



**Ministry of Agriculture**

# **ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT**



**2018/2019  
FINANCIAL YEAR**

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# **CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ITS POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK.**

## **1.1 Introduction**

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) derives its mandate and portfolio responsibilities from Legal Notice No. 189 of 2015. The Ministry is primarily responsible for ensuring national and household food security and sustainable growth of the Kingdom's agriculture and national economy.

The Ministry has to achieve its mandate through:

- Promoting the commercialisation and diversification of crops and livestock production;
- Enhancing food security through increased production and promoting import substitution;
- Undertaking applied research on crop diversification and drought tolerant crops in order to increase agricultural productivity;
- Rationalising the utilisation of land resources and improving on water harvesting for sustainable agricultural development;
- Promoting animal health status of the national stocks and ensure market access;
- Promoting fisheries production and commercialisation; and
- Promoting irrigated agriculture

## **1.2 Vision**

To optimize utilization of agricultural resources to create wealth for Eswatini.

## **1.3 Mission**

To transform agriculture into a modernized, sustainable, diversified production and export oriented sector that contributes to improved food security, export revenue generation, job creation and overall economic development.

## **1.4 Core Values and Principles**

The Ministry is guided by the following principles and values:

- a) **Service Excellency:** We shall be committed to adhering to the highest standards of diligence when executing our duties and constantly search for the best ways to meet the requirements of our stakeholders. We shall adhere to the code of conduct as illustrated in the Government General Orders and further adhere to ethics and high degree of competence.
- b) **Innovative:** We shall endeavor to improve service delivery through the application of better services, processes, technologies and novel ideas.
- c) **Transparency:** We shall be as open and accountable as possible about all the decisions and actions taken in a uniform, impartial fair and reasonable manner. We shall also avail non-confidential information on the operations and activities of MoA to all stakeholders.
- d) **Integrity:** We shall be honest, truthful and driven by strong values and moral principles in conducting all Ministry and public affairs. We shall ensure that proper rules are in place, and that they are aligned with the principles and policies of Government, and are strictly followed and enforced.
- e) **Fairness:** We shall treat our clients equally without favoritism or discrimination.

f) **Loyalty:** We shall be committed to the policies and programmes of the Government of the Kingdom of Eswatini

g) **Responsiveness:** We shall expeditiously respond to our stakeholders by providing timely information and services at any particular time period, given available resources.

## 1.5 Organizational Structure

The Ministry consists of the following departments:

- Administration (Support services)
- Department of Agricultural Planning and Analysis
- Department of Veterinary and Livestock Services;
- Department of Agriculture Promotion and Extension;
- Department of Land Use Planning and Development; and
- Department of Agricultural Research and Specialist Services

## 1.6 Public Enterprises/ Parastatals

There are five (5) Public Enterprises/ Parastatals under the Ministry's portfolio as follows:

- National Agricultural Marketing Board
- National Maize Cooperation
- Eswatini Water and Agricultural Development Enterprise
- Eswatini Dairy Board
- Eswatini Cotton Board

## 1.7 The Legislative and Policy Environment

### 1.7.1 Legislations that are operational

The following are some of the legislations that are operational and are being administered by the Ministry, mainly for regulatory purposes:

- **Private Forests Act 1951:** It provides better regulation and protection of private forests in Eswatini.
- **Grass Burning Act 1955:** To consolidate the law relating to grass burning and grass fires.
- **Cane Growers Act 12 of 1967:** To incorporate the Eswatini Cane Growers' Association and to empower the Minister to impose a levy on Growers of sugar cane for the purposes of the association.
- **The Cotton Act 1967:** To provide constitution and functions of the Cotton Board.
- **Dairy Act 1968:** For the control and improvement of the dairy industry and its products.
- **The NAMBoard Act 1985:** Establish the National Agricultural Marketing Board.
- **Seeds and Plants Varieties Act 2000:** It provides control, sale, importation and exportation of seeds.
- **Cattle Routes Act 1918:** Makes provision for the access of cattle to public dipping tanks.
- **The Registration of Pedigree Livestock Act of 1921:** To confer certain rights on the South African Stud Book Association in Eswatini, and to make provision for the protection of such rights.
- **The Cattle Dipping Charges Act 1950:** Consolidate and amend the laws relating to the imposition and recovery of charges for the dipping of cattle of persons domiciled in Eswatini, at dips which are supplied with dipping material at the cost of the Government.

- **The Registration of Dogs Act 1954:** To amend and consolidate the law relating to the registration and control of dogs. It is operational, however it is administered under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development.
- **The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1962:** For the prevention of cruelty to animals.
- **The Animal Diseases Act 1965:** Makes new provision for the prevention of disease amongst animals.
- **The Livestock Identification Act 2001:** For registration of livestock identification marks and the compulsory marking of livestock with registered livestock identification.
- **Veterinary Public Health Act 2013:** Makes provision for ensuring high level of consumer protection with regard to food safety by facilitating advanced methods of primary production in the food chain of food of animal origin.
- **The Game Control Act of 1947:** To make provision for the control of the numbers of games in the country.
- **The Veterinary Surgeons Act of 1997:** To establish a Veterinary Council of Eswatini and to provide for the registration and control of Veterinary surgeons.
- **Pesticides Management Act of 2017:** To regulate the importation, manufacture, exportation, distribution, sale and use of pesticides in order to enable people to obtain the benefits with minimal adverse effects on human, animals and the environment.
- **Plant Control Act of 1981:** Provide for the regulation of plants and plants products for imports and exports.
- **The Eswatini National Research Authority Act, 2018 :** To provide for the establishment and functions of the Eswatini National Agricultural Research.

### 1.7.2 Legislations and Regulations under Development

- **The Plant Health Protection Bill, 2015 :** To provide for the prevention of the introduction and spread of pests and to facilitate trade in plants and plant products in accordance with the provisions of the International Plant Protection Convention.
- **The Swazi Nation Land Commercialization Bill 2015 :** To provide for the designation, demarcation and allocation of Swazi Nation Land for agri-business, registration of land use-rights, establishment of Chiefdom land allocation Committee and the Appeals Tribunal.
- **The Eswatini Dairy Regulations, 2016 :** To give effect to the Dairy Act no. 28 of 1968.
  - ❖ **The Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill, 2015 :** To Regulate the fisheries industry
- **Seeds and Plant varieties (amendment) regulation 2017:** To amend regulations of 2015

### 1.8 Policies in the Agriculture Sector

The sector policies guide the Ministry to deliver in accordance with its mandate within its subsectors and they are linked to higher policy levels in a well-structured framework.

Above the sector policies are the National Policies that is, the National Development Strategy (NDS) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan (PRSAP). These outline national strategies and aspirations to provide a guide to the sector on its desired deliverables.

The national policies are in line with International, Continental and Regional policy documents and declarations such as the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) of the African Union (AU) and the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Programme (RISDP) of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC). The country has also aligned itself with the SADC Regional Agriculture Policy (SADC-RAP).



Below is a list of policies within the agriculture portfolio/sector:

- Comprehensive Agriculture Sector Policy
- The Food Security Policy
- Livestock Development Policy
- Irrigation Policy
- Rural Resettlement Policy;
- Fisheries Policy;
- National Agricultural Research Policy; and
- National seed policy

## **CHAPTER 2: PERFORMANCE REPORTS BY DEPARTMENTS/SECTIONS**

### **2.1 DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY AND LIVESTOCK SERVICES**

*The Ministry's overall goal in the livestock sub-sector is to transform and equip livestock producers with adequate knowledge and skills for the proper management and improvement of all available resources for an efficient and sustainable livestock industry, which will foster positive contributions to the growth of the national economy. The department is divided into two divisions: the Animal Production division and the Animal Health division.*

#### **2.1.1 Animal Production Division**

**Mandate:** To equip livestock producers with adequate knowledge, skills and technical expertise on the efficient management of all resources that will ensure profitable returns and an efficient and sustainable livestock industry. The thrust is to promote commercialization of cattle, poultry, rabbits, dairy, pigs and goat production to ensure food security, poverty alleviation and improved living standards of the farming community.

**Performance report:**

Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Ease of doing business.				
Strategic Objective: <i>To increase livestock production and productivity</i>				
Section/Division /Programme	Activities	Overall Target/ Objective	Achievements	Remarks/Comments
Poultry (indigenous chicken production)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There were 1126 farmers trained on improved indigenous chicken production; the training was conducted through 3 awareness campaigns (124 farmers), 6 seminars (311 farmers), 29 workshops (212 farmers), 2 meetings (24);</li> <li>One radio programme on winter brooding was broadcasted through EBIS.</li> <li>One (1) demonstration for 14 farmers on Newcastle vaccination was conducted</li> </ul>	Increase national production of indigenous chickens.	<p><b>Progress towards target:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An amount of E 3,199,177 was generated from sale of indigenous chickens and this was made through farm gate sales, restaurants supply and flea markets. A total of 67,943 chickens were sold.</li> </ul>	There was a major increase of 74% in income to farmers through sale of indigenous chickens in 2019 compared to 2018.
Broilers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Five (5)</b> workshops on broiler production were conducted with a total of 253 farmers in attendance and 2 seminars with (17) farmers.</li> <li>Other activities included <b>(88)</b> farm visits/ inspection, <b>(7)</b> meetings and <b>(141)</b> office consultations.</li> </ul>	Increase local production of broilers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>643 smallholder farmers are now into broiler production.</li> <li>E3, 721,971.00 was realized by smallholder farmers from sale of broilers</li> </ul>	The broiler industry is mostly dominated by large produces and the smallholder farmers has a very small market share.
Egg production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farm visits for extension support</li> <li>Data collection for monitoring and reporting purposes</li> </ul>	Increase national production of eggs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>84 Smallholder farmers are into egg production, <b>E56 000.00</b> was realized from egg sales</li> </ul>	Statistics from large scale producers was not available during reporting time.

