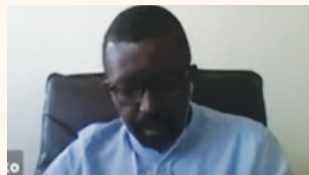
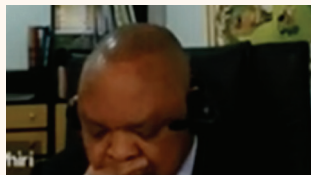
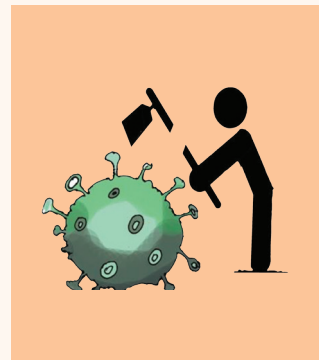




Eastern and Southern Africa Small  
Scale Farmers' Forum (ESAFF)

# Amplifying the voices of smallholder farmers amid COVID-19 in Eastern and Southern Africa

Annual Report July 2020 to June 2021

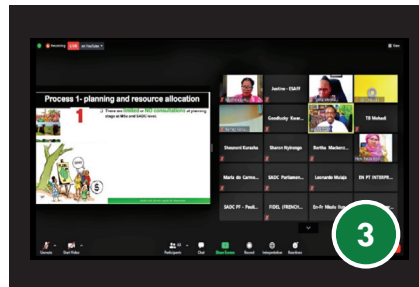


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## Organizational and institutional development of ESAFF members and ESAFF Regional Office.



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# List of Abbreviations

<b>ACB</b>	- African Centre for Biodiversity
<b>AFSA</b>	- Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa
<b>AGM</b>	- Annual General Meeting
<b>AIDS</b>	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>APPE</b>	- Appui aux Paysans Petits Producteurs et Environnement
<b>AU</b>	- Africa Union
<b>BfW</b>	- Bread for the World
<b>BoD</b>	- Board of Directors
<b>CAADP</b>	- Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
<b>COMESA</b>	- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
<b>CPM</b>	- Coalition of Farmers in Madagascar
<b>CSO</b>	- Civil Society Organisation
<b>EAC</b>	- East African Community
<b>EACSO</b>	- East Africa Civil Society Forum
<b>EALA</b>	- East African Legislative Assembly
<b>EC</b>	- ESAFF Coordinator
<b>ESA</b>	- Eastern and Southern Africa (region)
<b>ESAFF</b>	- Eastern and Southern Africa Smallscale Farmers' Forum
<b>Exco</b>	- The Executive Committee (of the Board of Directors of ESAFF)
<b>GDP</b>	- Gross Domestic Product
<b>HIV</b>	- Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
<b>OPV</b>	- Open Pollinated Varieties
<b>PCFS</b>	- Peoples Coalition on Food Sovereignty
<b>RISDP</b>	- Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
<b>SADC</b>	- Southern Africa Development Community
<b>IFRS</b>	- International Financial Reporting Standards
<b>IMF</b>	- International Monetary Fund
<b>KIBOC</b>	- Kenya Biosafety Network
<b>M &amp; E</b>	- Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MVIWATA</b>	- Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania
<b>NEPAD</b>	- New Partnership for Africa's Development
<b>NGO</b>	- Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>NASFAM</b>	- National Small-Scale Farmer Forum of Malawi
<b>PETS</b>	- Public Expenditure Tracking Survey
<b>SAT</b>	- Southern Africa Trust
<b>SADC-CNGO</b>	- SADC Council of Non - Governmental Organisations
<b>SADC FANR</b>	- SADC Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources
<b>SADC PF</b>	- Southern Africa Development Community – Parliamentary Forum
<b>TGS</b>	- Triennial General Summit (of ESAFF)
<b>UNDF</b>	- United Decade on Family Farming
<b>UNFSS</b>	- United Nations Food System Summit
<b>WAfo</b>	- Working away from office
<b>WSSD</b>	- World Summit of Sustainable Development

## Message from the Chairman



The year 2020/21 was a remarkable year for ESAFF and 16 member organisations in Eastern and Southern Africa region. Despite the challenges brought by COVID-19, the organisation managed to implement planned activities while adhering to COVID-19 guidelines. We worked with many partners at national and regional level to influence African agriculture agenda for the benefit of smallholder farmers.

ESAFF partnered with likeminded organisations, research institutions and academia to conduct research on the impacts of COVID-19 to the political economy of African food systems. This focused on major markets in Tanzania, South Africa and Ghana, the findings show that smallholder farmers were affected by pandemic, food flow in the markets were low and buyers were few, insufficient supply of agriculture inputs (fertiliser) which led to sharp increase of price.

The two Agriculture budget summits at the EAC and SADC level were held bringing together more than 350 smallholder farmers, members of the legislature, government officials and partner likeminded organisations. At the EAC level a nine-action points communique was developed and submitted to the EAC which among others called for: EALA to include the 'EAC Small-scale Farmer's Agriculture Budget Summit in EALA calendar and budget cycle as an annual event. At SADC level, the summit called for raising awareness among farmer leaders of the adopted SADC RISDP 2020-2030- particularly on the agriculture sector.

On SADC RISDP 2030, ESAFF organized a stakeholder dialogue on the new SADC Vision 2050 and SADC RISDP plan 2020-2030. The outcome included recommending governments to put in place a SADC national committee to enhance participation of farmers and non-state actors in planning and monitoring of SADC activities at national level.

We thank our partners for their eagerness to support smallholder farmers continuously in pushing for the smallholder farmers agenda which has led to increased advocacy in the agriculture sector for the welfare of smallholder farmers in the region.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'H. Baliraine'.

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



# Introduction

The Eastern and Southern Africa Smallscale Farmers Forum (ESAFF) is a network of grassroots smallscale 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 smallscale 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 🇿🇼 (ZIMSOFF), 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).

## 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.

# Part One:

## Narrative Report

### 2020/2021

Report on activities done during the year

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,
- Supporting farmers on wealth creation activities through ecological agriculture, joint marketing, farmer managed seed system, land security and trade,
- Mainstreaming Climate change adaptation, HIV/AIDS and gender equality and youth involvement with ESAFF activities, and
- Institutional development of ESAFF members and ESAFF Regional Office.

