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Report of the  
**EAC Agriculture  
Budget Summit 2016**

Arusha International  
Conference Centre (AICC)

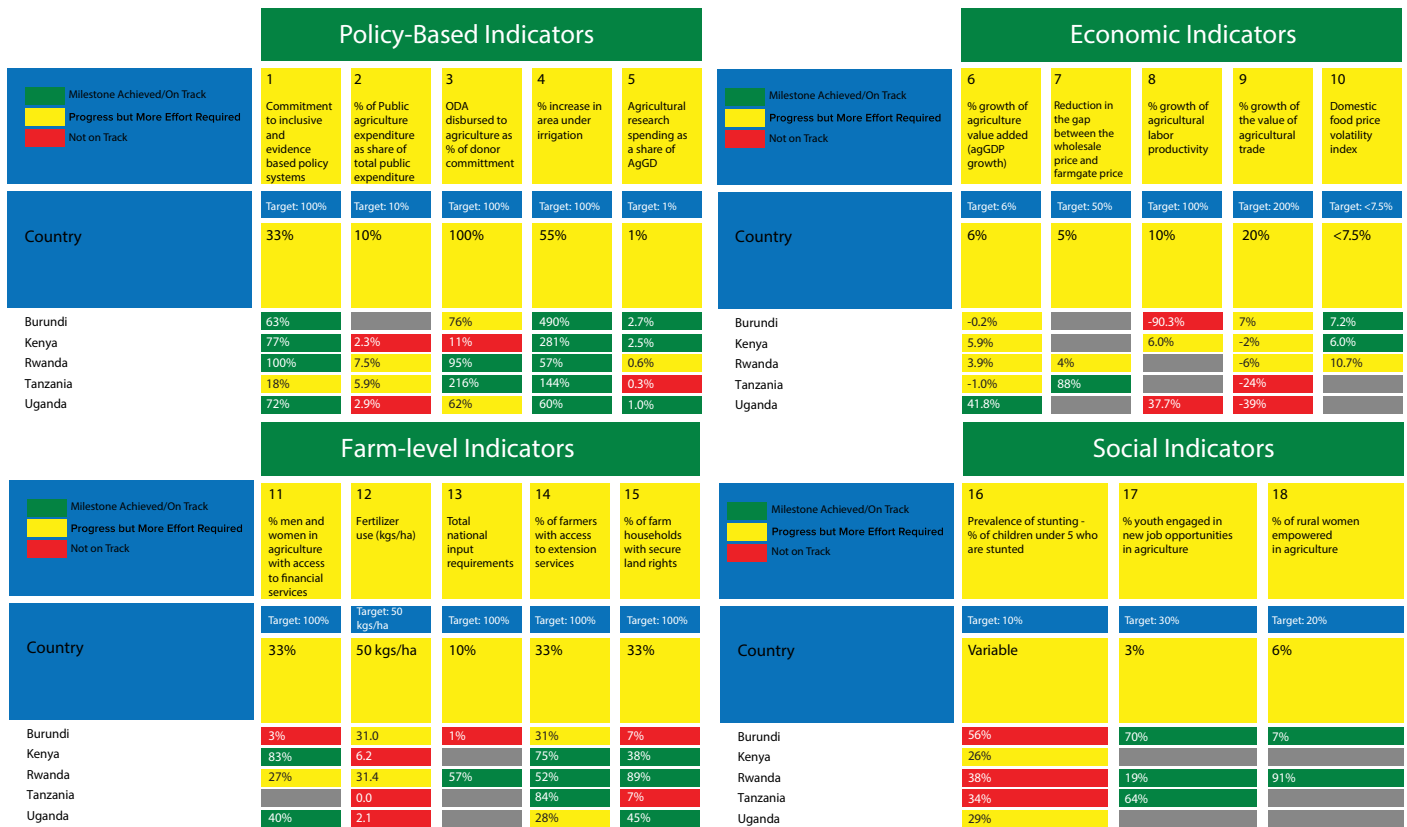
*Organized by: ESAFF, MVIWATA, ESAFF Uganda,  
Actionaid, CNC, ANSAF  
and TrustAfrica*

4<sup>th</sup> June 2016

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# AFRICA AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION SCORECARD 2017



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## ABBREVIATIONS

AGT	Agriculture Growth and Transformation
ANSAF	Agriculture Non State Actors Forum
ASDS	Agriculture Sector Development Strategic
ASSP	Agriculture Sector Development Strategic Plan
ATNR	Agriculture Tourism and Natural Resources
AU	African Union
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CNC	CAADP Non State Actors Coalition
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EAC	East Africa Community
EALA	East Africa Legislative Assembly
ESAFF	Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers Forum
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHI	Global Hunger Index
KESSFF	Kenya Small Scale Farmers' Forum
MP	Member of Parliament
NASFAM	National Association of Smallholder Farmers in Malawi
NPCA	NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency
NSA	Non – State Actors
PETS	Public Expenditure Tacking Survey
RAAC	Regional Agriculture Advisory Council
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goal
SHF	Smallholder Farmers
SSFs	Small Scale Farmers



## 1. BACKGROUND OF THE SUMMIT

In June 2014, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union came together in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea and made some bold declaration on Accelerated African Agricultural Growth and Transformation (AGT) for shared prosperity and improved livelihoods reaffirming earlier commitments made in Maputo Declaration (2003) and its core principles and values.

Connecting with the broader Africa Agenda 2063 vision towards a broad-based development and economic transformation and growth, AU/NPCA developed clear results area and expected impact within the CAADP implementation framework. It highlighted the contribution of agricultural transformation to attaining Agenda 2063 goals, which would also contribute to the realization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The programme of operationalizing the Malabo Declaration and CAADP implementation strategy underlined the importance of the collective national and regional complementarities in achieving set targets and commitments.

With the aim of supporting the implementation of the Malabo Declaration (MD) 2014-2025, and avoid the failure of the Maputo Declaration 2003 -2009, Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF) partnered with TrustAfrica, the East Africa Legislative Assembly (EALA), ActionAid International, Agriculture Non State Actors Forum (ANSAF), and Coalition of Non-State Actors on CAADP (CNC) as well as MVIWATA, ESAFF Uganda and NASFAM to organizing the second annual EAC Budget Summit on April 4th 2016, Arusha, Tanzania. The EAC Agriculture Budget Summit 2016 was supported financially by TrustAfrica, European Union, Bread for the World, and Oxfam Novib.



## 2. METHODOLOGY

The summit had presentations on the country progress on the implementation of the Malabo Declaration (Progress, challenges, lessons learnt and recommendations). Key analysis and findings on Public Investment in agriculture were presented from the five EAC Member Countries. The meeting so as to build momentum for collective action on public financing for agriculture within the east African region discussed East African farmers' budget statement. To achieve this, ESAFF expertise on mobilizing and soliciting farmer's views to get their priorities came handy. The body partnered Actionaid International and ActionAid Tanzania as well as National Small Scale Farmers Forum from Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Burundi and Rwanda alongside other Agricultural and budget related CSOs to analyse the East Africa Member states Agriculture Budgets financing. The analysis generate recommendations on what could be done to ensure the region consistently move towards realisation of the Malabo Declaration including the allocation of 10% to the agriculture sector annually, enhance monitoring and mutual accountability in the implementation of the Malabo. The recommendations were used by the farmers, media and CSOs in the EAC region to engage their Members of Parliaments and



relevant sector ministries (Finance, Agriculture, Local government, Livestock, fisheries and Trade) to improve their budgets to fit the demand of smallholder farmers within the new CAADP Result framework.