<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Ease of doing business.</b>					
<b>Strategic Objective: <i>To increase livestock production and productivity</i></b>					
<b>Section/Division /Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall Objective</b>	<b>Target/</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Remarks/Comments</b>
Rabbits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farm visits for extension support</li> <li>Data collection for monitoring and reporting purposes</li> </ul>	Promote rabbit production.	rabbit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>32 farmers have ventured into rabbit production</li> <li>E37 340.00 was realized by small scale produces from sale of rabbits</li> </ul>	Business has a great potential to grow.

<p>Piggery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide extension services that included Workshops, Seminars, and Meetings, Farm visits, Office Consultations &amp; farm consultations, 1579 farmers were outreached.</li> <li>• National pig identification and traceability.</li> <li>• Distribution of Semen straws to farmers for Artificial Insemination of pigs.</li> </ul>	<p>Promote pig production.</p> <p>Keep record of ownership and distribution of pigs in the country.</p> <p>Enhance pig and production efficiency.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 930 farmers in the country are into commercial pig production</li> <li>• 22 243 pigs slaughtered for the market (April-Dec 2019). equivalent to 1200.16 MT, amount realized from sale of the pork was E41, 961, 548.00</li> <li>• From Mpisi Pig Breeding Station a total of 427 pigs were sold to farmers for breeding purposes, E917 277.00 was realized from sales.</li> <li>• Awaiting approval.</li> <li>• A total of <b>429</b> semen straws were sold amounting to <b>E 42 900.00</b> this year</li> </ul>	<p>Through the Pig Production Enhancement Project at Mpisi most farmers in the country are having access to superior breeding stock, hence pork production has increased by 36% in 2019 compared to 2018.</p>
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<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Ease of doing business.</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective: <i>To increase livestock production and productivity</i></b>				
<b>Section/Division /Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall Target/ Objective</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Remarks/Comments</b>
Beef	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forty-two (42) farmers were mentored on beef cattle marketing, an awareness about the Government Bull Loan Scheme was also created</li> <li>Provide trainings on animal breeding.</li> <li>Promote feed - lotting in the production of beef</li> </ul>	To increase beef production from 10 000 MT to 16 000 MT by 2023	<p>7,814.16 MT beef production (Jan-Dec 2019)</p> <p>42 farmers trained on beef production.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>77 established operational feedlots.</li> </ul>	<p>There is a decline in production which can be attributed to the loss of productive stock especially cows who died during the El Nino draught and the loss of market in Mozambique.</p> <p>Farmers are showing interest in attending trainings</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bull Loan Scheme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribute high genetic bulls to farmers under SNL.</li> </ul>	To improve genetic make-up of the national herd and hence improve beef production in the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through the Bull Loan Scheme a total of 141 bulls have been loaned out to farmers countrywide. The purpose of this programme is to upgrade the genetic potential of the national beef cattle herd.</li> <li>12 bulls (Brahman and Nguni breeds) of high genetic make-up valued at <b>E 121 800.00</b> sold to farmers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally more farmers are showing interest in the bull loans and hence the need for government to intensify its efforts towards proving the service.</li> </ul>

<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Ease of doing business.</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective: <i>To increase livestock production and productivity</i></b>				
<b>Section/Division /Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall Target/ Objective</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Remarks/Comments</b>
Goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct trainings on commercial goat production.</li> <li>• Two Goat (Indaba) stakeholder Forums held at Gobolodlo Hall and Dwaleni Lodge in 2019.</li> </ul>	<p>Increase production to 2 500MT by 2023</p> <p>Implement a 120 slaughter goats per annum per farmer model</p> <p>Develop appropriate slaughter goats supply contracts with markets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 27.37 MT goat meat produced for the market</li> <li>• There were 527 farmers trained on commercial goat production</li> <li>• Five (5) farmers currently slaughtering 120 goat/annum.</li> <li>• 28 goat meat market outlets identified.</li> <li>• A concept note for construction of goat slaughtering abattoir has been drafted and submitted for funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Eswatini Livestock Value Chain Development Project have been approved. Financing agreement signed by the European Union. Implementation will start April 2020. This project will enhance beef/goat productivity in Eswatini.</li> <li>• A goat production model has been developed and rolled out to farmers to facilitate implementation of production of at least 10 slaughter goats per month/farmer, which translates to 120 goats annually.</li> <li>• Production of Goat breeding stock will be financed by the Smallholder Market-led project.</li> <li>• Goat feed-lotting is still an idea that most farmers are eager to implement but currently no farmer is practising it on the ground.</li> </ul>

<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Ease of doing business.</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective: <i>To increase livestock production and productivity</i></b>				
<b>Section/Division /Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall Target/ Objective</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Remarks/Comments</b>
Range Management and Animal Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish pastures at Mpisi Breeding Station, Mafutseni and Lozitha.</li> <li>Carry out demonstrations on ration mixing.</li> <li>Create awareness on the adverse effects of sporadic/wildfires in grazing land ecosystems and prevention measures.</li> <li>Produce bales for livestock feeding.</li> </ul>	Ensure sufficient supply of feed for livestock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.7ha pastures established (in Mpisi Breeding station, Mafutseni &amp; Lozitha)</li> <li>One Demonstration was carried out, it was on feedlot ration mixing for 30 feeder stock at a private farm in Matsanjeni</li> <li>One radio programme was broadcasted through EBIS.</li> <li>Government farms produced a total of 739 round bales and 4 693 square bales valued at E258 650.00 and E281 580.00 respectively.</li> <li>500 ha total area under sustainable fodder production under Government and private farms.</li> <li>10 (ten) operational group ranches established</li> </ul>	
<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Ease of doing business.</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective: <i>To increase livestock production and productivity</i></b>				



Section/Division /Programme	Activities	Overall Target/ Objective	Achievements	Remarks/Comments
Livestock Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct workshops on agribusiness and commercial livestock farming.</li> <li>• Conduct cattle auction sales.</li> <li>• Conduct goats auction sales.</li> <li>• Conduct flea markets for indigenous chickens.</li> <li>• Draft contracts for pork farmers to supply formal markets.</li> </ul>	Increase income generated by farmers from the sales of livestock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of <b>432</b> farmers were trained on Agribusiness and commercial livestock production during <b>16</b> workshops that were held around the country.</li> <li>• 12 cattle auction sales conducted, 554 cattle sold and the amount realized was E3,730,055.00</li> <li>• 4 goats auction sales conducted, 115 goats sold generating E 128 240.000</li> <li>• 6 flea markets for indigenous chickens conducted, 672 chickens sold generating E58 290.00</li> <li>• 20 local markets for Pork and Beef have been identified. Contracts have distributed and discussed with producers and retailers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most farmers (of indigenous chickens) have been linked to formal markets, hence farmers that sell through flea markets are those that are relatively new and have not been linked to formal markets.</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Ease of doing business.</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective: <i>To increase livestock production and productivity</i></b>				

Section/Division /Programme	Activities	Overall Target/ Objective	Achievements	Remarks/Comments
National Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist in the successful celebration of national events.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>120 head of cattle valued at E900 000.00 contributed towards uMhlanga and Incwala national events.</li> </ul>	

## **2.2.1 VETERINARY SERVICES DIVISION**

**Mandate:** *The principal function of the National Veterinary Services is the delivery of regulatory services and operations; appropriately oriented for purposes of the preservation of the territorial and inter-territorial integrity with respect to animal disease invasion and spread, inclusive of animal diseases of socio-economic or public health consequence. All regulatory components collectively constitute a functional service delivery mechanism in terms of animal healthcare, animal welfare and food safety.*

*At all times, the application of regulatory mechanisms have to be within the provisions of and remain consistent with prevailing universal Rules, Standards and Guidelines established under the authority of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) as well as the general trade promotion policies and rules of the World Trade Organisation – Sanitary and Phytosanitary (WTO-SPS) Agreement.*

### **ACTIVITIES AND INCIDENCES**

#### **1.2.1 Regular Veterinary Programmes**

The national animal disease status remained relatively stable in the reporting period, April to December 2019 of the 2019/20 FY. Eswatini continued to maintain vigilance along the eastern frontier on the boundary with Mozambique, further emphasizing the necessity to control stolen or lost returning animals from Mozambique. In the respective three months under review, lumpy skin disease, blackquarter/malignant oedema complex as well as pulpy kidney remained some diseases causing sickness and deaths in cattle and goats respectively. Farmers are encouraged to vaccinate against these diseases.

Regular programmes include dipping, rabies vaccination, disease prevention and controls (cordons, quarantines), movement controls (local and international-import/export), clinical treatment, surveillance and diagnostics, Veterinary Public Health activities as well as Veterinary Education and Training.

Two major challenges in programme implementation were persistent severe lack of transport and severe restricted budget for the year 2019/20 making accomplishment of some of the programmes like vaccination for contagious abortion and laboratory testing for adequate control of animal diseases difficult.

The stalled replacement of vacant posts by government affects delivery of services two prominent cases in point being the shortage of Veterinary Assistants in diptanks as well as Laboratory Technologists at the Central Veterinary Laboratory in Manzini. These vacancies affect disease surveillance, delivery of SLITS services to farmers among its effects.

### **ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS:**

**Award of Recognition of Excellence in Animal Health Reporting by Africa Union-IBAR to The Department of Veterinary and Livestock Services, Eswatini in April.**

**Commissioning of the Food Hygiene Laboratory in the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Veterinary Services in Manzini on the 28<sup>th</sup> March 2019 by the Minister for Agriculture together with the Minister for Commerce, Industry and Trade.**

**Grant of Export Status of Eswatini Beef to Taiwan in April/May 2019.**

As further demonstration of this new trade outlet, the first consignment of 149 kg of beef export was made in June and safely arrived in Taiwan

***African Swine Fever outbreak in pigs in South Africa*** - Occurred in the Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Free State and North West Provinces in May 2019. Currently the on pigs and pig products was ultimately lifted with special conditions. However, currently an FMD ban exist on pigs and their products.