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

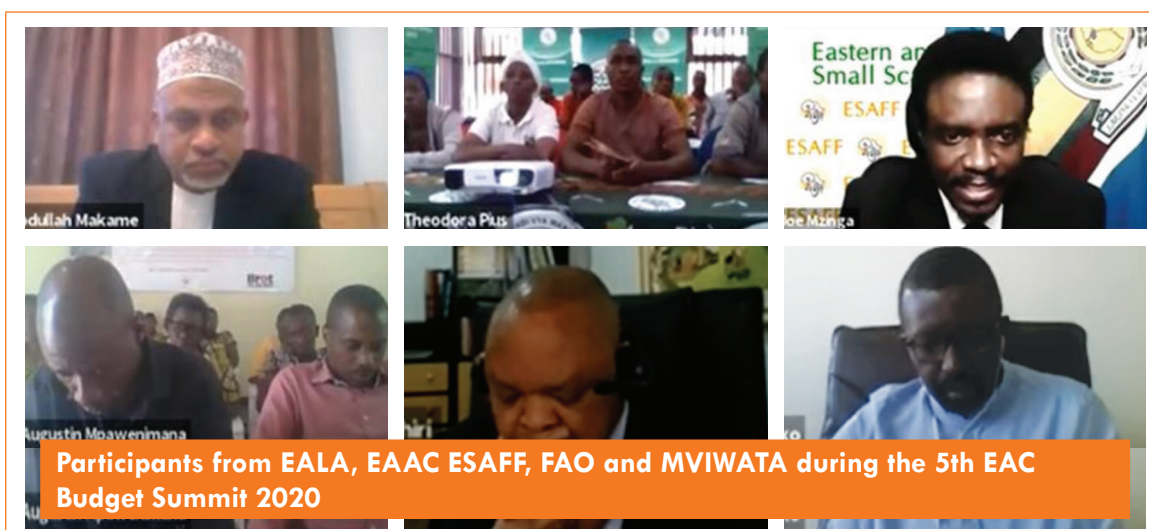
#### Key Result Area 1:

**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 2020 and June 2021;

#### A. ESAFF Engagement on and with East African Community (EAC) and Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)

##### 1.1 Smallholder Farmers Agriculture Budget Summits: EAC (July 2020)



- **The East Africa Smallholder Farmers Agriculture Budget Summit** - On 17th July 2020, ESAFF with likeminded organisations organised the East Africa Smallscale Farmers' agriculture Budget Summit that brought together 300



- participants to deliberate issues of interest to farmers. Participants were from the smallscale farmers in countries of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. EALA Members of parliament and representatives from the Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources Committee, Staff of EALA, Media, CSOs representatives and Government officials from Ministry of Agriculture. The Summit produced a communique with 8 resolutions recommended to be taken by EAC and FAO-Africa;
- **Resolution 1:** All agriculture stakeholders of goodwill should urgently take note that the time the African nations were supposed to fulfill Malabo Declaration goals is almost over- hardly 4 years away from lapsing. This calls for urgency to fulfill the goals and domesticate it for the posterity of smallholder farmers and our nations,
- **Resolution 2:** CSO's should continue with the call to all leaders, starting with the Heads of State, MPs, elected local government officials and state officers in the region, to boldly take a stand that will economically transform the region- take at least 10 percent of the national budgets to agriculture.
- **Resolution 3:** partner states and the region to urgently increase resources to improve data systems to adequately report all Malabo indicators with the standard methods of data collection.
- **Resolution 4:** more engagement with EAC relevant organs to ensure the East African Community Cooperative Societies Bill, of 2014 is made operational as it will go a long way to up smallholder farmers organizations in the drive to transform the agriculture sector
- **Resolution 5:** The summit called for halting the process for the development of the draft EAC Seed Bill until the issues of national and farmers' sovereignty over seeds is compressively resolved for the sake of millions of smallholder farmers.

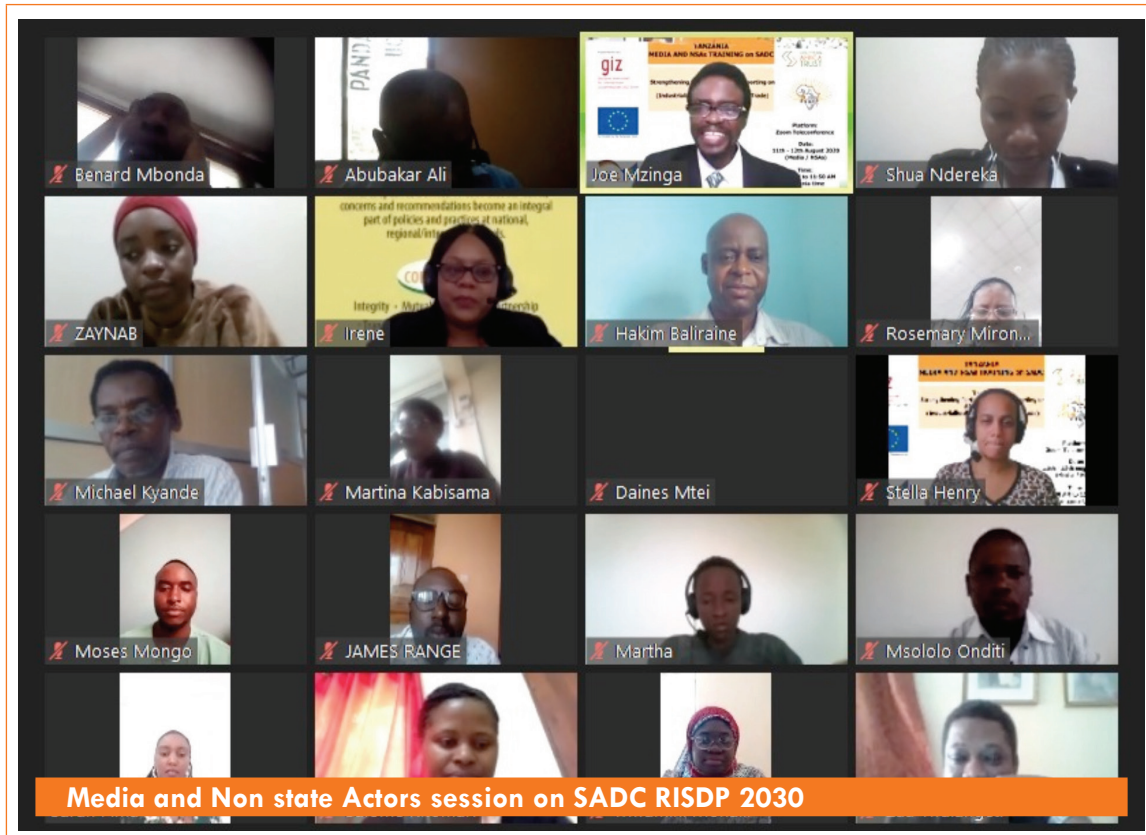
- **Resolution 6:** EAC organs to implement and domesticate the African Union decision which was passed by the Heads of State and Governments on Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative (EOA-I) in 2011, which supports organic agriculture and adoption of climate Resilience sustainable agriculture practices, vital for the smallholder farmers.
- **Resolution 7:** EAC organs to expedite discussions on the possibility of the formation of the East Africa Agriculture and Food Security Commission, which would go a long way in monitoring, engagement and provision of timely and coordinated information for the good of the EAC states in an institutionalized way.
- **Resolution 8:** The summit supported the ESAFF position on COVID - 19, as published in May 2020. COVID - 19 left devastating effects on the agriculture hence calling for countries to introduce emergency funds specific for smallholder farmers