## 3. PARTICIPANTS

The EAC Budget summit 2016 was officially opened by the Speaker of the EALA, Hon. Dan Fred Kidega represented by Hon. Chris Okumu. It was attended by Members of the East Africa Legislative Assembly, the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources (ATRN) as well as staff, Agriculture Committee chairpersons from Burundi, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania as well as CAADP Focal persons from the ministry of agriculture in the countries mentioned before. Others were farmer leaders and women farmers from Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda, and Tanzania. Other present were media representatives, CSOs and Non State Actors.

See list of participants in Annex 2.

## 4. OBJECTIVES OF THE AGRICULTURE BUDGET SUMMIT

The theme of the summit was “increasing Public Investment in



Agriculture towards Ending Hunger and Poverty by 2025 in the EAC”. The details of the overall objectives of the summit were presented by the Executive Director of ANSAF, Mr. Audax Rukonge.

He explained that the agriculture sector contributed almost 30 percent of GDP in EAC and employed over 60 percent of the population. He noted that EAC estimated annual value of intra trade to be 50 billion dollars and represented about 75 percent of the total agriculture products traded. Women and the youth miss in the agro trade towards the end of the value chain which is dominated by large scale traders or companies. EAC nations must use local agriculture products in industries while targeting trade within the region, he informed. Audax noted that according to the Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2014, Uganda and Kenya improved in a range of 0-24.9 points while Tanzania and Rwanda improved in range of 25-49.9 points. However, Burundi worsened by 11 points.

**Specific objectives of the summit were as follow;**

- (i) *To build synergy for partnership and collaboration between smallholder farmers, EALA parliamentary committee, CSOs and government Officials for enhanced CAADP implementation within the region*
- (ii) *To build evidence based case and galvanize stakeholders own voices for increased financing for Agriculture in East African region*
- (iii) *Increased public awareness on the CAADP Result framework and importance of Public financing of agriculture that supports smallholders as catalyst for improved private sector investment.*
- (iv) *To enhance CSO, small scale farmers' involvement in agriculture financing policy processes for improved public financing for agriculture at national and the East Africa Community level*
- (v) *To identify challenges and opportunities in realisation of the Malabo Declaration and in particular the role that EALA and National Parliaments can play through enacting appropriate legislations, exercising oversight and ensure representation of farmers and citizens voices towards the realisation of Malabo commitments at the EAC Heads of State Summit in November 2016 .*
- (vi) *Develop a set of recommendations to the EALA through Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resource Committee that as input to the Heads of State Summit in November 2016*



## 5. WELCOMING REMARKS: PETS ENTRY POINT TO IMPROVE GOOD GOVERNANCE



The welcoming remarks were delivered by a farmers' leader from Kenya (Mr. Alfayo Kuruna). He started by recognizing the guest of honor, presence of MPs from countries and EAC,

CAADP focal persons, small scale farmers' leaders from EAC and SADC, representatives of EALA, cross border traders and media. He welcomed the participants to the 2<sup>nd</sup> summit and outlined the objectives of the summit. He expressed gratitude to Hon. Dan Fred Kidega the speaker of EALA, Hon. Christopher Bazivamo, the chairperson of Committee of ATNR, and members of the EALA for availing himself for the summit. He noted that ESAFF started interactions with EALA back in 2012 and hoped the event was going to build more synergy for partnership and collaboration between SSFs and EALA.

Mr. Kuruna then spoke of the need to develop or raise agriculture to new levels. He underscored that the sector offers great promise for food and nutrition security, economic growth, poverty reduction and empowerment of women as well as attainment of national and international development goals. Failure to address the current challenges in the sector would result in severe consequences for the population of EAC, he warned.

*“... The position asks EAC countries to recommit to meet the 10 per cent budgetary allocation for agriculture sector, review and introduce new legal and policy framework and also formulate an East African Community Agricultural Advisory Council...”*

Mr Kuruna highlighted the importance of good governance for the sector to grow. He noted that ESAFF uses PETS as an entry point. He was adamant that key issues like technical innovations and opportunity for industrialization in agriculture focusing on enhancing productivity and land ownership for empowerment of women and girls should be addressed. He also informed participants that ESAFF had developed a position calling EAC to fully domesticate the Malabo Declaration. The position asks EAC countries to recommit to meet the 10 percent budgetary

allocation for agriculture sector, review and introduce new legal and policy framework and also formulate an East African Community Agricultural Advisory Council .

In conclusion, Mr. Kuruna emphasized the need to domesticate the Malabo Declaration and for the region to recognize the multidimensional state of agriculture as a vehicle for economic transformation. He also again appreciated the Rt. Hon. Dan Fred Kidega the speaker of EALA, Chairperson of the committee of ATNR and other delegate who spared time for the summit.

## 6. OPENING REMARK: EALA WANTS NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS TO BE ACCOUNTABLE



Hon. Chris Okumu representing the EALA speaker Rt Hon. Fred Kidega, recognised the presence of different members in the summit. He was grateful that EALA MPs had been invited

to the summit and congratulated ESAFF for the well organized the summit bringing diverse stakeholders to together to discuss agriculture issues. The presence of organizations and SSFs in the summit was a clear indication that SSF are important stakeholders in the region, he noted. He also said that agriculture is the main source of livelihood for most of the population in EAC and contributes a lot to the GDP though the contribution was in decline. He noted that the summit was taking place when EAC is experience En-nino phenomena, occasioning floods, with about 5 SADC countries having declared drought as national disasters. He challenged the gathering at the summit to take stock.

Hon. Chris Okumu said he was a firm believer that holding national governments accountable was the key to poverty eradication in EAC. He informed members that the SADC countries have already committed to domesticate the Malabo Declaration. He commended ESAFF for the good job in empowering small scale farmers and appreciated past ESAFF engagements with EALA. He informed of the salient issues forwarded to EALA by ESAFF including increasing financing to agriculture sector to 10 percent and above of national budget allocation. On that he said only Rwanda and

*“...holding national governments accountable was the key to poverty eradication in EAC”*



Burundi have managed to reach the 10 percent threshold while others were below 6 percent. He also said that agriculture is more effective in eradicating poverty more than oil or any other sector hence the need to make countries adopt and implement the CAADP and the Malabo Declaration using a bottle up approach. He also seconded the creation of an EAC Agricultural Advisory Council (EAC-RAAC) as a platform for exchange and learning between EALA and SSFs and also speed up harmonization of agriculture development policies in the EAC region. He committed that EALA is ready to work with ESAFF and SSFs to ensure that CAADP is implemented by members' state.

He also discussed the significant contribution of ATNR committee in the agriculture sector in the region including;

- (i) Formulation of key recommendations to strengthen the agriculture sector, in line with the Maputo and Malabo declarations especially in food security in partner states
- (ii) Bringing to fore the issues of land rush which is a hindrance to agriculture development in the region and in Africa in general
- (iii) Participating in workshops promoting sustainable investments in agriculture keen on legal and policy options
- (iv) Advocating for adequate budget allocation for the agriculture sector at regional level so that it can finalize its policies, strategies and action plan as well as give guidance to EAC partner states
- (v) Oversee development of a regional legal framework on sustainable investment in agriculture

In conclusion, he thanked the participants for taking part in the summit and noted that the contribution from the EAC Budget Summit would help address issues in the sector in the different EAC. The contribution of the summit would also form part of the committee recommendations to find way into the EAC parliament for further deliberations



including working out modalities of taking issues raised to EAC summit of Heads of State. He then declared the 2<sup>nd</sup> EAC Agriculture budget summit 2016 officially open.

