results through a systemic regular review processes, using CAADP Results Framework by

- ♦ **Conducting a biennial Agricultural Review Process** that's track, monitor and report on progress,
- ♦ Harmonise coordination among multi sectorial efforts for peer review and,
- ♦ Mutual learning and mutual accountability.










8. Strengthening the African Union Commission to support delivery on these commitments

List of Abbreviations

ACB	- African Centre for Biodiversity
ACORD	- Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
AFSA	- Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa
AGM	- Annual General Meeting
AIDS	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AU	- Africa Union
AUC	- African Union Commission
BftW	- Bread for the World
BoD	- Board of Directors
CAADP	- Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
CAADP NSA	- CAADP Non State Actors engaging with CAADP at continental level
CBO	- Community Based Organisation
COMESA	- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPM	- Coalition of Farmers in Madagascar
CSO	- Civil Society Organisation
CSR	- Corporate Social Responsibility
CSS	- Civil Society Sector
DPs	- Development Partners
EAFF	- East Africa Farmers Federation
EAC	- East African Community
EALA	- East African Legislative Assembly
EC	- ESAFF Coordinator
ERB	- ESAFF Regional Board
ESA	- Eastern and Southern Africa (region)
ESAFF	- Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers' Forum
Exco	- The Executive Committee (of the Board of Directors of ESAFF)
FOCCISA	- Fellowship for Christian Councils in Southern Africa
FPM	- The Financial Policy and Manual
GBS	- General Budget Support
GDP	- Gross Domestic Product
HIV	- Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
OD	- Organisational Development
ON	- Oxfam Novib
OPV	- Open Pollinated Varieties
PAFFO	- Pan African Farmers Forum
PCFS	- Peoples Coalition on Food Sovereignty
PHDR	- Poverty and Human Development Report
RAP	- Regional Agriculture Policy (of SADC)
RISDP	- Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
ROPFA	- Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et des Producteurs Agricolesd' Afrique de l'Ouest
SACAU	- Southern Africa Confederation of Agricultural Unions

SADC	- Southern Africa Development Community
ICT	- Information and Communication Technology
IFRS	- International Financial Reporting Standards
KRA	- Key Results Area
M & E	- Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	- Millennium Development Goal
NEPAD	- New Partnership for Africa's Development)
NPCA	- NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency
NGO	- Non Governmental Organisation
NSSF	- National Social Security Fund
NASFAM	- National Small Scale Farmer Forum of Malawi
OCA	- Organisation Capacity Assessment (SAYO)
SADC-CNGO	- SADC Council of Non-Governmental Organisations
SADC FANR	- SADC Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources
SATUCC	- Southern African Trade Unions Coordinating Council
SAYO	- Self Assess Your Organisation (OCA tool)
SUA	- Sokoine University of Agriculture
TGS	- Triennial General Summit (of ESAFF)
WSSD	- World Summit of Sustainable Development
USD	- United States Dollar

Table of Contents

 <p>1</p>	 <p>6</p>	 <p>8</p>
<p>Message from the Chairman</p>	<p>NSAs in SADC inputs on new SADC RISDP Nov 2019</p>	<p>Webinar on COVID-19 in SADC and EAC April 2020</p>
 <p>11</p>	 <p>14</p>	 <p>17</p>
<p>ESAFF members engaging national policy makers to influence agriculture processes</p>	<p>Farmers engaging local government authorities through PETS</p>	<p>Wealth creation through ecological agriculture, joint marketing, farmer managed seed system, land security and trade</p>
 <p>18</p>	 <p>21</p>	 <p>27</p>
<p>Gender and women in ESAFF</p>	<p>ESAFF and Members Institutional Development</p>	<p>Financial Report and Funding</p>

Message from the Chairperson



The year 2019/20 was yet another remarkable year for ESAFF and 16 member organisations in Eastern and Southern Africa region. We worked with many partners at national and regional level to influence African agriculture agenda that would benefit smallholder farmers.

ESAFF activities were aligned around lobbying and advocating within the CAADP/Malabo Framework for FOOD SECURITY & FOOD SOVEREIGNTY, MARKETS ACCESS, CROSS CUTTING gender and youth issues as well as INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT of ESAFF and its members.

ESAFF managed to achieve all planned activities despite that 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 total lockdown including Uganda, Rwanda, Lesotho, eSwatini and South Africa. Immediately after the declaration of the COVID-19 as global pandemic by the World Health Organisation (WHO), ESAFF developed a guideline protect farmers against the pandemic when attending its 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 agroecological 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.

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 Food and Agriculture Directorate and International Cooperating partners (ICP) meeting in Gaborone 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, Actionaid and other CSOs in SADC called for agriculture sector elevation in the new SADC Regional Indicative Strategy Development (RISDP) of 2020 – 2030.