**Stakeholder Consultations for Veterinary Public Health Regulations** (12<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> September 2019) held at the Manzini Veterinary Offices.

**Stakeholder consultation for rabies strategy formulation/validation held on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2019** at Esibayeni Lodge, Matsapha.

**World Rabies Day Commemoration: Theme – ‘Vaccinate To Eliminate’** - on the 27<sup>th</sup> September 2019 at Malindza Veterinary Office under the Malindza Chiefdom.

### **Outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in South Africa November 2019**

South Africa reported an outbreak of FMD in the Molemole District of Limpopo on 6<sup>th</sup> November 2019. This was the second outbreak in 2019 within the same Province. At the time of this second outbreak South Africa had lost her FMD free zone status and was working towards regaining it with the OIE. Despite this status RSA had made assurances that in areas outside the affected province and district exports can be guaranteed through specific protocols. These protocols were undone at the occurrence of the new outbreak and Eswatini preventative response necessitated the suspension of issuing of permits of affected animals and their products through a press statement of 12 November 2019.

By end of January 2020 the situation in South Africa had still not adequately resolved to give assurances that any affected animal and their products are safe to keep the disease out of Eswatini should we import ‘risk’ products.

The Ministry held a stakeholder meeting to brief importers on the situation on the Foot and Mouth Disease status of the country and plans to have regular meetings to continuously update stakeholders on the FMD situation in South Africa and Eswatini action as when developments happen.

### **Radio education programs**

The Ministry continued with radio programs under the different Departments, with Veterinary and Livestock Services broadcasting programmes covering the following broad subject areas under the ‘Temfuyo Radio Broadcast Program’: Proper livestock management practices for cattle; range management practices; Prevention and Treatment of various diseases and ailments in pets and in livestock; etc. Other broadcasts covered official diptank opening speeches and events where there are also educational messages for livestock farmers.

### **Returned animals from neighbouring countries**

The table below shows the number of returned animals that strayed into neighbouring countries either through theft or straying or intentional grazing. The legal process of returning these animals requires cooperation and coordination between the Veterinary Department, Royal Eswatini Police and the affected farmers since returned animals require quarantine (at Maphiveni Government Quarantine Station), examination and testing in accordance to international regulations and guidelines, any animal that has been outside a territory of known status to another territory takes the status of the new territory and is subject to import regulations, controls and testing as maybe deemed necessary to reduce risk of introduction of disease. All imports represent some level of threat to the importing country and requires scientific and well controlled mitigation measures.

Table 1: Returned Animals from Neighbouring Countries.

Neighbouring country	Species	Number	Origin of animals
Recovered in R.S.A	Bovine (cattle)	29	Eswatini
Recovered in Moz	Bovine (cattle)	28	Eswatini
Found in Eswatini	Bovine (cattle)	2	Suspected to be from RSA

### Disease controls/prevention

The Ministry make use of various farmer extension channels to offer advice on proper animal health care at diptanks, farmer meetings and educational workshops as well as the radio. Key to these are livestock disease vaccination programmes. Most vaccinations are at farmer cost and as such tend to be in response to outbreaks. The leading livestock diseases vaccinated against are lumpy skin disease, black-quarter and botulism. Rabies, another very important disease in this country is vaccinated for in September, under the ‘Rabies Annual Dog Vaccination Campaign’. The Department of Veterinary Services is open for vaccination of dogs and cats at any time in our clinics. The cost of vaccine is 100% provided for by government.

Table 2: Disease Vaccinations from April to December.

Disease	No. vaccinated
Blackquarter	27532
Botulism	20710
Lumpy skin disease	14214
Rabies canine	65446
Anthrax	238
Contagious abortion	2992
Pulpy kidney	4424
Redwater	1468
Newcastle	100
African horse sickness	41
Enterotoxaemia	650

### Dog Vaccination Campaign for Rabies Control

The Ministry started dog vaccinations for rabies control at the beginning of September. Due to transport limitations the exercise expected to be completed in September was completed in November 2019. The high numbers of rabies vaccinations are still being validated and are expected to be above 70,000 this financial year.

### National Dipping Programme

In the year under review, the National Dipping Programme continued to be sustained from stocks procured in the 2018/19 financial year which apparently got finished in December 2019. Tender processes were finalised and procurements done to continue with the programme uninterrupted. Due to price increases supplies are lasting for a shorter duration putting the dipping programme under pressure due to limited budgetary allocation compared to price in the last two to three years.

The presentation of livestock at dipping tanks had remained commendable in terms of functional animal disease intelligence and control. The overall disease picture appeared stable.

Table 3: Cattle Presentations at Dip Tanks.

Region	% attendance Apr to June	% attendance July to Sept	% attendance Oct to Dec	Overall average
Manzini	92	92	91	92
Lubombo	94	94	93	94
Hhohho	89	89	88	89
Shiselweni	94	94	93	94
<b>Average</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>

Any failure to present animals to a dipping tank on a designated day, without a valid reason, is effectively treated in accordance with the Animal Disease Act, 1965; inclusive of prosecutions.

### SLITS, office connectivity and Livestock Movement

In the 2019/20 FY, there were no offices added into Eswatini Livestock Information and Traceability System (SLITS) connectivity network. Six key offices (Ngculwini, Ntfontjeni, Gege, Mbulungwane, Malandzela and KaMfishane/McIntyre) remain without connectivity due mainly to inadequate service infrastructure from the communications services provider. The microwave driven communication network system implemented by government along the Ngwenya - Lomahasha corridor have been demonstrated to back up network supply in Manzini Veterinary Offices. Unfortunately Ngculwini cannot benefit since it is out of sight. Ntfontjeni seems to be the closest office to benefit from the microwave network provision as Department of Computer Services is working on it. The offices will wait for Government or EPTC infrastructure.

Movement of livestock within the country is statutory regulated, for animal disease intelligence and control purposes, through application of the Movement Permit System. The electronic platform of the Livestock Information and Traceability System (SLITS) continue to be the central system for capture of cattle data and transactions, with the ultimate view to expand it to other species such as pigs and goats. The importance of the livestock identification system has become more and more important for ensuring good standards of trade both locally and internationally. The number of Stock removal permits issued through this system is shown below.

Table 4: Stock Removal Permits Issued.

Region	No. of stock removal permits			
	Apr to June	July to Sept	Oct to Dec	Total April to Dec 2019
Manzini	4338	3129	3975	<b>11442</b>
Lubombo	4024	2765	3611	<b>10400</b>
Hhohho	2246	2698	2801	<b>7745</b>
Shiselweni	3720	1030	3776	<b>8526</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14328</b>	<b>9622</b>	<b>14163</b>	<b>38113</b>

### Livestock Identification

The maintenance programme on the application of individual animal identification Ear Tags on previously unidentified animals, as a result of the under age and new-borns, continued in the year at the various dip tanks in the four Regions. There were also cattle branding activities targeted to be done during the winter (colder) months which are normally May, June, July.

### Livestock Census

Every year in July to August the Ministry conducts a livestock census exercise. The census is the counting of all domestic animals that include dogs, poultry (chickens, ducks, geese), horse/donkeys, pigs, cattle, goats, sheep, etc in the country. The purpose is to have statistics that inform development planning and financing of programmes as well as programme/activity planning and epidemiology studies. The 2019 census exercise was successfully completed at every diptank level by end of September 2019. Currently the figures are being computed for a census report due before end of February 2020. The number of dogs to be vaccinated in September are counted in this census.

### **Clinical Services**

Provision of Clinical Services for on-call veterinary attention, on a case by case basis in respect of any presented or reported sick animal, had been sustained in the period of the first quarter, generating Government Revenue in the process from service charges. Other charges include quarantine fees charged under the Central Veterinary Laboratory, and inspections services as well as import permits/certification charged under Veterinary Public Health Services.

*Table 5: Veterinary Services Revenue*

<b>Region/Section</b>	<b>Import permits issued</b>	<b>Health Certificates</b>	<b>Revenue (E)</b>
Hhohho Regional Veterinary Services	372	237	97,480.00
Manzini Regional Veterinary Services	1230	64	69,980.00
Lubombo Regional Veterinary Services	183	6	18,010.00
Shiselweni Regional Veterinary Services	40	2	24,830.00
Central Veterinary Laboratory	79	0	12,486.00
Veterinary Public Health Services	7767	73	844,900.00
Veterinary Headquarters	57	0	570.00
<b>National</b>	<b>9728</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>1,068,256.00</b>

### ***Veterinary Education and Training***

The Mpisi Veterinary and Farmer Training Centre which provides a 2-year training course for new Veterinary Assistants continued with its training programme with 20 students completing in May 2019 having started the course in 2017.

Budgetary constraints have resulted in a different approach to register with the Higher Education Council of Eswatini a process not yet finalised. This registration will open avenues for further affiliation with other institutions like the University of Eswatini that may accredit the training program and may further assist funding modalities for the program. The Ministry is finalising modalities for a Special Account that will operationalize a cost recovery plan for the training in order to ensure sustainability. On the latter part progress is being made with Cabinet approval obtained and details being worked out with Accountant General. The account is expected to be running by end of 2019/20 financial year.

As has always been the case, the need for Veterinary Assistants within the Department currently exceed the supply, as there are vacant posts. Currently due to freezing of recruitment there are unfilled vacancies despite availability of some Veterinary Assistants having graduated from the college.

