

MAJOR POLICY ENGAGEMENTS, ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

January 2012– December2016

I. Summary of ESAFF Major Achievements:



I. Enhanced organisational capacity, visibility, image and networking of ESAFF and her members in Eastern and Southern Africa. Technical, managerial and advocacy capacity of members is stronger that members are recognised in their countries and are engaging agriculture policy processes from districts to national levels. The regional office is strong and influencing policies at regional level especially at SADC and EAC level. Membership has increased and

networking with like minded organisations is tremendously enhanced. Youth and women in leadership within ESAFF is being promoted and achieved. The main challenge still on 7 members (Lesotho, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia as well as Kenya, Rwanda and Burundi) on recruiting and retaining executive officers for day to day coordination, accountability and fundraising.

2. **On influencing agricultural policies and budgets**, ESAFF and her members embarked on influencing the Maputo Declaration 2003-2009 and now Malabo Declaration 2024-2025 at districts, national and regional levels. At the continental level ESAFF works with a coalition of non state actors on CAADP (CNC) to influence the CAADP result framework and its implementation, and the Malabo Declaration 2014.
3. At regional level, in **SADC**, ESAFF was invited to a SADC Regional Agriculture Policy (RAP) Regional Working Group (RWG). This is a high level technical committee that prepared the SADC Regional Agriculture Investment and Implementation Plan SADC RAIP).



4. In the **EAC ESAFF** engaged the **EALA** parliament to domesticate the Malabo Declaration and establish the East Africa Regional Agriculture Advisory Council. EALA will later in the year 2016, prepare a resolution on the Malabo Declaration

reinforcing the call to member states to fully realise the Malabo Commitments.

THE CITIZEN

Eala wants partner states to raise agriculture budget



Members of the East African Legislative Assembly participate in the proceedings of the second meeting of the fifth session of the third Assembly with a call to re-double efforts towards improving agriculture sector. The regional body met in Zanzibar. PHOTO | EALA

5. **On agroecology**, ESAFF has been calling for sustainable agriculture practices that ensure smallholder farmers especially poor men, women and youth farmers' access, own and utilize their local seed, land and water. ESAFF support farmers to work with researchers to purify their local seed (Ibandawe maize cultivar in Southern Tanzania). Is also encouraging farmers to establish seed banks. ESAFF also have influenced policies in SADC and EAC which recognize and promote agroecology practices.



6. **Enhancing Accountability and Transparency – ESAFF** has developed a tool for farmers to conduct Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS) in few districts had tremendously empowered small-scale farmers in following up the money from the allocation points to the actual project implementations on the ground. Through PETS, farmers at districts levels throughout the region have pushed some projects whose constructions were at stand still for years, to be finalized. PETS has also spurred more involvements of farmers both men and women, in policy and budget processes and improved service delivery from central and local governments.