ESAFF also continued to support ESAFF 7 weaker members to strengthen their institutional and advocacy capacities 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.



Hakim Baliraine
ESAFF Chairman 2018-2021

Introduction

This report captures in brief a list of activities realised during the period July 2019- June 2020. ESAFF was implementing activities as outlined in the Strategic Plan 2016 – 2026 titled “Enhancing public resource management and wealth creation in the agriculture sector in Eastern and Southern Africa”.

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

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

Vision, Mission, Purpose & Theory of Change

The Eastern and Southern Africa Small-Scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF) is a network of grassroots small-scale farmers’ organisations 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 which is fully operational since April 2009 is 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 is led by the Coordinator who reports to the Regional Board.

ESAFF operates at country level in Eastern and Southern Africa through its members namely, Tanzania (National Network of Small Scale Farmers Groups in Tanzania (MVIWATA), Kenya- Kenya Small Scale Farmers Forum-(KESSFF), Uganda (ESAFF Uganda), Zambia (ESAFF Zambia), Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe Movement of Small Organic Farmers Forum, Lesotho (Lesotho Small Scale Farmers Forum), South Africa (ESAFF South Africa), Malawi (National Smallholder Farmers Movement- NASFAM), Rwanda (ESAFF-Rwanda), Burundi (ESAFF-Burundi), Seychelles (SeyFA), Madagascar (CPM), Mozambique (ROSA), ESAFF eSwatini) and DRC-Congo (FOPAC)

ESAFF 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.

ESAFF 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 of ESAFF

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.

Our Theory of Change:

Small-scale farmers are a driving force for social change and poverty reduction in eastern and southern Africa (ESA) region through participation in democratic processes at community and local government level, national and regional level, as well as at continental and global level

ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTATION DURING THE YEAR 2019-2020

During the reporting period ESAFF activities focused on 4 key results areas as per the strategic plan. These focus areas are; (i) Advocating for Food Security and Sovereignty in the region, (ii) Trade and markets access, (iii) Cross cutting issues of gender, climate change and youth as well as HIV/AIDS and (iv) Organisational development of ESAFF and her members. The following are the details for each key result areas:

Influencing policy processes and decisions on food security and sovereignty at international, regional and national levels through campaigns, is the key objective for ESAFF. Under this result the following key activities were executed between July 2018 and June 2019;

3.1 Key Result Area 1: Agriculture public policy and budget influencing for the realisation of the MALABO declaration through PETs and PSAM at all level:

3.1.1 **ESAFF Engagement on and with SADC PF and SADC Secretariat**

- (i) **Southern Africa Civil Society Forum 2019:** In August 2019, ESAFF was represented 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 all SADC countries.



- (ii) **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. In June 2020, SADC PF also invites the ESAFF through the PSA consortium to make a presentation on the SADC performance results as per the Malabo Biennial review report 2020 at the 47th Plenary Assembly Session planned for July 2020.



- (iii) **SADC Secretariat Engagement on the SADC new vision and new RISDP:** 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 (SAT) in Johannesburg, South Africa. More than 30 CSOs from across the region attended. ESAFF, Action aid and FANRPAN 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.



- (iv) **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.
- (v) **Commissioned Scoping studies on SADC region on the realization of the Malabo goals** and areas for small holder farmers to advocate in enhancing public social accountability in Agriculture financing, seeds and extension services. - Between March and May 2020, ESAFF commissioned a scoping 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. Some of the major key findings from the study 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. The study also interrogated the implementation of the SADC regional agriculture investment plans (**RAIP**) and found that SADC secured funding from EU to implement the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy as part of RAIP. 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. In the PSA project countries, 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. However, despite colossal investments in Malawi and in Zambia the growth of the sector was negative. The study also revealed that SADC has **no extension services strategy** which is an opportunity for the project 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.

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

- (i) Between July 2019 and June 2020 ESAFF engaged the EAC in particular 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;

(iii) Webinar on COVID-19 in EAC, response and recommendations to the EAC Secretariat on how to support Smallholder farmers amid COVID-19- During the reporting period, ESAFF and ESAFF Uganda organized a virtual event on the impact of COVID19 to small scale farming, food security and sovereignty in the EAC region. 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 virtual meeting had various panelists including the ESAFF Chairperson Mr. Baliraine Hakim (A farmer from Mayuge Uganda), Ms. Masudio Margaret a woman farmer from Uganda, Dr. Bethule Nyamambi, the Project Director at TrustAfrica Foundation, Mr. Alvin Munyasia, from Oxfam Pan Africa and Ms. Agnes Kirabo, from Food Rights Alliance - Uganda. 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.
- (iv) 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, which will be elevated to 7.66 for 2020.