### **1.2. Smallholder Farmers Agriculture Budget Summits in SADC (May 2021)**

- During the reporting period, on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2021, ESAFF organized the virtual SADC Famers Agriculture Budget Summit with special theme on the SADC RISDP 2030. The event also covered The United Nation Decade of Family Farmers (UNFFF) 2028 as well as the then upcoming United Nation
- Food System Summit (UNFSS) 2021. RISDP stands for Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan. The virtual event was attended by more than 50 ESAFF farmer members from 15-member country. The summit managed to raise awareness among farmer leaders of the then just adopted SADC RISDP 2020-2030- particularly on the agriculture sector and its draft Implementation Plan and the role of farmers in the making and its implementation. The event was also able to create awareness among farmer leaders in SADC of the United Nations Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028 and how to engage national governments to ensure national UNFFF committees are in place and operational. The event also saw farmers developing national advocacy plans to ensure the voice of smallholder farmers in the RISDP; UNFFF and the boycott of non-state actors of the UNFSS. The event managed to bring SADC secretariat senior officers to share on the RISDP updates and ascertain advocacy issues fronted by ESAFF to SADC secretariat and included in the RISDP 2030. The SADC personnel reaffirmed the advocacy work of ESAFF in SADC in which it was informed that SADC will put in place a participatory planning and monitoring platform on agriculture sector known as JASR – Joint Agriculture Sector Review platform. Also, SADC will develop an extension and advisory strategy so as the rural development strategy (clusters) all items advocated and championed by ESAFF. SADC also through the advocacy by ESAFF will be working to ensure farmer managed seed systems is embraced in the RISDP implementation.

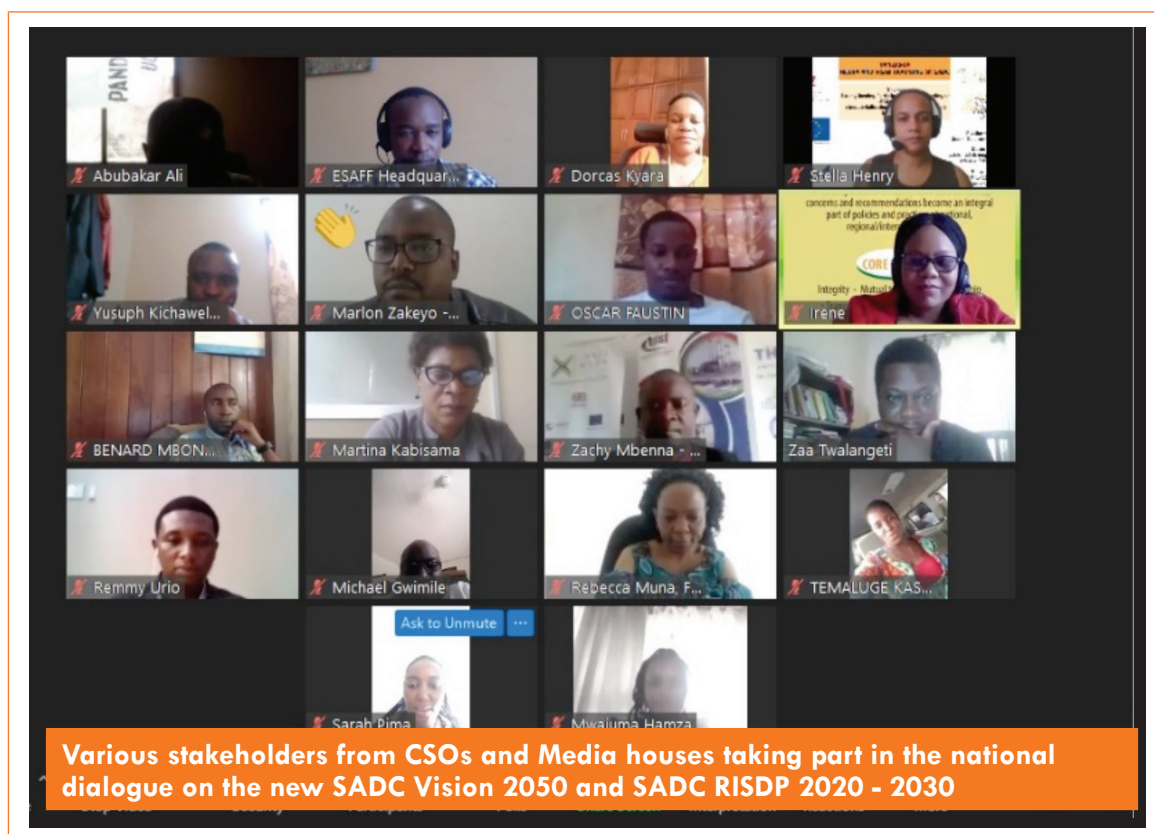


### 1.3. Training of Non-State Actors (NSAs) in Tanzania on SADC RISDP



In August 2020, ESAFF in partnership with the Southern Africa Trust (SAT) as a strategic national civil society organisation organised a national non-state actors and media training workshops to strengthen regional and national linkages to enhance the inclusion of non-state actors in the SADC regional integration processes. The workshop-built capacities of non-state actors and media to add value to SADC's regional integration agenda and enhanced abilities to demand for greater accountability. To bridge the gap in noted challenges in SADC engagement with the media and NSA, the following recommendations were made by NSAs group. SADC should create a formal platform for engaging with NSAs; draw a master plan for informing the public about the protocols; strengthen national and regional unity, where national chapters of NSAs engaging with SADC need to be capacitated to engage at a point of power. In the engagement with the media, music was noted to be powerful and should be used. The engagement with media and NSAs should start from the formulation of Protocols/priorities. There should be creation of thematic groups based on expertise in understanding SADC protocols, strategies and processes. At the same time, there should be an enhanced information availability and markets. Improved linkages between governments, ministries and NSAs should be worked on, while ensuring there is a sustained engagement on all levels, and ensure the SADC concept is made relevant to the people, and this task should be owned by NSAs.

#### 1.4. Stakeholder national dialogue on the new SADC Vision 2050 and SADC RISDP 2020 - 2030.



In February 2021, ESAFF with support from the Southern Africa Trust (SAT) organized a stakeholder national dialogue on the new SADC Vision 2050 and SADC RISDP plan 2020-2030. The event that was held virtually brought together more than 40 participants which included farmers, non-state actors and government representatives as well as GIZ representatives. It was agreed that Tanzania should put in place a SADC national committee that will ensure participation of farmers and non-state actors in planning and monitoring of all SADC activities at national level. The meeting also emphasized the importance to operationalize the agriculture Development Funds in line with the SADC Development Funds.