## 1. Panel Discussion # 1: Maputo/Malabo Declaration: Challenges and opportunities to increase public agro-financing



Panelists in the session included CAADP Focal persons from EAC member states and the chair of the Committee of ATNR; These included: Ms. Josephine Love (Kenya), Ms. Margaret Ndaba (Tanzania), Mr. Emanuel Kimbowa

(Uganda) and Ms. Amina Said Dafa (Farmer). The session was moderated by Mr. David Adama (Action Aid International) and Ms, Beatrice Makwenda of NASFAM - Malawi .

*The panelists were given 3 minutes each to give their opening statements and brief presentation of their country situation;*

Ms. Margaret Ndaba from Tanzania he noted that CAADP compact process started in 2014. It involved the president and the ministries showing their commitment towards increased investment in agriculture and showing political will to make it happen. She also noted the involvement of state and NSA in the process. Tanzania was yet to reach 10 percent but great advances have been reached towards the Malabo commitments, she informed.

Ms. Josephine Love from Kenya said that the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) and the vision 2030 take care of agriculture issues in Kenya. Implementing process started way back in 2010. After the Malabo Declaration, Kenya was to review the ASDS that didn't involve devolution. She informed that the CAADP process has been slow but there was great and measureable progress. During the review of the ASDS, factor in extension service and budgeting of the sector will be done at the



county level rather than national level. She affirmed that there will be full participation of communities including farmers in the budget process and the development of different policies.



Mr. Emmanuel Kimbowa from Uganda said that the CAADP was embraced in Uganda by the government as an approach of developing the agriculture sector. He noted that CAADP implementation was being done through Agriculture Sector Development Strategic Plan (ASSP)

which embeds the different strategies and is in line with the DSIP. He also informed participants that Uganda was on track towards full implementation of the CAADP. He noted that agriculture investment in Uganda could be above 10 percent of national budget given the fact that the development of the sector is linked to other sectors like transport, energy among others.

*The moderator (David Adama) asked panelists about the development of the CAADP result framework at the national level and this is what they responded;*

**Mr. Emmanuel Kimbowa** (Uganda) said a draft framework was being developed in alignment with the result framework of the partner state and it would fit into the CAADP results framework.



**Ms. Josephine Love** (Kenya) informed her country was developing the monitoring and evaluation framework. Stakeholders at county level will have their say and their views will be in cooperated into the

framework. She noted that a cross section of farmers may not be represented at all levels, because of their high numbers. Thus it is paramount for them to be more organized in SSFs. Ms.

Love (Kenya) emphasized that working through organized farmer network the government but it was the responsibility of farmers to decide who represents them. Sometimes farmers may chose leaders who are not able to represent them well when engaging with the government.

The moderator informed Ms. Josephine that the farmers under KESSFF (ESAFF) are organized and can work with government.

On the issue of domesticate the Malabo Declaration in EAC, **Ms. Margaret Ndaba** (Tanzania) said that it can be done though there is a need for policy makers and implementers to work together. She noted that political will is important even amidst ever changing governments in the region. She called for more involvement of women and youth in the process and noted that a standalone framework can't address that. She emphasized the need for stakeholder to work together in developing the agriculture sector in the region.



On the issue of things (actions) not being done well by government in implementing the Malabo Declaration, **Ms. Amina Said Dafa** (A farmer from Tanzania) said government should use stakeholders like

farmers' organizations and CSOs in educating the public about CAADP and Malabo Declaration. She noted that the private sector, CSOs and farmers' organizations are very important pillars in the domestication of the Malabo Declaration. She proposed for creation of greater awareness among local and national leaders to support the driver. Youth and women participation in planning and implementation of the national and regional budgets was paramount, she noted .

On the issue of whether it's possible for SSFs to take part in the tracking of processes and implementation of the agriculture budget and whether the current approach was working or needs improvement, **Mr. Emmanuel Kimbowa** (Uganda) stated that the process in Uganda involved all stakeholders. He was needed, he noted are some improvement to increase the participation of SSFs.

On the issue of SSFs being involved in developing and







implementation process of policies and budgets, **Ms. Josephine Love** (Kenya) said that the constitution calls for the participation of citizen including SSFs. She said that budget process involves farmers from grassroots to national level.

On the issue of the possibility of achieving the second commitment of enhancing investment finance in the agriculture sector and allocation of 10 percent of the national budget, **Ms. Margaret Ndaba** (Tanzania) said it depends on the availability of funds. She noted that agriculture depends on other sectors. She said the prioritization processes are done but without funds it's very difficult. She explained that the trend of agriculture investment isn't consistence but also challenged participants on issues of investment saying SSFs shouldn't focus only on 10 percent but also ask themselves whether 10 percent is solving agriculture development or there is a need to ensure proper implementation of the budget allocated to the sector.

On the issue of the role of parliament and CSO in terms of campaigning for the allocation of 10 percent budget to agriculture, **Mr. Emmanuel Kimbowa** noted that there is great concern from parliament and CSOs toward increasing investment in agriculture. He said that there is political will in Uganda towards investment in the sector but noted that agriculture was not carried out in isolation but linked to others like road sector and irrigation..

On the issue of the role of parliament and CSO in terms of campaigning for the allocation of 10 percent budget to agriculture, **Ms. Josephine Love** (Kenya) said that there is need to not only focus on asking for 10 percent but also focus on monitoring what the investment in agriculture are solving at the moment. She underscored that agriculture was connected to other sectors like water, roads among others. She said that the 10 percent allocation will not do much improvement in case the other sectors are not funded well.

**Hon. Christopher Bazivamo**, the chairperson of the EALA, ANTR committee said that if one invests in health, roads, infrastructure etc it contributes to agriculture and the vice versa.. He explored the idea that of a shift of 10 percent target to consider investment in other sectors.



EALA MP (**Hon. Patricia Hajabakiga**) noted that the 10 percent in the Malabo Declaration was exclusive for funds set aside for agriculture.

He lamented that agriculture production was being left to the old generation and called for more involvement of youth in the production and the whole value chain.

EALA MP (**Hon. Nkanae Ole Saoli**) said that despite most EAC nation being over 50 years they have failed to eradicate poverty. He noted that without transparency and good governance and considering the current corruption level; even if 10 percent target is met, it will still be difficult to eradicate poverty.

**Hon. Mike Sebalu** (EALA MP) said that there is need to appreciate the contribution of other sectors towards agriculture. Interventions by the other sectors should also be appreciated, he noted. He emphasized that addressing the linkages, efficiency and effective utilization of the allocation despite the budget being low was important.

## QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

SSFs from Tanzania said that they will give feedback to farmers in grassroots about the summit. They conceded that the understanding of Malabo Declaration was low at that the grass root level.

Smallholder farmers (SSF) from Tanzania noted that agriculture was the back-bone of the economy and employs over 60 percent; thus 10 percent allocation to agriculture was not asking too much for such a powerful sector. They called on the government to analysis sectors according to the contribution towards the livelihood of population and then plan accordingly. Tanzania delegates were of the opinion that EAC nations should commit to full allocation of 10 percent to the agriculture sector.

**Farmers from Tanzania** said it was difficult for the commitments to work due to tax systems in EAC. Trading in agriculture outputs for SSFs was also curtailed. Legislators should find a way to open the boarders for trade in agriculture produce.

SSF from Tanzania said that involvement of SSFs in decision



making was low which makes most of government projects to fail. He called on power holders to involve SSFs in policy processes and noted that there is a need to domesticate Malabo Declaration.

CSOs representative from Tanzania said that there is a need to think beyond the 10 percent also focuses on issues like value addition, marketing among others. According to CSOs there is need to appreciate the contribution of SSFs and the private sector to the development of economies of EAC. It was also paramount to have youths involved in the whole process of planning for agriculture sector.