II. Detailed Matrices

ADVOCACY LEVEL	AFRICA CONTINENTAL		
TARGET	The AU Commission and NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA)		
POLICY FRAMEWORK:	The Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) and the Malabo 7 Commitments		
TIMEFRAME	January 2013 – June 2016		
MAJOR CHANGE NOTED	Inclusion of some of the 10 Joint policy recommendations (below) to the Malabo Declaration, Recognition and appreciation of ESAFF by AUC and NPCA; Formation of CNC (ESAFF a member)		
Advocacy Issue	Expected Change	Strategy activities and achievements	Allies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited participation in agricultural policy making processes by women and youths Smallholder farmers (SSFs) Sustainable model of agriculture (agroecology) Increased own country agricultural spending to and above 10% threshold (<i>Maputo 2003 and Malabo 2014 Declaration</i>) Support efforts to direct more resources to rural small scale agriculture Support meaningful agrarian reform (SSFs and local investors focused) Access to regional market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusive agricultural policy making with women and youths SSFs Food Security, sovereignty and nutrition anchored on sustainable model of smallholder agriculture (agroecology) Upholding the increased Commitment to the 10% agricultural budgets allocation. Increased agricultural funding to rural development and smallholder agriculture Harmonization of continental agricultural policies reforms Improved access to regional markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25th -27th March, 2013 – invited for the first time to the 9th CAADP PARTNERSHIP PLATFORM MEETING African Union Conference Centre, Addis Ababa Ethiopia. Increased awareness and demand for more involvement 19th Nov 2013 participation to the NEPAD CSOs Internal Strategy review and planning meeting 2024 ahead of the CAADP 10 Partners Meeting (Increased awareness) 27-30th Jan 2014 Meaningful participation in AUC/NEPAD meetings (January 2014 – Addis with 20 small scale farmer leaders – The African Year of Agriculture) pushing for participation of SSFs in making the new CAADP, call for sustainable agriculture, recognition of smallholder as investor number one and upholding the 10% budget Produced and share ESAFF position paper for the AU meeting Jan 2015 as a guide to engage on CAADP 18th to 20th March 2014 Participation in the review of the 10 years of CAADP in March 2014 Durban, RSA pushing the upholding the 10% budget investment, Sustainable agriculture and participation of SSF 09th to 10th April 2014 SADC FOOD and Nutrition Strategy (FNS) , in Lilongwe, Malawi, ESAFF elected to the Regional FNS Regional Task Force 1st May 2014 Participation in the Addis Ababa Meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture, Fisheries and livestock where ESAFF joined the CAADP NSA Coalition (CNC) produced 10 Joint Policy Recommendations one of them calling for increase spending, transparency in agriculture, elimination of gender gap, avoiding food crisis in Africa, access to market, research budget, institutionalised joint peer review mechanism, , of the CAADP Framework and Investment plans (most recommendations found in the final Malabo Declaration June 2014) 10th June 2014 Together with ONE and ANSAF presented a petition to the AU Head of States in their meeting in Malabo through HE Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete. 17th – 18th November 2014, AUC, Addis Ababa, African Union Validation Workshop for Implementation Strategy and Roadmap for Malabo Summit Declaration – ESAFF calling the redefining the role of farmer and farmer organisations The 12th CAADP Partnership Meeting, in April 2016 in Ghana. ESAFF shared its experience of engaging the EALA. ESAFF was informed of the processes towards domestication of the Malabo Declaration and it was determined to have EAC committed to the Malabo just like the SADC Dar es salaam Declaration on agriculture and food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAADP Non State Actors Coalition (CNC) Action Aid ACORD ONE OXFAM PAFO Media La via Campesina AFSA NPCA

ADVOCACY LEVEL	RECs Level:		
TARGET INSTITUTIONS:	East African Community – EAC through the EALA – East African Legislative Assembly		
POLICY FRAMEWORK:	The Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) and the Malabo 7 Commitments		
TIMEFRAME	January 2012 – October 2016		
MAJOR CHANGE NOTED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestication of the Malabo Declaration in the East African Community after the adoption of the EALA Resolution on Malabo in Zanzibar in October 2016. The Resolution call for the speedy realization of the Malabo Declaration 2014 with strong emphasis on results and inclusion of smallholder farmers who are the majority in policy processes. The Resolution also call for member states to full allocate at least 10% of the national budget to agriculture and ensure growth of the sector at 6% 		
Advocacy Issue	Expected Change	Strategy, activities and achievements	Allies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited participation of SSFs in agricultural policy making Recognition of small-scale farmers in policy processes: Making, Implementation and Monitoring, Lack of binding instruments to hold Member State to Fulfill Maputo/Malabo Declaration on the increase of national agriculture budget to 10% and ensure national growth to 6% per annum Lack of inclusive Agriculture Advisory Council/bodies that SSFs can be one of members Lack of access to regional market, rural financing among women and youth (lack of collateral) Agroecology farming - Protection of indigenous seeds, farmer managed seed system, sustainable agriculture and knowledge systems Limited participation by SSFs in ARD Campaigning against GMOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusive agricultural policy making with women and youths SSFs Domestication of the CAADP/Malabo in RECs Recognition and measure to protect indigenous seed Improved Food security and sovereignty as well as nutrition Access to regional markets and rural financing for the youth and women Recognition of agro-ecology in policy documents and plans Participation by SSFs in ARD Recognition of farm managed seed systems Restriction of GMOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10th August 2013, EAC SG annual Forum, Nairobi Kenya. ESAFF participated calling for meaningful space for small scale farmers to engage 13th September 2014 EAC SG Annual Forum 2014, Entebbe, ESAFF Produced a position calling for domestication of the Malabo in the EAC and establishment of the EAC Agriculture Advisory Council The EAC Agriculture Budget Summit Meetings in February 2016 and June 2016 in Arusha - ESAFF in collaboration with Trust Africa, Actionaid, ANSAF, EACSOFF, MVIWATA, ESAFF Uganda and the Coalition of Non State Actors in CAADP – CNC, organised the first EAC farmers summits in February and June 2016 that lead to the EALA to pass a strong resolution calling member states to fully implement the Malabo declaration 2014. 	MVIWATA ESAFF Uganda EACSOFF Action aid ANSAF CNC NEPAD Agency EALA Secretariat EAC Secretariat agriculture directorate