#### 1.5. Analysis national and regional level indicators on Food Security (Financing, Extension and Local Seed Development)

Under the support of Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) supported through Actionaid consortium, ESAFF produced a study report on financing, extension services and farmer managed seed systems in 5 SADC countries. These are involved in the SDC supported project on Strengthening Social Accountability and Oversight in Agriculture in Southern Africa. The study provided updated data on the national/regional performance of agriculture which will equip and enable farmers to advocate for their agenda for transformation of the sector. Countries involved in the study were Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, these data and findings will be used to produce an infographic factsheet in 2022

Findings show that agriculture financing is reduced across the five countries the **number of smallholder** farmers in the five countries, Tanzania is leading with a total number of **14,765,626** farmers, followed by Mozambique with **10,553,744**, Malawi with **4,278,100**, Zambia with

**1,500,000** and Zimbabwe with **1,000,000** farmers. **Allocation of funds to the agriculture sector**, through the report's findings Only Malawi has been consistent in allocation of funds to the agriculture sector with an increase of 99,800,000 from the year 2020 to 2021, other countries allocation of the budgets to the agriculture sector has been reduced drastically example in Mozambique from the 2018 – 2019 the budget was reduced by 35,530,194, the 2019 – 2020 was reduced by 26,413,318 and then increased again 2021. Agriculture sector annual growth dropped much in 2019, In Zimbabwe and Mozambique it is explained due to the occurrence of cyclones which hindered the agriculture sector development of the agriculture, In Tanzania growth of the sector increased by 1.4% in 2019, and 0.5 in 2020. In seed sector performance allocation of funds has been reducing year after year example Mozambique reduced the allocation to the seeds sector by 89,297,909 and also reduced by 6,503,681 in 2020. Tanzania also reduced the allocation to the seed sector by 944,123,925 in the year 2019. -

#### **1.6. Analysis of Agriculture policy, plans and budget against Malabo Biennial Commitments - Malawi, Tanzania, Madagascar, Seychelles and Mozambique**

Under BfdW Influence III project, ESAFF commissioned study in 5 countries of Malawi, Tanzania, Madagascar, Seychelles and Mozambique. The studies on agriculture policy implementation and performance against Malabo declaration goals were done by consultants who are senior officials in the ministry of agriculture. The objective was to evaluate regional and continental agriculture agreements at national level. The study highlighted that all 5 countries were off track to achieve Malabo goals in which all countries prioritized agriculture sector in terms of budgetary allocations and the allocation albeit declining trend over the past decade.

#### **1.7. PETs activities in 4 countries –Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya and Tanzania**



During the reporting period of July to Dec 2020, three (3) countries formed 6 PETS committees of 32 farmer leaders and tracked 2 in each country (total 6 agriculture projects)

**Rwanda**, in September 2020 in Kayonza District two agriculture projects were tracked:



Construction of shelters/drying places for collection of maize crops. In **Kenya (KESFF)** tracked two projects in Wathong'er and OthochRakuom Modern Markets and County Farm inputs subsidy program in Migori County on September 2020.

In **Burundi** (ESAFF Burundi), In August 2020, PETS committee was formed in Mutimbuzi district and two projects tracked which are; Rehabilitation of irrigation channels and Construction of bridge of road connecting farmers to market. In **Tanzania - MVIWATA** members in Mvomero districts engaged District authorities and Councillors in the runoff of the agriculture budgeting process 2021/22 and managed to convince the authority to allocate funds to stalled agriculture projects while the agriculture budget was increased from 0.3% (in the past 3 years) to 3%.



Tomato collection market centre at Mlali

Thanks to PETS advocacy; - Tangeni Market building was allocated USD 8,624, - Mlali - tomatoes collection centre allocated USD 6,468.31, Lukenge - Irrigation Scheme allocated USD 25,873 and USD was allocated 196,636 from Ministry of Agriculture.

### 1.8. Advocacy actions on the finding of Malabo Biennial report SADC, in Tanzania and Zambia

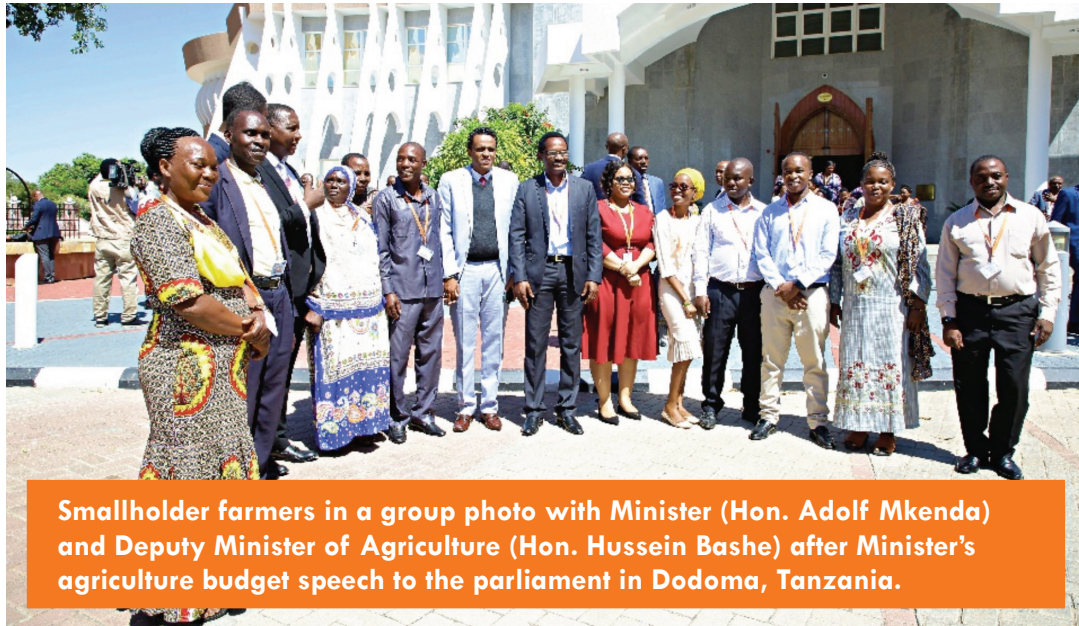
Based on the study findings, ESAFF through the project supported farmers in Tanzania and Zambia to advocate for issues of the interests.

- In **TANZANIA** - During the reporting period, through MVIWATA on 24<sup>th</sup> May 2021 seven smallholder farmers (5 women, 5 men) met the Minister for Agriculture and Food Security, Prof. Adolf Mkenda and the then Deputy Minister, Hussein Bashe in Dodoma.