A Benchmark is the score corresponding to the value of the milestone, which is the minimum score that a country must have to be on-track in that particular year. Like the milestone: the benchmark may vary from year to year and reach the maximum value of 10 in the target year; or it may remain constant at 10 each year. The benchmark for this reporting period or 2018-measurement year was 6.66 compared to 3.94 in the inaugural BR or 2016 measurement year. The benchmarks for the future measurement years are 7.66 for 2020, 8.65 for 2022, and 9.57 for 2024.

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 country in EAC was South Sudan which invested 0.3%. However, in all countries disbursement is a challenge where funds disbursed late or did not disburse the whole total budget to the Agriculture sector.

- ♦ Key recommendations of the study as opposed to Malabo declaration goals is that attainment of benchmark reading Malabo goal should require the attention of all the other partner states since they are all signatories to the Malabo declaration.
- ♦ There is need for them to take an in-depth look at areas of poor performance, identify what need to be done and ensure they do it to reverse the current trend.

3.1.3 Smallholder 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 as follows;



SSFs from APPEE-ESAFF Rwanda Meeting The Permanent Secretary Minagr-Rwandai, On 17-June 2020 For Submission Of Position Paper From Small Holder Farmers In Rwanda

In **Zambia** – ESAFF Zambia in Monze District, farmers advocated for access to local OPV seeds, poor extension service & the revival of the stalled (goat dip tank which was poorly constructed back in 2013 and a bore hole and community storage in Malundu ward). Local Government Chief Administration Officer promised to take up the issues and prepare a report to be discussed in the District development Coordination committee and the ministry of agriculture.





In Burundi – ESAFF Burundi small-scale farmers called on agriculture budget increase and set of agricultural bank and completion of stalled irrigation of Kajekein Bubanza District.



In Kenya – KESSFF worked in Pokot Counties advocating for increase funding to the agriculture sectors and improved extension services. By the end of June 2020, the subsector in West Pokot was allocated Ksh.278.23 million and Ksh.86.7 million for recurrent and development expenditure respectively which translated as 6.2% of the total county public expenditure an increase of 1.5% from FY 2019/20.



In South Sudan – Small scale farmers through SAPPU advocated successfully for the agriculture budget increase which has been the lowest in East Africa at 0.3%. By end of June, the parliament and the government of Sudan through the ministry of finance agreed to work with SSFs to ensure increased investment in the sector and support policy putting in place the agriculture and trade policy. A letter was saved to the president's office of South Sudan by farmers as well



In Uganda -ESAFF Uganda mobilised 8 Districts farmer leaders after developing an alternative budget and petition demanding for increased budget to agriculture sector and improved extension service from 1:800to at least 1:500 ratio of one officer to farmers. 8 District leaders committed to have a thorough review of the petition and demands by small holder and work together to enhance budget processes that is inclusive.



In Tanzania – through the networks of smallholder farmers – MVIWATA smallholder farmers advocated for increased agriculture budget at national and Mvomero District level where demanded completion of stalled projects on markets, irrigation, and tomatoes processing plant in Mvomero District as well as to improve quality of extension services in Mvomero District. This resulted to agreement to widen farmers participation in budgeting processes and signed MoU between District council, ESAFF and Mviwata to increase information availability that will enable farmers meaningful participation.

- **The study conducted in Tanzania** on the level of the realization of the Malabo declaration goals in Agriculture stated the development status of the agricultural sectors, policy decisions, challenges facing the Crops, Livestock and Fisheries sector and priority areas for intervention. The key finding captured show that on achieving Malabo, Tanzania is not on track, however performance of the agriculture sector continued to grow as it was indicated under the performance on the 2nd Malabo Biennial Review Report 2019, Tanzania scored 5.08 out of 10 compared to BRR 2017 scores 3.1 out of 10 points. On agriculture financing the study revealed a decline in funding in recent years, well below the Malabo target. Budget allocation to agriculture sector in Tanzania for five respective years; from TZS 206 Billion in 2015/2016 to 210 Billion in 2016/17, TZS 214 Billion in 2017/18 and declined to TZS 162 Billion in 2018/2019 and the budget raised to TZS 208 Billion in 2019/20
- **In Zambia the major findings** of the study concluded that Zambia making significant strides in attaining Malabo Commitments but still far from achieving it as indicated by failure to be on track during the first (2017) which scored 3.6 out of 10 points and second 2019 Zambia scored 5.11 out of 6 Biennial Review Report (BRR)

3.1.4 Public Expenditure Tracking

In at least 6 targeted districts, SSFs formed PETS committees and each one tracked at least two agriculture projects as follows'

- 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. The followings are the summary of the project tracked, farmers involved and changes noted;



