



KINGDOM OF SWAZILAND

DRAFT

ACTION PROGRAMME FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY

PRSAP Vol. II

POVERTY REDUCTION TASK FORCE

**MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING
AND DEVELOPMENT**

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FOREWORD

Swaziland's Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan is presented in two interrelated volumes. Volume I presents an analysis of causes and scope of poverty in the country in all sectors and identifies goals and strategies to be pursued so as to reduce and finally eradicate poverty in Swaziland. This volume (II) presents the Action Programme for poverty reduction, which will guide agencies in developing pro-poor projects. It lists all actions to be taken so as to realise the objectives and targets set in Volume One. Besides listing the actions and the agencies primarily responsible for initiating and implementing these actions, the Action Plan is intended to form the basis for annual monitoring of the PRSAP implementation.

Actions are numbered serially for ease of identification. Although some actions in themselves may determine their order of priority, the number assigned to the action does not, in anyway, imply ranking of priority of sectors or any individual action. In addition, the identified agencies are those responsible for initiating actions and taking leadership but not necessarily the only ones that will be involved in implementation.

These actions fall into two groups. Some are purely administrative and the responsible Ministries will act on them straightaway. Others require a substantial amount of resources. For these, the ordinary process of preparing the projects and including them in the Sectoral Development Plans and the Midterm Expenditure Framework for budget funding shall be followed. During programme or project formulation, more than one action can be combined.

Swaziland is already behind in meeting the target of reducing poverty by half by 2015, therefore, work on each and every action should start immediately. Indeed, the realisation of the goals and objectives of the PRSAP is dependent on the immediate implementation of the action programme.

Government is committing herself to pursuing a pro-poor policy and implementation programme in order to revitalise economic growth, empower the poor and provide equal opportunities for generating income and resultantly eliminate income inequalities. The Government is also committed through the implementation of this PRSAP and other programmes to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and ultimately the national vision (vision 2022).

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland presents the Programme of Actions for the Reduction of Poverty (PRSAP Vol. II). It aims to reduce poverty by more than 50% in 2015 and absolutely eradicate it by 2022. Although this may seem to be an ambitious goal, such a commitment is necessary if the country has to make a meaningful impact on the current levels of poverty. The PRSAP has to be backed by financial and human resources. This volume is a continuation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy, which seeks to reduce poverty based on the premise of a participatory and shared growth. The Strategy has identified six (6) pillars for policy framework what are crucial for addressing the problems of poverty and derive gains from them:

- Macro-economic stability;
- Rapid Acceleration of Economic Growth based on Broad Participation;
- Empowering the Poor to generate Income and Reduce Inequalities;
- Fair Distribution of the Benefits of Growth through Fiscal Policy;
- Improving the Quality of Life of the Poor; and
- Improve Good Governance and Strengthen Institutions.

In addition, the Strategy seeks to draw attention to the following concerns, which are fundamental in the reduction of poverty in the country. Attention is drawn to the a) problems of macro-economic stability especially in the areas of economic growth and fiscal discipline; b) reducing risks and vulnerability through the provision of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups including children and the elderly; c) fostering of a more equitable and efficient service delivery with regards to access to basic services – primary health care (HIV/AIDS, preventative and curative) and basic education; d) accelerating equitable agricultural production, including consideration for land security, food security and the management of the environment; and e) creating employment and business opportunities through the provision of a conducive environment, facilities and options for self-employment in other fields that are non-agricultural.

In March 2002, Cabinet approved the Prioritised Action Programme for Poverty Reduction (PAPPR), which was an interim strategy paper. It contains projects aimed at intervening to avert a crisis whereby the conditions of the poor were worsening. A full Strategy has been developed together with this Programme of Action. The three documents are inter-linked and they explain the strategic vision for reducing poverty, the main objectives, and the key actions to be pursued, all of which will guide the preparation of government's medium-term and annual budgets, programmes, and policies.

Production of the PRSAP has benefited from a process of consultations with relevant groups and segments of society including chiefs and local communities at Tinkhundla level, private sector, donor community and NGOs. This document itself has also benefited in form and content from contributions resulting from the broad participation of civil society. Deeper discussions on the

document as a whole, and on various parts, will continue, since planning is an iterative process involving continuous improvement.

The Strategy as well as the Programme of Actions are dynamic programming instruments, which will enable implementers to incorporate new ideas and develop poverty oriented projects arising from changes in society and the economy. The key objective – the reduction of absolute poverty – will not be altered, but the tools, policies and targets may change as knowledge of different variables improves. Therefore, the PRSAP is an instrument defining policies and actions that will be periodically reviewed and perfected, through a continuous process of consultations.

The Programme of Actions seeks to elaborate on the Strategy and describe the measures that should be taken to ensure the implementation of the poverty reduction programme. It provides a practical and comprehensive statement on the implementation of the Strategy reflecting on its direction, priorities and strategic areas. It demonstrates a comprehensive approach to respond to the socio-cultural and economic requirements for an effective and measurable poverty reduction agenda.

OVERALL OBJECTIVE

The central objective of the Government is to substantially reduce the levels of poverty through the adoption of policies that mainstream poverty reduction in all development programmes and encourage the implementation of measures that improve the capacities of, and opportunities available to all Swazis, especially the poor. The specific objective is to reduce the incidence of absolute poverty from 69% in 2001 to about 30% by 2015 and eradicate it completely by 2022.

PERSPECTIVE

The fight against poverty started even before independence, when the government established priority themes such as self-reliance and self-sufficiency in food production, and high priority was given to expenditure on agriculture, health and education, to improve human development. Significant investments were also made in developing basic infrastructure. The economic policy was based on free enterprise system and private sector driven economic growth.

Whilst, there was a notable success on growth, the benefits did not trickle down equitably widening inequalities and leaving a majority of the population very poor. According to the 2001 SHIES, Sixty nine percent (69%) of the population lives below the upper poverty line. In addition, there remain grave social and economic problems. Analysis of data from the 1995 and 2001 Household Surveys provides a detailed profile of poverty. The pattern of wealth distribution indicates that only a small share of the population benefits from the national income. The richest 20% of the population hold 54.6% of wealth whilst the poorest 20% hold only 4.3%. There are also notable urban-rural and regional imbalances. Seventy (70%) of the poor are found in rural areas and 50% in urban areas and the Shiselweni region followed by Lubombo are the poorest regions in the country.

Besides suffering from acute material poverty, the poor in Swaziland also suffer from a high degree of vulnerability to HIV/AIDS, natural disasters and economic shocks. The CPI profile for low income groups indicate that on the one hand, the poor spend most of their income on food and the prices are rising very fast. On the other hand, they do not have reliable sources of income. They are usually employed as labourers with very low wages and seasonal jobs.

To deal with this situation of poverty, its determinants, characteristics and associated constraints, the government decided to develop this comprehensive and integrated Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Programme.

Swaziland's Strategic Vision for Poverty Reduction

The basic assumption underlying the PRSAP is the maintenance of macro-economic stability, good governance structures, and reduced vulnerability especially to HIV/AIDS and broad-based participation for empowerment and implementation of re-distribution policies. Basically, the strategic poverty reduction vision considers the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth to be the basic determinant for poverty reduction, which will have facets for re-distribution policies that will ultimately empower the poor and provide opportunities for them to generate their own incomes. Also, the strategy contains important features covering other basic dimensions of poverty, namely vulnerability and empowerment. Gender aspects have been incorporated along with job creation being considered as a critical issue and is also dealt with through the priority programmes.

The interim strategy (PAPPR) emphasised measures that reduce vulnerability and inequality in the very short term. The comprehensive PRSAP however, broadens the strategic vision by also recognising the crucial importance of medium and long-term measures to fight poverty through policies that sustain rapid and broad-based economic growth.

The PRSAP includes policies and action programmes that ensure that growth is participatory and inclusive. This will take place through greater and equitable access to productive assets in order to increase the efficiency of individuals, groups, families and other institutions, especially in rural areas. However, in order to maximise the use of resources, achieve these expected efficiencies and ensure that the gains filter through to the targeted population, human capacity building is a pre-requisite. Otherwise, and resources might be lost. Furthermore, a pro-poor growth strategy requires a policy climate, which stimulates the private sector in order to accelerate job creation, business development as well as income-generating opportunities through self-employment. It is evident from the data analysis on poverty that community, Tinkhundla and regional differences will have to be considered when components of the programme are implemented and special attention given to regions with the greatest concentration of poor people.

The PRSAP is based on the following priorities aimed at promoting human development and creating a favourable environment for rapid, inclusive and broad-based growth: (i) macro-economic stability with particular emphasis on fiscal prudence and promoting an equitable pattern of growth; (ii) increasing rural productivity through investing in infrastructural development; (iii) human capital focusing on curbing the spread of HIV/AIDS, improving access to basic education and primary health care; (iv) ensuring food security, proper nutrition and agricultural production; (v) good governance and strengthening governance institutions; (vi) creating employment opportunities and developing existing businesses; and (vii) reducing vulnerability. These areas for action are considered 'basic' and absolutely essential for reducing poverty and stimulating growth. These priorities derived from the analysis of the poverty determinants in the country, as well as studies and consultations within the public service, civil society, the private sector and others on the issue of poverty reduction.

Broad-based accelerated growth is an essential and powerful tool for poverty reduction in the medium to long-term. This must be accompanied by the design and implementation of redistributive measures without which, the objective of expanding opportunities and increasing the capacities of the poor will continue to be severely hampered. Hence, it is crucial that the PRSAP contains policies aimed at creating a favourable climate for stimulating investment and productivity, and achieving an average annual GDP growth rate of more than 5%.

Sound macro-economic and financial management is another fundamental requirement for creating an environment to stimulate accelerated growth and for poverty reduction. Of paramount importance and a daunting challenge to the economy of Swaziland is the achievement of fiscal stability, improvement of reserve levels, management of domestic and foreign debt, and

controlling the rapid growth of expenditures. Another challenge is that of creating employment and expanding opportunities for business development. The priority focus is to develop policies that will increase the competitiveness of the economy; promoting international trade; broaden the revenue base without causing inequalities and inefficiencies; and expanding financial services to benefit SMEs particularly in rural areas.

Good Governance is another essential condition for the creation of an enabling environment for private sector expansion and overall economic growth, as well the successful implementation of the poverty reduction strategy. The quality of government institutions is very important for the efficient and effective provision of public services to the poor. Actions proposed in this regard include prudent fiscal management; strengthening of the judicial system and law enforcement institutions in order to boost investor confidence, improve personal security and protect the rights and freedoms of the public; to strengthen traditional institutions so that the resolution of disputes is ensured and the public can participate in the decision-making process; institute measures to fight corruption at all levels; and implement a decentralisation programme that will bring government closer to the people and reform/build capacity of public institutions so they can better respond to the needs of the poor, in particular.

Reducing vulnerability is another area of priority that is considered in this PRSAP: providing employment opportunities, ensuring food security and access to services that meet the poor's basic needs. More than 70% of the population lives in rural areas, and derives their livelihood from agriculture, but only about 30% of households have enough to eat. Most people depend on off-farm income for survival. In this regard, rural development is a major priority in this PRSAP and it is capable for stimulating agricultural and other non-agricultural activities, which will provide opportunities for generating incomes and broad-based growth. Increased production and the successful implementation of a rural development programme depend on infrastructure provision; extension services, technology, markets, social services, financial services. The strategy for rural and agricultural development will also focus on food security policy, which is fundamental to reducing poverty and other risks faced by the poor.

The PRSAP also embodies education, a basic human right which is enshrined in the country's constitution. The fundamental role of education for poverty reduction is recognised universally. Access to education contributes directly to human development by improving capacities and opportunities, empowering people thus promoting greater social integration and gender equality. It is also widely acknowledged that information is power and an indispensable means of improving the living conditions and standards of all people. Education is also essential for rapid growth. It expands the quantity and quality of human capital available for productive activities, and the ability of the nation to absorb new technologies. The main objectives of this PRSAP in the area of education include achieving universal primary education, improving informal education and vocational training; improving the quality and eliminating the bias against primary in favour of tertiary levels; and eliminating the gap between urban and rural schools. In

this context, a larger share of resources will be allocated to basic education. The programme also considers the impact of HIV/AIDS on education, as it relates to the teacher-student ratio, the quality of education and level of dropouts and children never attending school. The programme includes a commitment to combat HIV/AIDS and sexual abuse in schools. Also, considered is the issue of school management. Given the serious scarcity of technical and management capacity, which is an impediment to efficient running of schools, the programme takes into account the necessity of building capacity as well as expanding and improving the system of school governance.

Curbing the spread of HIV/AIDS and mitigating against the impact in all the affected sectors is one of the key areas of intervention in this programme. The impact on the economy is already huge and if no immediate action is taken to address the scourge, more losses will be suffered. The PRSAP therefore gives particular emphasis to improving the health sector because of the very heavy burden it suffers as a result of the virus. At the same time, the sector plays a fundamental role in contributing to accelerated economic growth. It improves the quality of human capital and by directly improving the well being of the poor through emphasizing the importance of safe water provision and proper waste disposal, improved nutrition, better health care and facilities. In the sector, the main objectives of the PRSAP are to expand and improve the coverage of primary and quality health care through special programmes geared towards targeted vulnerable groups such as women and children; a campaign to reverse the current growth of the HIV/AIDS epidemic; and greater efforts in the fight against endemic diseases such as malaria, malnutrition, and tuberculosis. The strategy also includes initiatives in related areas linked to health, such as the provision of physical infrastructure and food security.

The PRSAP also covers cross-sectoral issues that are pertinent for the achievement of the goal for poverty reduction and are complementary and supportive of the basic areas for action. These include: population, environment, infrastructure, gender equality and decentralisation.

IMPLEMENTATION

Government has given priority to poverty reduction and will take overall responsibility for co-ordination and monitoring. The PRSAP will be implemented by all stakeholders. Strategies will be mainstreamed in all the sectoral development plans and translated into the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). MTEF is the instrument used for allocating budgetary resources to critical programmes to achieve the objective of poverty reduction. The sectoral development plans will have a prioritisation of activities reflecting detailed work carried out by the sectors. This volume contains action programmes which will then be developed into projects by the different stakeholders. Existing projects should be re-visited with the aim of mainstreaming poverty reduction and work out mechanisms of reaching the target groups and tracking expenditures. However, the Government recognises that the country's statistical base is weak and this will

continue to hinder the assessment of the impact on poverty and achievement of the MDGs. In this respect, the Government will strengthen the collection and analysis of data. Government's major role in the PRSAP is that of a facilitator – providing policy environment and basic infrastructure to act as a stimulus for the market economy and expanding opportunities for the poor. Infrastructural improvements include the road network, Information Communications Technology (ICT) and markets which will improve access, facilitate communication and mobility for both urban, rural and commercial institutions and the people. The PRSAP will give priority to the rehabilitation and construction of basic infrastructure to those areas of the country with the largest populations and highest levels of poverty.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The PRSAP volume II focuses on the actions that Swaziland should undertake in order to meet the targets for poverty reduction, which include achieving the MDG's. This document forms the basis for all future government activities, providing a framework for the planning and policy making by development partners, civil society and others. It is a product of a highly consultative process and thus represents consensus on the development path to be pursued in order to meet the core objective of reducing poverty. Although government will undertake overall co-ordination of the implementation programme and also monitor the impact of poverty reduction programmes on the lives of the poor, all other stakeholders have an important role to play in reducing poverty. Stakeholders are expected to develop the actions into specific projects and activities and include them in their sectoral development plans and policy initiatives.

This volume focuses on a combination of policies, programmes and services that are designed to reduce poverty. This is part of government's commitment to develop a poverty reduction action programme that identifies practical interventions that will meet the needs of the poor people who face the realities of poverty on a daily basis. Swazis stated in their development strategy a vision that portrayed a commitment to fight poverty and accelerate growth. Consequently, this document operationalises this Vision and thus has established links between economic and socio-political factors that need to be addressed in order to reduce poverty by more than 50% by 2015 and ultimately eradicate it by 2022. It advocates for service delivery that is efficient, effective, non-discriminatory, of good quality, affordable and accessible to all, irrespective of the level of income.

The underlying principle for the PRSAP is "reducing poverty through shared growth". It seeks to transform the economy of Swaziland, resulting in a very competitive market oriented economy in which citizens in all the sectors of development participate in and benefit from the generation of their country's growth. For this to be realised, the following assumptions have been made:

- The economy will grow at a rapid pace, and in a broad-based and sustainable manner. This is dependent on the existence of a favourable investment climate as well as timely and proper interventions in strategic sectors.
- The poor will be empowered through direct participation in this growth, expanding their employment opportunities in small and medium enterprises, industry and services as well as in smallholder agriculture.
- Government institutions will be strengthened in order to improve service delivery and build human capacity to support measures for economic growth and service delivery.

- The agricultural sector will be transformed through structural reforms and creating linkages with other sectors so that the poor can participate actively and consequently raise their incomes and reduce their vulnerability to the risks associated with poverty and under development.

The PRSAP is very comprehensive and does not treat poverty as an isolated issue. It covers all aspects of development and advocates for addressing all sectoral development issues such that in the process of addressing poverty, overall development is not compromised. It is envisaged that all development programmes will draw strategies from the PRSAP and that it will form the centre of all development efforts. The implementation of the Plan of Actions will revolve around the six pillars identified in the Strategy, which are fundamental for the reduction of poverty in Swaziland. These are the main strategic components for the various activities and policies and their main thrust is:

- Macro-economic stability and sustainable pro-poor growth- encompassing employment creation, agricultural development and investment.
- Human capital development – improve access to health and education, curb spread of HIV/AIDS;
- Improving the quality of life for the most vulnerable – provide safety nets for the poorest section of the population in the form of housing, energy, legal protection etc,
- Good governance strengthening public and civil society institutions for service delivery, anti-corruption and
- Crosscutting issues – gender equality, environment, population, science and technology and infrastructural development.

The implementation of the action programme will be enhanced by the prioritisation of activities in order to meet objectives in a systematic manner and within available resources. This will work within the parameters of the MTEF and principles of sound macro-economic management. Some of the actions should be implemented immediately to create a conducive environment and they do not require additional resources but a mere change of attitude and operational plan. It is envisaged that there will be close monitoring and evaluation of progress and impact by all stakeholders, which will then be followed by regular reviews of the PRSAP to determine the achievements and shortcomings.

It is hoped that the implementation of the PRSAP will involve the poor who are equally responsible for their upliftment. Once government has created the right conditions, the poor will

be expected to participate and work themselves out of poverty. Their participation should be promoted through the process of decentralisation and structural change, which is considered crucial in the implementation of the PRSAP.

The Plan of Action has not be costed because it is assumed that implementing agencies will, based on the macroeconomic and social conditions prevailing at any point in time, generate the appropriate projects from the actions, prioritise and cost them.

CHAPTER 2: POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR POVERTY REDUCTION

2.1 Overarching Policy Objective

The overriding goal of the PRSAP is to reduce poverty by more than 50% by 2015 and then ultimately eradicate it by 2022. This may sound a very ambitious goal, however, it is based on several commitments that the government has made, and also on the Vision 2022 which states that by 2022 Swaziland will be classified in the top 10% of middle income developing countries according to the human development index. Government believes that the elimination of poverty in Swaziland is imperative and achievable if all national potential and the support of the international community is fully harnessed. In addition to reducing income poverty, the PRSAP seeks to achieve an acceptable level of living standards for the entire population free from deprivation, malnutrition, vulnerability to ill health and preventable diseases, illiteracy, isolation, poor shelter, voicelessness and vulnerability to external shocks. The PRSAP advocates for pro-poor fiscal policy and service delivery.

The PRSAP has been designed under severe conditions of deepening poverty, HIV/AIDS and experiences drawn from the past. In the past, Swaziland had remarkable levels of economic growth which was driven by agriculture and manufacturing. In spite of this, inequalities in terms of income distribution and opportunities worsened and the poor increasingly got worse off. Obviously, economic growth has not been pro-poor and there is great need to have the poor participating in the dynamics of growth. This should be accompanied by a deliberate policy and resource envelope to provide social protection to help the poorest of the poor and the most vulnerable out of poverty.

The policy objective is to create an environment that will empower the poor to participate actively in uplifting their standards of living by taking advantage of existing and future opportunities. Central to this is the transformation of the agricultural sector, effecting structural reforms, investing in the lives of the poor to reduce their risks and vulnerability and restructuring the public expenditure pattern. This will create linkages with the manufacturing sector through support to industrial output while at the same time obtaining the means to increase incomes of the poor and fulfilling their basic needs. Nevertheless, it is necessary to identify the poor in Swaziland in terms of where they live, how they live, how they derive their livelihood, their gender patterns etc.

Achieving the above targets demands a change in approach as well as additional and more aggressive measures to broaden economic participation. Resultantly, a new pattern of pro-poor development is urgently needed in order to enable the poor to participate and share fully in growth and human development. Allowing the poor to participate in the areas where they dominate (in terms of numbers) will lead to equitable distribution of the gains from growth.

Furthermore, it will reverse the distortions that inhibit their access to services. The legacy of unequal access cannot be reversed by only changing policy but also by strengthening governance institutions so that the poor can exploit maximally those opportunities availed to them. It is expected that as an outcome of the PRSAP, the poor will benefit from economic growth through increased incomes generated through wages, self-employment and improved service delivery by government, NGOs and communities.