### ***Other Key Activities:***

- **Staff meeting:** VFTC Academic and non-academic Staff held a one-day seminar on General orders, disciplinary procedures, Leave and Probation as well as appraisals and promotions in December 2019.
- **In service training courses:**
  1. Starting from 17 September to 1 October 2019 Mpisi Veterinary and Farmers Training Center facilitated regional training workshops for Veterinary Assistants and their supervisors in all four (4) regions. Presenters were from different government departments relevant to each topic. Topics covered were as follows: Estate Act (Master of High Court); Stock Theft (Royal Eswatini Police Services); General Orders and Employment Act (Ministry of Public Service – Terms and Conditions); Human Resources Management (Human Resources – Headquarters); Animal Welfare (VEO/SAWS). More than 141 officials attended the training.
  2. Between 13 August and 5 September 2019 Mpisi Veterinary and Farmers Training Centre conducted an 8-day in-service training workshop for Veterinary Assistants and Animal Health Inspectors at several sub - regions in the country. Two topics were covered which were Antimicrobial resistance, and New drugs in the market and their administration. A total of 181 officers were trained
  3. From 22 October to 31 October 2019 four sub-regional workshops (out of 13 intended) were conducted for Veterinary Assistants under facilitation of Mpisi Training Centre Staff. SLITS, Dipping Management, Customer Care Service as well as Animal production topics specifically covering Establishing a dairy project; Livestock nutrition/ feed management. The 4/13 workshops was due to transport challenges. 98 officials attended the training.

### **Challenges**

- Transport problems – transporting officers (VAs) to various centers was a major problem and workshops had to start later than scheduled time.
- Failure to continue with Strategic planning due to delay in the procurement system for food. This delays the registering process of VFTC with Eswatini Higher Education Council.

### **Sanitary Regulation**

Food of animal origin hygiene supervision; with respect to compliance to Universal Food Safety Standards and Rules; had continued through the production chain, in the period under review. This had enabled both sanitary import controls and certification of exports of meat and products of animal origin to various destinations.

**Table 6: Imports of Animal Products**

Product	Quantity (Tonnes) 1st Q	Quantity (Tonnes) 2nd Q	Quantity (Tonnes) 3rd Q	Total Annual Quantity (Tonnes) Imported in reporting period	Country of origin 3rd Q



Beef	606.5	182.9	500.2	1289.6	Botswana, Ireland, USA, RSA, Namibia
Beef fat	171.4	56.6	123.2	351.2	RSA, Argentina, Poland, UK
Beef offal	118.8	43.7	73.5	236.0	RSA, Botswana, USA, UK, Argentina, Australia, Chile, New Zealand, France, Ireland, Ireland
Chicken	26.8		0.0	26.8	Brazil, Argentina, Poland
Chicken Gizzards	1		1.6	2.6	Chile, Brazil
Fish	502.7	33.5	907.3	1443.5	RSA, Vietnam, USA, Namibia, Uruguay, Argentina, China
Lamb	38.8	8.2	23.9	70.9	RSA
Mechanically Deboned Meat	331.6	86.4	350.6	768.6	Brazil, Argentina, Thailand, Poland
Pork	97.8		0.0	97.8	RSA
Processed Beef	174.6	23	0.0	197.6	RSA
Processed chicken	95.6	90.3	228.3	414.2	RSA, Brazil, Argentina
Processed Meats	39.8		96.7	136.5	RSA, Argentina
Processed Pork	132.4	34.2	178.9	345.5	RSA, Germany
Turkey	123.1	31.3	173.0	327.4	Brazil, Argentina, Poland, USA, Canada, Australia, Denmark, Chile, Spain

Importation of beef and pork (as well as live cloven hooved animals) was affected by the outbreak of FMD in neighbouring South Africa. This November outbreak stopped importation of animals and products produced in South Africa, but was later opened for those products whose source is evidently shown that it is from outside South Africa.

**Table 7: Exports of Beef and other Products of Animal Origin.**

Product	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter	
	Quantity (Metric Tonnes)	Destination	Quantity (Metric Tonnes)	Destination	Quantity (Metric Tonnes)	Destination
Chilled and frozen primal beef	47.9	Norway	21.5	Norway	64.1	Norway
Chilled primal beef	0.149	Taiwan			31.2	Norway
Braiwoers	6.3	Mozambique			6	Mozambique
Dairy products			34.3	RSA	72	Mozambique
Dairy products	43	Mozambique	14.3	Mozambique	52	Botswana
Miscellaneous meats	10.6	Mozambique	13.9	Mozambique	0.65	Mozambique
Tallow			32.1	RSA		

**Table 8: Total Exports of Beef and other Products of Animal Origin.**

Product	Quantity (Metric Tonnes.)	Destination
Chilled and frozen primal beef	133.5	Norway
Chilled primal beef	31.349	Norways and Taiwan
Braiwoers	12.3	Mozambique
Dairy products	215.6	RSA, Mozambique, Botswana

Miscellaneous meats	25.15	Mozambique
Tallow	32.1	RSA

**Laboratory Services**

The Central Veterinary Laboratory is a component of the national veterinary service delivery mechanism, responsible for the provision of expeditious disease diagnoses and therefore enabling early detection/early reaction in disease situations. This include the smears examination for all dead and slaughtered cattle as per legislation (Animal Disease Act 7/65).

In the period under review various submissions had been processed and laboratory tests conducted, which include tests for diagnosis and for export of animals.

It should be noted that due to insufficient capacity and sometimes resource limitation, some tests are referred to external laboratories.

Another laboratory, the food hygiene laboratory based in Manzini test samples submitted by establishments which handle food of animal origin at primary level, such as abattoirs, food processing and manufacturing plants, etc. Work in this laboratory continued accordingly.

## 2.2 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND EXTENSION

**Mandate:** *The department is responsible for the promotion of crop production, as well as promoting improved human nutrition. The Department's major activity is to provide an agricultural extension service that advises farmers on improved farming systems and technologies that will assure increased productivity and improve their standards of living.*

### Performance report:

<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Ease of Doing Business.</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective: Build Capacity of Farmers to Increase Production (Land Area and Yield) of Horticulture Fruits and Vegetables Crops.</b>				
<b>Section/Division /Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall Target</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Remarks/Comments</b>
Horticulture (fruits and vegetables) and promotion	Conduct seminars, workshops and method demonstrations on vegetable production including commercial production, grading packaging and marketing	Information dissemination to farmers and other stakeholders.	<p>-1191 individual visits and farmer consultation and A total of 3598 farmers benefited from the consultations.</p> <p>- 30 meetings and a total of 650 farmers attended the meetings on commercial vegetable production, pest identification and control, production planning and marketing.</p> <p>- Thirty five (35) seminars and 1157 farmers attended on improved vegetable and fruit production, disease and pest management, and quality control, sorting and grading for various markets and post –harvest handling of both the fruits and vegetables.</p> <p>- Twenty four (24) method demonstration and 600 farmers attended the training on soil sampling, lime application, planting of vegetable seedlings and fruit tree planting hole preparation.</p> <p>- A total of 2094 farmers received training on different aspects of fruit production and orchard management through;</p> <p><b>Progress towards target:</b> Over all 1018.98 ha were planted with vegetables including green mealies during the reporting period up to December</p> <p>42,096 fruit trees seedling were purchased for planting by farmers from South Africa and the local Eswatini/Taiwan national fruit tree programme during the reporting period.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate irrigation water and shortage of transport limited the number of visits to farmers</li> </ul>

<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Ease of Doing Business.</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective: <i>Increased production and productivity of maize, beans and horticultural crops.</i></b>				
<b>Section/Division /Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall Target</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Remarks/Comments</b>
Soil testing services and soil fertility management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct soil analysis and soil testing services for farmers</li> <li>carry out training of farmers of soil fertility management</li> </ul>	Improve productivity through soil conditioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a total of 3284 soil samples received and 2868 analysed for soil pH (determination), exchangeable acidity and nutrient elements in the this reporting period</li> <li>- A total of 1089 visitors comprising of 229 trainee Civil servants from SIMPA and 860 primary and high school learners from fourteen (14) schools visited the laboratory for educational purposes during the reporting period.</li> <li>-Three (3) lime application demonstrations were conducted at Mdumezulu, Lundzi and kaZondwako areas and 42 farmers attended</li> <li>-666 farmers attended the five (5) field days organised to observe and learn the effect liming on performance and yield of specific maize varieties.</li> <li>- a total of 386 farmers participated at thirteen (13) different sites the seminars for farmers on importance of soil sampling, liming and fertilizer application</li> </ul>	
<b>Strategic objective: <i>Increase women and youth participation in Agriculture.</i></b>				
Children and Youth Development Programme	Build capacity of children and youth farmers and increase their participation in agriculture production and marketing	Increase youth participation in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-A total of 138 extension field visits were made to the fifty five (55) clubs under Children and Youth Development Programme that were in existence and operating during the reporting period</li> <li>-Thirty nine (39) meetings were conducted and 881 club members attended.</li> <li>-Three (3) technology and method demonstrations were done for 179 club members during the reporting period</li> <li>-Two (2) workshops and 52 club members attended the training workshops on oyster mushroom production and cropping house management, harvesting and grading for the market.</li> </ul>	