- (i) **Lesotho** – two agricultural projects tracked on Block farming and Subsidy program in Mafeteng district, PETs committee of 6 female and 5 males were formed, the advocacy issues are decentralization of power so that the farmers are able to make their own inputs in the budget processes and is inclusive subsidy to small holder farmers. The PETs activity reached 200 farmers, local radio and local newspaper media and District Agriculture Officer. Prior to the PETs, District agriculture policy studies conducted Mr. Khesa Moala CAADP focal person.
- (ii) **eSwatini**- the two agricultural projects tracked on water reservoir known as Madikane and Emphofazane in Mafutseni constituency-Manzini, the PETs committee of 7 females and 5 males were formed. The PETS activity was attended by 36 people where 5 farmer leaders from different groups, Mafutseni constituency council, ESAFF eSwatini leadership representative, Representative from the Ministry of Agriculture Regional Office and a media



- (iii) consultant. The reservoirs were built for drinking cattle and supplying nearby community gardens with water but all of them are not functioning to serve the

original purposes. They were meant to serve 150 small scale farmers with gardens directly 2,650 for cattle feeding and 2,000 for other beneficiaries. The PETS Committee has been tracking and the government appreciates that there is a need to complete the work and finally ensures that it works and have promised to visit the sites to access what is required for them to complete.

- (iv) **Zambia** – In Monze District - Farmers lead by the PETS committee of 26 people tracked extension services and seeds projects in Monze District. afterwards a feedback meeting was attended by 42 participants (24 Fe and 18 Me) who included Government Officials (national and local), Traditional leaders (Chiefs and Headmen), ESAFF Board members, ESAFF Zambia Secretariat, Councillors, selected projects' area community representatives and the media. The DMT feedback meeting presented challenges from the tracked projects and policy analysis as; poor extension services in the district, lack of participatory planning, reporting and feedback culture, low resource allocation for extension provision, low ratio of extension staff/farmer which stood at 1:1200 and inadequate participations of small-scale farmers and communities in budget formulation and implementation. The committee noted that financing agriculture was still low at 0.9%, while the challenges in local seed included; unrecognized at policy and programme level, farmers have been left to fend for themselves.



- (v) **Tanzania** – 28 Trained PETS/PSAM in Mvomero District (15 Fe, 13 Me). Formed monitoring committees to track 5 projects in 9 wards. Tracked stalled projects included: - Makuyu, Tangeni and Ndole markets which construction were not completed despite funds be disbursed 2007-2009, Irrigation schemes at Ndole initiated in 2010 and tomatoes processing factory in Kiperu – Mlali. Farmers in their feedback meeting attended by about 50 participants advocated for quickly finalisation of the stalled projects, increased agriculture budget, improved extension services and ensure support to OPV seeds. Farmers through MVIWATA planned to engage Ministries of Finance and Agriculture during the coming budget cycle.



- (vi) **South Africa** - ESAFF SA, established two (Waterberg and Capricorn) PETS committees (each with 5 members). Waterberg - the project identified for PETS was Drought Relief Assistance in Waterberg. The project rolled out by the South African government to support livestock farmers with feeds and water access and starter-packs for those who lost their animals; and, Capricorn - the project was Fetsa Tlala Food Production Initiative which provided input to food insecure and nutrition challenges household smallholder farmers (by providing input, mechanisation and land – 1 million hectares remarked). In Waterberg, the tracking was unsuccessful because the officials were unavailable to function, While, In Capricorn there was no gathering for feedback done by ESAFF-SA because strict COVID-19 regulations. Lastly Farmers voice in budget formulation at National and provincial level to hit 10% allocation to agriculture at national level



PETS committees from ESAFF South Africa



Farmers consultation meeting

3.1.5 UMAPESA APP

is an accountability application to be used by farmers in Mvomero and Monze, A web based mobile **UmapesaApp** 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.



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

- (vii) 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. Findings helped farmers to make cases for their advocacy actions in East African countries which were preparing for the reading of their national budgets (As highlighted in indicator 1). Those countries are Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya, South Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, and Tanzania. The Southern Africa countries will use the studies to influence their budget making processes between July and December 2020

4. Key Result Area 2: Wealth creation through ecological agriculture, joint marketing, farmer managed seed system, land security and trade;

During the implementation ESAFF worked ESAFF commissioned a scoping 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 noted 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.



4.1 Investigative journalism in Tanzania and Zambia on seeds

During the implementation ESAFF conducted investigative journalism with the aim to get quick basic baseline data of the Agriculture sector and seed subsector. The baseline showed that seed sector in Tanzania is regulated by TOSCI. The subsector in financing has been low to 0.8 2019/2020 to 1% 2020/2021. The investigative analysis noted low supply of good seed to small holder farmers. In Zambia key major findings were the seed industry is regulated by the Seed Control and Certification Institute (SCCI), a department within the Ministry of Agriculture. Zambia exports larger amount of seed than it imports. The budget for the development of the seeds is embedded in the budget allocation towards the R&D under Zambia Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI). The subsector been financing less from 0.2% 2019 to 0.3 2020 respectively.