The meeting took place after the minister's agriculture budget speech to the parliament. This followed farmers successful engagement at Mvomero District in Tanzania which resulted to the increase of agriculture budget from 0.3% to 3% in 2021/2022 and constructive meeting with the Tanzania Planning and Finance Committee on 20<sup>th</sup> October 2020. At the meeting with the planning and finance committee farmers through MVIWATA presented a position with 12 points which included the call for increased of sector budget. At a brief meeting with the Tanzania minister, farmers requested (i) The increase of agriculture ministry budget which



had gone down to 0.8% (the lowest in five years), (ii) Called for the increase of internal seed production and more research for OPV seed, expansion of QDS to cover region level (not just 6 wards) (iii) Improvement of agriculture extension in which the minister promised increase of extension officers from 6,704 which was noted as less to actual need of extension officer 20,538. The Minister informed that the budget for extension had increased from TZS 603 million (USD 260,008) 2020/2021 to TZS billion 11.5 for 2021/2022 equivalent to USD 4,958,222. The minister then requested the deputy minister Mr. Bashe to prepare a half day meeting with farmers in Morogoro late in the year.



- MVIWATA a smallholder farmer network in the country on 20<sup>th</sup> October 2020 presented 7 key issues through opinion paper for the upcoming budget 2020/2021 to the Principal Secretary, the Ministry of Finance and a copy was submitted to Principal Secretary Ministry of Agriculture. The meeting was attended by 15 participants where 8 of them were farmers and 7 representatives from the Ministry of Finance and Agriculture. The issues raised by smallholder farmers were among others as follows:
  - (a) Farmers called for increased allocation of the budget of Agriculture to at least 5% from the current 3% and ensure is fully disbursed;
  - (b) Farmers called for allocation of funds to quality declared seeds (QDS) production through farmer groups and also local governments to facilitate the conservation of indigenous seeds through farmer groups and create establishment of seed banks at district level.
  - (c) Farmers demanded involvement in budget preparation processes from bottom up
  - (d) Called for special guide to the Ministry of agriculture on the implementation of ASDP II
  - (e) Recommended to the Irrigation Commission to evaluate the completed projects to determine their performance before building new irrigation schemes. Also (f)
  - Farmers demand directives be issued to councils whose domestic revenue is based on

agriculture at least 50% as to identify specific strategies for agricultural development in their districts and ensure that its income goes back to agriculture and

(g) Farmers urged the government to increase number of extension officers in councils.

▪ **In ZAMBIA through ESAFF Zambia**



- ESAFF Zambia participated in budget reading at the Zambian parliament in Lusaka in October 2020 where 15 farmers (8F, 7M) from Monze, Shibuyunji and Mumbwa districts were invited. The event was an eye opener to hear from the first account and to create relationships with the MPs from their districts for future advocacy. During the budget reading smallholder farmers noted budgeting for agriculture has been low and fluctuating. In the past three years, the share of the national budget had declined from 9.4%, 8.3%, 6.1%, and 3.7% in 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 respectively. In 2020, there has been about 25% decline in public expenditure on agriculture. In monetary terms, the 2020 budget presented a decline from ZMK 5.3 billion in 2019 to ZMK 3.97 billion. Small holder farmers analysed the budget and shared opinion through the Ministry of Agriculture officials responsible for CAADP implementation.
- Zambia to fully implement international and regional commitments (including the Malabo declaration) in favour of local farmers which include progressively increase of agriculture budget to at least 10% annually from the current 3.7% and ensure sector growth at 6% per annum.
- Enhance extension services in Zambia at both national and district level by increasing the number of extension officers from the ratio of 1 officer to 1200 farmers at district level to at least 1:900 as at national level.
- To support local seed availability and demand policy and funding to be in place to recognise Quality Declared Seed and promote seed banks in rural areas as agriculture is increasingly becoming expensive and unpredictable.

- Farmers also noted the need for training to farmers on the various trade agreements that the Government of Zambia is committed which include the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (“COMESA”), Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (“TIFA”) and Southern African Development Community (“SADC”) and facilitating access to these markets for sale of agro processed goods and called for more focus on FISP e-voucher as against the Direct Input Supply (DIS).

(i) **Support members participate in advocacy actions (eSwatini, Lesotho, and South Africa) to influence budget**



- **In eSwatini** - ESAFF eSwatini advocated for improved tractor hiring services for smallholder farmers (timely and cheaper cost) and advocated for enactment of the Swazi Nation Land Agriculture Commercialization Bill of 2016 which would have enabled farmers to own land. All issues were taken and addressed by the government of the Kingdom of eSwatini.
- **In Lesotho** - ESAFF Lesotho advocated for the construction of fresh produce market (fruits and vegetable) and farmers access to public policy participation in parliament processes.





The ministry of agriculture and food security responded by constructing two fresh produce market centres in **Leribe** and **Maseru** districts, benefiting about 500 famers who sell their produce there. On public policy participation, Members of parliament tabled a motion **on** for public participation in parliament waiting for discussion and decision.

- **In South Africa**



**Smallholder farmers from Capricorn, Waterberg and Sekhukhune in a meeting to advocate for improved advisory services**

ESAFF South Africa in Capricorn, Waterberg and Sekhukhune in the Limpopo province advocated for timely input support as well as improved advisory services for cereals production and land tenure lease with 30 years (title deeds) for farmers. The two issues were taken by the provincial government of Limpopo which committed to improve provision of agriculture advisory and extension services and lease of more than 529, 014 hectares with 30 years title deeds to farmers.

- **In South Sudan**, in July 2020 SSAPU advocated for 10% budget allocation to the agriculture sector. This was done through an open letter to H.E President Salvar Kiir Myardit the President of South Sudan. The open letter was submitted on 06 July 2020. **In 2021 the budget was increased from 0.3% to 2.8%**



## Key Result Area 2:

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

### 2.1. Research with Ardhi University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Ghana and RSA on COVID 19 impact on African political food systems

Between December 2020 and June 2021, ESAFF in collaboration with the University of Western Cape in South Africa and Ardhi University in Tanzania (under the financing of IDRC), conducted research on the impacts of COVID-19 responses on the political economy of African food systems.



Smallholder producers in a group photo with various Leaders (Councillors, Mayor) during a community dialogue on the impacts of COVID-19.

In Tanzania the research was conducted in nine major markets Tanzania, among them in Dar es salaam, Dodoma, Mbeya, Morogoro, Kigoma and Arusha. The findings show that food flow in these markets were relatively low and buyers were few during the COVID -19 pandemic pick period though Tanzania did not impose any lockdown compared to all neighbouring countries.

Other findings of the research included insufficient supply of agriculture inputs (fertiliser) due to closure of borders, which led to sharp increase of price. Women food vendors suffered financial crisis and they could not be able to cater for their families. Another noted impact was on the Increase of household budgets due to immediate closure of schools where parents had to pay for transport their children from schools and also increased the budget of food at home. Tanzania closed schools and banned sport activities between March and June 2020 as measure to curb the spread of COVID-19. Through this research activity, smallholder farmers and other producer groups had opportunity to present their recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture and Finance which called for;

- Financial assistance to smallholder farmers particularly affected women, youth and poor men (IMF loan benefits as well),

- The presence of a formal guaranteed system of distribution of necessary agriculture inputs due to the increase of fertilizer prices, improving digital extension services to reach more farmers at all times even when outbreaks of diseases occur,
- To allocate agricultural budgets based on Malabo Declaration of 10 percent annually,
- Ensure availability of body temperature testing services in market entrances.