			<p>- Two (2) seminars conducted and 86 club members attended the training on fruit tree planting and management, processing of the fruits into different food products by the youth.</p> <p><b>Progress towards target:</b></p> <p>-10 different types of projects undertaken by the youth comprising of; indigenous poultry, broilers, piggery, oyster mushroom, fruit trees, honey and home processing industries. The total income generated amounts to E102 645.00 during the reporting period.</p>	
Plant Protection Section	Provide training on management and control pests and diseases of economic importance to agriculture	Improve national plant health	<p>-Conducted twenty (20) fall army worm awareness creation and control workshops in various parts of the country</p> <p>-A total of fifty four (54) crop damage assessment were conducted and 42 were due to negligence with regards to looking after livestock, eighteen (18) as a result of land disputes and four (4) due to development issues</p> <p>- Seventy five (75) termite control seminars and control demonstrations were conducted at six (6) different locations and the total attendance was 75 farmers,</p> <p>- Two (2) radio programmes on the Eswatini Broadcasting and Information Service were conducted on sweet potato and legume pest and disease control</p>	
<b>Strategic Objective: <i>Increased the yield of agricultural crops through the provision of seed testing services and seed education.</i></b>				
Seed Quality Control services	Provision of seed testing and seed field inspection services to seed producers and farmers, and enforcement of the Seed Law	Improve access to quality seed	<p>-A total of 830 seed samples (mainly maize seed 676) by the seed quality control services for the determination of germination capacity during the reporting period.</p> <p>-A total land area of 118.28 was inspected for conformity with the local seed certification standard of which 2.28ha was basic seed production and 116ha certified seed with the expected output of 124.3 tonnes of the maize and different varieties of dry beans.</p> <p>- Seed education/ trainings were carried out for 149 farmers of which 55 were females.</p>	
<b>Crop storage section</b>	Provide training on reducing	Reduce post-harvest losses.	-A total of 2654 (1502 females and 1153 males) farmers obtained the training on crop storage technology, crib construction and	

	post-harvest losses on food grains and products		<p>storage pest management from different locations across the country.</p> <p>-A combined total of 1036 persons made up of 835 primary and high school students from ten (10) schools and 201 individual farmers visited the section to seek information and learning on the different aspects of crop storage technology</p> <p>-a total of Ten (10) crib construction demonstrations were conducted and 124 farmers (86 females and 38 males) attended.</p> <p>-a total of 3746 samples of various food products comprising of; maize grain, beans and rice were analyzed for the presence of <i>Aflatoxins</i> which could result in food poisoning and 198 samples tested positive for <i>aflatoxin</i> presence indicating a high potential for food poisoning through consumption of the food products</p>	
<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Ease of Doing Business.</b>				
<b>Strategic objective: <i>Optimum and sustainable exploitation of the fisheries resources and utilization of fish at both household and national levels to increase national food and nutrition security.</i></b>				
<b>Section/Division /Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall Target</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Remarks/Comments</b>
<b>Increase fish production by fishing in the sea</b>	Engage Republic of Mozambique for access to fishing in the ocean	Agreement with Mozambique	<p>A Memorandum of Understanding was finalized for fishing in the Mozambican sea.</p> <p>Increased tonnage from 5 to 6 metric tonnes with the local production.</p>	Still working on the logistics that fishing vessels are able to register using the Swazi flag.
<b>Pass the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill passed into Act</b>	Submit aquaculture and fisheries Bill and Regulations	Improve regulation of fisheries resources	<p>Presentations on Fisheries and aquaculture Bill to the House of Assembly and Cabinet which was later passed to an Act.</p> <p>Developed Regulations for the Fisheries and Aquaculture Act of 2019</p>	Regulations are still at the AG's office

<b>Complete the construction of a fish hatchery at Melethi.</b>	Fast-track completion of the fish hatchery and explore “public private partnership” for viable operation and production of fingerlings	To increase local production of fingerlings.	The construction of infrastructure had been completed Water supply had been improved	The hatchery is awaiting electricity connection for it to be operational
<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Ease of Doing Business.</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective: <i>Optimum and sustainable exploitation of the fisheries resources and utilization of fish at both household and national levels to increase national food and nutrition security.</i></b>				
<b>Section/Division /Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall Target</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Remarks/Comments</b>
<b>Produce Fish Species according to climate suitability</b>	Conduct research on fish species production and suitability to the different climatic regions of the country	Producing quality sexed fingerlings to supply local farmers	A species zoning was done according to the climatic conditions of the country.	This was achieved through the help from the FAO project

<p><b>Commercialize fish production</b></p>	<p>Identify and support commercial fish farmers Provide extension services to farmers Produce a map to guide investors on suitability of species on different climate conditions. Explore cage culture for fish production in large dams</p>	<p>Increase number commercial fish producers and production</p>	<p>Identified farmers were trained on new technologies of fish production such as Aquaponics -154 site visits for fish pod site selection, fish pond construction and fish pond management monitoring -Twenty nine (29) fish ponds were stocked with Tilapia during the April to December 2019 period, the highest number being in Manzini with 14 ponds, Hhohho (6) Shiselweni (6) and Lubombo (3) - Four (4) workshops were conducted for fish farmers coming from the Hhohho region (Lobamba and Mvutjini) and the Shiselweni region (Mweni and Mbabala) and 99 fish farmers participated. - Eighteen (18) fish farming sensitization and aqua-business training workshops were conducted in the four regions of the country and the total attendance was 298 fish farmers A total of 102 fish permits were issued for both sport fishing and general fishing during the reporting period. <b>Progress towards target:</b> Partial and complete fish harvest was done on sixteen (16) ponds different locations in the country. The total estimated yield of 5,895 kg was obtained</p>	
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## 2.3 DEPARTMENT OF LAND USE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

*Mandate: This department is responsible for promoting rational utilization of land and the development of agricultural land and water resources, particularly on Swazi Nation Land (SNL). The following activities were successfully carried out under the stringent resources.*

### Performance report:

**Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Infrastructure**



<b>Strategic Objective: To increase area under irrigation from 70 000 hectares to 100 000 hectares</b>				
<b>Section/Division /Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall Target</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Remarks/ Comments</b>
<b>Construction/Rehabilitation of Small and Medium Earth Dam.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reconnaissance Surveys</li> <li>• Community mobilization.</li> <li>• Topographic Surveys (Surveying)</li> <li>• Designing</li> <li>• Preparation of Bills of Quantities.</li> <li>• Conduct geotechnical investigation</li> <li>• Construction and quality control.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct Eight (8) small to medium earth dams.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surveying of nine (9) earth dams was carried out for Mgwenyane under Kukhanyeni Inkhundla, Philani Maswati under Mkhiweni Inkhundla, Mabhudlweni weir under Sandleni Inkhundla, Buhlebuyeza, Mnyokane, Bafazi, Zandondo and Ntazi all under Mandlangemphisi Inkhundla, and Ngonini dam at Ngongoni Estates under Eswatini Plantations.</li> <li>• Designs of Bafazi dam, Ngonini Dam and Philani Maswati were completed.</li> <li>• Construction of Zabe dam at Maphungwane was completed.</li> <li>• Earth dam site inspection was carried out in four sites under Ngudzeni Inkhundla.</li> <li>• Inspection and topographic surveys of Madvulini, Khiza and Mbangweni earth dams under Shiselweni 2, for the purpose of rehabilitation were done.</li> <li>• Earth dam rehabilitation was carried out and completed for the Lukhetseni; Tikhuba 1; and Tikhuba 2 dams under Matsanjeni North Inkhundla.</li> <li>• Scoop dams were constructed at Tibane, Etjeni, Eluhlekweni under Somntongo Inkhundla, Mahlabatsini under Dvokodvweni Inkhundla, Lwandle under Manzini South Inkhundla, and Zinyane, Mzinti, Ndvwabangeni and Lonhlalane under Mhlangatane Inkhundla.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortage of fuel and spare parts has caused delays.</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Infrastructure</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective: To increase area under irrigation from 70 000 hectares to 100 000 hectares</b>				
<b>Section/Division /Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall Target</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Remarks/ Comments</b>
<b>Develop Irrigation scheme.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surveying</li> <li>• Designing</li> <li>• Presentation of designs to communities.</li> </ul>	To increase area under irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The design of the infield of a 10ha irrigation scheme at Mkhondvonyana was completed.</li> <li>• The design of the infield of a 20ha irrigation scheme at Nkwene was completed.</li> </ul>	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The design of the infield of a 50ha irrigation scheme at Nkamanzi was completed.</li> <li>• Surveys and design of an 80ha irrigation scheme were completed for Sigcineni 2.</li> <li>• Designs were presented to communities and adopted at Mswati, Buhlungu, Mgubudla, Mkhovu, Emhlangeni, Maguduza, Meleti, Mancubeni and Sigombeni.</li> <li>• The department also assisted World Vision with designing three irrigation schemes under the Kukhanyeni Inkhundla.</li> </ul>	
<b>Water Harvesting Small and Medium-sized Dams Project (WHDP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rehabilitation and new construction of water harvesting infrastructures, including small and medium size dams, diversion weirs and off-stream reservoirs;</li> <li>• Formation of smallholder producers' and water users' groups and development of downstream irrigation schemes, provision of effective extension support and strengthening of market access;</li> <li>• Adoption of community-based land use planning approaches and development of capacity and skills to use water resource database and computer-based planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design of irrigation infrastructure and form irrigation schemes</li> <li>• Design of water storage and conveyance structures</li> <li>• Construction of Lot 1 and Lot 2 main irrigation works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seventeen (17) schemes' infield designs have been completed</li> <li>• Design for 18 water harvesting and conveyance structures have been submitted by the design team.</li> <li>• A prior information notice has been prepared and submitted to the NAO and subsequently the EUD for approval.</li> <li>• A tender dossier has been prepared and submitted to the NAO for review and submission to the EUD for approval and publication.</li> <li>• Profiling was done in six (6) schemes and beneficiaries profiling was completed in four (4) schemes. All beneficiaries have filled the water permit application forms.</li> <li>• Six (6) farmer groups were formed in the time under review and development of constitutions and registration of farmer groups was completed for six (6) schemes.</li> <li>• Presentation of infield designs was conducted in six (6) schemes (Mancubeni, Mhlangeni, Buhlungu, Sandlane, Sigombeni, Mswati, Mkhovu, Mgubudla and Nkwene) and training for transformation was conducted in five (5) schemes (Mbekelweni, Ndlalambi, Nkamanzi, Mavulandlela and Sigcineni).</li> </ul>	<p>The approval and signing of the contract to do the designs of water harvesting and conveyance structures delayed leading to many revisions of the critical path work plan</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of farm business and marketing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on storage was facilitated in all the four (4) pack houses and also during the cold chain summit held in August 2019.</li> <li>• Marketing trainings were conducted in all the 18 scheme areas (Bhlangeni, Mhlangeni, Sigombeni, Mancubeni, Meleti, Mavulandlela, Nkamanzi, Mswati, Mgubudla, Mkhovu, Sigcineni/Mzimmene, Mphatseni, Mabhudlweni, Mkhwenyane, Mkhondvwanyane, Nkwene/Nyelele, Nkhalane and Manzamnyama</li> <li>• A tender dossier to contract a Consultancy to do the participatory land use and watershed management plans has been prepared and submitted to the NAO for review and onward transmission to the EUD for approval.</li> <li>• Training on constitution drafting for the schemes were conducted in nine (9) schemes.</li> <li>• Training on how to add or remove articles and pictures from a website was conducted for two male officers.</li> <li>• Training on EU Procedures was conducted for four (4) MoA and project staff.</li> <li>• All water permit applications were processed, submitted to the Department of Water Affairs under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy.</li> <li>• Seventeen water permits have been issued for Mswati, Mkhovu, Mgubudla, Meleti, Nkamanzi (Mzimmene II), Manzamnyama (Mbekelweni), Sigombeni, Nkhalane, Mphatseni, Mkhondvwanyane, Mkhwenyane, Sigcineni-Mzimmene, Mancubeni, Nkwene-Nyelele, Bhlangeni and Mhlangeni.</li> </ul>	
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**Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Infrastructure**