This policy framework takes into the account the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These goals have been mainstreamed in the PRSAP goals and targets and have been customised to fit Swaziland's economic situation and planning framework.

2.2 Framework for Poverty Reduction Strategy

The PRSAP is developed around six pillars, which form the thematic areas for poverty reduction in Swaziland. These outline the strategic components for classifying certain policies, projects and activities into a coherent framework for reducing poverty. These pillars are expected to provide the necessary stimulus for the economy to grow. Economic growth is a condition for poverty reduction, without which incomes cannot grow and there cannot be any sustainable re-distributive measure. Growth prospects are however dependent on the creation of an enabling environment as well as timely and proper interventions in certain sectors. This must be accompanied by equal participation so that there is no discrimination, macro-economic stability, human capital development, reduced vulnerability and good governance so that all institutions are strengthened to improve service delivery and the protection of human rights.

2.2.1 Macro-economic Stability

Macro-economic stability is a cornerstone of any successful effort to eradicate poverty and increase economic growth. It provides a framework for growth, income redistribution and transformation. Government considers macro-economic stability essential for poverty reduction and that poverty reduction cannot take place without a growing economy, vibrant private sector and a sustainable budget. It is important to think about the availability of resources to meet the demands of the PRSAP as well as the growth prospects from which the resources should be generated and sustained. Sound macro-economic policies will reduce the country's exposure to shocks and contain interventions in the form of safety nets to protect the poor. Instability hurts the poor most as it creates inflationary pressure by eroding the strength of their incomes. In order to achieve the goal of poverty reduction, the economy must grow at more than 5% per annum and the policy direction should be towards income re-distribution. Economic growth will require a framework whereby the private sector can grow i.e. creating an enabling environment for the private sector to perform to its full potential and draw linkages with other related sectors such as small and medium enterprises, agriculture, environment and social issues. Without macro-

economic stability, domestic and foreign investors will stay away and resources will be diverted towards unproductive sectors or consumption expenditure.

The PRSAP includes a commitment to maintain macro-economic discipline, particularly fiscal discipline that must reinforce the future path for growth. But this discipline and growth will not be automatic; it calls for the nation to build institutions necessary for accelerated growth. Unless that is done, economic growth will not be sustainable. Some of the other fundamental elements for the framework include efficient and equitable revenue collection, efficient utilisation of public funds, good governance and safety.

The PRSAP presents a new opportunity to put in place economic policies, which can achieve sustainable equitable growth and poverty reduction. At the centre of the PRSAP, the pursuit will be of a “shared growth” principle whereby the country will have to reallocate existing public resources to new needs, while ensuring that fiscal commitments are sustainable and there is adequate response to social pressures. This will give birth to the legitimacy and fairness of economic policies aimed at producing a rapid, sustainable and equitable economic growth.

Important policy strategy areas:

- i. Privatisation of public enterprises;
- ii. Trade liberalisation to improve access to markets;
- iii. Banking and financial sector reforms;
- iv. Efficient labour markets;
- v. Transparent Judicial system and
- vi. Regulatory environment for service provision.

2.2.2 Rapid Acceleration of Economic Growth Based on Broad Participation

Rapid economic growth is a prerequisite for an effective poverty reduction strategy; however, a new equitable, dynamic and participatory pattern of growth is required for a serious poverty reduction agenda.

Acceleration of economic growth will depend on the recovery of the private sector, which in turn relies on the vibrancy of the agricultural sector and a sound macro-economic policy environment. The private sector will need to be further supported by a complement of public sector policy measures that will improve equity directly and assist in accelerating the transition towards a new growth pattern. The government commits itself to these reforms which include a commitment to exercise fiscal prudence, prioritise expenditures, improve infrastructure, human capital investment, remove obstacles to private investment and implement a conducive taxation system. Swaziland’s growth must therefore be stimulated and sustained from the current average of 2.5% per annum to not less than 5% per annum rising to the over 9% as experienced in the late 1980s. The poor will benefit from this growth if the economy is steered on a labour-demanding path that

is based on the broad participation of all the active Swazi labour force. The strategy for rapid growth with broad-based participation implies that Government will facilitate and encourage all Swazi's to assume participatory roles in production and to earn income for themselves, to their full potential, at all stages of national production. Forward and backward linkages between tertiary, secondary and primary production sectors will be strengthened and households supported to harness their potential. The performance of the agricultural sector will be improved and idle or under-utilised land released for more productive use.

Strategies to be followed under this pillar are:

- i. Macro-economic stability and good governance
- ii. Maintaining fiscal discipline and prioritising public expenditure
- iii. Creating a conducive and competitive business environment
- iv. Redesigning a tax system conducive to investment and growth
- v. Providing physical infrastructure to attract investment
- vi. Investing in human capital to support economic growth
- vii. Pro-active and aggressive search for new products and markets
- viii. Integrating participatory planning approaches to empower poor people.

2.2.3 Empowering the Poor to Generate Income and Reduce Inequalities

About 70 % of the population lives in rural areas and derive their livelihood mainly from agricultural activities. Of the rural population 76% also live below the poverty line (2001-SHIES). Under present rural conditions, yields are low and the concentration is on maize and traditional livestock farming for subsistence purposes. To reach full potential and increase earnings, households should increase agricultural production, switch to high valued crops, and commercialise overall agricultural production on SNL. Presently, SNL crops provide less than 6% of GDP even though SNL land accounts for 56% % of total land available. This means that a small proportion of the population residing on SNL land generates Swaziland's national income. By harnessing the income generation potential of the majority of the poor, the gross national product would increase. Areas for action include small-medium enterprise promotion, technology, research, and security of tenure, liberalisation of markets and pricing policy, environmental management and gender equality. There is potential to reduce poverty provided mechanisms are identified to target the poor.

Inequality in income generation and distribution has never been a deliberate Government policy but is a result of limited productivity linkages between rural and urban development, industry and agriculture, large agricultural plantations and smallholder growers, and capital and labour. The pricing policy and the distribution of financial and product markets has not only failed to empower the poor to generate income but has facilitated and promoted the inequality in income distribution.

Government plans to empower the poor to generate substantial income through a judicious mix of policies and programmes. The measures are to enable the poor to increase production and meet their basic needs while progressively graduating to self-sufficiency and commercialisation and ultimately out of poverty. Measures to empower the poor to generate their own income and reduce inequalities are:

- a) The promotion of irrigation on SNL to guarantee regular agricultural production
- b) Improving security of tenure on SNL to attract capital and generate incentives to increase production;
- c) Promotion of rural production including support to high value crops through appropriate pricing and marketing improvements;
- d) Diversification of industrial base to supplement traditional export products and heavy industries. This will involve a judicious mix of heavy, medium, small and cottage industries located in urban, peri-urban and rural areas;
- e) Promotion of self-employment and informal sector growth;
- f) Expansion of extension services to reach all Tinkhundla, which are closer to poor communities. The measure will involve posting development /extension officers to all 55 Tinkhundla;
- g) Provision of physical infrastructure such as rural roads and reliable bridges that promote development in rural areas; and
- h) Protecting the natural resource base so that it can support intensive production.

The increase in the productivity of the poor will not only benefit the poor but the economy as a whole through raising their purchasing power and effective demand for goods and services in other sectors.

2.2.4 Fair Distribution of the Benefits of Growth through Fiscal Policy

The use of the open market regulatory mechanism to distribute the benefits of growth has, in the past, not been efficient considering the wide social disparities that exist in Swaziland. Past growth achievements have hidden significant levels of social inequality, poverty and deprivation. Structural shift in the public spending pattern is needed in order to focus on primary and secondary education levels rather than academic tertiary levels, and, on preventive, core health services rather than curative services. Investing in people is valuable in itself and ensuring universal access to proper nutrition, health and education services lessens misery, enriches the quality of life and empowers people with wider opportunities. Furthermore, such investment advances social equity where the poor are major beneficiaries.

Provision of social services is open to the public and private sector. The Government, however, has the ultimate responsibility for delivery of basic social services such as primary health care, basic education, clean water and security. Despite a substantial allocation of the public budget to social sectors, the mechanisms of delivery have not been pro-poor. Social sector analysis

indicates that the allocation of public expenditures within the education sector is biased towards tertiary rather than basic education.

In addressing the needs of the poor, it will be necessary to re-orient the focus of the national budget. Public sector activities need to be selective, preventive and targeted to reduce the socio-economic vulnerability of the poor to major risks. Focus on social protection should give priority to HIV/AIDS, disaster preparedness, gender equality, and social protection of vulnerable groups.

To meet the above objectives, the government will pursue a variety of strategic measures and actions at both macro and micro levels. These will include:

- a) Reorientation of public expenditure towards financing basic social services, such as basic education, primary health care, reducing HIV/AIDS infections, provision of safe water services etc;
- b) Redesigning the current tax system to make it more progressive and avoid tax regimes that discriminate against certain groups and tend to raise prices of goods massively consumed by the poor;
- c) Decentralising the budgeting process to increase grass-root participation in decision making;
- d) Establishing a properly managed revolving Poverty Reduction Fund to finance pro-poor projects. The Fund would replace occasional funds like Regional Development Fund and Community Poverty Fund;
- e) Provision of free or subsidised primary education and the considerable reduction of the subsidy in post-secondary education
- f) Encouraging labour intensive programmes through the provision of appropriate investment incentives;
- g) Providing infrastructure in rural areas such as roads, water supply, electricity and other forms of renewable energy, and telecommunications;
- h) Encouraging research and the adoption of labour intensive technology appropriate to Swaziland's conditions;
- i) Designing programmes and providing preferential funding that reduce regional imbalances and differences in the lives of the Swazi Nation;
- j) Developing special programmes for vulnerable groups such as orphans and other vulnerable children, the elderly, women and the disabled;
- k) Establishing rural credit and banking institutions structured to operate and serve in a low-income environment;
- l) Encouraging co-partnership with NGOs for pro-poor programmes; and
- m) Eliminating monopolies that distort prices payable to primary producers and smallholder farmers.

2.2.5 Improving the Quality of Life of the Poor

Poverty has a material (income) aspect and a human face and these two are related. Human poverty involves lack of basic human capabilities, characterised by illiteracy, malnutrition, abbreviated life span, poor maternal health, and illness from preventable diseases. It is associated with unacceptable deprivation in human well-being that often comprises both physiological and social deprivation. Physiological deprivation involves the non-fulfilment of basic material or biological needs, including inadequate nutrition, health, education, and shelter. Social deprivation widens the concept of deprivation to include risk, vulnerability, and lack of autonomy, powerlessness, and lack of self-respect. Low income leads to insufficient food and poor nutrition, poor access to education, health facilities, safe water, proper sanitation and personal hygiene. Ensuring food security is crucial, as a majority of homesteads never produce enough to eat. They fail to buy enough food because they do not have income. Indeed, statistical data confirm that poverty prevalence is higher among persons with low or no education, no access to safe water and proper sanitary facilities, and people who live in low standards of houses.

Food insecurity has been declared a disaster and that has been the main focus of the Disaster Task Force but even then there have been no activities regarding preparedness, rehabilitation and awareness aspects of disasters. Nonetheless, policy development and the legal framework developed have to be implemented in order to ensure disaster preparedness and management.

A further challenge facing Swaziland is to reverse the trend in HIV/AIDS and restore performance in welfare indicators. Furthermore, there is need to step up mitigation measures to contain the socio-economic impact and the plight of the poor especially orphans and the elderly. The strategies to achieve this goal are:

- a) Introduce universal and compulsory primary education;
- b) Shifting public expenditure to basic education;
- c) Provision of safe water to the entire population;
- d) Achieve full immunisation for all children;
- e) Implementing primary health care strategy to improve services and fight opportunistic infections;
- f) Halting the spread of HIV/AIDS by scaling up measures for prevention new infections and expanding VCT centres and the availability of ARV's;
- g) Assistance to vulnerable groups especially orphaned and other vulnerable children and the elderly; and
- h) Strengthen the provision of safety nets and disaster preparedness and management to mitigate emerging disasters

2.2.6 Improve Good Governance and Strengthen Institutions

Governance is the exercise of economic, political, and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. It comprises mechanisms, processes, and institutions, through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their legal obligations, and mediate their differences. Weak and poor governance compromises the delivery of services and benefits to those who need them most because the influence of powerful interest groups affects and prejudices policies and programmes. As a result transparency and accountability disappears and the poor become invisible, voiceless, powerless and unprotected.

Good governance is crucial for promoting macro-economic stability, growth and the role of the private sector. The private sector must operate in an enabling environment that will enable it to identify and exploit investment opportunities in all sectors without any obstacles.

Despite the fact that, Swaziland has in place all institutions for good governance, there is insufficient institutional capacity to ensure that all processes are conducted efficiently and effectively. There is need to strengthen institutions and processes for accountability, administration of law and justice, public sector management, fostering participation of the poor in decision making through decentralised governance, stamping out corruption, and protection of human rights. The existence of dual sources of law sometimes brings conflict in implementation and a lot of uncertainty and strife in the lives of those affected. PRSAP strategies for strengthening governance will be:

- a) Enhance implementation of constitutional governance
- b) Decentralised governance
- c) Promoting top down and bottom up accountability
- d) Promoting transparency
- e) Promoting participation of local communities in the planning and implementation processes.
- f) Upholding the rule of law, and the protection of human rights.

The pillars are interlinked and as explained above, each pillar is then linked with the goals, objectives, strategies and activities that are explained in detail in the appropriate chapters.

2.3 National Policy Priorities

The implementation of strategies under each pillar requires consideration of their complementarity and conflicts with others. The focus is on the creation of an enabling environment where there is a potential for sustainable pro-poor growth. The private sector will be the driving force for pro-poor growth and investments in small and medium enterprises where the poor are active. The poor will be encouraged to participate in all the sectors of the economy and to generate their own incomes and be able to feed and look after themselves. Sustainable growth

requires a stable macro-economic environment and the mainstreaming of crosscutting issues in all interventions. Government, private sector, other development partners and others must make investments in human capital in order to increase productivity and to effectively address the effects of the HIV/AIDS challenge.

While government will lead the process, poverty reduction requires a multi-sectoral, multidisciplinary, and multilevel effort on the part of all the stakeholders, which include Government departments, parastatal institutions, donors, international development organisations, non-governmental organisations, civil society, the private sector, and above all the poor themselves. The policies and efforts of all stakeholders need to be synchronised and self-supportive in order to set the lead. For this reason, the Government sets below its broad priority areas to which those of other stakeholders need to be aligned for a maximum impact on poverty reduction.

2.3.3 Fiscal Prudence

This is critical for restoring a sound macro-economic environment and is the anchor for all the other reforms that are being recommended. Swaziland's fiscal position has been deteriorating for the second decade since early in the 1990s. The position has severely affected service delivery, credibility of government including its ability to make sound policy, attract investment, contain inflationary pressure and address the scourge of HIV/AIDS. Government has to give priority to the building up of reserves, secure a favourable balance of payments position and the parity of the currency to the Rand. There should be efficiency in the collection of revenue, prioritisation and targeting of resources towards pro-growth and pro-poor expenditures.

2.3.4 Promotion of a more equitable pattern of growth

Poverty reduction does not take place in a declining economy. Rapid economic growth is necessary, though not a sufficient condition for poverty reduction. World Bank studies indicate that a 1% increase in national income reduces poverty by 1.2% and that a 1% increase in national income reduces the depth of poverty by 1.7%. Furthermore, recent studies have concluded that under an assumption of 2.75% per annum population growth rate, Swaziland requires a minimum growth rate of 5 % per annum in real GDP in order to stop the numbers of the poor from rising. Thus for poverty to decline in Swaziland, the rate of economic growth should be greater than 5%. But this growth must be accompanied by measures for income redistribution. If the poor do not participate in income generation activities, they not only become a burden to the government but also do not create demand for the rest of the economy. Thus persistence or increase in poverty retards growth elsewhere. Their participation will be enabled by reforms to sanction access to productive assets particularly land and water resources. Agriculture still remains the key sector for pro-poor growth in the medium term.

2.3.5 Investment in people

Human resource development is crucial to reduce risk and vulnerability as well as to build quality human capital so as to create a productive labour force for an expanding economy. The basic focus is to enhance the quality of life for all and in particular address the crisis resulting from HIV/AIDS pandemic. The main areas for empowerment include basic education and life skills for both girls and boys; primary health care for all including full immunisation of children against common diseases; maternal health care; access to basic health facilities; promotion of hygiene in private homes and public places; and adequate nutrition especially for infants, children at home and school, expectant mothers, and persons living with AIDS.

2.3.6 Ensuring food security

Securing adequate food from own production or the ability to afford to purchase adequate supplies of food is the primary condition that determines whether one is poor or not. Ensuring that nutritious food is available, affordable and accessible for the poor remains a challenge. Food insecurity has characterised the rural environment with economic collapse and chronic hunger being the main attributes to the living conditions facing rural households. The prolonged drought has worsened those conditions as more than 20% of the population lives on food aid. Independent sources of income have collapsed for these rural and peri-urban households with the increasing unemployment levels fuelled by the downturn in the economic performance. The vulnerability of most households has increased with the HIV/AIDS pandemic contributing to growing levels of destitution and poverty.

Ensuring food security from either source (own food or earned cash) is a key pillar for poverty reduction. In Swaziland, a mixture of both sources to access adequate food is necessary because not all farmers produce enough food such as maize and not all households of employed heads live above the poverty line. The dependence of agriculture on rain renders most farmers, vulnerable to crop failure due to occasional drought. Households that never produce enough maize are ever increasing while poverty prevails among all categories of employees.

2.3.7 Increase agricultural production and productivity of SNL farmers.

Outgrowing dependence on rain-fed agriculture will mitigate risk to hunger particularly during the drought. This strategic priority area seeks to turn the SNL into a powerful source of growth commensurate with the size of this land relative to the entire area of Swaziland. Increasing the productivity of SNL not only increases the overall GDP but also empowers small producers and enhance income distribution without further fiscal reform. Government will thrive to reduce poverty through the provision of services, producing conditions and infrastructural development to increase agricultural production and income of the poor.

2.3.8 Investment in rural infrastructure to increase rural productivity

Rural infrastructure will not only boost the creation of employment opportunities but will reduce the rate of rural-urban migration by increasing opportunities of investment in the rural sector. The government will therefore continue to invest in rural roads and bridges, power supply, rural water supply, rural electrification, industrial parks and telecommunication. Notwithstanding government obligations, investment in infrastructure and telecommunication are not areas of exclusive mandate to the public sector. The private sector will therefore be encouraged to participate wherever feasible in infrastructural investment and private-public partnerships will be greatly encouraged.

Reviewing and strengthening industrial development policies and incentives Selective incentives will be used to boost both domestic and foreign investment and to make Swaziland more competitive. In addition, special attention will be given to small and medium enterprises (SME's) to widen participation in industrial development and create employment, as well as to provide intermediate services to the larger enterprises.

2.3.9 Reducing the poor people's vulnerability

Government will work with other development partners to ensure that vulnerability to economic shocks, crop failure, natural disasters, and dislocations (due to government projects) are given urgent attention and their effects are greatly minimised. The complex nature of this vulnerability calls for collective and often simultaneous effort of all stakeholders. NGOs, CBO's, FBO's and communities will be encouraged to make interventions in the areas they have been working on to help alleviate suffering.

2.3.10 Decentralisation and strengthening governance institutions

Government will endeavour to improve policy making and targeting of resources in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of policies for poverty reduction, foster transparency and accountability. Bad governance practices such as corruption or inappropriate public expenditure result in the misuse of state funds, which reduces resources reaching the poor. State institutions responsible for accountability, rendering of justice, ensuring the rule of law, human and social equity will be strengthened and their autonomy guaranteed. They will also be closely monitored to ensure proper delivery of services. Tinkhundla centres will be strengthened through gradual decentralisation of power to empower communities to participate in the identification of their priorities, planning, and budgeting for their development. Decision-making and accountability will also be decentralised to Tinkhundla in order to increase positive impact of public expenditure in the lives of the poor and close monitoring by the beneficiaries.

ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY

CHAPTER 3: MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Macroeconomic stability, the efficient and effective management of resources and prudent fiscal administration are vital elements for reducing poverty and addressing the specific needs of the poor. Without a stable economy, positive economic growth, a vibrant private sector and a concerted effort to uplift the standard of living of the poor through targeted projects, the goal of reducing poverty, let alone eliminating it would continue to be elusive. Poverty in Swaziland is predominantly as a result of the unequal distribution of wealth. Only 20% of the population hold more than 56.4% of wealth, whilst the poorest section of the population possess or benefit from only 4.3% of the country's wealth. The PRSAP intends to identify the marginalized population and target them through various interventions in order to reduce the income inequalities as well address the unequal opportunities. The following actions will ensure that the economy grows at a rate of at least 5%; there is prudent management of Government resources; there is private sector growth and development; as well as equitable distribution of the benefits of growth.

3.1 STIMULATING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND IMPROVING MACROECONOMIC POLICY ENVIRONMENT

Action 1: Vigorous Campaigns to Re-attract Foreign Direct Investment.

Investment (foreign and domestic) is necessary for economic growth. The decline in domestic and foreign investment in Swaziland is the main reason why the economic rate of growth is declining. SIPA in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning will undertake rigorous campaigns to attract foreign direct investment from continents such as Asia, Europe and USA and even regionally. Such promotion campaign will target growth industries and will follow intensive research into the market conditions affecting these industries. The Ministry of Enterprise through the Swaziland Investment Promotion Authority (SIPA) will prepare an informative brochure containing the latest investment incentives and developments in corporate governance. Business and investor meetings will be arranged in Swaziland at reasonable intervals to understand the developments in each industry and the international business environment under which these operate.