In South Africa the research investigated the impacts of Covid-19 regulations and mitigation measures on actors in the food system focusing on fresh produce in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal and fish in the Western Cape. The researchers conducted 211 in-depth interviews, facilitated the production of 24 food diaries and visited 16 primary field sites. The research found the increased inequality among the millions of people who derive their livelihoods from the production, processing, trade and sale of food and food products, informal sector lockdown, loss of markets, scaling down of production by smallholder farmers. Various recommendations were made which included;

- Promoting and support agroecology through supporting farmer-to-farmer exchange and learning which builds on good practices and local knowledge;
- Expand farmer support beyond farm inputs, and pay more attention to issues of market access, transport and road infrastructure, especially for farmers who live and work far from markets; and
- Prioritise access to land for the many black farmers who are producing – many of whom are renting land or have precarious rights – including by making available municipal commonage land and targeting well-located land close to towns and cities for land acquisition and redistribution, including through expropriation.

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

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

- (i) ESAFF Submitted proposal on climate change, gender and Youth During the same period, BfdW and ESAFF regional secretariat developed a call for proposal to the Germany Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety under IKI- International Climate Initiative. The proposal with a budget of EURO 932,000 was titled “Enhancing food and nutrition security amid climate change and COVID - 19 for rural small-scale households in East Africa (Tanzania Mvomero and Uganda - Mbale).
- (ii) ESAFF Submitted proposal on Gender on capacitating female farmers During the same period ESAFF submitted a small proposal worth Euro 6,491 to World Rural Forum (WRF) titled - “Strengthening the capacities of female farmers to promote policy and legal frameworks conducive to the economic empowerment and livelihood resilience of rural women through associative and corporatism, seizing the opportunity of the implementation of the United Nations decade of family farming 2019-2028 (UNDF)”. the project will be implemented from September 2021 to March 2022 in Tanzania and Uganda.

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

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

#### **4.1 Activities Conducted**

- (i) 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.
- (ii) Membership growth -Burundi membership grew from 1,146,495 to 1,173,569 (65% women and 52% male) the number reached would be bigger than the number indicated —, 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).
- (iii) Development of Internal policies to enhance operations,  
In May 2021, ESAFF approved working away from office (WAfO) guidelines, which is designed to enable ESAFF Staff to perform their day-to-day duties away from office during the period of pandemic such as COVID-19, any other serious national health problems or specific conditions. The purpose is to enable ESAFF Staff to work away from office and deliver all expected assignments timely and with the highest quality possible as will be assigned by ESAFF coordinator or the Board. In case of WAfO, all staff will meet over

Teams/Zoom at the usual opening hours on working days (7:00 AM excluding gazette public holidays) for planning and reviewing of activities. Staff will remain on duty from 7AM to 15 PM and report progress in the following day. ESAFF will ensure staff have necessary facilities to Work away from the Office.

- (iv) ESAFF regional supported all 7 weaker members eSwatini, Lesotho, South Africa Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, and Zambia to review or put in place their strategic plans, analyse the environment, Update SWOT analysis, review or put in place strategic plan with objectives and key result areas.
- (v) During the reporting period ESAFF Zambia was supported with rent and coordination and to continue fundraising. Zambia support started in January 2021 and will end in December 2021. ESAFF supported other members under this project in Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Lesotho, eSwatini, South Africa and Zambia between January 2020 and December 2020. ESAFF also continued to ensure website of the regional office and that of weaker members are updated ESAFF also continued to ensure website of the regional office and that of weaker members are updated regularly.

Other supporting platforms like WhatsApp's were set to enable real time communication among ESAFF members and ESAFF Staff.

**(vi) Conduct Project Influence Steering Committee**

During the reporting period, in December 2020 ESAFF convened a regional event to reviewed

IMARISHA Project performance of the 7 supported countries which shared experience with strong ESAFF members MVIWATA, NASFAM and ESAFF Uganda to discuss on sustainability and tactics for successful fundraising strategies. It was agreed that weaker members need to conduct audit and prepare annual reports to support fundraising initiatives.

Other policies developed includes; Whistle Blowing policy which aims to guide and report any suspected misconduct by employees, smallholder farmers and stakeholders on illegal acts or failure to act within the regulations.

Anti- fraud and Corruption policy which aims to avoid acts which might reflect adversely upon the integrity and reputation of the organisation, and ICT policy which aims to provide procedures for selection and use of Information and Technology within the institution which must be followed by all staff.

**a) Printed publications** - During reporting period ESAFF printed Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETs) guide, Fundraising Guide, Financial Management Guide and ESAFF Annual Report of July 2019-June 2020.

**b) Printing of PETs guide booklet** for smallscale 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.



- c) **Financial Management guide** will assist on the realization of the farmer's dream by managing financial resources for organizational development and impact creation and ESAFF annual report of July 2019-June 2020 with a theme of marshalling the agenda of small holder farmers on African agriculture amid COVID 19.



- d) 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 works University of Western Cape, IDRC - The International Development Research Centre which is a Canadian federal Crown corporation that funds research and innovation within and alongside developing regions as part of Canada's foreign affairs and development efforts.
- e) 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 (EACSOF) 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) 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 include;

- **ESAFF Burundi** [www.esaffburundi.org](http://www.esaffburundi.org)
- **ESAFF Kenya** [www.kesssff.org](http://www.kesssff.org)
- **ESAFF Rwanda** [www.esaffrwanda.org](http://www.esaffrwanda.org)
- **ESAFF ESwatini** [www.esaffeswatini.org](http://www.esaffeswatini.org)
- **ESAFF Lesotho** [www.esafflesotho.org](http://www.esafflesotho.org)
- **ESAFF Zambia** [www.esaffzambia.org](http://www.esaffzambia.org)
- **ESAFF South Africa** [www.esaffsouthafrica.org](http://www.esaffsouthafrica.org)

**g) Exco, AGM and Board meeting were held in Dec 2020 and May 2021 in virtual zoom meeting** which the Board approved ESAFF guidelines working away from office

**4.2. Factors which constrained the implementation of the ESAFF activities in 2020/2021**

There are few 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:

- **COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions**-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 EAC and SADC region. The pandemic and responses hindered planned normal implementation of the project activities especially in early 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. ESAFF opted to use of teleconferencing and virtual meeting to enable accomplish planned activities.
- **End of financial support to coordinators in weaker countries.** The end of support on coordination for ESAFF weaker members led to delays particularly on monitoring of changes in those countries. By December 2020, support from the BfdW project ended to Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda as well as eSwatini, Lesotho and South Africa. ESAFF requested members to encourage coordinators to continue working and fundraising.
- **Abrupt change from physical meeting to virtual meeting** increased a number of participants and lowered cost tremendously, however in few instances, weaker network and lack of right handsets, and updated software were some of the challenges. To overcome that ESAFF Board authorise a package to support bundles and movement to stronger networks among online farmer participants.