In regards to the analysis for both countries Small holder farmers should therefore advocate the increased allocation of local seed into the FISP. They should also advocate that all programmes that are distributing seed to farmers should prioritize OPVs. Further, they should lobby for an increased budget allocation towards R&D and urge researchers to put much emphasis on the development of local seeds.

4.2 Strategic study on climate change with findings at regional/ global issues

During the reporting period, ESAFF commissioned a study on **climate change politics and practices in eastern and southern Africa**. The study looked at *current status, challenges and opportunities for smallholders' farmers to engage at National level, Regional, Continental and Global levels*. This study report considered an integrated approach for smallholder farmers advocacy on climate change adaptation. Further, Core decision-making and policy processes as well as key actors are identified at each of the levels considered. The report identified particular *entry points* along the policy/plan cycle where considerations of smallholder farmers' issues related to climate change adaptation could be incorporated at national levels, regional as well as Africa and global level. The study also identified areas that ESAFF would fundraise to mobilize farmers in climate change adaptation and mitigation (policy).

5. Key-Result 3: Mainstreaming Climate change adaptation, HIV/AIDS and gender equality and youth involvement

5.1 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.



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

5.2 COVID 19 guideline to protect small scale farmers, (approach ESAFF on working – zoom, go meeting, Google meet, teams, to ensure working efficiency.

The COVID-19 pandemic proved unrelenting pushing Southern African Development Community (SADC) blocs. This is where the Eastern and Southern Africa small-scale Farmers' Forum (ESAFF) network represents the interests of over 2.1 million small-scale farmers.



Left - Borehole was poorly constructed fitted with a manual handle instead of a solar powered handle connected to a tank. And Right Mr Joel Hang'omba, a small scale farmer responding to the PETS Committee Report findings.

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 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. The events took place on 8th and 21st April 2020 for EAC and SADC respectively as well as on 4th June 2020 at AU level.

5.3 ESAFF responses to COVID 19

Organizing webinars with policy & law makers in EAC and SADC,

- Awareness creation on the pandemic COVID-19
- Engaging governments to ensure the Malabo 7 goals are implemented especially increased funding to the sector (10%) as per Malabo;
- Organising farmers to organize bulky selling to markets (in Rwanda and Uganda as motorcycles and bicycles were not allowed in countries during lockdown.
- Develop engagement guidelines amid COVID 19 to ensure safety of farmer members.

5.4 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.

5.5. ESAFF Position on COVID 19

During COVID-19 ESAFF develop the position which argued African countries to;

- (i) Each African country should support and protect the livelihoods of small-scale farmers and urgently look at the funding needs for small-scale farmers.
- (ii) Ensure progressive domestication and realization of Malabo Declaration goals, especially on agriculture financing (10% annual budget allocation and ensure 6% annual growth), to end hunger and halve poverty and realize all other goals. Only 4 countries are on Track!
- (iii) African countries prioritize food production within the region by using available input to ensure availability of healthy food and food sovereignty instead of using foreign currency for importation of food especially rice, wheat, edible oil, fish and poultry.
- (iv) Each member states to increase support to agroecology and family farming as well as support to farmer managed seed systems (Community seed banks and community warehouses).
- (v) Each country should strengthen strategic national food reserves
- (vi) International community and International financing institutions support should be in line to assist countries to respond to the COVID -19 crisis in local context and priorities and not imposing harsh conditions which perpetuate poverty among the vulnerable communities

6. Organisational Development of ESAFF and Members



ESAFF AGM February 2020, Dar es salaam

During the reporting period ESAFF continued to ensure that it has a strong and competent secretariat for day to day activities, the Board that is providing guidance and direction as well as financial mobilisation and communication within and outside the organisation. In February 2020, ESAFF organise project inception meeting for the Influence II – Imarisha project with the AGM 2019. The meeting took place in dar es salaam, Tanzania. Among the key deliverables over the year are as follows;