Action 2: Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure development is a key catalyst to industrial development, investment attraction and economic growth. The Ministry of Public Works and Transport will collaborate with all stakeholders to ensure that road, industrial, communication and market infrastructure is developed to the extent that it facilitates business and industrial growth. Apart from the main road networks which are already adequately developed in Swaziland the Ministry will expand the feeder roads programme and ensure that it facilitates access to development centres, schools, clinics and markets. In addition, the Ministry responsible for communications will ensure that communication network is adequately developed in the whole country and that information and communications technology (ICT) is provided in rural areas for the purpose of improving business communication in particular. The provision of other infrastructural facilities such as water, electricity and telephones is also important for the economic development. Therefore, more efforts to improve such infrastructure in rural areas will be made.

Action 3: Securing External Markets for Swaziland's Products

For the country's economy to grow external markets for domestic products should expand and prices of exports should ensure a meaningful and sustainable development of the local industrial base. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade shall work with other stakeholders to negotiate good trade partnerships and proactively research better markets for Swaziland's products. The objective will be to ensure significant trade benefits from existing markets such as SACU, SADC, and COMESA, and secure new markets in the rest of Africa and the World. The Ministry shall track developments in international markets, observing the demand and prices for specific products and assess Swaziland's comparative advantage and competitiveness of local industries. It will then constantly update domestic entrepreneurs and exporters of available opportunities and possible threats.

Action 4: Increasing Tax Revenue

The deficit financing that is currently happening in the country, results in inflation and weakens the Lilangeni, which in turn erodes the purchasing power of the poor. Moreover, insufficient tax revenue resulting from a very low tax base and under collection, has resulted in cut backs on project spending and other public sector operations, among them, those that support poverty reduction. The Ministry of Finance shall redesign the existing taxation system and explore more effective ways of widening the tax base for the purpose of increasing revenue and promoting equity. The Ministry will also improve its efforts of revenue collection and ensure that corruption in the management and administration of Government revenue is limited.

Action 5: Introduction of VAT

The introduction of Value Added Tax (VAT) as a more efficient and effective ways of collecting revenue has taken Swaziland much longer than necessary to implement. The Ministry of Finance is in the process of establishing a Revenue Authority which among other things ensure that the introduction and proper administration of the VAT.

Action 6: Implement the MTEF

The Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) has already been adopted and is being implemented, albeit amidst some teething problems. The Planning and Budgeting Committee will ensure that all the principles of an MTEF are adhered to and that a more systematic planning system is adopted and that specified objectives, priorities and ceilings guide budgets.

Action 7: Right sizing the Civil Service

Government expenditure on personnel long reached unsustainable levels. The personnel budget is already equivalent to about 60% of total Government expenditure and is set to increase even more with recent salary adjustment. All this is occurring in the face of declining growth and serious economic hardships. Therefore, the Ministry of Public Service & Information will immediately start reducing the size of the civil service. The implementation of these measures will be such that the productivity levels are not compromised and that more efficiency and effectiveness is achieved in the civil service.

Poverty Area	Poverty Problem	Objective	Target for poverty reduction	Strategies and Activities	Responsible Agency
MACRO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT					
Matrix of Strategic Objectives, Targets and Priority Actions in Macro Economic Environment					
Macro-economic environment	Slow economic growth.	Accelerate shared economic growth.	Increase rate of growth to above 5% per annum	Campaign to attract FDI Promote SME's and other income generating activities by simplifying investment and licensing procedures. Support micro-finance institutions and encourage lending to SME's Commercialise SNL agriculture Provide infrastructure and markets for locally produced products Promote exports	SIPA, MEPD, MOF, MEPD, MEE, MPWT and MOPSI
	Budget deficit	Reduce deficit to sustainable level	Maintain deficit at below 5% of GDP	Broaden tax base Introduce VAT Implement the MTEF Right size the Civil Service	MEE, NGOs, communities, MOAC, Deeds Office
	Escalating expenditure	Targeting to pro-poor areas.	40% total spending on pro-poor programmes	Give preference to social spending	All Ministries

3.2 REDUCING INEQUALITIES

Action 8: Establishment of a Poverty Reduction Fund

Regional imbalances in development shall be addressed by preferential public expenditure and other actions targeted at poorer regions, poorer Tinkhundla, and poorer disadvantaged and vulnerable groups with the sole purpose of bringing these marginalized sections of the population to a level where they would start enjoying the benefits of development. For this purpose existing regional development funds, poverty funds and other regional resources shall be consolidated into the Poverty Reduction Fund to be coordinated and managed by an identified Development Finance Institution. This fund shall be established by the government and budgeted for starting April 2006 and the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development working closely with the Ministry of Finance shall steer this process.

Action 9: Increase Expenditure on Social Sectors

In order to ensure that all and not just a mere 20% of the population share the benefits of growth, as is the case currently, the Government will have to increase expenditure on social services. The areas that will be targeted are education, health and social protection of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. The Ministries of Finance and Economic Planning will ensure that the budget in these sectors is increased and that projects which are targeted at the poorest section of the population are implemented in the most efficient and effective manner.

CHAPTER 4: EMPOWERING THE POOR TO GENERATE INCOME

One of the major pillars for reducing poverty is empowering the poor to generate their own income and be self-sufficient. In order for the poor to provide for their families and also engage in income generating activities, they must have access to factors of production. These factors include land, capital or credit, information and other inputs. A lot of poor people have through various legislature, procedures, cultural practices and poor or lack of infrastructure been deprived of opportunities to empower themselves and generate income. This PRSAP advocates for increasing opportunities for income generation through improved agricultural production, employment creation and income generation in the manufacturing, SME and informal sector or micro-enterprise sector. The strategies below are meant to provide avenues through which the poor can create business opportunities and achieve sustainable livelihoods for themselves and their families. The main object of the PRSAP in this regard is to create a facilitative environment for people engage in income generating activities and for more investment to take place particularly in rural areas thus creating jobs for the unemployed and a means of creating wealth for the underprivileged.

4.1 IMPROVING ACCESS TO LAND

Action 10: Approval and Implementation of the Land Policy

In order to create a secure land tenure system for landholders on SNL, all the arms of Government will undertake to pursue the land policy and ensure that it and all associated legislation provide for improved access and ownership of land by all section of the Swazi population. The Government will ensure that the land policy is approved and implemented by government as soon as possible and that the related legislation is enacted by Parliament. As part of the strategy to empower the people of Swaziland and enable them to access credit the holders of SNL will be granted 99-year transferable leases. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy working in consultation with all stakeholders will steer the process.

Action 11: Improve the Legislative Framework for Accessing and Utilizing Land

The government will ensure that all land legislation facilitates adequate access and proper utilization of Swazi Nation Land. All laws that currently impinge the rights of any individual to access land and deny women and unmarried men in particular, access to land will be repealed. The Attorney General's Office will spearhead this process.

Action 12: Support the Establishment of Sustainably Managed Grazing Land

The sustainable management of natural resources is important in ensuring livelihoods. Swaziland suffers from a lot of land degradation resulting from poor farming methods, overgrazing and overstocking. In order to address this problem, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation will educate farmers on efficient livestock farming and range management. Farmers will be encouraged to commercialise their livestock and keep manageable stocks. This will generate some income for the farmers and also ensure a sustainable management of resources.

Action 13: Lease Under Utilized and Idle Farms

Government owns a lot of farms, which are either under utilized, or lying idle. Moreover, a lot more farms are lying idle because they are owned by absent Landlords. The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives working with the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Deeds Office will identify the Government farms and strategize on how they can best be utilized for the benefit of the poor and displaced. Some of these farms will also be leased for commercial purposes in order to generate revenue for development purposes. In the case of absent Landlords the Government will set a policy for utilise farms that are lying idle and have not been used for a period of more than five years for the benefit of the Swazi Nation.

Poverty Area	Poverty Problem	Objective	Target for poverty reduction	Strategies and Activities	Responsible Agency
EMPOWERING THE POOR TO GENERATE INCOME					
Matrix of Strategic Objectives, Targets and Priority Actions: Improving Access to Land					
Access to land	Insecure land tenure	Provide secure access to land	Every land holder on SNL to be granted 99 Year Lease	Approve and implement the Land Policy Approve and implement the 99 Year Lease to SNL	MNRE
	Discriminatory laws and customary procedures for accessing land	Provide equal opportunity to access land	Swazi law and custom as well as all associated laws will allow increased access to land	Repeal succession laws to permit widows, women, and young unmarried men to own land on SNL	Parliament, Attorney Generals Office

4.2 AGRICULTURE

Action 14: Commercialisation of Agriculture on Swazi National Land

Agriculture productivity on SNL is far below its potential. Therefore there is need to ensure proper utilization of land and better gains from commercial agricultural activities on SNL. Following the adoption of the land policy, a law that permits economic activities as well as the use of SNL as collateral will be enacted. The Attorney General's Office will facilitate this process. The Ministry of Agriculture will also intensify all efforts to increase agricultural production and ensure that a commensurate marketing infrastructure is developed to support the commercialisation of Agriculture.

Action 15: Promotion of Crop Farming on SNL Through Price Incentives

Crop farming on SNL is way below its potential and this contributes to low income and food shortage in the country particularly among the poor. Good prices give the incentive to farmers to cultivate more. The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives shall each year undertake a market study of cash crops grown on SNL and on the basis of the findings set, announce, and publicise in advance of each planting season attractive minimum prices of cash crops grown on SNL to encourage farmers to produce more and on a commercial basis. The monopoly and management of marketing corporations will also be reviewed and proper pricing ensured.

Action 16: Modernisation of Agriculture

Dependence on traditional methods and rain-fed agriculture has hampered agricultural production and food security in the country. In order to improve productivity and ensure sustainable farming, modernisation of agriculture and proper animal husbandry is urgently required. The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives will prepare projects that will ensure proper mechanization and development of irrigation systems for agricultural development. This will be aimed at transforming agriculture from subsistence to a viable, commercialised, profitable and secure industry. The programme will depart from rain-fed agriculture and extensive animal husbandry to intensive, reasonably mechanised, high yield, and profitable farming.

Action 17: Increasing Tractor Hire Services

The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives in conjunction with the Deputy Prime Minister's Office shall review the tractor hire needs of all Tinkhundla and prepare a project for acquisition and or redeployment of an adequate number of tractors to each Inkhundla. This will have to be accompanied by a sustainable management plan for the equipment. Moreover, there is need to

review the tractor hire fees in order to facilitate improved access to tractors by all farmers including the poor.

Action 18: Provision of Extension Services to Tinkhundla

As part of the decentralization exercise as well as ensuring that services are adequately delivered to the people at grass root level, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative will ensure that all Tinkhundla are provided with adequate extension services in order to improve SNL farming. Extension workers will be provided with adequate transport to enable them to service the areas allocated to them.

Action 19: Organize Farmers Into Cooperatives and Channel Extension Services

The Cooperatives division of the Ministry of Agriculture will facilitate the formulation of more farmers' cooperatives. This will ensure better efficiency in the delivery of extension services and the use and management of financial resources.

Action 20: Integrated Irrigation Schemes

Rain-fed agriculture limits the extent to which agricultural production can increase. Moreover, it exposes farmers to a lot of uncertainties because it is susceptible to very volatile climatic conditions. For this reason the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives shall conduct feasibility investigations and construct irrigation schemes of a minimum of 500 hectares in each Region. The Ministry will continue to ensure that in as much as is possible, earth dams and irrigation canals are constructed in a number of strategic areas all over the country.

Action 21: Research Into Drought Resistant Crops and Livestock

The Ministry of Agriculture shall conduct adaptive research to find drought resistant crops and breeds of livestock especially small stock, which even small farmers can afford. The Ministry of shall popularise these crops and animals and encourage their production through extensive promotion and extension services.

Action 22: Construction of Earth Dams

The persistent drought that has affected the country in recent years resulted in crop failure as well as the death of domestic animals. To reduce the impact of drought and address the problem of food insecurity, earth dams shall be constructed in drought prone areas at the rate of 4 dams per year. The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives shall implement this project with budget support.

Action 23: Improve Markets and Marketing Infrastructure

In order to promote the marketing of rural produce, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives shall designate strategic places as open markets throughout the country for buyers and sellers to meet and transact their business. Open markets have the advantage of eliminating middlemen and therefore directly benefiting producers while reducing travel costs and the cost to final consumers. In addition, the Ministry in collaboration with the Ministries of Housing and Urban Development, Public Works and Transport and the Deputy Prime Ministers Office will facilitate the development of rural infrastructure and the construction of central markets and information outlets in each region where produce and information on available products can be obtained.

Action 24: Review of Role of State Corporations in Determining Producer Prices

With the objective of increasing farm prices and improving marketing systems, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives shall review the roles of produce marketing organisations in Swaziland. Their pricing structure will also be reviewed in order to determine the extent and level of efficiency with which these institutions pass over the benefits of market prices to farmers or cushion farmers against adverse market fluctuations. The Ministry shall review the mandates and justify the existence of each organisation based on the benefits accruing to farmers and where appropriate make recommendations for restructuring.

Action 25: Conduct Research on the Most Efficient and Effective Farming Methods

The Ministry of Agriculture will conduct research on the most efficient farming methods and through extension services advise farmers on adopting modern technology and diversifying their produce. Farmers will be advised to cultivate crops that are most suited for their climate and the most efficient ways of increasing their produce. Well-trained extension officers will be deployed in all Tinkhundla to provide the necessary advice.

Action 26: Encourage Crop Diversification

The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives will research more crops that can be adapted to the climatic conditions of Swaziland. Through extension services farmers will be encouraged to diversify their crops and maximize land use by concentrating on what they can produce best. The practice of producing the same crops and concentrating on maize production (even where inappropriate) will be discouraged and apart from the Maize Competition, the Ministry will conduct competitions for other more diverse crops in order to encourage their production.

Action 27: Develop a Framework for Improving Access to Credit and the Empowerment Funds

The Ministry of Finance working together with the Ministries of Economic Planning & Development, Enterprise and Employment, Agriculture and Cooperatives and the Deputy Prime Minister's Office will develop an effective framework for improving access to credit for business and agricultural purposes. Moreover, these Ministries will review the use and management of the empowerment fund and suggest more efficient methods of disbursing and utilizing the funds in order to avoid corruption and mismanagement.

Action 28: Implement an Environmental Management Plan on SNL

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Swaziland Environmental Authority will work with farmers and traditional leaders to ensure that an environment management plan is implemented on SNL. Farmers and Communities will be educated on environmentally friendly practices and ways of living.

Action 29: Implement the Disaster Management Policy and Plan

The Deputy Prime Minister's Office in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and other agencies will facilitate the adoption and implementation of the disaster management policy and plan.

Poverty Area	Key poverty problems	Strategic objectives	Target for poverty reduction	Strategies and activities	Agency Responsible
EMPOWERING THE POOR TO GENERATE INCOME					
Matrix of Strategic Objectives, Targets and Priority Actions: Improving Access to Land					
Increasing Cash Income from Agriculture	Inability of SNL farmers to produce surplus for cash	To increase agricultural production	Average household agricultural production on SNL to exceed household consumption	Implement the 99 year lease proposal and Land Policy.	MOAC & MNRE
				Modernise farming methods on SNL.	
		To generate surplus for cash sale		Provide farming incentives through good prices.	MOAC
				Increase subsidised tractor hire serves at <i>Tinkhundla</i> level.	DPM & MOAC
Reduce dependency on rain-fed agriculture	Decentralise extension services to <i>Tinkhundla</i> .	DPM & MOAC			
Cost effective farming systems	Inability to produce due to weak resource base	To adopt cost effective and efficient farming methods and production systems and the production of indigenous products and animal species	More cost effective and innovative farming methods adopted	Conduct research into the most efficient and cost effective farming methods for indigenous species.	MOAC
				Promote and adopt well researched extension packages suitable for different farming environments	
				Encourage moisture retaining cropping systems in dry areas.	
Vulnerability of the agricultural sector to disasters	Agricultural losses due to susceptibility to natural disasters	Reduce the vulnerability of the agricultural sector to natural and man made disasters	Effective disaster preparedness strategies adopted by 2006	Implement the Disaster Management Policy and Plan.	DPM, MOAC, MNRE, Communities
				Research drought resistant crops and livestock	MOAC
				Plan and implement in each of the four administrative regions, one integrated irrigation development scheme (minimum 500ha each) every five years.	MNRE, MOAC
				Promote and implement water harvesting and construct more earth dams in drought prone areas	MOAC
				Encourage mixed farming and diversified crops (bee-keeping, medicinal plants etc).	
Implement the environmental management plan on SNL.	MOAC, MNRE, SEA				

				Establish pastures and encourage the growing of legumes and multi-purpose trees to supplement rangeland grazing.	MOAC
Vulnerability of the agricultural sector to disasters	Agricultural losses due to susceptibility to natural disasters	Improve access to information by farmers	Effective disaster preparedness strategies adopted by 2006	Deploy extension and community development officers to all Tinkhundla.	MOAC
				Prepare and deliver a comprehensive and well packaged service at Inkhundla level.	
Efficiency of markets	Inefficient marketing systems and unstable prices	Improve the efficiency of markets and ensure that prices truly reflect economic circumstances	Efficient markets and stable prices	Review the role of state marketing and trading institutions and encourage increased private sector participation.	MOAC, MEE, MOF
				Promote the development of creative marketing systems (open market, auction sales, barter trade etc).	MOAC & MOF
				Encourage skills transfer from TDL to SNL and establish joint markets for TDL and SNL production.	MOAC & private farmers/companies
Access to credit and empowerment funds	Lack of capacity and information to access funds	Build capacity of poor farmers to take advantage of credit facilities and empowerment funds	Poor farmers having access to credit facilities and taking advantage of empowerment funds	Sensitize and train communities on how to take advantage of and being accountable for empowerment funds	DPM, NGO, Communities
				Recapitilise the Poverty Reduction Fund and direct it to socially and economically viable activities	MOF & DPM
				Simplify lending procedure for the credit and empowerment schemes	MOF, DPM, MPs and CBOs
Efficient agricultural land use	Inefficient use of land suitable for agriculture	Improve efficiency and equity in land use, tenure and water rights	Land and Water equitably distributed and efficiently used by 2007	Implement the Land Policy, Land Use Plan and Water Policy and Act and ensure no discrimination.	MOAC, MNRE,
				Encourage and support the establishment of sustainably managed grazing land.	MOAC
				Lease out under utilised and idle farms for viable agricultural projects.	MOAC, MNRE
				Encourage mutually beneficial methods of leasing and using idle or under utilised land of those households who are incapacitated (financially or through lack of manpower) to efficiently use it.	MOAC & communities

4.3 CREATING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Action 30: Enforce Health, Environment, and Safety Standard for Industries and Business Premises

The poor, mainly seasonal workers often work under degrading and hazardous conditions. The Ministries of Enterprise and Employment in collaboration with the Ministries of Tourism and Environment and Health and Social Welfare shall facilitate the formulation of health, environment, and safety standards to be enforced in all business premises. The Ministry of Enterprise and Employment shall take the lead in coordinating and monitoring this exercise and in adopting measures to ensure compliance.

Action 31: Amend Labour Laws and Facilitate Adequate Compensation of Workers

The Ministry of Enterprise and Employment will strengthen labour laws and ensure that they facilitate adequate compensation of workers in the event of company liquidation, retrenchments, work related injury, unfair dismissal or any other. This will be done in consultation with the Attorney General's Office, CMAC and the Industrial Court so that the law is enforced to the full extent.

Action 32: Formulate Wage Policy and Amend the Wage Act

The minimum wages stipulated by the law are very low considering the standard of living and inflation in the country. This causes poverty amongst the working poor who fail to meet their subsistence needs in spite of being employed. Therefore the Ministry of Enterprise and Employment will have to amend the Wage Act, formulate a wage policy and set a minimum wage based on inflation and the cost of living in the industrial towns.

Action 33: Enforce Employment Legislation in Order to Ensure Improved Working Conditions

Workers, particularly those working in the textile industry are exposed to very unfavourable working conditions. They often are exposed to hazardous substances, work very long hours and at time manhandled or mistreated. There are other groups of workers such as domestic workers who are also mistreated, overworked and/or underpaid, all of which are against work ethics. Therefore, the Ministry of Enterprise and Employment will have to enforce employment legislation such that unfavourable working conditions are addressed and that all workers are subjected to better, safer and healthier working condition than is the case at the moment.

Action 34: Mitigation of Social Impact of Retrenchment

Retrenchment hurts the affected people and their households but for businesses to survive, it is often unavoidable. However, if planned strategies were implemented, the impact on retrenched persons could be lessened. The Ministry of Enterprises and Employment shall formulate a retrenchment policy that will lessen the social and economic impact on retrenched persons. Such a policy will involve business training in order to encourage the use of retirement packages from income generation; outsourcing of non-core activities by retrenching companies and retraining of employees so that they may adapt to different working environments. The Ministry will ensure that workers are adequately compensated and that the benefits are not excessively taxed.