**Ms. Margret Ndaba** (Tanzania) agreed with some comments on involvement of youth and said there is need to land banks for youth who want to venture into agriculture. All sectors should contribute towards investment in agriculture focusing on youth, she noted. On climate change she said that climate change should be incorporated in all the other frameworks related to agriculture. On the EAC agriculture advisory council she asked who would be on the council at the regional level, and called for wide representation.

**Ms. Josephine Love** (Kenya) informed the summit that there was new land law being formulated in Kenya. She said thinking of land without focusing on productivity was useless. She challenged farmers to use the small or large pieces of land wisely and increase productivity. She also said the government was promoting climate smart agriculture, and livestock and produce insurance as well as addressing post-harvest losses. The government, she informed had set up funds for youth and women which they can use for business along the agriculture value chain. The government was encouraging training in agriculture in schools and institutions.

**Mr. Emmanuel Kimbowa** (Uganda) said that there was need for both recurrent and current expenditures in budgeting for agriculture. He also said strengthening the stakeholder approach, would lead to more achievements.

**Mr. Adama David** (Action Aid International) in closing session appreciated participants and said there was need to popularize the Malabo Declaration and also support ministries of agriculture and other stakeholder in campaigning for increased investment in agriculture. He noted that there was need for political will to make the process a success.

## 8. PANEL # 2: FULFILMENT OF THE MALABO DECLARATION: THE ROLE OF LAW MAKERS



The session was moderated by **Ms. Beatrice Makwenda** and **Mr. David Adama** and the panelists included Hon. Christopher Bazivamo (EALA MP- ATNR Chairperson), **Hon. Adolphe Mbonimpa** (MP Burundi), **Hon. Adan Mohamed Nour** (MP Kenya), **Hon. Mary Nagu** (MP Tanzania), **Hon. Godfrey Kiwanda** (MP Uganda) and **Mr. Hakim Baliraine** (Farmer from Uganda).



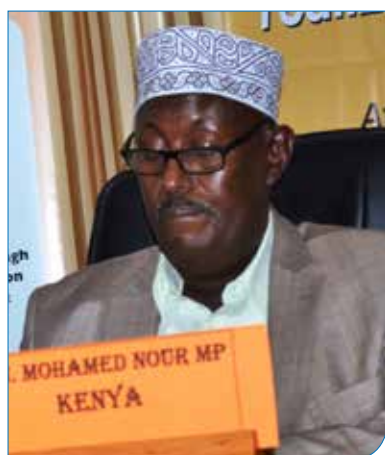
**Hon. Christopher Bazivamo** said that they also wish to see EAC governments allocating 10 percent to agriculture sector as well as fulfilling other commitments in the Malabo Declaration being fulfilled.

He said participation of women and youth in the process is very important as they make the largest percentage of the

population. He said national parliamentarians should spearhead the campaign to increase budgetary allocation to the sector. EALA should also play its role in the implementation of the CAADP and the Malabo Declaration. For SSFs and policy makers, they should continue to follow-up on the budget allocated to the agriculture sector. Parliamentarians should also do more to promote accountability.



On what policy makers in specific countries have been doing to contribute towards achieving the Malabo Declaration; **Hon. Adolphe Mbonimpa** from Burundi said there was political will to achieve the Malabo Declaration. The government was allocating 10 percent to agriculture sector already. What was needed was for the government at national level to create more awareness about the declaration. He informed that Burundi had passed major policies for addressing poverty and improving livelihood. He noted there were some challenges including poor organization of SSFs, lack of a bank supporting SSFs, poor governance among others. He said the 10 percent toward agriculture in Burundi has contributed a lot toward the improvement of livelihood. He pledged that Burundi, will maintain the 10 percent allocation to agriculture and also encourage the government to continue supporting the sector. He requested the organizers to make some recommendations that could be shared at the national level.



**Hon. Adan Mohamed Nour**, MP from Kenya explained about different departments that are working in collaboration with agriculture sector in Kenya and their linkages with other sectors. He said that with the constitutional review of 2014 that gave power and mandate of budget process to the parliament, power vest in the ministry finance in

turns of collecting revenue. According to him the committee can only change the sector sealing though there is no sector that is willing to surrender their contribution to agriculture. He further challenged the public (SSFs) to participate in the budget process due to the shortage of time set for budgeting. Participants at the summit were also informed that Kenya is collecting revenue of 50 percent of their national budget. Yet 50 percent of the funds in the different sector go to wages hence capital investment being low. Also, Hon. Adan explained that, parliament has passed many laws that will help in managing both the sector as well as different institutions that contributes towards agriculture development. Government investments initiatives in developing the sectors include investment in irrigation, food and fertilizer subsidies, and value addition. However, he noted that despite the improvement, there is need to encourage the youth not only to invest in value addition but also plan for youths to engage in agriculture production.



**Hon. Mary Nagu**, MP from Tanzania said that, there is need to domesticate the Malabo declaration. “Even with the nice fertile land in EAC, people are still dying of hunger and malnutrition, such a situation is difficult to explain”, she

noted. There are a lot of untapped opportunities in agriculture for government and other stakeholders, she insisted. According to her, MPs need to know the concerns of SSFs during the planning process. The SSFs should be given a large portion of the budget so as to address issues of climate change, markets and exploitation of SSFs at the market level, she emphasized. Hon. Mary Nagu further explained that without investing in agriculture as far as the focus of Malabo declaration is concerned on SSFs there will always be low development. She further emphasized the need to support women in agriculture as they contribute a lot towards earning from agriculture. She promised to continue pushing for more investment in agriculture, and proposed that the summit should be organized annually because of its contribution to the development of agriculture. She further promised to try to meet the committee and also discuss with other ministries. She finally advised SSFs to stop considering agriculture as subsistence but consider advancing using technologies. In conclusion, she called on SSFs to be organized and be well represented.



**Hon. Godfrey Kiwanda**, MP from Uganda started by explaining about the different agencies in the ministry of agriculture in Uganda. According to him, agriculture investment is a crosscutting issue thus different ministries can also be factored in.. Such ministries includes, the ministry of energy, water, gender,

environment, land and works that have a part in modernizing agriculture and development of agriculture. He also informed the summit that government of Uganda has done a lot to develop agriculture, although there is still a need to popularize the Malabo



declaration, and support the development of the sector among others.



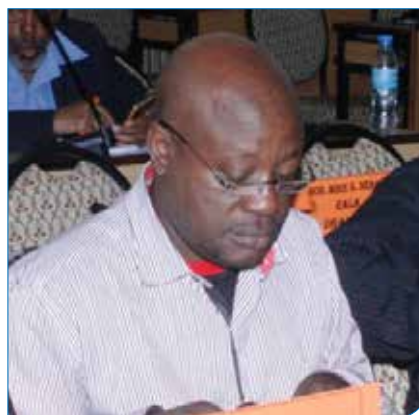
**Mr. Hakim Baliraine** (a farmer from Uganda) started by calling for CSOs to carry out grassroots research on campaigning for Malabo declaration and share the results with parliamentarians and the ministries. He said that the ministry is shy to talk about the contribution of other ministries to the agriculture sector. Mr Hakim also reported a problem of absorption

of the small budget that is allocated to the agriculture sector in Uganda. He then called on policy maker to differentiate the budget allocated to SSFs, middle and large scale farmers. While concluding, he challenged the approach of credit facilities that doesn't consider SSFs because of its setup. He requested the legislators to take on their responsibilities so that they don't create a gap between farmers and policy makers in policy related processes.

On the inclusion of SSFs in the national budget process, **Hon. Mary Nagu** (MP from Tanzania) said that, most of the budgets in Tanzania are passed within the committees and said that they will involve other NSAs in discussing the budget. She also said that Tanzania is developing agriculture bank for SSFs.