**Strategic Objective: *To improve sustainable agricultural land management***

<b>Section/Division /Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall Target</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Remarks/ Comments</b>
<b>Promote Sustainable Land Management.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train communities on soil</li> </ul>	To increase area under sustainable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of communities on soil suitability, land capability and land use planning under the Chiefdom Development Plan exercise/programme was carried out for the following Chiefdoms: Ka-Mbhoke, Qomintaba,</li> </ul>	

(Developing sustainable land use plans and providing planning for land resources and land use.)	suitability, land capability and land use planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct soil surveys</li> <li>• Conduct land resources assessments</li> <li>• Conduct site inspections</li> <li>• Produce soils maps; suitability maps, land use maps</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	agricultural land management	Zishineni, Nkonjwa, KaMkhaya, Kaphunga, Kwenzeni, Mhawu, Ndushulweni, Ngololweni, Nhlalabantfu, Ka-Shongwe, Ondiyaneni, Mphini, and Magele. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soils maps and soil suitability maps were produced for the Ka-Mbhoke, Qomintaba, Zishineni, Nkonjwa, KaMkhaya, Kaphunga, Kwenzeni, Mhawu, Ndushulweni, Ngololweni, Nhlalabantfu, Ka-Shongwe, Ondiyaneni, Mphini, and Magele Chiefdoms.</li> <li>• Identification of borrow areas was carried out for the construction of a dam at Ngonini Estate.</li> <li>• Soil surveys were also carried out in 14 irrigation schemes, which are Maguduza, Emhlangeni, Buhlungu, Sigombeni, Mswati, Meleti, Mancubeni, Mavulandlela, Mgubudla, Nkwene/Nyelele, Mkhwenyana, Mkhovu, Manzimnyama/Mbekelweni, and Mzimmene.</li> <li>• Soil Surveys and site inspections were also conducted at Siteki, where a human settlement was proposed to be established, and at Ndzeleni in Mhlangatsha for a High School site under Mahlangatsha Inkhundla.</li> <li>• Site inspections were carried out at Maplotini and Henwood farms for the purpose of determining expanding human settlements.</li> <li>• A settlement plan was developed for Mancubeni.</li> <li>• Site inspections were conducted at Matata/Lowveld Experimental Station (MoA).</li> <li>• Soil surveys were also carried out in portion 3 of farm 145, portion 2 of farm 146 and portion 3 of farm 147 where the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Trade was interested in expanding area under industrial and commercial use around Siteki town.</li> <li>• Soil Surveys were carried out at Nyonyane Sisa ranch under Mandlangempisi</li> </ul>	
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**Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Infrastructure**

**Strategic Objective: *To improve sustainable agricultural land management***

Section/Division /Programme	Activities	Overall Target	Achievements	Remarks/ Comments
<b>Develop soil conservation structure and carry out soil</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train communities on communities on soil conservation and soil conservation techniques</li> </ul>	Reduce area with degraded land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donga rehabilitation is on-going at Ezulwini; KaNdinda under Ntontozi Inkhundla; Ensingweni under Mkhiweni Inkhundla; Luyengo under Lamgabhi Inkhundla; Lubovu (Macudvulwini Chiefdom) under</li> </ul>	

<p><b>conservation measures including donga rehabilitation.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fencing of degraded land</li> <li>• Gabion installation</li> <li>• Tree planting</li> <li>• Construction of contour banks.</li> <li>• Land Degradation Surveillance Framework data collection.</li> </ul>		<p>Ngwemphisi Inkhundla; and Ekukhanyeni under Kukhanyeni Inkhundla.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of soil conservation practices, fencing of rangelands was carried out at Lubulini and Sthobelweni under Sithobelweni Inkhundla.</li> <li>• Under the Land Degradation Surveillance Framework data collection was completed in four communities where by 16 sites were done at Mafutseni; 16 sites at Siphofaneni; 16 sites at Sthobelweni and another 16 sites at Ka-Phunga</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Provide land development services in rural communities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bush/site clearing</li> <li>• Ground levelling</li> <li>• Maintenance of Farm access roads and gravelling</li> <li>• Conduct site inspections</li> </ul>	<p>Provide land development services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site/bush clearing, and ripping was carried out at Mangweni Primary School (3ha), Sigcineni (0.5ha), Maphungwane (0.3ha), Matsapha Airport (1.5ha), Dwaleni (1ha) at Hluthi (1ha), Ngwane Park (0.5ha), Zulwini (0.5ha), KaShali (1ha), Dwaleni (2ha), Lukhetseni (1ha) under Matsanjeni North Inkhundla; Hlatsi (2ha) under Mtsambama Inkhundla; Dvumbe Primary School (2ha) under Khubutha Inkhundla; Ndinda (0.5ha) under Ntontozi Inkhundla; Ludzeludze (1ha) under Ludzeludze Inkhundla; Buseleni (5ha) under Nkwene Inkhudla</li> <li>• Ground levelling was carried out at Mkhuzweni Primary School (70m x 60m) under Mayiwane Inkhundla; Ekubongweni High School (120m x 120m) under eNdzingeni Inkhundla; Mabhudvu (100m x 50m) in Mhlangatane under Myiwane Inkhundla, Kuthuleni (0.3ha) under Mayiwane Inkhundla.</li> <li>• Road maintenance was also carried out at Buseleni (1.5 km) under Nkwene Inkhundla; Ntontozi (4 km) under Ntontozi Inkhundla; Ezulwini (2 km); Bulimeni (2 km) under Nkwene Inkhundla; Dvumbe (3 km) under Khubutha Inkhundla; Mapampini/Mahlangatane (4 km) under Mayiwane Inkhundla; Ekubongweni High School (3 km) and Nkamanzi (1.5 km) under eNdzingeni Inkhundla; Herefords (2 km) under Mayiwane Inkhundla; Eludzibini (1.5 km) under Timphisini Inkhundla. Road gravelling was done at Mbuluzi/ACAT (3.5 km); Ludzeludze (1 km) under Ludzeludze Inkhundla.</li> <li>• Ground levelling was also done at and at Dvumbe Primary School, Salema High School, Mandvulo High School, Mavula High School, Nkwene Primary School and Mkhondvo High School.</li> </ul>	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road gravelling of a 2km road was done at Malkerns Research Centre, a 500m road was done at Mpisi Farm</li> <li>• Roads maintenance was carried out at Ngwazini (6km), Maliyaduma (5km), Logoba (1.5km), Hawane (2km), Mbhuleni (3km), Mbekelweni (2km), Kudzeni (4km), Mpaka (1km), Nkhungwini (15km), Mvembili (300m), Mayiwane (250m), Mavula, Mayiwane Inkhundla, Sidvashini, Mpofu (2km), Mkhuzweni (1.5km), Maphungwane (2.5km), Nkwene (15km), Sihhohhwani (3km), Sankolweni (4km), Mpholi (1km) and Sigcineni (10km)</li> <li>• Excavation of a footbridge foundation at Mgungundlovu area (Ndzingeni Inkhundla) 3m x 3m x 3m x 2 sides. Gravel stockpile for farm road maintenance at Mpofu area (Vukutimele Farmers Association) 60m<sup>3</sup> volume. Low level crossings were constructed at kaShali and KuBhodo.</li> </ul>	
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## 2.4 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND SPECIALIST SERVICES

**Mandate:** *The department is responsible for the identification and development of adaptive agricultural production technologies that ensure household and national food security, sustainable growth of the agro-business sector and national economy. The department is also responsible for phytosanitary services, implementation of food safety measures and conservation of national plant genetic resources. The department is divided into two divisions, Research and Specialist Services.*