Action 35: Formulation of a Retirement Policy

The Ministry of Public Service and Information and Ministry of Enterprises and Employment in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare shall prepare a national retirement policy and review the system of calculating retirement benefits. The objectives of the policy will be to permit Swaziland's young aged population to find employment in private and public sector, for example by lowering the retirement age, while catering for the welfare of the retired persons, the majority of whom succumb to poverty following retirement.

Action 36: Introduce a Reoriented and Diversified Education System

In order to inculcate the culture of entrepreneurship among the young Swazi population, the system of education in all schools in the country will have to change. The focus of the school curriculum should be on skills development and business management rather than on white-collar jobs. The Ministry of Education will therefore expand the ongoing pilot programme on technical education to all the schools in the country in order to offer all children the opportunity to develop their skills.

Action 37: Build the Capacity of All Academic Institutions to Provide Vocational or Skills Oriented Education

The University of Swaziland, particularly the Kwaluseni Campus has been offering academic courses, which channel students to white-collar jobs yet opportunities for these have now diminished. It is important for the Ministry of Education to undertake a study to match academic courses to the demand for jobs both in the private and public sector so that a review of what courses need to be developed could be done. The University will also have to consider offering technical courses and enhancing the capacity of those faculties and institutions that are already offering skills based education, such as SCOT, VOCTIM, MITC, UNISWA (Luyengo) etc.

Colleges such as Ngwane Teacher Training and William Pitcher will also have to be reoriented towards producing more technical teachers.

Action 38: Develop an effective FDI and Domestic incentive package

The Ministry of Enterprise and Employment through SIPA and in consultation with the Ministries of Finance, and Economic Planning and Employment will develop an attractive and sustainable incentive package to encourage FDI and domestic investment. The Ministry will target growth sectors and encourage investment in those sectors where the country has a comparative advantage and those that will have a positive impact on the economy.

Action 39: Develop a Business Directory and Effective Product & Export Promotion Mechanism

The promotion of exports and Swazi products within and outside the country has failed to increase the demand for local products. The Trade Promotion Unit has to embark on an intensive export and product promotion campaign through the production and extensive distribution of a business directory, which covers all products that are produced in Swaziland as well as through local and international trade exhibitions. The capacity of the Trade Promotion Unit will be enhanced such that they develop marketing and promotion skills. They will also disseminate as widely as possible information on market opportunities for local products.

Action 40: Finalize the Fair-trading and Competition Legislation

A fair trading environment is very important for the development of business in the country. The Ministry of Enterprise and Employment will pilot the Fair Trading and Competition Bill. This will facilitate the development of small and medium business without being hindered by the unfair practices and unfair competition from bigger businesses.

Action 41: Build Capacity for Meaningful Trade Negotiation and the Protection of Infant Industries

Swaziland still lacks the capacity to negotiate trade arrangements in an effective and meaningful manner. Very often we enter trade arrangements by default without proper review of the costs and benefits of such membership. As a result of these arrangement the country loses a lot of revenue due to loss of duty as well as markets because of the intense competition from more established industries. Therefore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade will facilitate the training and capacity building of the teams involved in trade negotiations to ensure that Swaziland benefits from regional integration rather than remain a loser.

Poverty Area	Key poverty problems	Strategic objectives	Target for poverty reduction	Strategies and activities	Agency Responsible	
EMPOWERING THE POOR TO GENERATE INCOME						
Matrix of Strategic Objectives, Targets and Priority Actions: Improving Access to Land						
Retrenchment and retirement policies	Loss of jobs, income and source of livelihood due to retrenchments and redundancies	To strengthen and enforce existing labour laws and mitigate against the effects of retrenchments.	Favourable retrenchment, training, labour and taxation policies and laws in place by 2007.	Retrain employees on restructured jobs instead of retrenching.	Private sector, Labour Dept, MOF, Income tax, MEE, MOPSI	
				Amend Labour Laws to facilitate adequate compensation of workers.		
Amend Taxation Laws relating to the taxation of terminal benefits						
Facilitate multi-sectoral skills empowerment of workers whilst on the job.						
Adjust retirement age to increase productivity and increase employment opportunities for the youth.						
Very low wages Unsafe and difficult industrial working conditions	To improve wages, working conditions and the standards of living of employees	Industrial safety, working conditions and wages improved and commensurate with current standard of living by 2007	Formulate wage policy and amend wages act	Increase and regularly update minimum wages in line with inflation	Private sector, Labour Dept, MEE	
				Amend employment legislation to allow for improved work conditions.		
				Set up an independent regulatory and monitoring body.		
Employment Creation	Increased unemployment due to lack of job opportunities and proper training for self employment	To increase employment opportunities by improving skills and encouraging the establishment of SME's and promoting FDI	Vocational education introduced in all schools and education policy geared towards self-employment by 2007.	Instil entrepreneurial spirit through a reoriented and diversified education system.	MOE	
				2 more Technical colleges constructed by 2007.		Academic Institutions
				1000 Small and Medium Enterprises established annually	Put in place proactive employment measures to promote equal participation of men and women in all sectors of employment	Vocational Institutions, SME, SEDCO, MEE, SIPA, private sector
				Increased FDI and well paying job opportunities	Ensure proper co-ordination between the EU funded education and training project and all other related projects already under implementation	
					Improve infrastructure and develop an effective incentive package in order to promote and sustain FDI	

				Train SME's on business development and management skills in order to ensure sustainability	
Local and international trade	Lack of markets for locally produced goods	To create and promote and facilitate industrial development and local and foreign trade	A comprehensive business directory and effective trade promotion strategy in place by 2007	Develop a business directory and extensively market and promote local industries and locally produced goods. Finalize the Fair Trading & competition legislation.	TPU, MFAT, MEE, MOF
			The Fair Trading and Competition policy and legislation finalized and approved by 2007	Regularly produce and disseminate publications of foreign markets for locally produced goods. Amend legislation to favour the protection of infant industries and build capacity for meaningful trade negotiation.	
	Creation of associations with good expertise on finance administration, etc.	To create capital base for expansion	Better skilled associations	Formulate and train associations on business expertise.	Training Institutes, NGOs, SME Unit, MOAC
			Good capital base for business development	Pooling of resources to create a capital base. Advise from association to its members and prospective entrepreneurs on sound decisions (financial, administrative, etc)	
HIV/AIDS in the workplace	Loss of productivity due to HIV/AIDS related mortality and morbidity	To combat the spread of HIV/AIDS in the work place and avoid stigmatisation	HIV/AIDS sensitisation programmes integrated in human resources management both in the private and public sectors by 2006	National dissemination of information and sensitisation of workers extensively conducted.	NERCHA, MOHSW, private sector, NGOs
				Provide counselling, care and support to infected and affected workers.	
				Produce publications on HIV/AIDS, de-stigmatisation and survival skills.	

4.4 SME AND MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Action 42: Provide Investment Incentives in Rural Areas and Promote the Development of SME's

Poverty can be reduced if investment takes place in rural as well as is in urban areas. The Ministry of Enterprises and Employment shall strategically establish additional factory shells in rural areas covering all four regions where economies of scale exist so as to promote investment in rural areas. The Ministry will work in collaboration of other agencies to provide infrastructure that is necessary for SME's to flourish.

Action 43: Development of a Policy on Informal Sector

The Ministry of Enterprise and Employment shall formulate a policy for developing the informal sector in Swaziland. The aim of the policy will be to legitimise, promote, and regulate the activities of the informal sector. All obstacles to a free, safe and healthy trading environment will be removed. In this task the Ministry will work with traditional leaders, communities, traders, City and Town Councils and all other stakeholders.

Action 44: Construction of Premises for the Informal Sector Operations

In order to contribute towards reducing poverty the informal sector needs to be organised and their business facilitated. The City Councils of Mbabane and Manzini and towns all over the country, in conjunction with the Ministries of Enterprises and Employment, Natural Resources and Tourism and Environment shall designate suitable areas for the construction of simple but decent premises for the operation of the informal sector. A budget will be allocated for this purpose and these structures will be well serviced with water, telephones, electricity and other utilities. Rent collected from these structures shall be affordable and will primarily be used to maintain these structures and finance future expansions and replication.

Action 45: Set Health and Safety Standards for Informal Sector Operations

The health and safety conditions under which the informal sector operates are deplorable. The informal traders as well as their customers are exposed to hazardous conditions because there are no latrine facilities, no clean water and proper shelter. The Ministry of Enterprise and Employment in close collaboration with the Ministry of housing and the Environmental Authority will ensure that health and safety measures are taken when operating an in formal business.

Action 46: Conducting Training in Business Management for SME's and Informal Sector

The lack of skills in business management among Swazi entrepreneurs is one of the main reasons for business failure in the country. The Ministry of Enterprise and Employment shall encourage SME's and informal sector to train their managers and staff on how to plan, establish, conduct, secure finance and manage profitable small scale and informal business ventures. Using the available training institutions, such as, LULOTE, SEDCO and others the Ministry will regularly conduct training seminars and workshops for various types of businesses in the SME and informal sectors.

Action 47: Revive Extension Services for the Development of Business

The Ministry of Enterprise and Employment will revive the business training extension service they were providing to entrepreneurs. This service was discontinued because of shortage of personnel. The Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Public Service and Information, will ensure that more personnel is recruited to carry out this function in the Tinkhundla centres and through the radio.

Action 48: Encourage SME's to Invest in Training and Capacity Building

There are a number of institutions such as LULOTE, SEDCO and others who offer training to SME. However, SME's do not take advantage of these opportunities and as such lack the requisite business expertise to develop their businesses into successful ventures. The Ministry of Enterprise and Employment will encourage SME to invest in training and capacity building for their businesses.

Action 49: Improvement of Business Registration and Licensing

Registration and issuance of licenses, especially in rural areas takes too long and discourages local entrepreneurs. The Ministries of Enterprise and Employment shall undertake an investigative study to establish the causes and sources of bureaucratic delays in issuing business licenses and make recommendations for reducing the process from years to a few days. The study will consider the decentralisation of issuance of licenses to Tinkhundla Centres and the review of the roles of the different players in the process of issuing licenses. Such will involve reviewing the role of Swazi Commercial Amadoda as well as the Road Transportation Board in the issuance of licenses and permits.

Action 50: Simplify Laws and Procedures for SME Development

Rigorous licensing procedures and laws associated with business establishment frustrate rather than facilitate businesses, particularly in rural areas. Establishing a business in rural areas can take as long as five years because of the lengthy bureaucratic procedures and processes involved. The Ministry of Enterprise & Employment will simplify these procedures and review the roles of the agencies involved. It will also be necessary to review the laws associated with location and operation of businesses in order to enable Small and Medium Enterprises to develop.

Action 51: Ensure Proper Management and Encourage the Establishment and Ownership of Business Premises by SME

Most business enterprises operate within leased premises and are very averse to the risk of investing in their own property. This is what has hampered the implementation of rotational occupation of the SEDCO premises, because once they take occupation, most entrepreneurs will not move out even when they can afford to do so. The Ministry of Enterprise & Employment will have to urge well-established businesses to invest in their own property in order to efficiently run and grow their industries. Existing premises such as SEDCO and factory shells will be efficiently managed such that the investment is recovered and they can be self-sustaining.

Action 52: Provide Training on Partnerships and Joint Ventures

For the Small and Medium Sector to grow it is important that they build linkages with big businesses as well as be encouraged to form joint ventures and partnerships with such businesses as well as among themselves in order to take advantage of economies of scale. The Ministry of Enterprise and Employment in consultation with the Federation and Chamber of Commerce and ASBC will regularly hold workshops and seminars to train SME's about the value of partnerships and joint ventures and also facilitate meetings and linkages with big businesses.

Action 53: Simplify Procedures for Accessing Financial Resources

Financial institutions are not very keen to lend to the SME sector because they consider it to be a high risk and costly sector to manage. As such, they make the conditions of lending prohibitive. This results in the problem of lack of access to credit for the sector. The Ministry of Enterprise and Employment working very closely with the Ministry of Finance and related agencies will create a financing framework that will cushion financial institutions from the risk of lending to the sector. The existing guarantee schemes and development funds will be recapitalized and more efficiently managed in order to improve financial access.

Action 54: Discuss With and Encourage Financial Institutions to Finance SME's

The Ministry of Enterprise and Employment in consultation with the Ministry of Finance will regularly monitor developments in financing of SME's and discuss with financial institutions how they can improve the financing where necessary. Financial institutions will be encouraged to participate in the guarantee schemes and increase their lending to the SME sector.

Action 55: Develop a Regulatory Framework for SME Financing

The Ministry of Finance will finalize the regulatory framework for non-bank financial institutions. This instrument will be facilitative of increased lending to the SME sector while at the same time regulating the activities of these institutions.

Action 56: Design Financing Products Suitable for the SME and Micro Enterprise Sector

Access to finance by the SME sector has been affected by the various and very stringent requirements and procedures of financial institutions. Because they on lend client money banks are very risk averse when lending, hence the SME sector has not always been considered suitable clientele. The Ministry of Finance working together with the Ministry of Enterprise and Employment will encourage banks to design products that are suitable and facilitative of the development of the sector. Banks will ensure that such products simplify the lending procedures and make it easier for SME's to access more funds.

Action 57: Ensure a Reasonable Spread of Micro Financing Institutions Throughout the Country

Although a number of micro-finance institutions exist in the country, they are concentrated in the Mbabane-Manzini corridor, which services mostly the urban rather than the rural population. The Ministry of finance will establish a regulatory mechanism for the operations of micro-finance institutions and encourage them to spread their coverage to rural areas where investment is mostly needed.

Action 58: Evaluate the Impact and Review the Management of the Regional Development Fund and the Poverty Fund

Since its establishment, the Regional Development Fund has been marred by a lot of irregularities, inefficient management and in some cases corruption. The Poverty Fund on the other hand has failed to see the light of day. In order to ensure that the schemes serve their

purpose, the Ministry of Finance in consultation with the Deputy Prime Minister's Office will monitor the use and evaluate the impact of these Funds and propose a more efficient and effective management structure for them.

Poverty Area	Key poverty problems	Strategic objectives	Target for poverty reduction	Strategies and activities	Agency Responsible
Small & Medium Enterprises					
Matrix of Strategic Objectives, Activities and Targets for business acumen, lack of confidence, knowledge and skills to facilitate growth in the SME sector					
SME Development	Business failure and lack of business acumen in the SME sector	To develop and improve business skills in the SME sector in order to reduce the risk of lending to the sector	Growing and efficiently run businesses in the sector by 2007	Provide training on business management skills	Training Institutions, SME unit, MEE
				Revive extension services for business skills and management	
				Encourage SME's to invest in training and build the capacity of their businesses	
				Provide training on the ability to access credit	
				Develop an incentive package to encourage technology transfer from foreign investors to Swazi's	
				Develop procedures and update legislation to facilitate the establishment and growth of SME's	
				Simplify all laws and procedures for SME development	
Business premises	Shortage of good and strategically located business premises and the poor management of premises offered by government and SEDCO	To facilitate the efficient utilization and ownership of strategically located business premises	Increase number and efficient utilization of strategically located workshops (both private and public)	Encourage the establishment and ownership of business premises by entrepreneurs. Efficiently utilize and manage existing businesses premises.	MEE, City Councils, SEDCO
Partnership	Too few meaningful linkages between the SME sector and big business	To encourage successful business partnerships, linkages and business co-operation between the SME and big businesses.	Increased number of successful business partnerships and linkages between the SME sector and big businesses established	Provide training on partnership formation and business association	SME, FSE, private sector, MEE
				Disseminate information on successful partnership.	

		between SME's and big businesses.		Finalize consultations and drafting of the competition policy and implement the policy.	
The Micro Finance System and Structure					
Matrix of Strategic Objectives, Activities and Targets for Limited access to available financial services for the poor (Micro Finance)					
Access to micro-finance	Limited access to micro-finance	To expedite the process of acquiring loans	Application of procedures for micro finance simplified by 2006	Simplification of application forms/procedures for accessing financial resources. Educate MFI's on the benefits of financing the SME sector Provide information on available services and products Design products that will best serve the SME and informal sectors Develop a regulatory framework for MFI's Ensure a reasonable spread of MFI's throughout the country	SME Unit, MOF and MFI's
Access to Development Funds	Poor management and administration of Development Funds	To eliminate political interference, mismanagement and corruption in the entire administration of the Regional Development Fund	Improved access to and management of the Regional Development fund, poverty fund and others	Evaluate the impact of the Regional Development Fund, Poverty Fund and others on the lives of the poor Consult widely and develop effective selection mechanism for beneficiaries Develop and implement an efficient mechanism for administering the funds	DPM, MOF, MFI, SME unit, SME forum, inhlanyelo

CHAPTER 5: HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

In any country, an educated, enlightened and healthy society is the driving force behind economic development. Therefore, human capital development is key in reducing poverty and enabling the population to improve their standard of living. Basic primary education enables one to attain the basic understanding of the principles of life and opens one's mind to the available opportunities for an improved way of life, allowing one to make basic choices. However, the endeavour to fight poverty would not be complete if strategies for ensuring access to basic health as well as education were not adopted. With the escalating human capacity challenges caused by HIV/AIDS and other emerging diseases such as diabetics, cancer, hypertension etc. it has become critical for the PRSAP to address the increased burden and demand for social services as well as the constraints the HIV virus in particular is posing on the quality and delivery of service. It further covers actions that ensure the development of skills and improvement of the technical ability of the population. In ensuring a comprehensive approach to human resource development, the action programme also considers the issues around food security and nutrition as well as access to safe water and proper sanitation, all of which are critical for the health and good quality of the human life. The following are the main activities that will contribute positively and effectively to human capital development.

5.1 BASIC EDUCATION

Action 59: Introduce Universal Primary Education

As stated in the Constitution, that the country will introduce universal primary education by the year 2009. The Ministry of Education has the responsibility of preparing a master plan for introducing free and compulsory primary education. The Government will subsequently standardize school expenses in all Government schools and pass legislation that will compel parents and guardians to send their children to primary schools nearest to their places of abode. Government will pay for the basic fees of every child admitted to any public primary school, whilst ensuring that the standard of education is not compromised. The Ministry will, in close collaboration with the Ministries of Economic Planning & Development, Finance, and Public Works and Transport, ensure that more education facilities are constructed and adequately equipped in order to cater for the increased enrolment.

Action 60: Reducing Subsidies to Post-Primary Education

Post-primary education, particularly university education is highly subsidised yet the burden of primary education rests upon parents, most of them poor. The cost of educating one university student is equivalent to the cost of educating numerous primary school pupils. Moreover, the social and economic benefits of educating more primary school children are many times greater educating one tertiary student. The Ministries of Finance and Education shall prepare a plan of operation to gradually reduce government subsidies currently being given for tertiary education and use the savings to finance free primary and basic education.

Action 61: Standardisation of Primary School uniform

Expensive and multiple uniforms in primary and secondary schools unnecessarily increase school expenses and discourage parents from sending their children to school. The Ministry of Education will review the cost of uniform in the different schools and come up with one decent and standard uniform whose cost is affordable to poor parents. All public primary schools will be compelled to change to the new uniform not later than a date to be stipulated by the Ministry.

Action 62: Standardisation of Primary School Facilities

There is a big difference between facilities available in urban schools compared to those in rural schools. As a result, most qualified teachers shun rural schools and therefore the performance standards tend to be lower in these schools. The Ministry of Education shall determine a minimum standard of facilities to be found in any primary school in Swaziland and thereafter draw a plan and formulate a project of upgrading existing primary schools to meet those standards in terms of infrastructure and facilities.

Action 63: Admission of Children Above the Average Age of Lower Grades

Many young children who are above a certain age are often denied the opportunity of enrolling into the lower grades of primary school. This reluctance is attributed to the difficulty of managing the behaviour of older children once exposed to younger peers. As a result a lot of children even when offered sponsorship are deprived an education because of their age. The Ministry of Education shall review entry requirements into primary schools and adjust and enforce rules that will permit entry of children that are now considered over-age.

Action 64: Establish and Develop Special Needs Schools and Facilities

A number of people in the country live with various disabilities. This population is the most marginalized because in all sectors their needs are not considered. In the education sector, the special needs of people with disabilities seriously ignored such that only three schools in the country provide the education of this group. There is one under facilitated school for the deaf, one catering for children with various disabilities and one vocational institution. Most of other education facilities are either inaccessible or without capacity to deal with this section of the population. The Ministry of Education needs to establish more facilities to cater for the needs of all people with disabilities.

Action 65: Improve Learning Materials and Facilities in All Rural Schools

Facilities and learning materials in rural schools unlike in urban schools are inadequate to provide the required standard of education. As a result, the level of failure in rural schools is very high. The Ministry of Education will ensure that all rural schools are well equipped and upgraded. The Ministry will prepare a project for improving facilities and providing equipment in all rural schools.

Action 66: Construction of Additional Primary School Classrooms

Free and compulsory primary education will initially demand additional school facilities. The Ministry of Education shall conduct a survey to determine the potential increase in enrolment once universal education is introduced. The Ministry will then determine the infrastructural personnel and facility needs of all the schools and prepare a comprehensive project to cater for all those needs.

Action 67: Improve Infrastructure in Rural Schools

Due to the fact that rural schools have poor infrastructure, a number of teachers and students are reluctant to go to them. In some cases the situation is so serious such that pupils study under trees, stick and mud classrooms and/or sit on the floor. In this regard, the Ministry of Education will embark on a project to construct adequate classroom and infrastructure in all rural schools even before the introduction of universal primary education.