(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 (Mr. Oscar Mpiranya (APPE Rwanda), Mr. Augustine Mpawenimana (ESAFF Burundi), Ms. Elizabeth Atieno (KESSFF Kenya), Mr. Maswati Dlodlu (ESAFF eSwatini), Ms. Mathabiso Khechane (ESAFF Lesotho), Mr. Believe Hlahla (ESAFF South Africa), and Mr. Henry Singili (ESAFF Zambia) as well accountants – Ms. Francine Rutayishire (APPEE), Ms. Christ-Allaine (ESAFF Burundi), Irakoze Mr. Ezekiel Njuguna (KESSFF) Mr. Rhodwel Monze (ESAFF Zambia), Ms. Ntombifuthi Dlamini (ESAFF eSwatini), Mr. Mr. Sobi Pauosi Maele (ESAFF Lesotho), Ms. Naume Mapaseka Mapon (ESAFF South Africa). 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 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 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). During the workshop, ESAFF Uganda farmer representative was invited to

share lessons on how they managed to grow in areas of Governance, Financial management, Networking and Advocacy compared to other members that started in the same time including ESAFF Zambia and KESSFF. Some of major lessons included embracing good governance and transparency, partnering with strong organisations/networks like PELUM Uganda for increased advocacy leverage, strategically fundraising activities which should start small and grow step by step. The workshop assisted coordinators from LSS and BKR to learn more on institutional building where Board should guide the advocacy strategy and importantly to work within policy frameworks that are in countries. On the part of networking it was seen that it is important to create rapport with the government officials at all levels and involving likeminded organisations in advocacy. On the part of fundraising the National coordinators agreed that it is important to have fundraising strategies at the beginning of the year, have audited report and strategic plans as among the key requirement by donors

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

In February 2020, ESAF 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) ESAFF also printed PETS guide booklet, Fundraising Guide Booklet, Financial Management Guide
- (iii) 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 organise online staff meeting via TEAMS or ZOOM every morning during week days.
- (iv) Printed publications - During reporting period ESAFF printed Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (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.

ESAFF 7 members 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

(d) Exco, AGM and Board meeting were held in February

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.**

(e) Coalition building (working with different organisations),

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.

(f) ESAFF responded to COVID 19;

- ♦ Organized webinars with policy & law makers in EAC and SADC,
- ♦ Created awareness on the pandemic COVID-19

- ♦ Developed engagement guidelines amid COVID 19 to ensure safety of farmer members
- ♦ Engaged governments to ensure the Malabo 7 goals are implemented especially increased funding to the sector (10%) as per Malabo and
- ♦ Organised farmers to organize bulky selling to markets (in Rwanda and Uganda as motorcycles and bicycles were not allowed in countries with lockdown).

(g) Approval of projects-

In Tanzania, new Governmental regulations requires NGOs to request for approval for any project that is above TZS 20 Million, On the BFTW and SDC project got the approval from the Government.

7. Challenges and Conclusion

There are several factors which affected the implementation of ESAFF activities during the period ended 30th June 2020. The main challenges included the followings as the previous end of financial year:

- ♦ COVID -19 - 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. Countries like Tanzania did not experience total lockdown due to COVID –19 despite being on high alert in the month of April and May 2020. The country started to open up end May 2020 when was declared free from virus by the president. Other countries like Zambia, by June 2020, allowed meetings of people not more than 50. This measure enabled activities to take place in the districts of Monze (Zambia) and in Mvomero (Tanzania). Political campaign activities continued in Malawi and parliamentary sessions in countries like Tanzania continued to take place with caution. SADC meetings continued to take in place virtually (purchase of software to overcome the challenge, organized webinars to solicit ideas and develop position to governments and regional bodies.

Part Two:
Summary of Financial Report
2019/2020

1. INTRODUCTION

This financial report is for the period commencing from 1st July 2019 to 30th June 2020. This is the 11th report produced since started its operations in 2009. This report is prepared purposely in compliance with the Forum's financial year which runs from 1st July to 30th June each year. The financial operation performance report and financial statements presented have been prepared in accordance to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and were subjected for audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing by ESAFF appointed Moria Associates, Certified Public Accountants.

2. OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR 2019/20

In the financial year 2019/20 the Forum had a budget of **TZS 825,493,820 (EUR 330,198)**; and of that budget, the Forum received resources totalling **TZS 739,122,978 (EUR 284,091)** from its funders. Another resource came from the Forum's own sources which were **TZS 7,903,088 (EUR 3,037)**.

The opening cash balance for the financial year 2019/20 was **TZS 10,737,900 (EUR 4,127)**. This in total made available funds 2019/2020 to be **TZS 757,763,966 (EUR 291,257)**.

The overall expenditure indicates that by the end of ESAFF financial year (30th June 2020) a total amount of **TZS 716,816,079 (EUR 275,518)** which forms 87% of the budgeted expenditure was spent to meet the planned activities.

Planned activities for the year included:

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

The program expenditure leaves the balance of **TZS 36,628,407** about **EUR 14,078.64** as deferred income to the financial year 2019/2020. This is mainly because some development partners' specific annual reporting period ends some months after ESAFF financial year (June 30th) – See the following table.