### Performance report:

<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Innovation.</b>
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<b>Strategic Objective: <i>Identification and development of adaptive agricultural production technologies</i></b>
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Section/Division /Programme	Activities	Overall Target	Achievements	Remarks/Comments
<b>Crop Production Improvement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct experiments to evaluate performance of seed varieties.</li> </ul>	Improve crop production	<p>Conducted 7 experiments on beans, cassava, sweet potato and cotton.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beans: Advance trial at MRS and Onfarm trial at Zombodze with 16 and 6 varieties respectively were harvested.</li> <li>Sweet potato: 3 field days were held at Nhlangano, Big Bend and Malkerns to showcase 10 new orange flashed varieties. Participants also tasted the different varieties and rated them.</li> <li>Cotton: On-farm trials of HYB 608 and HYB 579 planted at Lomahasha and Matsetsa were harvested.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data from the cotton and beans trials is currently being analyzed</li> <li>9 cassava varieties from IITA that have successfully established in Eswatini are being monitored in the nursery at Malkerns Research Station</li> <li>Participant who attended the Sweet potato field days were limited by the COVID 19 regulation.</li> </ul>
<b>Agronomic Practices</b>	Conduct experiments on different agronomic practices	Identify the most appropriate agronomic practices for optimal productivity. identified and recommended.	<p>Experiments were conducted where most appropriate agronomic practices were identified for :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sweet potato: second run of the effect of tillage methods on sweet potato trial was completed. Soil water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Four large scale and three small scale table potato farmers were identified and baseline survey data was collected at pre-harvest stage.</li> <li>Bean trials planted at Mangcongco were damaged by frost.</li> </ul>

			<p>content was consistently higher on flat seedbed compared to ridges and tied ridges. Yield was same across tillage methods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Table potato: influence of different seed sizes on yield and quality trial was planted at MRS. Study on postharvest losses and waste in the potato supply chain initiated.</li> <li>• Beans: Trial on the effect of earthing up on Groundnuts Yield was harvested.</li> <li>• Maize: All maize trials planted at Malkerns, Nhlangoane, Luve and Mangochi were harvested.</li> </ul>	
<b>Soil and Water Management</b>	Conduct experiments on soil and water management for optimum crop production	Development of good and sustainable agricultural practices in crop production to address climate change.	All 4 experiments conducted under soil management. were harvested.	



<b>Crop Protection</b>	Conduct plant protection experiments for optimum crop	Develop and identify cost effective, user and environmentally friendly crop protection technologies.	Three trials on weed management were harvested and data from these trials is being analyzed.	Trials were on: efficacy of pre-emergence herbicides on ( <i>Phaseolus vulgaris L.</i> ), <i>Striga asiatica</i> control and <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> control,
<b>Post-harvest Handling and food safety Processing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct studies on post-harvest handling and processing.</li> <li>Produce publications on post-harvest handling and processing</li> </ul>	Promote value addition and ensure food safety.	Sensory evaluation on orange flashed sweet potato was conducted.	Participant who attended the sweet potato field day tasted the 10 varieties and rated them.

<b>National Plant Health Inspection Services</b>				
<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Innovation.</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective: <i>improvement of plant health services</i></b>				
<b>Section/Division /Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall Target</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Remarks/Comments</b>
<b>Inspection and certification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct orchard, pack house, field and border inspections.</li> <li>Conduct consignments and</li> </ul>	To reduce export and import interception.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced number of phytosanitary EU interceptions from 4 to 1.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New EU plant health regulations implemented.</li> </ul>

	issue phytosanitary certificates		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issued 850 phytosanitary certificates</li> </ul>	Thorough inspections at points of export to be conducted to reduce number of interceptions
<b>Surveillance, Diagnostic and Quarantine</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct surveillance on trans-boundary pests</li> </ul>	Conduct surveillance on Five trans-boundary pests: Fall armyworm Fruit fly <i>Tuta absoluta</i> Banana fusarium wilt <i>Maize Lethal Necrosis Diseases</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three (fruit fly, fall armyworm, <i>Tuta absoluta</i>) surveillance programs implemented.</li> </ul>	Lack of transport has limited the area coverage and since the vehicle allocated for this function is currently with to the covid-19 emergency response team.
<b>Information Systems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop plant health database system.</li> </ul>	To automate/ digitalize plant health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National plant health inspectorate service web-based system developed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The system is now available online at <a href="https://naphis.gov.sz">https://naphis.gov.sz</a></li> <li>The system still needs to be launched and piloted</li> </ul>
<b>Pest Risk Analysis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct pest risk analysis for citrus and avocado fruits.</li> </ul>	Facilitate access to international markets of agricultural plant products	<p>5 of 8 stages for pest risk analysis have been conducted</p> <p><b>Progress towards target:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60% progress on risks analysed.</li> <li>Negotiations between Eswatini and the USA on access Eswatini citrus into the US market continued.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pest risk analysis ongoing.</li> </ul>

<b>Strategic Objective: <i>Identification and development of adaptive agricultural production technologies</i></b>				
<b>Section/Division /Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall Target</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Remarks/Comments</b>
<b>Ex situ conservation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plant and evaluate crop accession for yield potential.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase ex-situ conservation of plant genetic resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11 bean accessions planted MRS were evaluate for yield performance.</li> </ul>	
<b>On farm preservation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plant on-farm crop diversity demonstrations</li> </ul>	Increase on-farm genetic preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All cowpea, sorghum, maize and bean accessions (varieties)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data collected from the accessions is currently being analyzed.</li> </ul>
<b>Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop 1 National Strategy and Action Plan for conservation and sustainable use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</li> </ul>	improve planning and implementation of Plant Genetic Resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drafting of ENSAP – PGRFA was completed</li> </ul>	Draft currently being edited for submission to relevant structures Drafting supported by SADC regional FAO TCP.

## **2.5 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND ANALYSIS.**

**Mandate:** The Department is responsible for providing policy support, budgeting, lead the development of sector plans and strategies, monitor and appraise agricultural development programmes and projects. It also provides marketing advisory services through the Market Advisory Unit, and advance information on food security prospects in the country at both national and household levels through its National Early Warning Unit.

### **Performance Report:**

<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Ease of Doing Business.</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective: <i>Improve evidence based planning and reporting</i></b>				
<b>Section/Division /Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall Target</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Remarks/Comments</b>

<b>Monitoring and Evaluation of sector programmes and project</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical monitoring of capital projects and programmes.</li> <li>Conduct baseline surveys.</li> <li>Preparation of Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Biennial Review Report</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure monitoring and reporting for capital programmes including baselines and evaluation reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 project sites under the Water Harvesting Development Programme, physically monitored at Sgcineni and Zombodze Emuva.</li> <li>Site visits conducted for the SMLP and High Value Crop Projects to assess progress in leu of expenditure</li> <li>Preparation of questionnaires for conducting baseline survey at Maphalaleni has been completed.</li> <li>A multistakeholder sensitization and validation workshop was conducted and it was attended by CAADP Team, Non-Governmental organisations, Academia, Private sector, Civil Society, Parastals, farmers union and Government Ministries.</li> <li>Data was collected from Binneal review stakeholders and was analysed</li> <li>Information was uploaded in the e-BR online system and the Report was submitted to the REC, Southern African Development Committee(SADC).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shortage of transport hinders timely monitoring of projects.</li> </ul>
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**Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Ease of Doing Business.**

**Strategic Objective: *Improve evidence based planning and reporting***

Section/Division /Programme	Activities	Overall Target	Achievements	Remarks/Comments
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<p><b>Programme coordination and resource mobilization</b></p>	<p><b>planning;</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate the release of funds to finance the implementation of capital projects.</li> <li>Preparation of the Ministry's Budget Proposals.</li> <li>.</li> </ul>	<p>Financing the implementation of the Ministry's Capital Programme.</p> <p>Ensure availability of funds for the implementation of the Ministry's programmes as per its mandate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A combined figure of <b>E 247 905 000.00</b> has been requisitioned from Government to finance activities under the Smallholder Market Led Project, LUSIP 11 and Lozitha Resettlement project.</li> <li>Budget prepared and presented by the Honorable Minister to PBC.</li> <li>Resources had been mobilized for equipping the poultry laboratory where the Government of Turkey provided equipment to the value of ~E500 000.00.</li> <li>Technical support had been mobilized to inform the review of the National Agriculture Investment plan under the auspices of African Union Commission IFPRI has produced: 1. Agriculture Status Report, 2. Malabo Goals and Milestones Report, 3. Policy and Opportunities report.</li> <li>Technical support had been secured under FAO (Agrinvest) for development of the New Instrument Based National Agriculture Investment Plan where commodity Sector Development Plan Agreements and Agriculture Development Fund will be established.</li> <li>Launched the Private Sector Engagement process in agriculture development in March 2019 and subsequent Horticulture Forum in June 2019 and the Launch of Country Agribusiness Framework in August 2019. All these were aimed at attracting investments in agriculture.</li> </ul>	<p>There is a delay in the disbursement of funds by government attribute to the fiscal situation.</p>
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<p><b>National Early Warning Unit.</b> Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partake on the Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis and write a report to inform Government and development partners on Food security and livelihoods.</li> </ul>	<p>To generate information on food security and livelihoods situation in Eswatini.</p> <p>To assess the rainfall distribution forecast and advise farmers and other stakeholders on the forecasted rainfall distribution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerability Assessment conducted successfully and Report published and disseminated through to stakeholders through the Deputy Prime Minister's Office. The report indicate that food insecure population increased by 66% due to low production and loss of employment.</li> </ul>	
<p>Eswatini Seasonal Rainfall forecast 2019/2020 Season</p>	<p>Partake in the assessment of the country's rainfall assessment.</p>		<p>The seasonal rainfall forecast for the 2019-20 conducted and information shared with relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>Rain forecasts shows that the country is likely to receive Normal-to Above-Normal rainfall between October and December, 2019 and the second half of the season from January to March, 2020.</p>
<p>Food Security on Cereal Balance Sheet</p>	<p>Partake in the assessment of the country's food security on cereal balance sheet</p>		<p>The country's food balance sheet was produced indicating overall domestic shortage of 32 172 Mt for maize which will be met through imports</p>	<p>The country's domestic availability of the major cereals (maize, wheat, rice) stands at 96,773 MT for 2018/19 season. This indicates a 15% decline compared to the previous season. The Gross domestic requirement for all cereals is at 167,882 MT, and will result to a domestic shortfall 71,109 MT. The gap will be meet through commercial imports.</p>

<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Ease of Doing Business.</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective: <i>promotion of agriculture commercialisation</i></b>				
<b>Section/Division /Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall Target</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Remarks/Comments</b>
Agribusiness development programme	Train farmer groups (FGs) on available agri-business opportunities.	Increase agribusiness enterprises	5 farmer groups (FGs) trained on commercial agricultural enterprises	Transport is a major limitation to reaching out to farmers to conduct agribusiness trainings
	Equip farmers with business plan development skills.		2 FGs and 30 individuals trained	
	Train farmer groups on record keeping and agribusiness management.		2 FGs and 30 individuals trained	
	Develop and publish gross margins for six commodities (Livestock, Conventional and baby Vegetables, Field crops, Fruit trees and processed).		All six commodity gross margins were reviewed and updated	Stakeholder participation in the review was a challenge as they failed to attend due to the new system of updating. They complain about proximity and transport costs during the up and downs to the venues. Updating took long as stakeholders could not furnish the MAU with their inputs in time.