Action 68: Construction of Primary School Teachers Houses in Rural Areas

Even without free and compulsory education, teachers are reluctant to work in rural areas because of non-availability of staff houses. Free and compulsory primary education will require additional personnel in all primary schools. There will be an immediate need for additional staff houses particularly in the rural areas where most out of school children are found. The Ministry of Education shall identify schools in urgent need of primary school teachers' houses and prepare a project for the Ministry of Finance to include in the budget.

Action 69: Change of Curriculum to Introduce Practical Subjects

The school curriculum in force in most schools in the country is biased in favour of very academic subjects, which compel one to seek white-collar jobs. This happens at the expense of technical, vocational and life skills and presents a major problem because of the limited opportunities for employment. The Ministry of Education shall review and change the current primary and secondary school curricula to introduce suitable technical and practical subjects. The pilot project currently being carried out in 16 schools will be expanded to the rest of the country and an appropriate project to equip the schools and teachers will be implemented.

Action 70: Retain Appropriately trained and qualified teachers in rural schools

Qualified teachers are not very keen to go to rural schools because of the hardships they have to endure and the circumstances under which they have to teach. As a result the standard of education in rural areas is extremely low because of the heavy reliance on temporary high school graduates for teachers. The Ministry will introduce a retention and hardship allowance for teachers who teach in schools that do not have the basic infrastructure.

Action 71: Address the Very High School Drop Out Rate

The school drop out rate in primary schools was estimated at 8.8 % whilst the drop out in secondary schools was 27.8% (2001). The main reasons for this is the lack of funds and pregnancies amongst girls. The Ministry will in addition to introducing free and universal education intensify efforts to educate children on sex (dangers and consequences). The Ministry in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health and NERCHA will also introduce campaigns and peer education on the value of education and abstinence.

Action 72: Introduce School Feeding and Garden Programmes in All Primary Schools

Although Government has already introduced a bursary programme for orphans and vulnerable children, a lot of children go to school on empty stomachs and end up sleeping, fainting or falling sick during lessons. It is therefore important for the Ministry of Education to work very closely with the Nutrition Council and the Ministry of Health to reintroduce school feeding programmes in all primary schools. In order to supplement the diet, the Ministry will work with NERCHA, Agriculture and other agencies to provide inputs for planting vegetable gardens in these schools. Under the project, families, communities and schools shall be sensitised and educated about malnutrition and assisted to improve diets in homes and schools.

Action 73: Implementation of Continuous Assessment Policy in Primary Schools.

The rate of dropout and repetitions in schools is very high and increases the burden on the education system and on parents. The Continuous Assessment Policy in Primary schools was put in place to continuously monitor and improve the performance of pupils rather than send them away after failing examinations at the end of the year. However, its implementation has failed to take off as expected. The Ministry of Education will sensitise all head teachers about the importance of implementing this policy and thereafter ensure that it is implemented in order to minimize the repetition and drop out rates.

Action 74: Improve the Curriculum and Access to Adult Education by the Poor

A lot of children for various reasons are not in school and have never been to school yet they have reached an age where it would be difficult for them to enter mainstream school because of their age and in most case their responsibilities. Existing adult education facilities do not cater for the needs of every illiterate adult person. The Ministry of Education shall structure the adult education programme into a detailed multifaceted system that will expand and improve the delivery of adult education to isolated communities throughout the country. The proposal shall have motivational elements in the training programme such as acquisition of marketable skills in addition to learning basic literacy like reading, writing and counting.

Action 75: Improving Access and Courses Offered in Existing Vocational Training Institutions

Entry requirements into vocational institutions have become more stringent over the years such that it is very difficult for students who have not obtained credits in english, mathematics and others to enter into these institutions. This often means that once a child finishes high school, parents have to spend extra funds ensuring that they meet these requirements by upgrading their subjects. The Ministry of Education will review these requirements and where possible rationalise the selection of beneficiaries for government scholarships. In addition, the Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Enterprise and Employment shall review courses offered vis-à-vis job market requirements and prepare a plan of operation for introducing courses that empower graduates for self-employment as well as imparting skills that are on demand.

Action 76: Develop Attachment, Mentoring and Follow Up Mechanism for Vocational Trainees

A lot of trainees in vocational institutions are not exposed to the working environment early enough such that by the time they complete their studies they would not have acquired the requisite experience to work for big industries. The Ministry of Enterprise and Employment will work closely with training institutions to identify mentors and suitable industries where trainees can be attached for certain periods during their training in order to gain experience and understanding of business and industry.

Action 77: Provision of Outreach Library Services

The Ministry of Education shall design and provide outreach library services in all primary schools and adult education centres. The Ministry will prepare and present a project that will cater for the capital and recurrent costs associated with this project.

Poverty Area	Key poverty problems	Strategic objectives	Target for poverty reduction	Strategies and activities	Agency Responsible
HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT					
Basic Education					
Matrix of Strategic Objectives, Targets and Priority Actions for Providing Primary Education					
Primary education	High cost of primary school education	To provide universal primary education to all children of school going age	Full enrolment by the year 2015	Pay school fees in all public schools	MOE, MOF, MEPD
				Standardize school uniform	
Children never been to school	Teach them to read and write	Full enrolment by the year 2006	Expand curriculum at Sebenta		
Children with special needs (over-age, learning difficulties and others)	To provide equal opportunity of access to primary education	By 2006	Admit school going age children in primary schools	MOE	
			Put in place facilities for special needs Implement the policies on special education needs		
High dropout and repetition rates	To ensure completion of the primary school course	Education of good quality	Improve availability of learning materials	MOE, MOHSW	
Shortage of teachers in rural areas	To ensure quality of education uniformly in rural and urban areas		Implement the National Assessment Framework Set up and strengthen outreach libraries Construct additional teachers houses Improve infrastructure in rural schools Provide additional teachers houses		
Inadequacy of school facilities	To standardize facilities in rural and urban areas	Provide requisite infrastructure in rural schools: water and electricity, laboratories, equipment	MOE, MOF, MEPD		
Relevance of school curriculum	To develop human resources in skills most needed by the economy	2008	Review and redesign school curriculum		MOE
Matrix of Strategic Objectives, Targets and Priority Actions for Adult and Non- Formal Education					
Adult literacy	High adult illiteracy	To reduce adult illiteracy rate	Reduction in adult illiteracy by 50% by the year 2015	Sensitise the public on adult education through media programmes, and public campaigns.	MOE
				Improve the capacity of adult learning institutions i.e. enrolment, personnel, infrastructure.	
				Increase the number of Rural Educational Centres and where possible collaborate with Head teachers to utilise existing structures for adult lessons.	
				Expand and strengthen adult education programmes.	

				Coordinate all activities of adult education providers.	
		To facilitate access to adult education particularly for adults with disabilities	Disabled adults afforded easy access to all educational facilities by 2007	Provide the necessary teaching materials e.g. Braille, ergonomics – user-friendly infrastructure.	
				Rehabilitate and improve Institutional structures to cater for the disabled.	
				Secure funding to sustain adult education programmes.	
	Quality of adult education poor	To expand and provide an integrated programme involving entrepreneurial; skills development and academic elements	Adult education curricula inclusive of skills development by 2006	Develop a curriculum that will be inclusive of entrepreneurial, skills development and academic elements	
		To improve the quality of adult education		Attract and retain qualified personnel	

Matrix of Strategic Objectives, Targets and Priority Actions for Vocational Education

Vocational education and training	Inaccessible and irrelevant vocational training	Improve quality and accessibility of vocational training programmes	Quality of Vocational education greatly improved and relevant to industrial needs by 2007	Colleges should review admission requirements so that irrelevant subjects are not made a prerequisite for admission. Revise and formulate policies for granting and recovering scholarships to ensure an equitable distribution of available scholarship funds to students in all the various institutions. Devise a follow up mechanism and mentoring and conduct a tracer studies to establish absorption of trainees in job market.	SCOT, Gwamile Voctim, Skills Centres, MOE and MEE MOE MOE & MEE and private sector
	Rendering vocational education and training effective and relevant to poverty reduction	Realign trades and vocational skills, curriculum taught in schools, and training institutions to needs of the country.	By 2007	Improve attachment of trainees to relevant industries Investment promotion agencies to craft programmes of visitations across Swaziland to encourage people to engage in diversified entrepreneurial activities.	MEE & private sector Vocational Training Institutions

5.2 BASIC HEALTH

Action 78: Develop and Implement an Immunisation Policy

Immunisation must be continuously carried out to minimise preventable diseases in the young generation. However, immunisation coverage in Swaziland has not yet reached the required target of 100%. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare shall develop an immunisation policy and action plan aimed at ensuring that all children in the country are immunised each year. The policy shall provide for, inter alia, free immunisation of all children. Budgetary resources necessary for the recurrent expenditure in the programme will be allocated.

Action 79: Review of Health Sector Financing

The health sector is under-funded and this partly explains the poor quality of health services available in the country. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare will submit viable projects for improving the sector to the Ministries of Finance, and Economic Planning and Development to enable a review of the budget. In addition, expenditure will be redirected towards preventive rather than curative care.

Action 80: Improving Rural Health Service Delivery

Currently, primary health care service is undermined by understaffing, lack of equipment, and low pay. To increase the effectiveness in service delivery of basic health services in rural areas, additional Rural Health Motivators and other health workers in rural clinics shall be recruited, re-equipped, and trained. Security and a retention allowance for personnel working under difficult conditions in rural areas will also be provided in order to minimise the exodus of health personnel. The Ministry of Health will therefore prepare a project to recruit, train, equip and retain health personnel and health motivators in remote and rural areas.

Action 81: Improve Early Childhood Development Initiatives on Mental and Physical Health

The development and good health of a child is determined in the early stages of their life. If a child is not provided with proper health care in the early stages of their life, the rest of the child's life and health will be adversely affected. The Ministry of Health will intensify early childhood health programmes and initiate more programmes to address psychosocial health problems particularly in the face of increasing child abuse.

Action 82: Provide Infrastructure, Equip and Improve the Quality of Health Facilities

The infrastructure of most health facilities is not adequate and not up to the standard required to maintain a healthy environment. These facilities are also not well equipped, such that for most serious ailments, patients have to be referred to very expensive South African hospitals. The Ministry of Health will prepare a project for equipping all health institutions and minimising the expense and rate at which referrals to the Republic of South Africa (RSA) are made.

Action 83: Provide Training and Retention Incentives for Health Personnel

Whereas the burden of disease has increased, significant numbers of health personnel are leaving the service for greener pastures in other countries. As such, the health institutions are now under staffed and remaining professionals are overworked and greatly demoralized. Moreover, there are very few professionals with specialized health care skills either in government or private hospitals. This has resulted in the regular importation of doctors with specialized skills, which costs government a lot of money. The Ministry of Health will upgrade the health training institution and provide support for training of specialized doctors outside the country. A retention package for all health personnel will also be developed in order to reduce the exodus of health personnel.

Action 84: Improve the Nutrition of the Poor

Good nutrition is very important in ensuring the health of any population. The Ministry of Agriculture and Health (Nutrition Council) will develop projects for ensuring food security and the nutrition of the poor communities. Such projects will involve increased food production, gardening, the fortification of basic foods and ensuring availability through the development of food markets.

Action 85: Improve Access to Safe water and Sanitation in Rural and Peri-Urban Areas

Access to safe and clean water as well as proper sanitation are key factors that contribute to good health and prevention of diseases. The Ministry of health will ensure that every household has proper sanitary facilities and in rural areas at least one pit latrine. The Ministries of Housing and Urban Development and Natural Resources and Energy will also ensure that safe and clean water is available to all communities. In addition, the Ministry of Housing will develop a regulatory mechanism for settlements in peri-urban areas in order to minimise sanitation problems.

Action 86: Motivate the Private Sector to Increase Their Participation in Health Care Delivery

The Ministry of Health working very closely with the Ministry of Enterprise and Employment will encourage the business community to engage in more health care activities. The increased participation of the private sector will ensure increased availability of certain health services, which have become difficult for government to provide because of budgetary and personnel constraints.

Poverty Area	Key poverty problems	Strategic objectives	Target for poverty reduction	Strategies and activities	Agency Responsible
Matrix of Strategic Objectives, Targets and Priority Actions for Basic Health					
Basic Health	No access to basic health care	To improve access to basic health care	Access to good quality basic health care for all by 2015	Redirect public expenditure towards preventive instead of curative health care.	MOHSW
	Health services too costly	To reduce the cost of health for the poor		Motivate the private sector to participate in preventive health care delivery.	Private Sector, MEE, MOHSW
				Improve access to safe water and sanitation in rural and peri-urban areas.	MHUD, MOAC, MRNE, MOHSW
				Improve the nutrition of the poor.	MOHSW, MOAC, Communities
				Increase the number of health motivators, train and equip them.	MOHSW, MOF
				Increase the budget of the health sector and reduce the cost of access to health care by the poor.	MOF, MOHSW, MEPD
	Quality of health care service and facilities poor	To improve the quality of health services and facilities particularly in rural areas		Improve early childhood development initiatives on mental and physical health.	MOHSW
				Provide infrastructure, equipment, facilities and more personnel to meet the demand for health services and improve the quality of health care.	MOF, MOHSW, MPWT, MOPSI, MEPD, Communities
				Provide adequate security and incentives to retain health personnel in the service and in rural areas.	MOPSI, MOF, MOHSW
				Increase the budget of the health sector and reduce the cost of access to health care by the poor.	
				Improve early childhood development initiatives on mental and physical health.	
				Provide infrastructure, equipment, facilities and more personnel to meet the demand for health services and improve the quality of health care.	
				Provide adequate security and incentives to retain health personnel in the service and in rural areas.	

5.3 HIV AND AIDS

Action 87: Establishment of Voluntary Counselling and Testing Centres

Although recently a lot of investment has gone into voluntary counselling and testing (VCT), the established VCT centres are concentrated in urban areas. To reduce the incidence of HIV, VCT centres should be spread all over rural areas wherever feasible. Accordingly, the Ministry of Health shall establish VCT centres in rural areas and bring them in close proximity to the population.

Action 88: Curbing the Spread of HIV/AIDS

Although a number of initiatives and plans to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS are ongoing, the epidemic and its devastating effects are on the increase. In this regard, there is need to intensify efforts towards reducing the spread through additional programmes and funding. Additional funding shall include, among others more campaigns for behavioural change, promotion of use of condoms, supply of free condoms and treatment of opportunistic diseases like STDs. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare together with NERCHA will continue implement the National Plan of Action for HIV/AIDS, revising it from time to time. Budgetary resources will be made available for this purpose.

Action 89: Intensify the Treatment of STI's and Other Opportunistic Diseases

The Ministry of Health will intensify education programmes and encourage people come forward and treat Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI's) and other opportunistic diseases.

Action 90: Introduce HIV and Reproductive Health Education in All Schools

The Ministry of Education working together with the Ministry of Health and NERCHA will revise school curriculum to provide for compulsory teaching on reproductive health and HIV/AIDS in all schools so as to expose children to this preventive knowledge at an early stage.

Action 91: Disseminate Information and Sensitise Workers on HIV and AIDS

The scourge of AIDS ravages the workforce such that the productivity levels have been greatly affected. The mortality rate as well as morbidity amongst the workforce is very high. It is therefore important that NERCHA and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare intensify their educational

and information campaigns on HIV and AIDS in the workplace in order to influence behavioural change and increase awareness amongst the workers.

Action 92: Provide Counselling, Care and Support to Infected and Affected Workers

Psychosocial problems associated with HIV infections, the effect of mortality and morbidity as well as other social problems also affect productivity in the work place. NERCHA, the Ministry of Health and other agencies will have to intensify efforts of providing Voluntary, Testing and Counselling (VCT) services in all the work places. The relevant agencies will conduct more educational campaigns and encourage workers to care for and support workers who are either infected or affected by HIV and AIDS.

Action 93: Strengthen and Expand Interventions Such as ARV's and PEP for Rape Victims and Health Workers

The Ministry of Health will also strengthen and expand programmes such as the supply of ARV's and PEP for rape victims as well as health workers and emergency service personnel who are often exposed to or are at risk of HIV infections.

Action 94: Strengthen and Expand Programmes Such as PMTCT and VCT

The Ministry of Health will strengthen and expand programmes for prevention of mother to child transmissions (PMTCT) and voluntary counselling and Testing (VCT) and also ensure wide coverage.

Action 95: Establishment of Home-Based Health Care for People with HIV/AIDS and Improve Coping Mechanisms for Poor Families

In order to live positively and eat well, people living with HIV/AIDS require a lot of resources. This depletes already limited resources and results in the increased suffering of poor families who cannot afford the change of diet. Other costs involved are those of health care. Poor families end up failing to cope with the demands of the sickness. In order to reduce their costs, the Ministry of Health will establish appropriate home-based care programs for people living with HIV/AIDS. The program would provide basic care, counselling advice and also assess their coping methods and improve on them.

Action 96: Design and Implement Programmes to Address Needs of Those Affected by AIDS Related Mortality

Carers and families of people who are infected by HIV are often adversely affected by the morbidity and mortality of their close relatives. Some of these are children who end up being orphans and/or for lack of knowledge being infected by the virus. The Ministry of Health will provide training, advice, counselling and social services for those affected by HIV related morbidity and mortality.

Poverty Area	Key poverty problems	Strategic objectives	Target for poverty reduction	Strategies and activities	Agency Responsible	
Matrix of Strategic Objectives, Targets and Priority Actions on HIV/AIDS						
HIV and AIDS	High prevalence of HIV infections Increased mortality due to AIDS	To reduce the rate of new HIV infections	New HIV infections completely eliminated by 2007	Strengthen the campaign on behavioural change by encouraging abstinence, faithfulness and condom use.	MOHSW, MOE, MEE, Faith Based Organizations, NGOs, Communities.	
	Increased mortality due to AIDS			Introduce HIV/AIDS and sex education in the school curriculum.		
				Facilitate the integration of HIV/AIDS services in reproductive health, TB, Blood safety, STI and PMCT programmes.		
	Increased number of orphans and vulnerable people as a result of high AIDS mortality	To mitigate the effects of HIV and AIDS on the quality of life of the people of Swaziland	Coping mechanisms adopted and the quality of people living with or affected by HIV and AIDS improved.	Establish HIV/AIDS workplace programmes in all places of employment.		Expand the home-based care programme for people living with HIV and AIDS.
				Encourage and improve pro-poor coping methods for those infected and affected by HIV and AIDS.		
				Strengthen and expand interventions such as ARV and PEP services for rape victims, health workers and those already infected with HIV		
To provide proper care to the most vulnerable groups of the society	Proper care for vulnerable children and the elderly provided by 2006		Strengthen and expand PMTCT, VCT, HBC, Blood safety, management of STI's, Nutrition and youth education programmes.	MOHSW		

5.4 FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Action 97: Rural Community Based projects to Improve Household Food Security

In order to improve health and nutrition at household level, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives will formulate a programme to establish community-based projects in all Chiefdoms. The small-scale community based projects shall provide assistance and advice to households on growing nutritional crops and vegetables to improve the nutrition of families and ensure food security.

Action 98: Educating Women on Nutrition

Poor nutrition causes ill health. Some women are not informed about balancing the diet for their families and the value of breastfeeding. Some for no strong reason abandon breastfeeding in favour of commercial substitutes. Many nutritious vegetables and other foodstuffs are easily cultivated in the back yard. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives shall undertake massive campaigns to educate women and men on proper affordable feeding practices and production high value food crops at household level.

Action 99: Increase Off-farm Employment and Income Generating Projects

The generation of income and increase in employment will ensure self-sufficiency and increased ability of households to provide for their families. Increased incomes will enable households to purchase food, farm inputs and agricultural equipment in order to produce more food. The Ministry of Enterprise and Employment and the private sector will intensify efforts to create employment opportunities in the country.

Action 100: Fortification of Commercial Foods with Multivitamins

The Ministries of Health and Social Welfare working with Enterprises and Employment shall make it a requirement for food-processing industries to fortify their products, particularly basic foods with vitamins and mineral salts. The Ministry of Health through the Nutrition Council shall continuously monitor compliance.

Action 101: Promote Backyard Gardens and the Production of Nutritious Food

In order to improve nutrition amongst children and at household level, the Ministry of Agriculture working together with the Nutrition Council and NGOs will promote and provide advise on the development of backyard gardens in all schools as well as homesteads of orphaned children and vulnerable groups.

Action 102: Promotion of Food Processing

The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives shall encourage the processing and preservation of food in order to avoid food wastage and loss of nutritional value. Among others, the processing of indigenous plants and milling of maize flour and groundnuts using labour intensive technology shall also be promoted.

Action 103: Improve Efficiency of Land Use and Early Warning Systems

In order to increase agricultural production and ensure food security, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives will have to strengthen the activities of the Land Use section in ensuring efficient and proper utilization of land. The Ministry will also build capacity of the Early Warning Unit and ensure that the system gives timely information and serves the purpose for which it was established.

Action 104: Implement the Disaster Management Plan and Policy

The Deputy Prime Ministers Office in very close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture will implement the disaster management policy and plan. This will ensure disaster preparedness and definite measures for mitigating the effects of disasters on the population and in particular on nutrition and the availability of food.

Action 105: Increase public awareness on nutrition and disaster preparedness

The Nutrition Council will work with other agencies to intensify education campaigns on nutrition through the media and community development programmes.