Particulars	Opening Balance as per 1st July 2019	Amount Received 2019/2020	Expenditures 2019/2020
Grants - SDC	5,602,340	231,316,457	223,030,190
Grants – BfdW 2020		350,679,960	344,909,897
Grants – BfW 2018	5,135,560	139,706,825	148,425,993
Grants-SAT		17,419,736	450,000
Total	10,737,900	739,122,978	716,816,079

Note: Exchange rate used is 1EUR= TZS 2,601.7 as of 30th June 2020

2.1 INCOME

In the year 2019/20 ESAFF managed to earn funds from 3 donors amounting to **TZS 739,122,978**. The total income is equivalent to **EUR 284,091** which makes 86% of the annual budgeted amount of **EUR 330,198**. The funds were received from various sources as shown in the table 2 below.

Table 2: Actual funds Received July 2019 - June 2020

Source of Fund/Partner	Amount in TZS	Amount in EUR (Approximately)	Share percentage
Grants – SDC	231,316,457	88,909,73	31.3%
Grants – BfdW 2020	350,679,960	134,788,77	47.45%
Grants – BftW 2018	139,706,825	53,698.28	18.9%
Grants-SAT	17,419,736	6,695.52	2.36%
Total	739,122,978	284,091	100%

Note: This table includes total fund available from each donor in 2019-2020 Financial year.

Exchange rate used is 1EUR= TZS 2,601.7 as of 30th June 2020

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

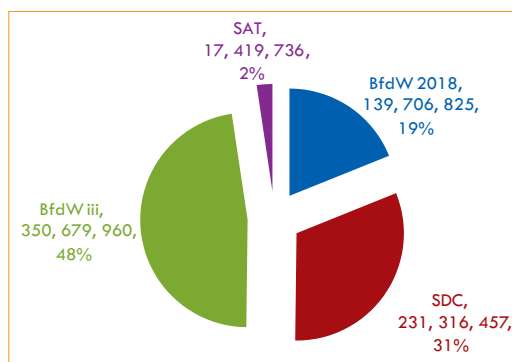


Table 3: Analysis of Total Income (Including balance at the beginning of the project) by Source of fund for financial year July 2018- June 2019 and July 2019- June 2020

Source of Funds/Partner	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020
	Amounts in TZS	
Grants –Bread for the World (BFTW) Influence 2018	366,138,656	144,842,385
Grants –TA	142,910,816	
Grants – BfdW 2020		350,679,960
Grants –SDC)	22,452,600	236,918,797
SAT		17,419,736
Total	531,502,072	749,860,878

Own Fund		
Annual Subscription Fees	13,505,898	7,133,530
Other Income	4,857,190	769,558
Total	18,363,088	7,903,088
GRAND TOTAL	549,865,1601	757,763,966

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

2.2 EXPENDITURE

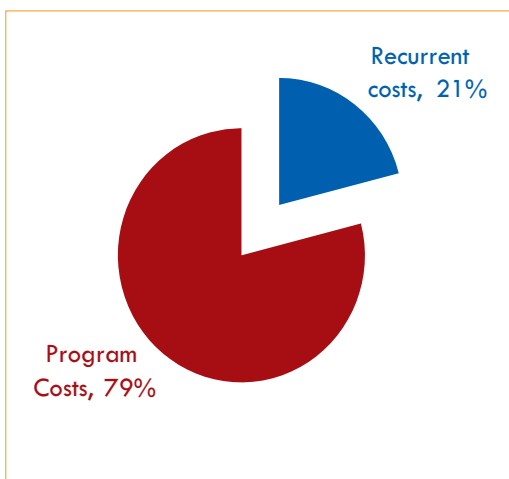
During the period of this report ESAFF have spent total amount of **TZS 716,816,079 (EUR 275,518)** in implementation of its core activities according to the plan. The main activities financed in year 2019/20 include General investment, recurrent expenditures which comprise personnel and operational cost and finally implementation of program activities. The expenditure pattern for the year 2019/20 is as indicated in the table 4 below:

Table 4: Summary of Total Organization Expenditures

Description/Category	Expenditure in TZS	Expenditure in EUR)	Percentage (%)
General Investment	1,200,000-	461	-
Recurrent Costs	150,050,790	57,674	20.93%
Program Costs	565,565,289	217,383	78.89%
Total	716,816,079	275,518	100%

Note: Total expenditure excludes non cash expenses like Depreciation and exchange loss Exchange rate used is 1EUR= TZS 2,601.7 as of 30th June 2020

The chart 2 below show the expenditure pattern for the period reported i.e. July 2019 to June 2020



GENERAL INVESTMENTS

General investment expenditure involves purchase of asset at ESAFF Regional Office based in Morogoro, Tanzania. In this financial year 2019-2020 1 laptop for ESAFF regional office was purchased.