## Part Two:

### Summary of Financial Report 2020/2021

#### 1. Introduction

This financial report is for the period commencing from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021. This is the 12<sup>th</sup> report produced since ESAFF started its operations in 2009. This report is prepared purposely in compliance with the Forum's financial year which runs from 1<sup>st</sup> July to 30<sup>th</sup> 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 2020/21

In the financial year 2020/21 the Forum had a budget of TZS 727,967,520 (EUR 285,477); and of that budget, the Forum received resources totaling TZS 717,333,012 (EUR 261,039) from its funders. Another resource came from the Forum's own sources which were TZS 3,665,550 (EUR 1,334).

The opening cash balance for the financial year 2020/21 was TZS 36,628,407 (EUR 13,329). This in total made available funds 2020/2021 to be TZS 757,626,969 (EUR 275,702)

The overall expenditure indicates that by the end of ESAFF financial year (30<sup>th</sup> June 2021) a total amount of TZS 692,581,184 (EUR 252,031) which forms 88% 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 61,381,482 about EUR 23,337 as deferred income to the financial year 2020/2021. This is mainly because some development partners' specific annual reporting period ends some months after ESAFF financial year (June 30<sup>th</sup>) – See the following table.

**Table 1: The deferred Partners funds July 2020- June 2021 in TZS**

Particulars	Opening Balance as per 1st July 2020	Amount Received 2020/2021	Expenditures 2020/2021
<b>Grants - SDC</b>	EURO 5,054	EURO 81,654	EURO 77,194
<b>Grants – BfdW 2020</b>	EURO 2,100	EURO 146,783	EURO 145,044
<b>Grants – IDRC</b>	-	EURO 22,874	EURO 15,798
<b>Grants-SAT</b>	EURO 6,175	EURO 9,728	EURO 13,995
<b>Total</b>	<b>EURO 13,329</b>	<b>EURO 261,039</b>	<b>EURO 252,031</b>

*Note: Exchange rate used is 1EUR= TZS 2,748 as of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021*

## 2.1 Income

In the year 2020/21 ESAFF managed to mobilise funds from 4 donors amounting to **TZS 753,961,418**. The total income was equivalent to **EUR 274,367** which made 96% of the annual budgeted amount of **EUR 285,477**. The funds were received from various sources as shown in the table 2 below.

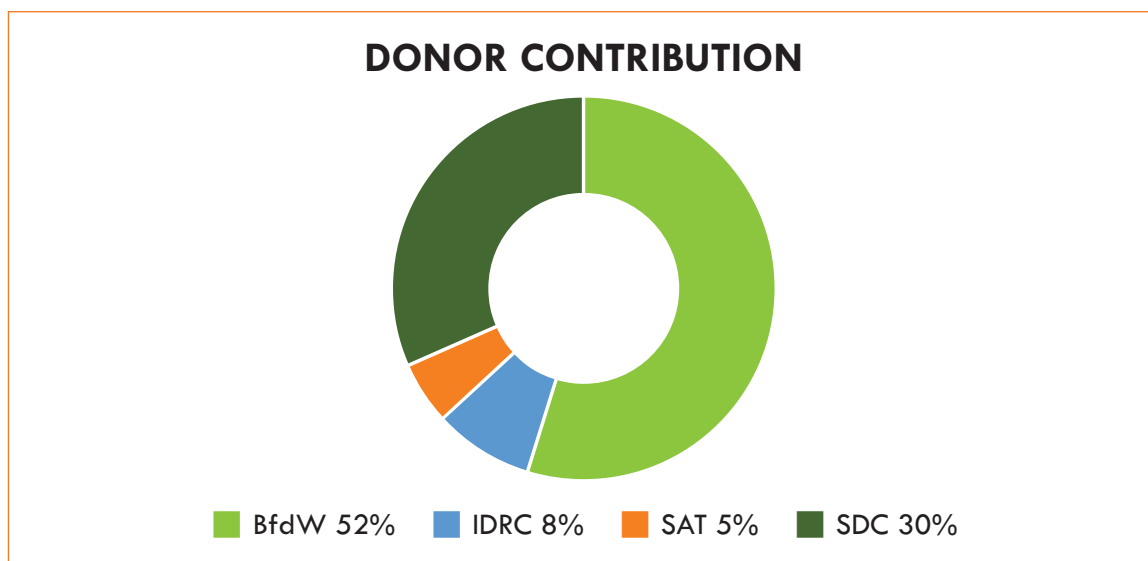
*Note: This table includes total fund available from each donor in 2020-2021 Financial year. Exchange rate used is 1EUR= TZS 2,748 as of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021*

**Table 2: Actual funds Received July 2020 - June 2021**

Source of Fund/Partner	Amount in TZS	Amount in EUR (Approximately)	Share percentage
<b>Grants – SDC</b>	238,272,755	86,708	30.37%
<b>Grants – BfdW 2020</b>	409,128,879	148,882	52.15%
<b>Grants – IDRC</b>	62,857,157	22,874	8%
<b>Grants-SAT</b>	43,702,627	15,903	5.57%
<b>Total</b>	<b>753,961,418</b>	<b>274,367</b>	<b>96%</b>



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



**Table 3: Analysis of Total Income (Including balance at the beginning of the project) by Source of fund for financial year July 2019- June 2020 and July 2020- June 2021**

Source of Funds/Partner	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021
	<b>Amounts in TZS</b>	
Grants –Bread for the World (BFTW) Influence 2018	144,842,385	-
Grants – IDRC	-	62,857,157
Grants – BfdW 2020	350,679,960	409,128,879
Grants –SDC)	236,918,797	238,272,755
SAT	17,419,736	43,702,627
<b>Total</b>	<b>749,860,878</b>	<b>753,961,418</b>
<b>Own Fund</b>		
Annual Subscription Fees	7,133,530	3,665,550
Other Income	769,558	372,552
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,903,088</b>	<b>4,038,102</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>757,763,966</b>	<b>757,999,520</b>