Poverty Area	Key poverty problems	Strategic objectives	Target for poverty reduction	Strategies and activities	Agency Responsible
Matrix of strategic objectives, targets and priority actions on Food Security and nutrition					
Food Security	Food insecurity	To ensure that everyone has access to sufficient (good quality and right quantities) food.	Every person and household having access to sufficient food by 2008	<p>Modernise farming methods in order to increase yields.</p> <p>Increase agricultural production by adopting different methods of irrigation and reducing dependence on rain-fed agriculture.</p> <p>Encourage and educate on water harvesting methods for domestic use, irrigation and livestock.</p> <p>Increase off farm employment and income generating activities.</p> <p>Eliminate all restrictions to accessing credit particularly by women.</p> <p>Improve land tenure, efficiency of land use and provide enough draught power in order to ensure prompt planting.</p> <p>Improve early warning systems.</p> <p>Implement the Disaster Management Policy and Plan and build capacity for disaster preparedness.</p>	MOAC, MOEE, MNRE, DPM
Nutrition	Lack of proper nutrition	To ensure proper nutrition.	All Swazi's assured proper nutrition	<p>Promote backyard gardens and the growing of nutritious food crops such as vegetables and fruits in all communities</p> <p>Increase public awareness on nutrition and disaster preparedness.</p> <p>Fortify commercial foods such as salt and mealie meal with vitamins and minerals.</p>	MOAC, MOHSW, Nutrition Council

5.5 SAFE WATER AND SANITATION

Action 106: Provision of Safe Water Supply to All

Safe water supply is essential for health and poverty reduction. Water should be made available to everyone. In this regard, Rural Water Supply Branch will develop a phased proposal to extend safe water to all communities, and public institutions particularly schools and health facilities that are hitherto not adequately supplied. The proposal will cover the period 2005-2022 during which all targeted areas will be covered. Different sources of safe water will be used such as piped water inside houses, piped water in community service points, boreholes, protected springs and others. The proposal will be incorporated in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework and provided with funds through the budget.

Action 107: Participation of Communities in Design and Implementation of Water Schemes

Lack of participation of local communities in locating and constructing water schemes leads to lack of ownership. As a result, a number of schemes fail due to neglect and poor handling and maintenance. RWSB shall therefore involve communities and their representatives in the process of designing, choosing sites and actual construction of water schemes. This will also involve some training on water supply maintenance.

Action 108: Maintenance of Water Supply Schemes

Many water supply schemes are not operational because of lack of maintenance. The communities lack the skills and resources to do the routine maintenance. The RWSB shall mobilise communities and train selected members of communities to administer the schemes and perform the routine maintenance. User fees levied on the water shall be used primarily for maintaining the water supply schemes. The Branch shall also sensitise stakeholders, particularly communities on water, health and poverty issues, including water supply and conservation, using such means as radio, print media, workshops and seminars.

Action 109: Educate on and Encourage Water Harvesting

The practice of water harvesting should be encouraged particularly in drought prone areas. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy working closely with NGOs will educate communities on methods of harvesting water and encourage the practice of water harvesting.

Action 110: Provision of Water and Tankers

Improving access to safe water requires a lot of capital investment and it will take sometime before there is full coverage and supply of water services in the country. In the meantime, government through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy shall assign water tankers and vacuum tankers to each Region. Regional authorities shall ensure the regular supply of water to all communities.

Action 111: Construction of Safe Water Protection Barriers

During heavy rains, safe water sources get flooded and contaminated, resulting in health hazards. RWSB shall construct effective barriers to protect and monitor the quality of water sources. Where water resources are currently shared with livestock, the RWSB will provide alternative sources of water for human consumption.

Action 112: Establish and Equip Regional Water Supply and Quality Control Offices

In order to ensure wide coverage and proper service delivery, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy will establish and equip water supply and quality control offices in all four regions of the country.

Action 113: Passing Laws and Bylaws That Compel Each Homestead to Have an Acceptable Pit Latrine

Using the bush for toilet purposes poses danger to the health of the households and communities involved. A pit latrine is inexpensive to construct and every household should be compelled to have one. The Ministry of Health working in close consultation with traditional authorities will educate communities on the value of using pit latrines and initiate a law that will require every homestead to have a least one ventilated pit latrine.

Action 114: Planning Peri-urban Human Settlements

Social infrastructure in peri-urban areas (water supply, sewerage, electricity, roads) is provided in a haphazardous manner by different institutions. There has been no collaboration between these institutions resulting in the settlement of people without proper planning and provision of social services such as water and sanitary services. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development in consultation with tradition authorities will appoint an authority to monitor the development of human settlements in rural areas, which are in the outskirts of urban areas. The Ministry will

further initiate a law to regulate peri-urban development and ensure that human settlements and social infrastructure services are provided systematically and concurrently.

Poverty Area	Key poverty problems	Strategic objectives	Target for poverty reduction	Strategies and activities	Agency Responsible
Matrix of strategic objectives, targets and priority actions on safe water and sanitation					
Safe Water Supply	Incomplete coverage in rural areas	To supply safe water to all areas	100% of all households supplied with safe water by 2022	Provision of safe rural water.	RWSB, SWSC
				Construct new water schemes, maintain and repair existing ones	MOHSW
	Lack of capacity in communities to maintain water schemes	To maintain all safe water sources		Provision of water tankers where water supply schemes are not yet available	Chiefs, RWSB, SWSC
				Sensitisation and training of rural communities in water supply maintenance	
	Inadequate capacity by service providers Low quality water and post-installation contamination	To provide safe and uncontaminated water		Encourage community participation in the construction and maintenance of water schemes	MOF, RWSB, SWSC
				Build capacity and provide resources (capital and labour) to water and sanitation service providers.	
Low quality water and post-installation contamination	To minimize the cost of supplying water in rural and peri-urban areas	Monitor water quality and protect water sources from contamination	RWSB, MOAC, SEA, WSC		
Water too costly for the poor		Establishing and equipping Regional Water Quality Control Offices.	RWSB		
Poor sanitation facilities	Unplanned expansion of peri-urban areas	To ensure proper planning of human settlements and sanitation in rural and peri-urban areas.	Properly planned settlements and sanitary facilities in all communities by 2007.	Develop a policy and assign monitoring authority for human settlements and living standards in rural and peri-urban areas.	Attorney General, MHUD, MOHSW, Chiefs
	Poor sanitation and lack of ventilated pit latrines	To ensure proper sanitation and hygiene conditions in households	Every household to possess at least a ventilated pit latrine.	Passing a law to require every homestead to have an excreta disposal facility e.g. pit latrines. Collect data and compile a comprehensive database on the needs, location and situations of vulnerable groups.	Attorney General, MHUD, MOHSW, Chiefs

CHAPTER 6: IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE

The quality and standard of life determines the level of development and ability of a person to command resources and take advantage of opportunities. The quality is in turn dependent on the opportunities and advantages one is able to master. Every human being has a right to access basic needs and to earn some respect in life. It is for this very reason therefore that this PRASP focuses on the social protection of vulnerable groups, improving housing and housing conditions and ensuring sustainable energy for the poor in order to improve or facilitate the improvement of their living standards and thus their quality of life. Whilst the strategy as a whole concerns the welfare of the poor in general, this chapter pays particular attention to the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in society such as the elderly, disabled, widows and orphaned and other vulnerable children. The following actions of the PRSAP seek to introduce new and/ or enhance ongoing initiatives to uplift the standard of living for the vulnerable populations and the generally poor; improve the quality of shelter; ensure sustainable sources of energy; and provide legal access and protection.

6.1 SOCIAL PROTECTION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

Action 115: Develop a Database for All Vulnerable Groups and Identify Vulnerable Groups and Their Needs

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare will develop a database for the elderly, disabled, orphans and all vulnerable people. The database will help in determining the numbers and identifying the location and specific needs of all vulnerable people. This database will be developed at community and Tinkhundla levels and be coordinated by the Ministry in order to inform the development of poverty reduction programmes for the vulnerable.

Action 116: Build Community Capacity to Care for and Cope With the Needs of Vulnerable Groups

Although communities live with and can identify the problems of the most vulnerable people living among them, they lack the capacity to handle the situations they are faced with and end up unable to provide any form of assistance to the needy. The Deputy Prime Minister's Office working with NGOs will build the capacity of communities in terms of training, advice, facilities and implements/equipment to enable communities to provide care for all vulnerable people.

Action 117: Educate and Assist Vulnerable Families with Income Generating Projects

The Ministry of Enterprise in encouraging business development and income generating activities will as far as it is possible ensure that all vulnerable groups are involved and assisted materially and financially to develop projects that will generate income for their families.

Action 118: Formulation of a Social Security Policy

The elderly, retirees, and people out of work quickly succumb to poverty. To address this problem, the Ministry of Enterprise and Employment, Public Service and Information and Health and Social Welfare shall formulate or revise existing social security arrangements for all employees so as to improve their welfare benefits after work. The policy shall ensure that all elderly persons and disabled people are provided with social security and that such is well administered.

Action 119: Formulation of a Disability Policy

People with disabilities are a seriously marginalized group whose interests and needs are not normally considered in mainstream development. As a result, they are amongst the most vulnerable population. There is no coherent policy for coordinating all efforts to help people with disabilities to improve their standard of living and address poverty. The Ministry Health and Social Welfare shall formulate and subsequently implement a Disability Policy.

Action 120: Improvement of Working Facilities for Disabled

Some physically challenged people possess the necessary skills to do some impressively productive work and live a normal life. However, because of lack of proper facilities and difficulties of mobility they are not able to fully utilise their skills and reach their potential. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in conjunction with the Ministry of Education shall prepare a project to train and equip teachers for special schools. The project will also establish and equip workshops for the disabled people. Further assistance in the form of developing business skills, credit and support will be provided through the project.

Action 121: Ease of Access to Premises by the Disabled

Many premises in Swaziland cannot be accessed by physically challenged persons. As a result physically challenged persons are discouraged from searching for employment in such premises. Employers are also reluctant to employ them because they would not easily access the workplace. Accordingly, a law shall be enacted compelling all business premises (public and private) to have passages and parking constructed for ease of access to business premises by disabled persons. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare shall spearhead this action.

Action 122: Formulate a Policy for the Protection of Vulnerable Children

The number of children living in poverty and/or at risk of being poor due to circumstances, under which they are growing, is on the increase. Vulnerable children include orphans, street children, abandoned children, children under abuse, and children with little prospects of entering school or completing school. Although the exact number of this group is not known, it is presumed to be large. There are many institutions doing some work towards improving the welfare of vulnerable children. There is however no policy to coordinate their efforts to realise a common long-term objective. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Deputy Prime Minister's Office, NGOs and donors shall formulate and coordinate the implementation of a policy on the Protection of Vulnerable Children.

Action 123: Educating Orphans and Vulnerable Children

Until there is free and compulsory primary education, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in collaboration with Ministry of Education and other institutions shall develop a project to provide free education to orphans and vulnerable children who have no prospects for receiving education. Any ongoing initiatives in this regard will be reviewed in order to ensure proper administration and management of the programmes as well as optimum benefits to the target groups. The project shall identify who the vulnerable are, where they are and which schools they can be placed. The project shall monitor their performance once in school.

Action 124: Education and integration of Street Children

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in conjunction with the Ministry of Education, NGOs and others shall formulate a project to send all street children to school and life skills training institutions. The street children will be identified from all over the country and integrated in their families and communities and where absolutely necessary foster homes and subsequently placed in schools, depending on their age and ability.

Action 125: Improvement of Food Rationing for the Elderly

In order to improve transparency and fairness in distributing food rations for the elderly, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and Disaster Relief Task Force shall compile a database to identify the elderly and design and implement a coupon scheme. Food will be distributed to the most in need in a systematic manner that will ensure that none are left out.

Action 126: Improvement of the Pension Scheme

Social welfare grants given to the elderly are too meagre and the payment system is not cost-effective. The whole pension scheme currently in force is not transparent and has not helped the elderly out of poverty. Moreover, the scheme is not well planned and its sustainability is questionable. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare shall review the implementation mechanism, the amount, how often it is paid, and to whom it is paid and come up with a more satisfactory scheme for pension payment to the elderly.

Action 127: Develop a Mechanism for Caring for the Elderly and for Efficiently Utilizing their Idle Land

Most households are either headed by very elderly people who live with very small children or orphaned children. In most cases because of poor care and nutrition the elderly end up falling sick with no one to properly care for them. The Ministry of Health through the social welfare department will identify these people and mobilise the communities to care for and assist the elderly. In addition, because the elderly are no longer capable financially and physically to handle agricultural work, the Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with community leaders will devise a mechanism of efficiently utilising their idle or under utilised land for the benefit of the elderly and their households.

Action 128: Health Waiver for Vulnerable Groups

To improve access and affordability to health services by vulnerable groups, government shall provide free health services. These groups are the elderly, orphaned and vulnerable children, the disabled and chronically ill (diabetic, cancer, HIV/AIDS). The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare shall formulate a health fee waiver system in order to facilitate access to health services.

Action 129: Review of Widows Mourning Traditions

The traditional mourning procedures had their strengths in the past. They assured widows of a spouse within the same family and catered for the upbringing of the orphans. But over the years

times have changed. With HIV/AIDS, the tradition of kungenwa no longer guarantees health and life of the widow or the new husband. The deceased spouse's property that should rightly belong to the orphans or widows or widowers is no longer safe. Secondly, traditions such as wearing of mourning gowns inhibit the movement and productivity of women, jeopardising their ability to provide for their families. The Ministry of Home Affairs (Gender Unit) and the Attorney General's Office working closely with traditional authorities will ensure that the constitution and related laws do not compel mourning women to practice customs that hinder their livelihoods and to be inherited by other men without taking the necessary precautions, such as testing for HIV.

Action 130: Update and Enforce Inheritance Laws

Inheritance laws in the country are not properly enforced and the system for managing estates and inheritance are either very outdated or very inefficient. In this regard, the Ministry of Justice will review the inheritance laws and build the capacity of the Master of the High Court's Office to efficiently manage and administer estates.

Poverty Area	Key poverty problems	Strategic objectives	Target for poverty reduction	Strategies and activities	Agency Responsible
Matrix of strategic objectives, targets and priority actions on vulnerable groups					
Information on Vulnerable groups	Lack of information and data on the vulnerable	To design a database and collect data on vulnerable children (including street children and orphans), the elderly, widows, disabled etc	A comprehensive database and clear selection criteria for vulnerable people available by 2006	Identify and select vulnerable groups Collect data and compile a comprehensive database on the needs, location and situations of vulnerable groups.	PCU in MOHSW, social welfare, NGOs, DPM and communities
Access to basic needs	Lack of access to basic education, health, nutrition and care.	To increase access to basic education, health and psychosocial assistance. To ensure proper nutrition, integration and care for the vulnerable To eliminate street children	Immediate provision of education, health, nutrition and care for vulnerable groups	Provide school bursaries for selected vulnerable children	MOE, MOHSW, DPM, NGOs, PCU, MOAC
				Design and provide a health waiver system for all vulnerable people	
				Support early childhood development	
				Provide vocational skills and education to children and other vulnerable people who no longer qualify for mainstream education	
				Reintegrate street children into families and communities and provide counselling services for all vulnerable groups and their families	
Develop and strengthen school feeding schemes					

Access to basic needs	Inadequate targeting and inadequate delivery of social benefits to the poor	To improve efficiency and effectiveness in delivery of social benefits to the elderly	Efficient delivery of social benefits to the elderly	Design a coupon system of delivering food to the elderly.	MOHSW, Communities, Chiefs, NGOs Parliament, Attorney generals, chiefs, communities, MOJ and Master of the High Court.
	Cultural and legal discrimination against widows	To legislate and enforce against discrimination and disempowerment of widows	Widows having equitable and non-discriminatory access to productive resources	Research and implement more efficient ways of paying pension benefits to the elderly Set up a policy on the care of the adult poor and the use of their land to generate income. Set up responsive policy on the flexibility and choice with regard to mourning for dead husbands. Ensure access to assets and benefits.	
Caring capacity of communities	Inability of communities to identify, care and provide for the vulnerable	To build the capacity of communities to identify and provide for the needs of the vulnerable in their communities	All communities able to identify and care for vulnerable people by 2006	Educate families and communities about nutrition and encourage backyard gardens. Encourage communities to come with coping strategies for addressing the needs of the most vulnerable in their communities. Educate the families on setting up and management of income generating projects.	NGOs, communities, MOHSW, DPM, MOE
	Lack of income by vulnerable groups and communities	To empower communities to generate income	All communities involved in income generating activities that benefit the vulnerable by 2007	Improve the access to micro finance schemes and monitor the income generating projects.	
The disabled	Inadequate measures to provide for basic needs of the disabled	To empower the disabled and provide for their special and basic needs	All disabled people empowered, provided with basic needs and proper access to facilities by 2007	Secure scholarships and proper training for teachers of special schools for the disabled. Establish more schools, workshops and equipment for the disabled people in all four regions of the country. Rehabilitate all public offices and private companies for ease access by the disabled.	MOPWT, Private companies, NGO, MOE, MOHSW

6.2 IMPROVING HOUSING

Action 131: Implement the Land Policy

The Ministry of Natural Resources working closely with the Ministries of Housing & Urban Development, Agriculture and other Government agencies will facilitate the approval and implementation of the land policy so that any challenges associated with land availability and access for housing purposes will be addressed.

Action 132: Develop a Rural and peri-urban Housing Policy, law and by laws

Housing conditions in rural areas are substandard and impinge on the health of the people. The reason for this is that there is no housing policy for rural areas and no enforceable standards for affordable housing units at community level. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development has concentrated its efforts on the urban sector, completely ignoring the rural sector. The Ministry shall study housing conditions in the rural sector and formulate and implement a rural housing policy aimed at improving rural housing standards. The policy shall stipulate the minimum standard of housing to be constructed on SNL taking into account affordability, safety and human dignity. Although, the Policy will not be to provide free housing, subsidies for housing materials for vulnerable people may be granted. The Ministry shall also cause to be enacted laws and bylaws to require the minimum housing standards to be observed in rural, urban and peri-urban areas and stipulate penalties for not conforming.

Action 133: Coordination of Peri-Urban Human Settlements

Lack of coordination among authorities responsible for land use and provision of social services has been the major reason for the growth of substandard houses in the outskirts of towns. City and Town Councils cannot tackle the problem because these areas are outside their jurisdiction. Chiefs are not bound to follow any land-use plan in allocating land to individuals in their chiefdoms. National Water and Sewerage Corporation and Swaziland Electricity Board respond to demand in providing their services. To address this problem, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development will establish a standing committee of all institutions involved in the development and service provision in peri-urban areas that will liaise regularly and harmonise their activities.

Action 134: Encourage and support the Construction of Low Cost Houses

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Development will promote the design and construction of good low cost houses in urban areas and small towns to be leased to low income earners, with option to purchase. Competent housing firms will undertake the work. Government may on-lend external resource to such firms.

Poverty Area	Key poverty problems	Strategic objectives	Target for poverty reduction	Strategies and activities	Agency Responsible
Matrix of strategic objectives, targets and priority actions on housing					
Housing	Unsafe and poor quality of housing	To promote construction of affordable, decent, and secure housing	Everyone particularly the vulnerable owning or living in decent and secure houses Living conditions and services well planned and in line with hygiene standards.	Review and enforce housing and construction standards in rural and peri-urban areas	MHUD
				Promote the design and construction of affordable and low-cost houses.	
		Regulate the growth of human settlements and provision of services in rural and peri-urban areas.	Strengthen co-ordination between Chiefs, City and Town Councils and MHUD and social service providers (water and electricity) in the regulation of human settlement.	Chiefs, Municipal Councils, MHUD	
		Ensure access to land for housing purposes	Access to land for all who need to construct houses assured	Implement the Land policy and ensure access to land by women, young men and other vulnerable groups.	MNRE, MHUD, WSC, SEB, SPTC

6.3 ENSURING SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

Action 135: Develop Community Woodlots

The ultimate aim of the PRSAP is for Swazi's to rely on cleaner renewable sources of energy. In the meantime, because of current poverty levels, wood will remain the main source of domestic energy for the poor for cooking and heating purposes. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Minerals and Energy and Deputy Prime Minister's Office shall prepare and implement a community woodlot project to establish community woodlots to promote tree growing. Research shall be undertaken into the most appropriate tree species to grow.

Action 136: Encourage Afforestation and Reforestation

Users of wood as a source of energy rose from 122,369 households in 1986 to 172,416 in 1997. In order to ensure that wood requirements are met, the area covered by forests and woodlots should grow at a commensurate pace with the growth of households relying on wood. The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Forestry Department in conjunction with Deputy Prime Minister's Office shall formulate a programme for afforestation and reforestation to restore Swaziland's forest cover and wood reserve to meet consumption taking into account areas required for growing food and other purposes. The private sector will be invited to participate in the programme. The programme shall research on fast growing and appropriate tree species and distribute tree seedlings and provide extension services in order to sustain energy sources.

Action 137: Expand the Rural Electrification Programme and Improve Access by the Poor

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy will prepare a demand-led master plan to supply electricity to targeted areas of the country particularly: schools, health facilities, community centres, investment centres earmarked for SME's, and eventually to every household. In addition to allocating budget resources, the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, and the Ministry of Finance will approach donors and funding agencies to finance the programme.