On the inclusion of SSFs in the national budget process, **Hon. Godfrey Kiwanda** (MP from Uganda) said that, budget process is demand driven and thus CSOs are working with MPs in Uganda. He pledged to work with CSOs like ESAFF to work towards improving financing for agriculture.

**Hon. Adan Mohamed Nour**, MP from Kenya also pledged to support the process and said that government is developing an agriculture bank for farmers in Kenya. He further emphasized the need to encourage farmers to participate in budget process. He also wanted to know how best the laws made at the EALA level can be implemented at grassroots level. He finally insisted on the need to institutionalize the process that ESAFF has started of organizing EAC summits.



**Hon. Mike Sebula**, EALA reacted towards a comment on farmers gaining from agriculture and said there is a need for SSFs to start thinking big and stop thinking small. He encouraged SSFs to carryout farming as a business venture. He also discussed the role of MPs in Uganda like

representation, legislation, passing budget and over-sight. He requested farmers to track and participate in the policy statement presentation in parliament leading to influencing the budget. He also promised to report issues discussed in the summit to the agriculture committee of their parliament.

**Hon. Christopher Bazivamo** reacted on the issues of accessing markets and gaining from agriculture where he said that there is need for farmers to grade themselves and start planning of adding value to their produce. He said the chambers of parliament are open to the public. He further pointed out that the MPs have to reach-out to the population and engage with farmers.

A farmer from Kenya, **Mr. Justus Lavi** noted that politicians are only engaging the population when they need votes and after that they don't consult farmers anymore. He said that parliamentarians should do their roles of policy making instead of waiting for farmers to come and ask them to do their job. He asked MPs around to join the campaign for the allocation of 10 percent of their national budget to the agriculture sector.



In closing remarks, **Hon. Christopher Bazivamo** said that there is a political will towards investing in agriculture, and thus



there is a need for farmers and MPs to work together. He also shared information on developing African Standards under AU. On building linkage with national parliament, he noted that it is a must and bills discussed should be shared with national parliaments. He also said that the idea of working together with small scale farmers is very important and should be sustained towards better development.



## 9. DISCUSSION OF DRAFT COMMUNIQUÉ

Mr. George Asiimwe discussed the agriculture development context at global, regional, national and local level focusing on SDGs, Agenda 2063, CAADP, Maputo and Malabo declarations, National Development Visions/Plans and Agriculture Sector Investment Plans among others. He also discussed the current situation including the fact that agriculture contributes about 30% of GDP and 70% employment. Cereals and vegetable are the fast growing staple food and sub-sector value chains. Intra-EAC trade accounts to 50bn while EAC food imports account for 80bn and African food imports account for 30% of agriculture GDP at imports worth 640bn food products. These could easily be produced within the continent.

*The summit called for the following action to make the recommendations viable:*

- (i) The Summit called for the EAC EALA to expedite the domestication of the Malabo Declaration 2014 -2025 by putting in place regional legally binding protocol or instruments to ensure regional realisation of Malabo goals. The recommendations can be channeled to the EAC Council of Ministers and subsequently to the EAC Head of States Summit.
- (ii) The Summit called the EAC to institutionalise Regional Agriculture Advisory Council (RAAC) to advice on the harmonization of regional agriculture policy frameworks and programmes.
- (iii) It was recommend to institutionalize dialogue framework between Farmers, Non State actors, Member States CAADP Focal Persons, Agriculture Parliamentary Committee Chairpersons and the EALA's Agriculture Tourism and Natural

- Resources (ATNR) committee, through an annual conference.
- (iv) The summit encouraged National level Parliamentary Agriculture committees and Districts Councils to institute collaboration and dialogue frameworks with smallholder farmers to review implementation and performance of the agriculture sector and in particular the Malabo Commitments.
- (v) Called for Member States Ministries of Agriculture at National level to increase responsiveness to the farmers need in as far as design, planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of development actions is concerned. They should organise mutual accountability platforms such as Joint Annual Sector Reviews.

## 10. VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. Mario Mungu-Acel (National ESAFF Uganda chairperson) appreciated participants for taking part in the summit. He called for issues tabled by participants to be acted upon. He thanked MPs for their contributions in the summit. Small scale farmers were encouraged to use the summit as the starting point to influence investment in agriculture in their respective countries.

## 11. CLOSING REMARK

**The speaker of EALA Rt. Hon. Daniel Fred Kidega represented by Hon. Chris Okumu made the closing remarks.** He thanked SSFs for organizing a successful summit. He assured that the issues raised by SSFs and recommendations made had been noted by MPs. He asked stakeholders to follow up on commitments made by MPs of EALA and national parliaments. He was emphatic that there is need for follow-up on commitment to promote small scale farmers involvement in the policy development process. He supported the continuation of the annual EAC Agriculture budget summit. He assured of the commitment towards the implementation of the Malabo Declarations at the EAC level and national levels. He then declared the 2<sup>nd</sup> EAC Agriculture budget summit closed.



## 12. COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE EAC AGRICULTURE BUDGET SUMMIT 2016

### 13. "ONE PEOPLE ONE DESTINY"

**Theme:** *Increasing Public Investment in agriculture towards Ending Hunger and Poverty by 2025 in the East African Community (EAC)*"

*At Arusha International Conference Center, Arusha, Tanzania, 4<sup>th</sup> June 2016*

1. We the representatives of East Africa Smallholder farmers, the Agriculture Tourism and Natural Resources (ATNR) committee of the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA), Chairpersons of Agriculture Parliamentary Committees in East Africa, CAADP focal persons, EALA secretariat staff, Non State Actors (NSAs), and Development Partners in the agriculture sector, convened at the Arusha International Conference Center on 04<sup>th</sup> June 2016;
2. The objectives of the summit was to galvanize smallholders' voices for increased financing for Agriculture in East African region; increase public awareness on the CAADP Result framework and the Malabo Declaration 2014-2025.
3. The summit underlined the importance of domesticating the regional framework to transform agriculture sector while recognizing the rights and roles of majority smallholder, as well as medium and larger scale farmers.
4. The summit recognized that Agriculture accounts for 35% of the gross domestic product (GDP) in Burundi, 27% in Kenya, 30% in Rwanda, 25% in the United Republic of Tanzania, 25% in Uganda and 15% in South Sudan and employ more than 70% of EAC citizens. And that agriculture can potentially eradicate poverty 11 times more than oil, and gas sectors. That fruits, vegetables and cereals have been the fastest growing value chain sub-sectors in the EAC.
5. The Summit noted with concern that the Maputo Declaration 2003 - 2009 has not been fully implemented in the EAC and that the Malabo Declaration 2014 -2025 domestication process has been slow. The budget allocations target to 10% in most of the EAC Member States has not been fulfilled; Annual agriculture sector growth within EAC remains below the targeted 6%; Large scale land acquisitions and unchecked promotion of foreign investments take away agriculture land from small scale farmers. The ever changing climatic conditions and weather vagaries such as el Niño pose a threat to production and livelihoods and portends further poverty, hunger and malnutrition. Smallholder farmers' priorities still not form the basis for agriculture planning and budgeting. The Summit noted that agriculture funding has failed to catalyze economic transformation due to low value for money, systemic leakages and corruption.
6. To mitigate the challenges noted the summit made the following recommendations;
  - A. **Legal and regulatory Frameworks** should be made responsive to the needs of smallholder farmers, the youths, and women. There should be drafting, review and amendment of inclusive national legislations, regulations, standards and policy frameworks addressing agriculture, land, water, environment, infrastructure, energy policies, budgets, and development programmes
  - B. **Government Budget Allocations to agriculture** should reach the Malabo Declaration target of at least 10% annually, at least progressively. The main focus should be on financing smallholder centered programmes like extension services, research, input support, improving access to finance and market. They should also seek to increase the quality of investments through addressing national priorities connected with farmers own priorities, closing leakages, corruption, wastages and increasing absorption rate in the agriculture sector with a correlation between budget allocation, agriculture returns and sectoral growth targets. There is also a need to focus on efficient utilization of budget allocations.
  - C. **Planning, Budgeting , Implementation and Monitoring of programmes** should be inclusive, bottom-up, producer centered and ensure a trickledown effect to smallholder producers, women and youth. Budgetary priorities should respond to the needs and priorities of the smallholder food producers, youths and women. Investment is called for in highly productive value chains enterprises through increasing allocations, capacitating youths and women to utilize opportunities. Agriculture competitiveness should be raised through investing in agri-industries, infrastructure, energy, water, roads, and access to market for smallholders
  - D. **Popularization of the Malabo declaration** should be undertaken to enhance citizens' knowledge and create capacity to put pressure and demand corresponding allocations from governments. There should be platforms for mutual accountability to urge increased government responsiveness
7. The summit Called for the following action to make the recommendations viable:



- i. The Summit called for the EAC EALA to expedite the **domestication of the Malabo Declaration 2014 -2025** by putting in place regional **legally binding protocol or instruments to ensure regional realisation of Malabo goals**. The recommendations can be channeled to the EAC Council of Ministers and subsequently to the EAC Head of States Summit.
- ii. The Summit called the EAC to institutionalise **Regional Agriculture Advisory Council (RAAC)** to advise on the harmonization of regional agriculture policy frameworks and programmes.
- iii. It was recommend to institutionalized dialogue **framework between Farmers, Non State actors, Member States CAADP Focal Persons, Agriculture Parliamentary Committee Chairpersons and the EALA's Agriculture Tourism and Natural Resources (ATNR) committee**, through an annual conference.
- iv. **The summit encouraged National level Parliamentary Agriculture committees and Districts Councils to institute collaboration and dialogue frameworks with smallholder farmers** to review implementation and performance of the agriculture sector and in particular the Malabo Commitments.
- v. **Call for Member States Ministries of Agriculture at National level to increase responsiveness to the farmers need in as far as design, planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of development actions is concerned. They should organise mutual accountability platforms such as Joint Annual Sector Reviews.**

04<sup>th</sup> June 2016, Arusha, Tanzania



## 12. ANNEXES

### List of participants

S/n	Name	Country	Organisation	Email	Contacts
1	Mr. Projectus Ishekanyoro	Tanzania	MVIWATA	projemviwata@yahoo.com	
2	Mr. Abdalla Iddi	Tanzania	MVIWATA	info@mviwata.org	
3	Mr. Haji Ussi Haji	Tanzania	MVIWATA	hajiiussiz2015@yahoo.com	
4	Mr. Alfayo Kurunah	Kenya	KESSFF	kurunah@hotmail.com	254 721 944 760
5	Mr. Audax Rukonge	Tanzania	ANSAF	director@ansaf.or.tz	0787 374 666
6	Mr. Rajabu Omari	Tanzania	MVIWATA		0719 308 125
7	Ms. Mary Phales	Tanzania	MVIWATA		0714 079 505
8	Mr. Kopep Dabugat	Kenya	CNC	kopdabs@hotmail.com	254792 570 991
9	Mr. Mungu Acel Mario	Tanzania	ESAFF Uganda	acelzombo@gmail.com	256 777 373 780
10	Ms. Kankindi Pauline	Tanzania	APPPE Rwanda	kapaulina@gmail.com	250 787 159 776
11	Mr. Rivuzumwami Philippe	Burundi	ESAFF Burundi	ruvuzumwamiphilippe@gmail.com	
12	Ms. Masimbo Timbiti Jane	Uganda	ESAFF Uganda	Esaffuganda@yahoo.com	0782 118 716
13	Mr. Baliraine Hakim	Uganda	ESAFF Uganda	hakimbaliraine@yahoo.com	256 752 643 110
14	Mr. Nsengiyumva Jean	Rwanda	APPPE Rwanda	app2011@yahoo.com	250 783 954 013
15	Mr. Girukwayo Obed	Burundi	ESAFF Burundi		257 754 200 702
16	Ikaali Zeridah	Uganda	ESAFF Uganda	Esaffuganda@yahoo.com	0782 239 880
17	Ms. Felister Kioko	Kenya	KESSFF	felisterntkioko@yahoo.com	0712 588 466
18	Mr. Joan Khaemba	Kenya	KESSFF	joan.namukuvu@yahoo.com	0720 007 743
19	Mr. Mapendano Nabolizi	Tanzania	Interpreter	nabolizi@gmail.com	0764 649 344
20	Mr. Mwendalongo Lusambya	Tanzania	Interpreter	lusukik@gmail.com	0755 722 898
21	Mr. David Adama	Nigeria	ActionAid Intl	david.adama@actionaid.org	234 803 546 4447
22	Mr. Andrew Adem	Uganda	ESAFF Uganda	aadem@esaffuganda.org	256 782 697 955
23	Mr. Justus Lavi	Kenya	KESSFF	kkessff@yahoo.com	254 711 754 515
24	Ms. Edda Lujesi	Kenya	KESSFF	eddamideva@yahoo.com	0720 053 069
25	Ms. Florence Kipyas	Kenya	KESSFF	florencekipyas@yahoo.com	0752 417 545
26	Mr. Stanford Chabonga	Tanzania	MVIWATA	info@mviwata.org	0684 587 240
27	Ms. Anthonia Edward	Tanzania	MVIWATA	info@mviwata.org	0688 401 431
28	Mr. Lawrence Kanjira	Malawi	NASFAM	lkanjire@nasfam.org	265 992 536 989
29	Mr. Goodwell Chiteya	Malawi	NASFAM	nasfam@nasfam.org	265 999 383 954
30	Ms. Judith Harry	Malawi	NASFAM	nasfam@nasfam.org	265 992 220 607
31	Mr. Apolo Chamweza	Tanzania	MVIWATA	info@mviwata.org	0626 180 624
32	Ms. Beatrice Makwenda	Malawi	NASFAM	bmakwenda@nasfam.org	265 1772866
33	Ms. Jovitha Juston	Tanzania	MVIWATA	info@mviwata.org	0688 44 75 60
34	Mr. Julius Rwakyendera	Tanzania	MVIWATA	info@mviwata.org	0754 821 042
35	Hazla Quire	Tanzania	Media-Daily news	hazlag@gmail.com	0752 535 035
36	Ms. Wankyo Gati	Tanzania	Media-Arusha times/Jambo leo	gatiwankyo@yahoo.com	0756 946 868
37	Ms. Jane Edward	Tanzania	Media -TV1	linedward94@gmail.com	0756 971 222
38	Mr. Amour Amiri	Tanzania	Media- TBC	amauramkmvu@gmail.com	0767 353 050
39	Mr. Moses Mashaga	Tanzania	Media-The Citizen	mossesmesha@yahoo.com	0755 776 602
40	Mr. Santos Mwenda	Tanzania	Media- ITV	smwenda9@gmail.com	0763 005 110
41	Mr. Edda Chibutu	Tanzania	Action Aid		0753 739 363
42	Mr. Yusta Nollo	Tanzania	Action Aid		0717 237 224
43	Ms. Maria Rubeni	Tanzania	Action Aid		0762 822 644
44	Ms. Kayisharala Florence	Rwanda	Action Aid		250 788653770
45	Mr. Thomas Laiser	Tanzania	MVIWATA	tomlaiser@yahoo.com	0763 102 883
46	Ms. Amina Dafi	Tanzania	Action Aid	aminasaididasi@yahoo.com	0758 093 168
47	Ms. Sophia Jumanne	Tanzania	Action Aid		0688 241 075
48	Ms. Amina Senge	Tanzania	Action Aid		0758 484 037