ADVOCACY LEVEL	RECs Level:		
TARGET INSTITUTIONS:	SADC		
POLICY FRAMEWORK:	The Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) and the Malabo 7 Commitments		
TIMEFRAME	January 2013 – June 2016		
MAJOR CHANGE NOTED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of small scale farmers (ESAFF is an official a member of the SADC Regional Agriculture Policy Working Group since March 2015, ESAFF a member of the SADC Task Force of Food Security and Nutrition Strategy; Invited to the Regional Validation workshop on the EAC CAADP Result framework; ESAFF recognized within EAC secretariat and EALA SSFs major concerns taken on board (upholding of the 10% commitment in RECs, Gender mainstreaming, Mutual accountability, Domestication of the Malabo Declaration/ Commitments within the EAC, Recognition of the SADC Dar es salaam Declaration within SADC Regional Agriculture Policy) 		
Advocacy Issue	Expected Change	Strategy, activities and achievements	Allies
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ADVOCACY LEVEL	NATIONAL LEVEL:		
TARGETS	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PARLIAMENT		
POLICY FRAMEWORK:	NATIONAL AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT PLANS, NATIONAL AGRICULTURE BUDGETS, and the Malabo 7 Commitments		
TIMEFRAME	January 2013 – June 2016		
MAJOR CHANGES NOTED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of small scale farmers at National, Ministerial level as key stakeholders in policy processes. ESAFF members in Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania are known by CAADP Focal persons and are invited in various policy processes. Members have forged NSA coalitions on Agriculture Public Resource Management with likeminded organizations and institutions; presented joint recommendations to the government and members of parliaments and comments appreciated and some implemented. Media recognition also has increased and members are main sources (authority) of information regarding agriculture public resource management. SSFs major concerns taken on board (upholding of the 10% commitment in Members States; sentiments from personnel from the Ministry and members of parliament who agreed with the agenda. But the challenge is on actual disbursement from the Ministry of Finance. Frequent ban on selling of cereals (addressed by MVIWATA) with positive response from high level government officials. 		
Advocacy Issue	Expected Change	Strategy activities and achievements	Allies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited participation of SSFs in national agricultural policy making Infrastructure development like irrigation takes too long Not fulfilling the Malabo/Maputo Declaration on 10% budget; Provision of low cost technology and irrigation suitable for small scale farming Lack of subsidized inputs Poor extension services Access to markets – Frequent ban on cereal export 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusive national agricultural policy making Improved Infrastructural development Improved agricultural spending by national governments Recognition of farm managed seed systems Transparent and accountability by policy makers in resource allocation and usage Low cost rural financing Rural development Improved agricultural spending in rural areas Improved agrarian reform that protects rural SSFs from losing their land Improved extension services Participation in agricultural research for development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 2014 National dialogues on agriculture policy: in Tanzania, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda between famers and ministry of agriculture. Farmers demanded meaningful consultation on the making of the new Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and budgets, farmers demanded the budget increase. Farmers also were against frequent ban of selling cereals to other districts or outside the country (addressed by MVIWATA) Enhanced relationship with CAADP focal persons.– All countries enhanced relationship which has enabled recognition of member countries at the ministerial level, easier access to information and invitation to various meetings Engagement with parliamentarians: Tanzania -ESAFF farmer members – MVIWATA and ANSAF in Tanzania engages parliamentary committee on agriculture, water and livestock. Key issues were inadequate participation of farmers in decision making processes, Failure to allocate 10% to the sector, unrealized budget, . Farmer concern was the trend in decrease of the agriculture share from 6 to about 4% and the allocated percent is not actually disbursed!, loophole in allocating subsidies not reaching smallholder farmers (only a 1/3 reported to reach farmers). Promotion of local seed utilization and policy practices to focus in favor of large scale farming. In Kenya farmers invited to the budget reading and Uganda followed and analyzed the national Budget Media advocacy with national media Campaigning on other issues like WTO and GMO in Tanzania, Kenya 	<p>National FOs (KENAF – Kenya, PELUM Uganda, Imbaraga – Rwanda; Media NGOs (ANSAF, CSO Bag, Kenya Institute of Economic Affairs); PELUM Kenya Research bodies</p>