Action 138: Research into Affordable, Safe and Environmentally Friendly Household Energy

Presently, there is a limited use of sustainable, safe and clean sources of energy. Electricity is increasingly being used by affording rural households although it is still too expensive for the poor households to access. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy shall undertake a study on

how best to reduce the cost of generating and implementing new and renewable sources of energy such as, solar energy.

Action 139: Establishment of a Household Energy Committee on Energy

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy, in conjunction with other relevant agencies shall establish a standing Committee to monitor and ensure the implementation of all programmes and policies designed to improve domestic energy. The committee shall make recommendations to government for appropriate action on improving energy supply.

Poverty Area	Key poverty problems	Strategic objectives	Target for poverty reduction	Strategies and activities	Agency Responsible
Domestic Energy					
Domestic Energy	Insufficient wood fuel	To reduce depletion of woodlots	Woodlots grown in every community by 2007	Forestation and Reforestation	MOAC
				Establishment of community woodlots	
		To preserve the environment		Propagation and distribution of tree seedling to communities for forestation and reforestation	MOAC & NGOs
				Undertake feasibility studies on the appropriate tree species for household energy in different areas of the country	MOAC
Train interested local community members on business skills	MOAC				
Design mechanisms of enforcing the available Flora Protection Act					
Domestic Energy	Reliance on unsafe energy sources	To diversify to safer forms of energy, primarily electricity	More diverse forms of energy available to rural communities by 2007	Rural electrification	SEB, MNRE
				Follow up on the Rural Electrification Master Plan to be drawn by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy	MNRE, SEB
				Develop programmes promoting the utilization of renewable energy resources	MEPD, MNRE
	Reliance on Environmentally unsustainable energy sources	To rapidly diversity from wood, cow dung, to environment friendly sources		Research in new forms of energy	MOAC
				Research and dissemination of energy saving and efficient cooking and heating methods	MEPD
	Unaffordability of modern sources of energy	To reduce life and health hazards from fire, smoke and fumes		Rural electrification	SEB, MNRE, NGO
Study ways and means of reducing the cost of electricity in rural areas			MOAC, MNRE		
Assist poor households to access and efficiently utilise electricity and other renewable forms of energy.	SEB,				

6.4 LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE POOR

Action 140: Amend and Repeal Obsolete and Discriminatory Laws in Swaziland

Social and economic conditions have changed since the country's laws were introduced. Some of Swaziland's laws dating back to 1902 have become obsolete, are discriminatory and incompatible with the conditions and needs of modern Swaziland. Examples of such laws are the Marriage Act, the Deeds Registry Act, the Administration of Estates Act, the Girls and protection of Women's Act, the Adoption Act, the Wills Act, the Maintenance Act, and the Age of Majority Act. The Ministry of Justice through the Attorney General's Office shall recruit experts to identify all laws that need amendment or repeal and redraft them for the consideration of Parliament.

Action 141: Provision of Free Legal Services

The poor are not in position to hire lawyers and advocates to handle their legal issues. As a result they are highly manipulated and intimidated by lawyers who represent wealthy parties in court cases affecting them. To address this phenomenon, the government through the Attorney General's Office will provide free legal representation to all persons who, have been identified as vulnerable or too poor to pay for their representation.

Action 142: Provision of Legal Information and Educating Communities on human and constitutional rights

The poor and other vulnerable groups are not informed about their rights in society. They therefore do not take advantage of their human rights and do not have any defence when their rights are being violated. To address this, the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General Office shall provide free legal literature and knowledge and structured education to communities on a continuous basis to increase their awareness of the law and their rights (legal and constitutional). All convenient forums shall be used to deliver the information and education such as community meetings and schools and the media.

Action 143: Capacity Building in the Entire Legal System

Efficiency and effectiveness of the Swaziland legal system and administration of Justice is highly constrained by inadequate capacity, trained manpower, equipment and lack of data. Due to lack of capacity there are delays in the delivery of justice hence justice is denied. Accordingly, the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Office shall prepare and implement a Master Plan to build the capacity of the entire legal system. The plan will ensure recruitment, training of

personnel and procurement of equipment in order for the legal and judicial system to function efficiently and effectively. Under this action, an office to provide free or subsidized legal services to the poor shall be established and well staffed.

Action 144: Establishment of a Human Rights and Constitutional Court.

Following the adoption of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, the Ministry of Justice and the Attorney General's Office shall establish a Human Rights and Constitutional Court as the court to hear all cases concerning human rights abuse and violation of the Constitution. The population in particular the poor who will not even be in a position to read the document for themselves shall be sensitised about the role and functions of this court.

Action 145: Support to Capacity Building in Human Rights Organisations and Commissions

Human Rights Organisations and Commissions serve a critical role of providing an independent view of the state of human rights in a country. Accordingly the Ministry of Justice and other Government agencies will support them strengthen their capacity at researching and monitoring human rights violations anywhere in the Kingdom and reporting through appropriate fora and to appropriate authorities.

Action 146: Ratify and Domesticated All International Human Rights Instruments

Over the years the Government has ratified and made commitments to a number of international human rights instruments such as children's rights, the rights of women, employees and other groups of society. In spite of these commitments, the country's domestic laws and practices still go against the provisions declared. As such, internationally the image of the country in terms of observation of human rights is tainted. The Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs will in this regard take an inventory of all affected laws and ensure that they are updated to be in line with the international conventions that the country has committed to.

Action 147: Strengthening of Law and Order

Failure to enforce law and order results in increased crime, abuse and complete violation of the law. In order to ensure law enforcement, the government shall strengthen and build capacity of the Royal Swazi Police and Correctional Services with better accommodation, training and operating equipment and transport so that they can enforce law and order and prevent crime. The relevant departments will submit well-prepared projects in this regard. The Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Justice will continuously monitor the enforcement of law and order.

Action 148: Completion of the Codification of Swazi Law and Custom Exercise

The finalization of the exercise of codifying Swazi Law and Custom has been delayed, resulting in the perpetual conflict between the Western and Traditional Laws. With the finalization of the Constitution, the completion of the codification exercise has become even more critical because several clauses refer to Swazi Law and Custom, which still needs to be understood. The Task team assigned to codify the Law will work closely with Attorney General's Chambers and the Ministry of Justice to complete this exercise and take all appropriate action to harmonize the traditional and Roman Dutch Law.

Action 149: Amending and/or Repealing Laws on Succession

Some existing inheritance and succession laws and customs discriminate against women, yet these women are increasingly heading many households. The Attorney General 's Office will identify all laws that deny widows, other women, and children of deceased parents and spouses the succession to property left by deceased spouses and parents.

Poverty Area	Key poverty problems	Strategic objectives	Target for poverty reduction	Strategies and activities	Agency Responsible
Legal Protection of the Poor					
Matrix of Strategic Objectives, Targets and Priority Actions on Legal Protection					
Human rights	The poor lack knowledge of their rights	To educate the general public especially the poor about their basic rights	The poor informed of their human and legal rights	Sensitise and educate the people on their constitutional and fundamental human rights enshrined in the constitution	Attorney General's Office
Legal Advise	The poor lack legal representation	To improve access to legal services	Recruit and train more officers of the law	Provision of free legal representation to the poor	Attorney General's Office
		To protect human rights for all		Operationalise human rights protection commissions.	
				Build capacity in all legal institutions	
				Provide legal education to communities	
The quality of law	Most of the laws in force are outdated	To repeal all outdated laws		Establish a Human Rights and Constitutional Court. Repeal all obsolescent laws	MOJ
		To harmonise all sources of law in the land		Ratify and domesticate all international human rights instruments	Attorney General's Office
		To complete codification of all customary laws and harmonise and synchronise them with others		Finalise the codification of Swazi Law and Custom	
				Non-codification of Swazi Law and Custom often causing legal confusion	
	Discriminatory and inequitable laws			Establishing multi-purpose community centres providing postal, telephone and television services	

CHAPTER 7: ENSURING GOOD GOVERNANCE

Good governance is the pillar of sustainable economic development. It is defined as the efficient, effective and accountable exercise of administrative, managerial and political authority at all levels of human society in order to improve the welfare, ensure sustainable economic and human development and personal freedom and achieve the overall objectives of that society. Following the recent adoption of the Constitution, the issue of translating Government laws, programmes and meaningful action is critical for addressing poverty and sustainable development in the country. Although the Governance issue is very wide, the PRSAP focuses on the most critical issues that will ensure the effective implementation of the strategies and actions and facilitate an environment of economic growth and efficient and effective service delivery to the poor.

Action 150: Resizing the Public sector

The size of civil service is too large and places a great burden on government revenue in terms of salaries and benefits. There also seems to be a lot of redundant posts within the Civil Service. The Ministry of Public Service and Information will take a series of steps to review the functions, restructure and reduce the size of the public service into a manageable and motivated work force.

Action 151: Capacity Building in the Public Service

A training-needs-assessment to identify the capacity requirements for ensuring good governance shall be conducted by the relevant ministries in consultation with the Ministry of Public Service and Information. Target institutions will be those that are particularly responsible for public accountability, good governance, service delivery and community participation and may include the Treasury, Audit Department, Tendering Board, the Police, and others. A project to undertake extensive in service training will then be undertaken.

Action 152: Formulation of a Decentralisation Policy and Master Plan

The office of the Deputy Prime Minister shall formulate a decentralisation policy to determine precisely to nature and level of decentralisation the country needs in order to address poverty. The Office in consultation with all relevant implementing agents and central Ministries will prepare a master plan detailing steps to be followed in and the cost of implementing this plan.

Action 153: Implement the Decentralisation Policy

Efficient and effective service delivery and targeting are best achieved at a decentralised level rather than under a highly centralised system like the one currently operational in Swaziland. The government has started on the process of decentralisation, which will be continued and

completed by decentralising most services that are now being delivered by line Ministries. The programme will involve the construction and equipping of offices at Tinkhundla centres, providing infrastructure, recruiting personnel and training, and determining and delegating services to be preformed.

To be transferred will be responsibilities for priority identification, planning for communities, budgeting for and allocating rural development funds such as Community Development Fund, Regional Development Fund, and Community Poverty Fund and ordinary development budget. Tinkhundla will have their budgets specifically reflected in the national budget and they will account for its expenditure. In addition, other services such as the issuing of licences, passports, identity cards etc will be transferred to regional and eventually Tinkhundla centres. The Deputy Prime Minister's office will spearhead the process.

Action 154: Establishment of Databases at Tinkhundla Centres

Surveys conducted by the Central Statistical Office have not been detailed enough to cover information at Tinkhundla level. This has made planning for the people at this level difficult. Databases on poverty and other social and economic development issues shall be established in all Tinkhundla Centres. A survey shall be conducted to identify what kind of data need to be regularly collected and the purpose for which it should be collected. A project that will provide equipment, personnel, and training shall be prepared by the DPM's Office in consultation with the Poverty Reduction Unit and Central Statistics Department.

Action 155: Introduce and Properly Coordinate the Planning of Projects at Tinkhundla

The planning function will be decentralised in order to capture priorities at community and Tinkhundla levels. Planning officers will be deployed to assist communities with project preparation and with articulating their priorities. This planning system will be coordinated at regional level.

Action 156: Preventing and Reducing Corruption

Corruption is on the increase in the country and the procedures for punishing or prosecuting offenders are perceived to be too lenient. The government will study this governance problem and implement recommendations for preventing and discouraging corruption. Offenders will immediately be prosecuted and corrupt practices both in Government and in the private sector discouraged. The Anti Corruption Commission will lead the process whilst the Prime Minister' Office monitors its operations.

Action 157: Strengthening the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister's Office

The DPM's Office urgently needs to be strengthened to fully execute its coordinating responsibilities in local administration of the Tinkhundla system of governance. A critical review of the structure and functions of DPM's Office including the structure and functions of the entire local administrations will be carried out in order to strengthen the coordination capacity of all departments. Following the review, the DPM's Office will prepare and follow a capacity-building implementation plan.

Action 158: Mapping and Delineating Chieftaincy Disputes

In order to reduce disputes among chiefdoms, the government shall map the boundaries of all chiefdoms and through the Constitution lay down procedures for succession. The aim of the action is to reduce the negative impact of the disputes among chiefdoms on the social economic development of their subjects. The Ministry of Justice working in collaboration with traditional authorities will ensure good governance on SNL.

Action 159: Empower Women and the Youth to Actively Participate in Community Projects

The DPM's office working with NGOs and the Ministry of Home Affairs will engage communities on the importance of collective participation in the development of their areas. The role of women and the youth in community development projects will further be enhanced through training and capacity building of women and youth groups.

Poverty Area	Key poverty problems	Strategic objectives	Target for poverty reduction	Strategies and activities	Agency Responsible
The System of Governance					
Matrix of Strategic Objectives, Targets and Priority Actions for Good Governance					
Delivery of public services to the poor	Over centralisation of public services	To bring services closer to the people and encourage pro-poor budgeting	Services decentralised to Tinkhundla level and Resource allocation and targeting based on the needs of the people by 2007	Finalise the Decentralization Policy Decentralise planning, budgeting and service delivery to Tinkhundla Build capacity of Tinkhundla to provide basic services	DPM, all Govt Ministries
Capacity of Public sector institutions	Lack of capacity in public sector institutions	To empower and capacitate government institutions to function efficiently	Public service institutions having capacity to deliver services efficiently by 2007	Train and redeploy public officers to Tinkhundla Staffing, equipping and Training for Regional Offices and Tinkhundla Centres	MOPSI, All Govt Ministries & DPM
Project implementation	Delays in project implementation because of chieftaincy disputes	To eliminate chieftaincy disputes and expedite project implementation	Project implementation not hampered by chieftaincy disputes and clear boundaries set by 2007	Map and delineate Chieftaincy boundaries Encourage proper planning and coordination of projects in communities Encourage community participation in project implementation	DPM
Corruption	Corruption in the public sector leading to deprivation and high cost of public services	To neutralise corruption in public sector	Corruption eliminated by 2007	Take legal action and prosecute corrupt officials Implement preventive methods of reducing corruption Increase severity of punishment for corruption	MOJ, Auditor General, Police, Govt ministries, Public Accounts Committee
Public security	Rising crime rate	To reduce crime rate	Enforce the law fully immediately	Train and equip Royal Swazi Police to enable it detect and prevent crime	RSP
Women's minority status	Lack of women participation in <i>Inkhundla</i> governance activities	To give women equal opportunities in promoting development at <i>Inkhundla</i> level	Repeal all discriminatory laws by 2006	Repeal and review all discriminatory laws Empower women on community participation and income generating activities	Attorney General's Office, MHA

CHAPTER 8: CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

In this Chapter the PRSAP covers all the issues that cut across various sectors of the economy and which unless critically address could also undermine the efforts for poverty eradication and sustainable development. These issues include population, environment, gender equality and rural infrastructure development. The growth and size of the population has been a major concern for quite some time now due to the country's low and declining rate of economic growth. The increasing population growth has put a lot of burden on the country's economic resources and social services and as such, it has become very important to address. Without proper measure to control the growth of the population and ensure good quality of the people, the initiatives for reducing poverty would strongly be negated. Another issue covered in this chapter is that environmental care and conservation. This is also a critical issue for ensuring sustainable development and future livelihoods. The PRSAP emphasizes the conservation of the environment and all natural resource, which are particularly important in facilitating the livelihoods of the poor. Gender equality is another critical issue that is considered in this chapter. In addition to the marginalized groups identified in chapter 6, the issue of availing equal opportunities to men and women for the development of their families and the country is an important one for poverty reduction. Rural infrastructure development is another critical issue for poverty reduction and for improving access of the poor to social and economic services. The following actions address all these four cross cutting issues.

8.1 POPULATION ISSUES

Action 160: Intensifying Family Planning Programme

Swaziland's population is outgrowing the rate of economic growth and the availability of natural resources. In order to bring down the fertility rate, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare will intensify current family planning programmes. These programmes will aim to target more of the poor. The delivery points for contraceptives will be extended to community level and the distribution of different contraceptives will be increased. Men will also be drawn into participating in these programmes. Sterilisation of both male and female will be promoted.

Action 161: Promotion of Sex Education and Discourage Teenage Pregnancy

The school curriculum shall be reviewed to include sex education in primary schools to demystify it among children - especially girls with the objective of reducing early pregnancy. Sex education

shall also be made part of community development education targeting the youth. The Ministries of Education, and Health and Social Welfare shall also intensify educational campaigns and peer groups to encourage behaviour change and reduce teenage pregnancies.

Action 162: Create Awareness of the Benefits of Maintaining Manageable Families

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare will work very closely with the Deputy Prime Minister's Office and community leaders to create awareness amongst poor families in particular of the benefits of family planning and maintaining families at manageable levels. This will be done at community level through education and awareness campaigns and also through the media.

Action 163: Disseminate Information and Assist Women to Enhance Their Position on Family Planning Issues

Through educational campaigns targeted at both men and women the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare will assist women to enhance their decision making position on family planning issues. The Ministry will also disseminate information on the value of family planning and the different methods, highlighting the pros and cons of these.

Action 164: Strengthening Immigration Control

The number of illegal immigrants has increased to very concerning levels in Swaziland, thus adding a lot of pressure on the country's social services, natural resources and the economy as a whole. The Department of Immigration shall strengthen their efforts to curb the influx of illegal immigrants. More controls and laws that will ensure the removal and barring of these immigrants will be put in place and enforced.

Poverty Area	Key poverty problems	Strategic objectives	Target for poverty reduction	Programmes, Projects, and Actions	Agency Responsible
Population Issues					
Matrix of Strategic Objectives, Targets and Priority Actions for Population Right Sizing					
Population growth	Rapid population growth out of step with available resources	To reduce fertility rates	Reduce population growth rate to 2% by 2022	Creation of awareness among the poor men and women, about the benefits of small families through	MOHSW, NGOs
			Reduce fertility to 3 live births by 2022	Educational campaigns in rural areas	
		To curb unsustainable immigration	Increase contraceptive prevalence to 65% by 2006	Increased availability of affordable family planning services and supply of sufficient contraceptives in rural areas.	MOHSW
				Enhancing the role of women in family size decisions	
	Poor quality of the population	To ensure that the population of Swaziland is well nourished and provided for socially and economically.	Reduce infant mortality to 60 per thousand live births by 2008	Develop targeted IEC material on population control and nutrition	CSO
		To promote access by the poor segments of the population to basic health services	Review school curriculum and introduce family education in schools.	CSO, MOE, MEPD/MOF, MOHSW	
					Increase the level of social spending and improve access to basic health care and improve nutrition.

8.2 ENVIRONMENT

Action 165: Enacting and Enforcement of Environment Protection Laws

Laws and bylaws such as the Flora Protection Act and laws against bush burning intended to preserve the environment exist but are mostly not enforced. The Ministry of Tourism and Environment (Swaziland Environment Authority) shall enact and/or strengthen all laws related to environmental protection and make them well known to the public. The Authority will monitor adherence and enforce these laws.

Action 166: Promote Efficient Use and Management of Natural Resources

The Ministry of Natural Resources working with the Swaziland Environmental Authority will undertake educational campaigns on the efficient and sustainable methods of using natural resources. Communities will be encouraged through these campaigns to adopt recycling methods and nature conservation and rehabilitation methods. The Swaziland Environmental Authority will disseminate information and conduct educational public campaigns on environmental issues and effective ways of conserving the environment.

Action 167: Implement Proper Livestock and Range Management

The Ministry of Agriculture will intensify educational campaigns on proper livestock and range management and encourage farmers to keep manageable stocks and commercialise their livestock. The Livestock Department will enhance its extension services in order to guide every farmer.

Action 168: Avoid Deforestation and Encourage the Planting of Trees

The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and the Environmental Authority will educate rural communities who are heavily reliant on firewood on the dangers of deforestation and the value of planting trees to replenish the depleted resources.

Action 169: Research and Implement Effective Ways of Eradicating Invasive Alien Species

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Swaziland Environmental Authority will conduct research and consult internationally on effective methods of eliminating invasive alien species such as *Sandanezwe*. The Ministry will immediately advise Government of the options available and request a budget for this activity.

Action 170: Educate on More Effective Waste Management Methods

The Swaziland Environmental Authority working closely with local authorities will conduct research and educate the public about more effective ways of managing waste. Public and community campaigns through the media and with the help of NGOs will facilitate this exercise.

Action 171: Develop and Enforce Effective Industrial and Domestic Waste and Gas Emission Standards

The protection of the environment from pollution is dependent on the enforcement of certain waste management and gas emission standards. The Swaziland Environmental Authority will develop and enforce waste management standards in order to control industrial and domestic waste and gas emission.

Action 172: Ratify the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, which provides for the elimination of incinerators, open burning of waste, leaded fuel and others. The Swaziland Environmental Authority will facilitate the ratification of this convention.

Action 173: Control the Importation of Toxic Materials

The Ministry of Finance working closely with the Customs Department and Swaziland Environmental Authority will control the importation of all toxic materials into the country.