49	Mr. Emmanuel Sima	Tanzania	Action Aid		0767 649 040
50	Ms. Salome Motto	Tanzania	Action Aid		0678 393 216
51	Mr. Gilead Teri	Tanzania	ANSAF	policy@ansaf.or.tz	0689 222 268
52	Mr. Samwel A. Kaweya	Tanzania	Action Aid		0753 543 989
53	Mr. Elia Digha	Tanzania	Action Aid		0767 909 905
54	Ms. Janeth Nyamayahasi	Tanzania	Action Aid		0788 757 547
55	Ms. Farida Muro	Tanzania	Action Aid		0783 304 853
56	Ms. Amina Mkuta	Tanzania	Action Aid		0767 496 030
57	Mr. Joram Wimmo	Tanzania	Action Aid	Joram.Wimmo@actionaid.org	0758 585 502
58	Mr. Bobi Odiko	Tanzania	EALA	bodiko@eachq.org	0787 870 945
59	Ms. Anna Joseph	Tanzania	Action Aid		0763 240 136
60	Ajrui Nkurunzina	Rwanda	Action Aid		250 788863546
61	Ms. Bethule Nyamambi	Senegal	TRUST AFRICA	nyamambi@trustafrica.org	263 772 260 262
62	Mr. James Pataze	Rwanda	Action Aid		250 788 300 524
63	Mr. Emmanuel Kimbowa	Uganda	MAATF	e.kimbowa@yahoo.com	256 772 626 237
64	Ms. Margaret Ndaba	Tanzania	Ministry of agric- CAADP focal person	mjzndaba@yahoo.com	0713/0784 540 499
65	Ms. Emime Ndiokubwayo	Kenya	AGRA	emime@gmail.com	786 238 779
66	Hon. Saoli Ole Nkanae	Kenya	EALA - MP	mkamasaoli@gmail; nkanaesaoli@yahoo.com	254 722 405 547
67	Hon. Leonce Ndarubagiye	Burundi	EALA - MP	ndaruleonce@yahoo.mail	0684 898 988
68	Hon. Mike Sebalu	Uganda	EALA - MP	msebalu@yahoo.co.uk	256 772 120 411
69	Hon. Mumbi Ng'aru	Kenya	EALA - MP	mumbingani@yahoo.com	254 718 770 223
70	Hon. Bernard Murunya	Tanzania	EALA - MP	bernardmurunya@yahoo.com	759 652 804
71	Hon Dr. Mary Nagu	Tanzania	MP Tanzania	marylanta@yahoo.com	0784 773 636
72	Mr. Alfred Amsi	Tanzania	PS to MP	amsi62@yahoo.com	0683 587 833
73	Hon. Kiwanda Godfrey	Uganda	MP Uganda	akiwanda.parliament.go.ug	256 772 632 538
74	Hon. Ahmad Guliye	Kenya	Kenya	ahmada27@hotmail.com	254 723 473 758
75	Hon Adan Nooru	Kenya	MP Kenya	manderanorlta@gmail.com	254 722 526 373
76	Hon. Mbonimpa Adolphe	Burundi	MP Burundi	mlradolphe@gmail.com	257 79 977 096/ 257 69 174 806
77	Mr. Peter Bayo	Tanzania	ANGONET	info@angonetz.org	0754 44 00 96
78	Hon. Dr. Odette Nyiramilimo	Burundi	EALA MP	onyiramilima@gmail.com	250 788 302 278
79	Hon. Patricia Hajambakiga	EAC	EALA MP	phajambakiga@yahoo.co.uk	250 788 301 657
80	Hon. Judithi Pareno	Kenya	EALA MP	parenojudith@Yahoo.com	254 722 860 345
81	Hon. Ndahayo Isabelle	Burundi	EALA MP	nisab2001@yahoo.com	257 799 7927
82	Hon. Christophe Bazivamo	Rwanda	EALA MP	bazivac@yahoo.fr	250 788 302 536
83	Hon. Chris Opoka Okumu	Uganda	EALA MP	opokaster@gmail.com	256 782 101 527
84	Hon. Jeremie Ngendakumana	Burundi	EALA MP	jendaje@yahoo.com	0787 236 220
85	Ms. Marygoreth Mkenda		EALA	mmkenda@each.org	754 667 740
86	Ms. Beatrice Ndayizeye		EALA	bndayizeye@eachq.org	0756 456 177
87	Ms. Elizabeth Githonga		EALA	egithonga @eachq.org	0783 944 032
88	Mr. Kenneth Madete		EALA - Clerk	kmadete@eachq.org	0754 773 650
89	Mr. Alex Obare		EALA - Deputy clerk	olumumba@eachq.org	
90	Ms. Josephine Love	Kenya	CAADP focal person	josephinelove869@gmail.com	254 722 596 094
91	Mr. Petro Ahham	Tanzania	MESO	mesotz@yahoo.com	0754 467 472
92	Ms. Fiona Chipunza	Tanzania	ESAFF Tanzania	fionachipunza@gmail.com	
93	Mr. Joseph Mzinga	Tanzania		Joemzingaz@gmail.com	
94	Ms. Irene Ngao	Tanzania		Ireneliborious@gmail.com	
95	Ms. Jacqueline Jackson	Tanzania		jacquegirlme@gmail.com	
96	Ms. Stella Henry	Tanzania		Stellamaghali87@gmail.com	





**East Africa Small Scale Farmers Summit  
on the**

- ▶▶ EAC CAADP Compact and the role of Small Farmers
- ▶▶ Domestication of the Malabo Declaration in the EAC
- ▶▶ Impact of Non - Tariff Trade Barrier to cross border Agri trade.

10<sup>th</sup> February 2016, AICC, Arusha - Tanzania







## East Africa Community

### East Africa Legislative Assembly (EALA)

**motion for a Resolution to urge EAC Partner States to Fast Track Domestication of the Malabo Declaration and its Commitments Adopted by the 3rd East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) in Zanzibar on 20th /10/2016**



## EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

### EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (EALA)

#### MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION TO URGE EAC PARTNER STATES TO FAST-TRACK DOMESTICATION OF THE MALABO DECLARATION AND ITS COMMITMENTS

MOVED BY HON.MIKE.K.SEBALU  
SECONDED BY HON.ISABELLE NDAHAYO

*We, Members of the East African Legislative Assembly;*

**HAVING RECEIVED** the Report from the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources on the “EAC Agriculture Budget Summit 2016” organized by the Eastern and Southern Small Scale Farmers and other Partners in the Agriculture sector in the EAC region;

**AWARE OF** the objective of the Summit that was to galvanize smallholders’ voices for increased financing for Agriculture in East African region, increase public awareness on the CAADP Result framework and the Malabo Declaration 2014-2025;

**CONSIDERING** the Communiqué from that EAC Agriculture Budget Summit 2016;

**RECALLING** the provisions of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community, in particular Articles 105, 106,107,108,109 and 110 on Agriculture and Food Security;

**RECOGNISING** the provisions of the regional agriculture instruments including the East African Community Agriculture and Rural Development Policy and Strategy, the EAC Food and Nutrition Policy, Livestock Policy and the regional Fisheries instruments as well as the EAC CAADP Compact and the EAC Food Security Action Plan alongside the Action plan to enhance the Resilience capacity of livestock keepers in the Arid and Semi-Arid (ASAL) lands of East Africa;