ADVOCACY LEVEL	NATIONAL LEVEL:		
TARGET INSTITUTIONS:	10 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES/ DISTRICT COUNCILS, WARDS in EAC (Tanzania – Kilosa and Muleba, Uganda- Mayuge and Kabale; Kenya- Mukaa and Uisin Gishu; Rwanda – Rwamagana and Musanze; Burundi – Cibitoke and Bubanza)		
POLICY FRAMEWORK:	DISTRICT AGRICULTURE STRATEGIC and INVESTMENT PLANS, DISTRICT AGRICULTURE BUDGETS, and the MALABO 7 COMMITMENTS		
TIMEFRAME	January 2013 – May 2016		
MAJOR CHANGES NOTED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appreciation of organized and knowledgeable small scale farmers in policy processes by district officials • Empowered small holder farmers that have confidence, evidence and obligation to face duty bearers and media to explain and demand proper implementation of public projects • SSFs major concerns taken on board (lack of involving farmers in setting priorities; delay in completion of infrastructure projects especially rural roads and irrigation; delay in budget funds disbursement to districts; lack of own district funds allocated to agriculture sector; poor extension services). 		
Advocacy Issue	Expected Change	Strategy activities and achievements	Allies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation by SSFs in national investment plans • Increase of budget allocation to agriculture sector • Provision of extension services • Low levels of local government accountability to the citizens. • Poor infrastructural development (roads, communication, storage facilities, irrigation equipment etc) • Loss of land by SSFs • Extension Services • Increased district budgets targeting SSFs • Availability of budget information to SSFs • PETs at district levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Infrastructural development at district levels • Equity in land agrarian reforms • Improved agricultural spending by local governments • Recognition of farm managed seed systems • Low cost rural financing • Rural development • Improved agricultural spending in districts • Provision of extension services • Prioritization of SSFs issues and recognition of SSFs as important players in the agricultural sector • Removal of agricultural taxes and also on inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since February 2013 first training on PET in Nairobi, - increase awareness and skill on PETS in (Tanzania – Kilosa and Muleba, Uganda- Mayuge and Kabale; Kenya- Mukaa and Uisin Gishu; Rwanda – Rwamagana and Musanze; Burundi – Cibitoke and Bubanza) • National and local farmers Advocacy strategies development • PETS Committee Establishments and actual tracking took places • Public Budget Dialogues at districts level between farmers and districts officer (irrigation, planning, crops, district executive officers) • PETS activities and issues identified and advocated for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of implementing Opportunity and Obstacle to Development (O&OD) planning activities at districts (PETS committee mobilizing villagers to participate planning) - District Budget analysis and lack of feedback (establishment of village market notice board on plans and budgets) - Poorextension services in PETS districts (demand accountability through top district officials) - Poor supply of agricultural inputs (seed and good fertilizers) - Poor quality infrastructure like rural roads and culverts in Uganda - Infrastructure like irrigation schemes takes too long to complete (addressed with national bodies – parliament and Ministry of agriculture. - Delay in disbursement of budget (addressed with national bodies – parliament and Ministry of agriculture. - Unrealized budget disbursement as per planned budget – Plan to advocate through the ministry of planning and finance. 	District FOs National FOs Media Research bodies NGOs