Poverty Area	Key poverty problems	Strategic objectives	Target for poverty reduction	Programmes, Projects, and Actions	Agency Responsible
Environment					
Matrix of Strategic Objectives, Targets and Priority Actions for Environment Conservation					
Environmental health	Water contamination from human waste	To protect water, rivers, and air from contamination	A safe and pollution free environment maintained by 2008	Require each household to at least possess an ventilated pit latrine	DPM, MHSW, Communities
	Water contamination from animal use			Properly plan human settlements in cities, peri-urban and rural areas in order to avoid sanitation and environmental health problems.	MHUD, Chiefs, City Councils, MHSW
	Water contamination from industrial waste			Provide safe domestic water supply	RWSB, WSC
	Air pollution			Legislate and enforce industrial pollution and enforce laws	MEE, SEA & Attorney General
				Control importation of toxic material	
	Inefficient solid waste management			Establish and enforce gas emission standards	SEA
				Undertake research in to waste management methods and increase public awareness on solid waste management.	MHUD, MNRE, SEA, municipal Councils
				Enforce existing solid waste management regulations	SEA
				Ratify Stockholm Convention on phasing out Incinerators	MNRE, SEA
				Develop industrial and domestic waste standards	SEA, MHSW, MEE

8.3 GENDER EQUALITY

Action 174: Compile a Database of All vulnerable Groups Including Female-Headed Households

The Ministry of Home Affairs (Gender Unit) working closely with the Central Statistical Office and the DPM's office will ensure that adequate information and data on female-headed households at Tinkhundla level is collected.

Action 175: Disseminate Educational Information on Income Generation, Marriage and Inheritance, Management and Asset Acquisition and Protection

The Gender Unit working with various NGOs and the Ministries of Enterprise and Employment and Justice will disseminate information and conduct educational campaigns for all rural women on income generation and empowerment, business management, asset acquisition and protection, marriage and inheritance rights in order to empower women in all respects of their economic development.

Action 176: Provide Credit and Encourage Micro-finance Institutions to Support Women Entrepreneurs

The Ministries of Enterprise & Employment and Finance will engage micro-finance and other financial institutions and encourage them to finance viable projects by women entrepreneurs.

Action 177: Design and Develop Innovative Ways of Easing the Load of Household Chores on Women

Through appropriate technology, the Women In Development Department will work with communities to develop more innovative ways to carry out house hold chores with much ease in order to allow women more time to engage in income generating activities.

Action 178: Educate Women and the Youth on Leadership Skills

The Ministry of Home Affairs working closely with NGOs will mobilize communities and empower the youth and women on leadership skill so that they can participate more actively in the development of their households and communities.

Action 179: Discourage and Prosecute Against Property Grabbing

The grabbing of property from orphans and widowed women by opportunists and family members is very rife in the country particularly with the increase in the number of deaths due to AIDS. The Ministry of Justice will work with the Gender Unit to identify the problems associated with property inheritance and prosecute any one who grabs property illegally as well as discourage all family feuds associated with property.

Action 180: Encourage Reporting and Strengthen All Criminal Laws Associated with Domestic Violence

Domestic violence has become one of the major causes of deaths amongst women. Such cases are either not reported or when reported, perpetrators are not prosecuted. Furthermore, because of dependence on the men for livelihoods, women often withdraw charges against their husbands or partners and this exacerbates the problem of domestic violence. The Gender Unit will conduct educational campaigns for women to encourage them to report domestic violence cases. The Unit will also liaise with the Ministry of Justice and the Police Department to strengthen laws and enforce such on domestic violence.

Poverty Area	Key poverty problems	Strategic objectives	Target for poverty reduction	Strategies and activities	Agency Responsible
Matrix of Strategic Objectives, Targets and Priority Actions for Gender Equality					
Gender inequality and discrimination against women	Lack of information on the needs of female and child headed households and other disadvantaged groups	To collect information, assess and address the needs of Female and child headed households in a comprehensive manner.	Information on FHH, CHH and other disadvantaged groups available by 2007.	-Collect data on FHH, CHH and other disadvantaged groups Design and compile a database on all disadvantaged people.	MHA, MHSW, CSO
	Lack of information and training	-To educate and empower women and CHH with the means and skills for income generation and self employment	Information on income generation activities widely disseminated to FHH, CHH and other disadvantaged groups	Disseminate information to poor households, particularly FHH on income generation, management, asset acquisition and protection Encourage women to save and form associations and cooperatives in order to generate income	MEE, NGOs, communities, MOAC, Deeds Office
	Lack of income and means of improving the livelihoods of families	To encourage the participation of women and other disadvantaged groups to generate income and improve the livelihoods of	Women and CHH gainfully involved in income generating activities by 2008	Provide training to women associations and cooperatives on business management skills and saving. Provide credit and encourage micro finance institutions to support women entrepreneurs	MEE, NGOs, communities, MOAC, MOF, Deeds Office

		livelihoods of their families.		Educate and enlighten women on how to improve the nutrition and general standard of living for their families Design and develop affordable and innovative ways of carrying out household chores.	
	-Very poor women and youth participation in community activities and leadership	To increase the participation of women and the youth in community activities and in leadership.	-More women and youth leaders at community and national level by 2007	Educate women and the youth on leadership skills and the value of participating in community activities Encourage women to support other women in elections and in taking up leadership positions.	
	Discriminatory legislation on marriage and inheritance	To review and amend all discriminatory laws in order to protect the rights of women	All discriminatory laws repealed or amended by 2007	Make an inventory of all laws that discriminate against or infringe upon the rights of women and orphaned children Review, repeal or amend all discriminatory laws Disseminate information on the marriage and inheritance rights of women and children. Discourage and prosecute against the practice of property grabbing by opportunists.	MOJ, MHA, SWAGGA, NGOs, police and other law enforcement agencies, chiefs, communities.
	Increasing cases of domestic violence and associated deaths	To effectively legislate and enforce laws against domestic violence	Total elimination of cases of domestic violence by 2006	Strengthen all criminal laws associated with domestic violence Prosecute and enforce the law against domestic violence Encourage more people to come forward and report cases of domestic violence.	MOJ, SWAGGA, NGOs, police and other law enforcement agencies, chiefs, communities.
	Low level of education amongst girls	To ensure equal education opportunity for both girls and boys	Boys and girls afforded equal opportunity to education at all levels	Introduce universal primary education Help and reduce the burden and responsibility of children heading households in order to allow them to attend school Intensify sex education at primary and high school level in order to discourage teenage pregnancies Assist poor households and vulnerable children with their education.	MOE, MOHSW, NGOs, teachers, communities, MOF

8.4 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Action 181: Improving the Quality of Rural Feeder Roads

Many rural roads in the country are in a serious state of disrepair yet they are the only connection between the people and services. Their rehabilitation and expansion is therefore urgently needed. The Ministry of Public Works and Transport shall prepare a long-term rural road repair and expansion programme for which a dedicated budget within the Ministry shall be established. The programme shall embrace labour intensive techniques to ensure maintenance capacity. Small contractors and local communities shall be used to contact the work for the same objective.

Action 182: Improvement of Quality of the Road Transport Service

The Ministry of Public Works and Transport shall review and implement the regulatory framework for the road transport system to give it transparency including, among other things, the granting of route licences to transport operators and the cost to passengers. The Road Transport Board shall review road service delivery standards to make them enforceable and realistic to transport operators. Consideration will be given to providing coupons entitling senior citizens (elderly), school children, and disabled to ride on public transport vehicles at lower rates.

Action 183: Speed up the Processing of Transport Permits by the RTB

The Ministry of Public Works and Transport will build the capacity of the Road Transportation Board to speed up the processing and issuing of road permits. The RTB will also be enhanced so that they can monitor the use of road transport permits.

Action 184: Enforce Road Safety Measures and Improve the Compensation of Victims

The Ministry of Public Works and Transport shall take measures to improve road safety and compensation of road accident victims. Measures to be taken include: placing the Road Transport Council under the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, repeal road safety laws, enforce road worthiness test on all public passenger transport, and improve the response of the Motor Vehicle Accident Fund in compensating victims.

Action 185: Construct a Central Market in Each Region and Facilitate the Sale of Wares and Produce

In order to facilitate the sale of rural produce, a central market should be constructed in each region. Communities should also be encouraged to establish markets common markets at Tinkhundla level. The Ministry of Public Works and Transport will establish one Central market in each region and the Ministries of Agriculture and Enterprise and Employment will encourage and support the establishment of community markets and also facilitate the transportation of produce/products to central markets.

Action 186: Extension of Telephone Network to Rural Areas

Telephone services improve communication with rural areas. Telephone services are demand driven but SPTC needs technical capacity and equipment to deliver the services to those areas that are in position to pay for them. In the context of poverty reduction strategy, SPTC shall undertake a market survey of demand for telephone in rural areas and prepare a phased programme to extend telephone services to all viable areas.

Action 187: Extension of Postal and Telephone Services to Rural Areas

Postal services are a cheap means of communication affordable to the poor. The current coverage of only 64 post offices is too low for the country. In the context of poverty reduction strategy, SPTC shall undertake a market survey of demand for postal services in rural areas and prepare a phased programme to extend telephone services to all viable areas.

Action 188: Establishing Multi-Purpose Community Information Centres Providing Postal, Telephone, Internet and Television Services

While declining poverty will increase the poor people's purchasing power for domestic communication equipment like radios and telephones, it will in the meantime be cost effective to most people for government to provide these services in multi-purpose community centres located in certain strategic areas in the rural areas. Accordingly, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister's Office shall construct and designate multi-purpose community centres providing postal, telephone, Internet, and television services for communal use at a cost recovery fee.

Action 189: Extension of TV Network to Rural Areas

In the context of poverty reduction strategy, Swazi TV shall undertake a market survey of demand for TV in rural areas that are not covered by the present network and prepare a phased programme of repeater stations to extend the network.

Action 190: Equip all Rural Schools and Introduce Information Communications Technology (ICT)

The Ministry of Education will expand the ongoing project of purchasing computers for all secondary schools, particularly rural schools. The Ministry will also train teachers in this regard and ensure that information and communication technology is effectively taught.

Action 191: Computerize and Facilitate Information Flow in all Tinkhundla Centres

The Deputy Prime Minister's Office will prepare a project to computerize all Tinkhundla centres and train the Tinkhundla secretaries on ICT and data management. The Tinkhundla centres will coordinate community data and ensure that information flows to regional and central government offices in order to facilitate informed planning.

Action 192: Increase the Rural Coverage of Print Media

The Ministry of Public Service and Information will closely collaborate with print media houses to facilitate the distribution of newspapers and information to rural areas.

Poverty Area	Key poverty problems	Strategic objectives	Target for poverty reduction	Programmes, Projects, and Actions	Agency Responsible
9.3 Infrastructural Development For Increasing Returns					
Rural roads and rural transport	Poor state of repair	To improve quality, length and maintenance of rural network	Repair all rural roads and cover the entire country	Establish dedicated budget within MPWT for feeder roads Use labour intensive techniques, small contractors and local communities to construct roads	MOF & MPWT MPWT
	The poor are badly serviced in terms of public transport	To improve quality (frequency, reliability, comfort) of service	Every rural road to have service to the nearest town at least every 3 hours	Improve and enforce regulatory framework for road transport including standards IEC; training of operators; introduce discount tickets for vulnerable groups	Road Transport Board
		To improve transparency in the granting of public transport permits	Every permit issued based on professional & objective advice	Revise RTB membership to be based on profession & not representation. Quicker processing of permit applications	
	Poor passenger safety	To reduce number and rate of accidents on rural roads and compensate victims	Safer roads Accident victims fairly compensated	Enforce road safety regulations	Motor Vehicle Accident Fund; MOPWT; other stakeholders
				Revise MVA legislation Provide free/subsidized legal aid to poor MVA claimants Compensate victims fairly and quickly	
	Access to transport for disadvantaged groups	To facilitate access to transport by disadvantaged groups: elderly, school children, disabled.	Improved access to transport by disadvantaged groups	Introduce targeted dispensation for disadvantaged groups	Road Transport Board, Transport owners
Rural infrastructure	Lack of markets	To improve access to markets, information, choices and social institutions i.e. schools and health facilities	Access to markets, information, choices and schools improved	Construct at least one central market in each Inkhundla to sell wares, produce. Improve road access to those markets Provide information centres on business, internet, agricultural development, etc. Equip and construct more schools and clinics.	MOPWT, MOHSW, MOE, MEE, DPM, Communities.
	Information				
	Inadequate infrastructure (social).				
Telephone	Limited network coverage	To ensure the availability of telephone services within a reasonable distance	Telephone service to be within radius of 5km by 2022	Provide line of credit to SPTC to penetrate rural areas	SPTC
Postal services	Limited rural penetration	To ensure access and postal services	Post Offices to cover all Tinkhundla	Provide line of credit to SPTC to penetrate rural areas	SPTC

		postal services by all citizens	Tinkhundla Centres by 2022	Establishing multi-purpose community centres providing postal, telephone, Internet and television services	
Radio	Limited rural network Limited ownership of radio sets	To ensure full access to information	Everyone to possess a radio by 2022	Increase TV network/Increase repeater stations	SBIS
	Limited information dissemination	To ensure full access to information	Achieve 100% radio coverage by 2022	Establishing multi-purpose community centres providing postal, telephone, Internet and television services Increase in rural incomes	SBIS
Television	Limited rural network, high cost of appliances, and limited electricity network	To ensure affordable television services	TV network to be accessible by all rural poor	Increase TV network/Increase repeater stations Establishing multi-purpose community centres providing postal, telephone, Internet and television services	Swazi TV
Print Media	Limited circulation and low purchasing power	To ensure wider circulation of newspapers	Newspapers available and widely circulated in all parts of the country and accessed at affordable rates.	Increase in rural incomes Establishing multi-purpose community centres providing postal, telephone and television services	Times, Observer, MOPSI, Nation, other publications.
Information Communications Technology (ICT)	No access to ICT in rural areas	To ensure access to information and more efficient means of communicating	ICT widely available and communication with local and international eased by 2007	Establish internet services and provide information technology in rural areas Equip rural schools and train students on ICT. Computerize all Tinkhundla centres and facilitate computerized data and information dissemination.	MOPSI, private sector, Govt computer services

CHAPTER 10: NATIONAL PLANNING AND BUDGET FRAMEWORK

The effective implementation of the PRSAP will depend to a very large extent on the efficient management and coordination of the National Planning and Budget Framework. The framework for project and programme planning has to be facilitative of pro-poor development. Further to this, there is need for technical and political commitment to the goal of reducing poverty by half by the year 2015. In addition to strengthening on-going initiatives such as the MTEF, the government will have to undertake the following specific actions in this regard.

Action 193: Increasing the Share of pro-poor spending

Pro-poor spending is currently less than a third of the capital budget. This is partly because poverty has not yet found its way into the national planning and budgetary framework. The budget shall from 2005/06-shift emphasis from traditional development projects to pro-poor projects. The aim is to steadily increase the share of pro-poor projects from 25% in 2004/05 to 65% and thereafter reduce it as poverty prevalence falls to negligible levels by 2022. The Ministries of Finance and Planning and Economic Planning shall be responsible for implementing this action.

Action 194: Donors' Conference to Raise Funding for PRSAP

Swaziland, though a middle-income country has a strong case for donor assistance. Poverty prevalence is high, approaching 70%. The resource base is limited. Government revenue is also limited. Aid being received is only 3.4% of revenue and is declining. The Ministry of Economic Planning & Development will prepare for and convene a donors' conference to raise long-term external resources.

Action 195: Monitoring the Poverty Reduction

In order to keep government implementation of the PRSAP on track, it is imperative that progress is regularly monitored. The Ministry of Economic Planning and Development shall constitute and convene annually a Poverty Monitoring Forum to review the implementation of PRSAP, the trend of poverty countrywide, and cause actions to attain all poverty reduction goals identified in the PRSAP. The Ministry shall prior to the meeting of the Forum prepare discussion papers for reference during the Forum meetings. The Ministry shall thereafter set in motion monitoring arrangements in line Ministries, Regional Administrations and Tinkhundla.

CHAPTER 11: ONGOING PRO-POOR PROJECTS IN THE BUDGET

The projects listed below are pro-poor by the nature of their definition and intended target group. However, while noting their inclusion in the budget and the need to complete their implementation, it will be important for the Government to ensure that indeed these projects benefit the poor. In this regard, expenditure tracking will be critical and if not achieving the intended goals, these projects will need to be reviewed and the resources channelled appropriately.

Action 196: Completion of Poor Projects in the Budget

The PRSAP recognises that there are projects in the Budget that are pro-poor and financing is ongoing. These shall be continued and completed. The list of these projects is as follows:

- i. Assistance to the Disabled
- ii. Biodiversity and Participatory project
- iii. Construction of a TB Clinic
- iv. Construction of Hostels and Kitchen for WID Project
- v. Construction of Tinkhundla Centres IV
- vi. Construction of Tinkhundla Centres V
- vii. Construction of water reservoir and intake at Luyengo Campus
- viii. Demographic Survey
- ix. Disaster Relief Fund IX
- x. Equipment for Lobamba Health Centre
- xi. Equipment for Science Laboratories
- xii. Extension of 99 Year Leasehold to Rural Areas
- xiii. Kitchen for WID at Mahlangatsha
- xiv. Komati Basin Project - Downstream development
- xv. Komati River Basin Project II
- xvi. Lavumisa Irrigation Development
- xvii. Lavumisa Irrigation Expansion 170ha
- xviii. Lomahasha and Siteki Water Supply
- xix. Lower Usuthu Project Up-stream Development
- xx. Mankayane Water Supply
- xxi. Mantambe-Lavumisa Road Upgrading
- xxii. Medical equipment and furniture for Newly Built and Extended Hospitals
- xxiii. Microprojects Small Scale Development Projects III

- xxiv. National Environment Fund
- xxv. Orphans and Vulnerable Children
- xxvi. Poverty Alleviation Fund
- xxvii. Procurement of water tankers
- xxviii. Rehabilitation of health facilities
- xxix. Rehabilitation of SBIS Antenna System
- xxx. Relocation of RWSB at Siteki
- xxxi. Renovation of storm damaged schools
- xxxii. Renovation of storm damaged schools
- xxxiii. Replacement of Transmission and Ancillary Equipment
- xxxiv. Rural Electrification Programme IV
- xxxv. Rural Water Supply X
- xxxvi. Rural Water Supply XII
- xxxvii. Schools Furniture VI
- xxxviii. Schools Furniture VI
- xxxix. Schools toilets V
 - xl. Social Protection of Orphans and Vulnerable Children
 - xli. Supply of agricultural tools and equipment in primary schools
 - xlii. Sustainable Livelihoods and Governance II
 - xliii. Teachers' houses VI
 - xliv. Usuthu Basin Study
 - xlv. Water and Sanitation Project
 - xlvi. Water supply to schools V

CHAPTER 12: POVERTY PROJECTS IN THE PRIORITISED ACTION PROGRAMME ON POVERTY REDUCTION

Action 197: Carry Over From the Prioritised Action Programme on Poverty Reduction (March 2002)

The following projects constitute part of the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan and shall be considered for funding in the Budget. A project profile on each has already been prepared and included in the Prioritised Programme of Action for Poverty Reduction (2002) and they remain priority projects. Agencies indicated in the Programme shall proceed to implement the projects.

12.1 HIV/AIDS AND POVERTY

- i. Assessment of the nature and magnitude of the effects of HIV/AIDS on the vulnerable
- ii. Community Structures against the impact of HIV/AIDS (community IEC material, Chiefdoms against HIV/AIDS)
- iii. Social Support to the Vulnerable (increase basic rights, food shelter and education)

12.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND FOOD SECURITY

- i. Inkhundla-level Tractor Support Scheme
- ii. Promotion of Traditional Foods and Open Pollinated Seed Varieties.
- iii. Promotion of Organic Production Methods
- iv. Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme
- v. Government Farms-Employment Creation Project
- vi. SNL Sharecropping Project
- vii. Food Storage Technology Improvement Project
- viii. Food Processing Promotion Project
- ix. Open Market Infrastructure Project
- x. Youth Agriculture Development Project
- xi. Study for the Commercialisation of Goats and Free range chickens
- xii. Project for the Production and Marketing of Goats
- xiii. Project for the Production and Marketing of Free range Chickens.
- xiv. Tinkhundla Deployment Project for Development Officers.

- xv. Environmental Rehabilitation Programme at the Chiefdom level
- xvi. Diptank level Pilot Sustainable Grazing Management Project.

12.3 EMPLOYMENT

- i. Employment-Focused Investment Programme
- ii. Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) Development Project
- iii. Employment Re-training Programme
- iv. Informal Sector Support Programme
- v. Rural Industrialisation Policy Project
- vi. Rural Enterprise Development Programme
- vii. Education Review Programme
- viii. Capacity Building in Data Collection (and Analysis)

12.4 BASIC NEEDS

- i. Provision of a steady source of food for the orphans, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups
- ii. Development of skills for the income generating projects.
- iii. Provision of shelter for the vulnerable groups
- iv. Uplifting the self-esteem of the vulnerable groups
- v. Provision of clean water supply in peri-urban and rural areas
- vi. Improving Food Security among the vulnerable

12.5 EDUCATION AND ILLITERACY

- i. Strengthening of the Rural Education Centres
- ii. Study for the Implementation of Universal Primary Education
- iii. Introduction of Practical Arts in Basic Education
- iv. Equipping Schools with Equipment for Practical Arts
- v. Development of a Geographical Information System

12.6 HEALTH AND POVERTY

- i. Pro-Poor Health System
- ii. Review of Public Health

12.7 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND CO-ORDINATION

- i. Setting up of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism
- ii. Participation of all stakeholders in the Poverty Reduction Strategy
- iii. Institutional Capacity Building