**FURTHER RECOGNISING** the importance of agroecology and smart agriculture in the ever changing climatic conditions;

**RECALLING** the Sirte Declaration of July 2009 on Investing in Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security;

**FURTHER RECALLING** the Communiqué of the 9<sup>th</sup> Extra Ordinary Summit of EAC Heads of State point (13) held in Dar es Salaam on 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2011;

**AWARE and CONCERNED** that the Maputo Declaration of July 2003 - 2009 has not been fully implemented in the EAC and that the Malabo Declaration 2014 -2025 domestication process has been slow and that the budget allocations target to 10% in most of the EAC Partner States has not been fulfilled and that annual agriculture sector growth within EAC remains below the targeted 6% except in Rwanda;

**FURTHER CONCERNED OF** the rapid disappearance of food diversity and local seeds as well as large scale land acquisitions with unchecked promotion of foreign investments that take away agriculture land from small scale farmers;

**RECOGNIZING THAT** Agriculture contributes 40% to the Region’s gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the EAC Region;

**FURTHER OBSERVING THAT** the level of agriculture funding has yet to catalyze economic transformation due to low value for money, systemic leakages and corruption and that smallholder crop growers, pastoralists and fisher folks priorities still not form the basis for agriculture planning and budgeting;

**ACKNOWLEDGING THAT** Agriculture can potentially eradicate poverty 11 times more than oil and gas sectors, and that fruits, vegetables and cereals have been the fastest growing value chain sub-sectors in the EAC;

**MINDFUL OF** the ever changing climatic conditions and that weather moves such as el Niño pose a threat to production and livelihoods and foretells further poverty, hunger and malnutrition;

**OBSERVING THAT** Smallholder farmers’ priorities still in practice not forming the basis for agriculture planning and budgeting;

**WELCOMING** the AU Malabo Declaration of June 2014 on Accelerated Agricultural growth and transformation for shared prosperity and improved livelihoods and its 8 goals to be achieved by 2025 as follows:

- (i) Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process;
- (ii) Recommitment to enhance investment finance in Agriculture by upholding 10% public spending target and Operationalization of Africa Investment Bank;



- (iii) Commitment to Ending Hunger by 2025 by at least double productivity (focusing on Inputs, irrigation, mechanization); Reduce PHL at least by half and reduce stunting to 10%;
- (iv) Commitment to Halving Poverty, by 2025, through inclusive Agricultural Growth and Transformation and sustain Annual sector growth in Agricultural GDP at least 6%; Strengthening inclusive public-private partnerships on agricultural commodity value chains ; Create job opportunities for at least 30% of the youth in agricultural value chains;
- (v) Commitment to Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural Commodities and services by tripling intra-Africa trade in agricultural commodities and fast track continental free trade area;
- (vi) Commitment to Enhancing Resilience in livelihoods & production systems to climate variability and other shocks;
- (vii) Commitment to Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results;

**MINDFUL OF** the importance of domesticating the regional framework to transform agriculture sector while recognizing the rights and roles of majority smallholder crop growers, fisher folks and livestock keepers, as well as medium and larger scale farmers;

**ACKNOWLEDGING THAT** the regional parliament has a critical role to play in advocating for appropriate implementation of various commitments by Partner States as well as domestication of implementation principles into national laws and in overseeing the status of their implementation and involvement of all stakeholders in the agriculture planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring, for positive impacts on citizens;

### **NOW THEREFORE, DO HEREBY RESOLVE TO: EXPEDITE:**

1. The domestication of the Malabo Declaration 2014 -2025 by putting in place regional legally binding protocol and financial instruments which are responsive to the needs of smallholder farmers, the youths and women to ensure regional realisation of its goals.
2. Institutionalize an annual dialogue framework between Farmers, Non State actors, Member States CAADP Focal Persons, Agriculture Parliamentary Committee Chairpersons and the EALA Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources (ATNR) committee, through an annual conference. The conference should promote dialogue on the implementation of the Malabo commitments so as to enhance mutual accountability within the agriculture sector in the region, as well as fronting new ideas.

3. To carry out sensitization programmes to reach out policy-makers including ministers responsible for Agriculture to ensure the EAC Food Security Action Plan (2011-2015) and the EAC Climate Change Policy have been properly implemented as directed by the 9<sup>th</sup> EAC Heads of State Summit as well as the proper implementation of the Malabo commitments by Partner States.

### **URGE the EAC:**

4. To prioritize harmonisation of national laws, policies and strategies on Agriculture and Food Security to ease urgent implementation of Malabo commitments.
5. To enhance inter- agency collaboration at local, national, regional and continental levels in the implementation of Malabo Commitments.

### **REQUEST EAC PARTNER STATES:**

6. To draft, review and amend national legislations, regulations, standards and policy frameworks addressing agriculture, land, water, environment, infrastructure, energy policies, budgets, and development programmes which are compliant to the Malabo Declaration.
7. To seek to increase the quality of investments through addressing national priorities connected with farmers own priorities, closing leakages, corruption, wastages and increasing absorption rate in the agriculture sector with a correlation between budget allocation, agriculture returns and sectoral growth targets.

### **CALL UPON EAC PARTNER STATES GOVERNMENTS:**

8. To allocate budgets to agriculture that reach the Malabo Declaration target of at least 10% annually or at least progressively. The main focus should be on financing smallholder centered programmes like extension services, research, input support, improving access to finance and market; and to focus on efficient utilization of budget allocations.
9. To use a bottom-up approach, be producer- centered and ensure a trickledown effect to smallholder producers, women and youth during Planning, Budgeting, Implementation and Monitoring of agriculture related programmes and to ensure budgetary priorities respond to the needs and priorities of the smallholder food producers, the youths and women and investment is called for in highly productive value chains



enterprises through increasing allocations, capacitating youths and women to utilize opportunities.

10. To increase competitiveness in Agriculture through investing in agri- industries, appropriate infrastructure, energy, water, roads, and access to market for smallholders.

#### **CALL UPON EAC NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS:**

11. To use their cardinal roles to popularize the Malabo Declaration to enhance citizens' knowledge and create capacity to put pressure and demand corresponding allocations from governments.
12. To ensure that governments put in place platforms for mutual accountability to urge increased government responsiveness.

#### **REQUEST NATIONAL LEVEL PARLIAMENTARY AGRICULTURE COMMITTEES AND LOCAL COUNCILS:**

13. To institute collaboration and dialogue frameworks with smallholder farmers, Non-State Actors so as to review implementation and performance of the agriculture sector and in particular the Malabo Commitments and ensure that they are climate Change compliant to avoid losses in investments by smallholder farmers.

#### **ALSO REQUEST:**

14. The EAC Secretariat to institutionalise a Regional Agriculture Advisory Council to advise on the harmonization of regional agriculture policy frameworks and programmes; the council could comprise of EAC/EALA Secretariat and Member States Representatives, Academia, Regional Farmer Organisations and Civil Society as well as Consumers;
15. The EAC Secretariat to expedite development of the strategy to strengthen coordination unit and regional collaboration in the Implementation of Malabo commitments and to ensure that the Council adopts the same.

#### **REQUEST THE EAC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS:**

16. To transmit these Resolutions to the Heads of State Summit scheduled for November 2016 for their endorsement.

To take actions aimed at enforcement of the Resolutions adopted by EALA on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change.

**Adopted by the 3<sup>rd</sup> East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) in Zanzibar on 20<sup>th</sup> /10/2016**





ESAFF is a network of over 530,000 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).

Address:

P.O. BOX 1782, Morogoro, Tanzania

Fax: +255-23-2600006

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

Website: [www.esaff.org](http://www.esaff.org)