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

## 2.2 Expenditure

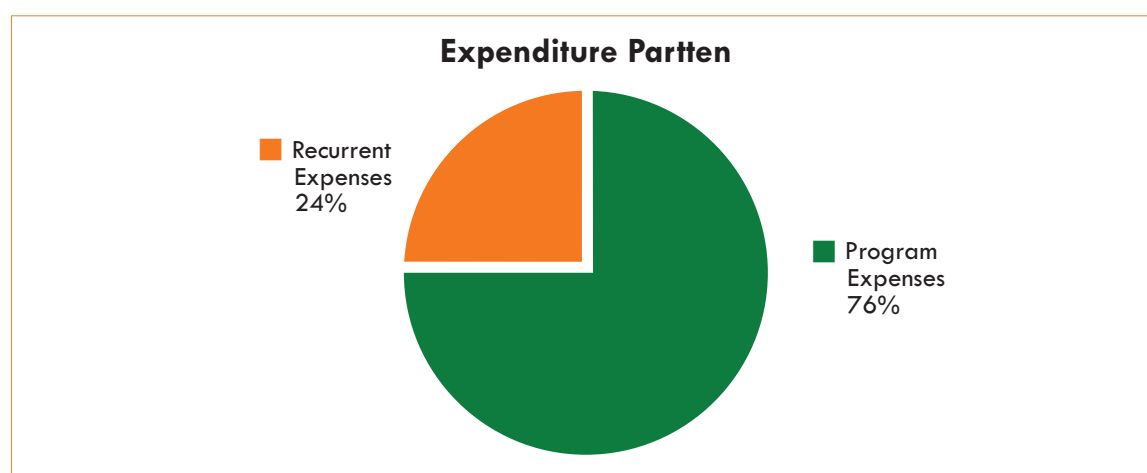
During the period of this report ESAFF have spent total amount of **TZS 692,581,184 (EUR 252,031)** in implementation of its core activities according to the plan. The main activities financed in year 2020/21 include General investment, recurrent expenditures which comprise personnel and operational cost and finally implementation of program activities. The expenditure pattern for the year 2020/21 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	-	-	-
Recurrent Costs	169,417,470	61,651	24.4%
Program Costs	523,163,714	190,379.8	75.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>692,581,184</b>	<b>252,031</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Note:** Total expenditure excludes non-cash expenses like Depreciation and exchange loss Exchange rate used is 1EUR= TZS 2,748 as of 30th June 2021

The chart 2 below show the expenditure pattern for the period reported (July 2020 to June 2021)



## 2.3. General Investments

General investment expenditure involves purchase of asset at ESAFF Regional Office based in Morogoro, Tanzania. In this financial year 2020-2021 no asset for ESAFF regional office was purchased.

## 2.4. Recurrent Expenditure

Under this budget line costs are falling under the category of fixed overhead expenses. These comprise personnel, professional charges and operational cost. The total expenditure was TZS 169,417,470 (EUR 61,651) which makes 24.6% of the overall total actual expenditure.

## 2.5. Program Expenditure

Under the budget line of program expenditures, amount of TZS 523,163,714 (EUR 190,379.8) was spent. This form 75.6 % of total annual actual expenditure.

## 2.6. Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30th June 2021

	June 2021	June 2020
	TZS	TZS
<b>Income</b>	722,570,871	763,880,075
Add: Deferred Grant c/f	36,628,407	
Less: Deferred Grant b/d	61,381,482	36,628,407
<b>Total income</b>	<b>697,817,796</b>	<b>727,251,669</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Administration Expenses	169,417,470	142,473,169
Program Expenses Finance Income /Costs	519,427,079	565,565,289
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	3,735,735	7,577,621
	1216,407	1,594,628
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>693,797,591</b>	<b>717,210,706</b>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) of income over expenditure</b>	<b>4,020,206</b>	<b>10,040,962</b>



## 2.7. Statement of financial position as at 30th June 2021

	June 2021	June 2020
	TZS	TZS
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		
Fixed assets	10,116,570	11,332,977
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Staff advances	-	1,356,399
Prepayments & Advances	17,984,089	32,778,228
Grants Receivable	3,583,608	3,583,608
Fixed Deposits Cash and Cash equivalent	-120,748,824	- 80,765,200
	142,316,521	118,483,435
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>152,433,091</b>	<b>129,816,412</b>
<b>RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Reserves</b>		
Accumulated Surplus	60,746,785	56,726,579
	<b>60,746,785</b>	<b>56,726,579</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Differed Income	61,381,482	36,628,407
Trade and Other Payables	30,304,824	36,461,426
	<b>91,686,306</b>	<b>73,089,833</b>
<b>TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>152,433,091</b>	<b>129,816,412</b>

## 2.8. Statement of change of equity for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021

	Accumulated	Accumulated
	Surplus	Surplus
	JUNE 2021	JUNE 2020
<b>Statement of Reserve</b>		
Balance Brought Forward	56,726,579	46,685,617
Prior Year adjustment		
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year	4,020,206	10,040,962
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>60,746,785</b>	<b>56,726,579</b>

## ESAFF Board Members as at 30th June 2021



**Hakim Baliraine**  
(ESAFF Uganda)  
Chairman



**Achilles M. Lumalisa**  
(FOPAC- DRC)  
Vice Chairperson



**Mamalefetsane Phakoe**  
(Lesotho Lesotho)  
General Secretary



**Vanani Zimba**  
(NASFAM Malawi)  
Treasurer



**Ms. Maria Mathole**  
(ESAFF South Africa)



**Mr. Apollo Chamwela**  
(MVIWATA - Tanzania)



**Mr. Delma Ndlovu**  
(ZIMSOFF - Zimbabwe)



**Ms. Nthombikayise Fakudze**  
(ESAFF eSwatini)



**Ms. Rachel Muyobo**  
(APEE - Rwanda)



**Abel Sainda ROSA**  
(Mozambique)



**Mr. Abel Yubana**  
(Zambia)



**Mr. Andre Sopha**  
(SeyFA - Seychelles)



**Mr. Jean Rabefano**  
(CPM - Madagascar)



**Mr. Alfayo Kurunah**  
(KESSFF - Kenya)



**Mr. Obed Girukwayo**  
(ESAFF - Burundi)



**Mr. Edward Ugo**  
(SSAPU - South Sudan)



**Mr. Joe Mzinga**  
(ESAFF - Secretariat)

## ESAFF Staff as at 30th June 2021



**Mr. Joe Mzinga**  
ESAFF Regional Coordinator



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



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



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



**Mr. Martha Mwanamaziku**  
Finance Officer



**Mr. Bakari Mohamed  
Kiwilima**  
Logistic Officer



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



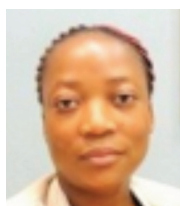
**Augustine Mpawenimana**  
National Project Coordinator  
(Burundi)



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



**Oscar Mpiranya**  
National Project Coordinator  
(Rwanda)



**Mathabiso Kutchane**  
National Project Coordinator  
(Lesotho)



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



## ESAFF MEMBERS 2021

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



### **CONTACT**

For more information, contact:

ESAFF - Regional Coordinator

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Email - [coordinator@esaff.org](mailto:coordinator@esaff.org)

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