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

Under this budget line costs are falling under the category of fixed overhead expenses. These comprise personnel, professional charges and operational cost. The total expenditure was TZS 150,050,790 (EUR 57,674) which makes 20.93% of the overall total actual expenditure.

PROGRAM EXPENDITURE

Under the budget line of program expenditures, amount of TZS 565,565,289 (EUR 217,383) was spent. This forms 78.89 % of total annual actual expenditure.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 2020

	Notes	June 2020	June 2019
		TZS	TZS
Income	15	763,880,075	549,865,160
Add: Deferred Grant c/f			133,423,949
Less: Deferred Grant b/d		36,628,407	10,737,900
Total income		727,251,669	672,551,209
Expenditure			
Administration Expenses	16	142,473,169	91,931,355
Program Expenses Finance Income /Costs	17	565,565,289	627,467,250
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	18	7,577,621	2,464,720
	7	1,594,628	1,738,016
Total expenditure		717,210,706	723,601,341
Surplus/(Deficit) of income over expenditure		10,040,962	(51,050,132)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITIONAS AT 30th JUNE 2020

		June 2020	June 2019
		TZS	TZS
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
Fixed Deposits	11		-
Cash and Cash equivalent	12	- 80,765,200	25,475,085
		118,483,435	51,868,719
TOTAL ASSETS		129,816,412	63,596,324
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
Reserves			
Accumulated Surplus		56,726,579	46,685,617
		56,726,579	46,685,617
Current Liabilities			
Differed Income	13	36,628,407	10,737,900
Trade and Other Payables	14	36,461,426	6,172,808
		73,089,833	16,910,708
TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES		129,816,412	63,596,324

STATEMENT OF CHANGE OF EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 2020

	Accumulated	Accumulated
	Surplus	Surplus
	JUNE 2020	JUNE 2019
Statement of Reserve		
Balance Brought Forward	46,685,617	97,438,869
Prior Year adjustment		296,880
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year	10,040,962	(51,050,132)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	56,726,579	46,685,617

ESAFF Board Members as at 30th June 2020



*Hakim Baliraine
(ESAFF Uganda), Chairman*



*Achilles Lumalisa Mbusa
(FOPAC- DRC)
Vice Chairperson*



*MaMamalefetsane Phakoe
(Lesotho Lesotho)
General Secretary*



*Vanani Zimba
(NASFAM Malawi)
Treasurer*



*Maria Mathole
(ESAFF South Africa)*



*Mr. Andre Sopha
(SeyFA - Seychelles)*



*Mr. Jean Rabefeno
(CPM - Madagascar)*



*Ms. Nthombikayise Fakudze
(ESAFF eSwatini)*



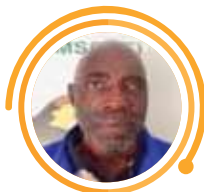
*Ms. Rachel Muyoboke
(APEE - Rwanda)*



*Mr. Kenedy Chipoya
(Zambia)*



*Mr. Abdul Geya
(MVIWATA) Tanzania*



*Mr. Delma Ndlovu
(ZIMSOFF) Zimbabwe*



*Mr. Alfayo Kurunah
(KESSFF - Kenya)*



*Mr. Obed Girukwayo
(ESAFF - Burundi)*



*Mr. Joe Mzinga
Coordinator*



*Edward Ugo
(SSAPU - South Sudan)*



*xxx
(Mozambique)*

ESAFF Staff as at 30th June 2020



*Mr. Joe Mzinga
Coordinator*



*Ms Irene Ngao
Advocacy, Campaign
and Lobbying Manager*



*Ms. Stella Henry
Finance Manager cum MELA*



*Ms. Martha Maziku
Administration and
Finance Officer*



*Mr. Emmanuel Justine
Fundraising and
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About ESAFF

ESAFF is a network of over 2 million memberships of smallholder farmers in Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) region. The objective of ESAFF is to build the capacity of smallholder farmers to enable them take part fully in policy and budget processes for agriculture development that is ecological so as to reduce poverty, hunger and environmental disasters.

ESAFF operates at country level in Eastern and Southern Africa through its members namely, Tanzania (National Network of Small Scale Farmers Groups in Tanzania (MVIWATA), Kenya- Kenya Small Scale Farmers Forum-(KESSFF), Uganda (ESAFF Uganda), Zambia (ESAFF Zambia), Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe Movement of Small Organic Farmers Forum, Lesotho (Lesotho Small Scale Farmers Forum), South Africa (ESAFF South Africa), Malawi (National Smallholder Farmers Movement- NASFAM), Rwanda (ESAFF-Rwanda), Burundi (ESAFF-Burundi), Seychelles (SeyFA), Madagascar (CPM), Mozambique (ROSA), Swaziland (ESAFF Swaziland) and DRC-Congo (FOPAC).

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