<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Ease of Doing Business.</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective: <i>promotion of agriculture commercialisation</i></b>				
<b>Section/Division /Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall Target</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Remarks/Comments</b>
Linking farmers to markets	Disseminate information about available local and international markets to farmers.	Increase agribusiness enterprises	Over 1000 farmers were informed about available market channels	Attending EITF assisted in reaching out to farmers on available markets and other marketing information.  The use of AMIS, WhatsApp platforms and face to face has assisted in sharing market information.
Increasing agricultural commodity price collection spectrum.	Collect agricultural commodities prices from all the other markets (including Siteki, Pigg's Peak, Nhlango on top of Mbabane, Manzini, Mahlanya, Ncabeni).		Only 4 market-price data was obtained (Mbabane, Manzini, Mahlanya & Ncabeni)	The other markets (Pigg's Peak, Siteki & Nhlango) could not be reached due to limited resources
	Analyze market prices and advise farmers and markets accordingly.		Weekly, quarterly, annual price analysis was done and shared through Newspapers and AMIS	Weekly analysis is done.



## SECTION C

### PERFORMANCE REPORT ON THE MINISTRY'S ON-GOING CAPITAL PROJECTS.

This part of the report gives a summary of the on-going capital projects with emphasis on expenditures and physical status. The capital expenditure is expected to improve to 99% (amount released versus budget) by completion of payments at the close of the financial year accounts.

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	BUDGET ALLOCATION (E'000)	AMOUNT RELEASED (E'000)	AMOUNT DISBURSED (E'000)	AMOUNT SPENT AS PERCENTAGE (%)
A380/99	Small Holder Market Led Production Project	20 962	20 962	13 626	43
A380/61	Small Holder Market Led Production Project	55 723	55 723	35 191	63
A381/99	Lower Usuthu II Extension-Downstream Development	224 569	224 569	16 473	7
A381/55	Lower Usuthu II Extension-Downstream Development	751 727	751 727	135 762	18
W376/52	Water Harvesting, Small and Medium Dams	83 711	83 711	1 439	30
A378/52	High Value Crops	204 822	204 822	81 928	40
X505/99	Lozitha Resettlement	10 000	2 374	0	0
A391/70	Smallholder Dairy Production and Marketing Project	2 972	2 972	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>1 354 000</b>	<b>1 346 860</b>	<b>284 419</b>	<b>18</b>

## SUMMARY ON PROGRESS OF ON-GOING CAPITAL PROJECTS.

Tables below shows the summarized progress reports of on-going capital projects.

Project Title	Project Purpose/ Budget Note	Budget E'000	Amount Released	Amount Spent /Committed	Physical Progress Achieved To date
1. A380/99/61 Smallholder Market-Led Production Project	Local and donor funds for Small Holder Market Led Production Project	99:- 20 962 61:- 55 723	13 626 55 723	13 626 35 191	<i>Details of progress achieved in this project can be obtained in the ESWADE Report under the section on Parastatals</i>

Project Title	Project Purpose/ Budget Note	Budget E'000	Amount Released	Amount Spent /Committed	Physical Progress Achieved To date
2. A381 /99/55 Lower Usuthu II Extension-Downstream Development	Local and loan funds for upstream development which include the construction of the main conveyance system, secondary system, canals and supervision of civil works.	99/224 569 55/751 727	224 569 751 727	16 473 135 762	<i>Details of progress achieved in this project can be obtained in the ESWADE Report under the section on Parastatals</i>

Project Title	Project Purpose/ Budget Note	Budget E'000	Amount Released	Amount Spent /Committed	Physical Progress Achieved To date
5. X 505 Lozitha Resettlement.	Local funds for the resettlements of residents at Lozitha.	10 000	2 374	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site for the construction of a school is yet to be identified.</li> <li>• The construction of a shop is at 90%. Outstanding activities include interior fittings and installation of water and electricity which are to be completed once the requisitioned funds have been disbursed into Micro-Projects Account.</li> </ul>
<b>Problem encountered</b>	Land on which to construct the school is yet to be identified.				
<b>Action required</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow ups and involvement of relevant authorities</li> <li>• The resettlement beneficiaries were engaged in a meeting explain how the resettlement policy address resettlement related issues. In this meeting, the beneficiaries get to understand the dynamics involved in resettlement.</li> </ul>				

Project Title	Project Purpose/ Budget Note	Budget E'000	Amount Released	Amount Spent /Committed	Physical Progress Achieved To date
6. A378/52 High Value Crops	Donor funds for High Value Crops	204 822	204 822	81 928	<i>Details of progress achieved in this project can be obtained in the ESWADE Report under the section on Parastatals</i>

Project Title	Project Purpose/ Budget Note	Budget E'000	Amount Released	Amount Spent /Committed	Physical Progress Achieved To date
7. W376/52 Water Harvesting, Small and Medium Dams	Grant funds for water harvesting, small and medium dams	83 711	1 439	1 439	<i>Details of progress achieved in this project can be obtained in the ESWADE Report under the section on Parastatals</i>

Project Title	Project Purpose/ Budget Note	Budget E'000	Amount Released	Amount Spent /Committed	Physical Progress Achieved To date
8. A391/70 Smallholder Dairy Production and Marketing Project	Donor funds for Smallholder Dairy Production and Marketing	2 972	2 972	0	<p><i>Project implementation is at 80 %</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Rehabilitation of dairy vocational and training centre accommodation complete.</i></li> <li>• <i>Mobile Classrooms, computer laboratory and furniture have been installed and are now fully operational. Telephone and internet lines are still being installed with necessary service providers.</i></li> <li>• <i>The procurement process of a Liquid nitrogen system for the Mini Testing Laboratory is ongoing.</i></li> <li>• <i>The milking machines at Gege Dairy has been overhauled.</i></li> <li>• <i>Two (2) 1000L Mobile milk transportation tankers have also been purchased.</i></li> </ul>

## SECTION D

### ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT ON RECURRENT BUDGET FOR THE 2019/20 FINANCIAL YEAR.

The Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a number of programmes and projects. The summary of the recurrent budget performance is as reported below.

#### SUMMARY: RECURRENT BUDGET PERFORMANCE FOR 2019/20 - HEAD 20: FROM 1st APRIL 2019 TO 31ST DECEMBER 2019

Item	Description	Budget	Released	Expenditure	Variance	%
00	CTA Charges	60,344,771	38,151,237	21,993,812	16,157,425	42%
01	Personnel Costs	197,567,142	197,567,084	153,009,014	44,558,070	23%
02	Travel, Transport & Comm.	2,764,903	4,694,480	3,312,459	1,382,021	29%
04	Professional & Special Services	12,261,010	8,747,062	4,779,170	3,967,892	45%
06	Consumable Materials	55,602,849	54,118,115	40,280,043	13,838,072	26%
10	Internal Grants & Subsidies	17,726,598	17,426,592	16,265,477	1,161,115	7%
11	External Grants & Subsidies	2,840,911	1,658,951	753,972	904,979	55%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>349,108,184</b>	<b>322,363,521</b>	<b>240,393,947</b>	<b>81,969,574</b>	<b>25%</b>

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR ANNUAL BUDGET PERFORMANCE FROM 1<sup>st</sup> APRIL 2019 TO 31<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2019

**ITEM 00: CTA CHARGES**

The 42% under expenditure was caused by late capture of vehicle charges by the relevant Ministry.

**ITEM 01: PERSONNEL COSTS**

The 23% under expenditure was caused by vacant posts which could not be filled in due to staff compliment freezing policy.

**ITEM 02: TRAVEL, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

The 29% under expenditure emanates from controls on external travel expenditure which resulted in all external trips sponsored by government being stopped.

**ITEM 04: PROFESSIONAL SERVICES**

Some commitments falling under this item had not been invoiced when data was collected. This and the long procurement procedures has contributed to the 45% under expenditure on this item.

**ITEM 06: CONSUMABLE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES**

The late release of funds sufficient to procure, and the long procurement procedures caused the 26% under expenditure.

**ITEM 11: EXTERNAL GRANTS & SUBSIDIES**

Some invoices from suppliers and recipients of external grants had not been received when data was collected for preparation of this spreadsheet, resulting in 55% under expenditure record.

<b>REVENUE - HEAD 20: FROM APRIL 2019 TO JANUARY 2020.</b>		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>ITEM CODE</b>	<b>AMOUNT (E)</b>
1. Hire of Plant/ Machinery	21002	55,323.00
2. Rental of Mpopoma Facilities	21011	151,774.00
3. cattle sales	21110	158,380.00
3. Sale of Garden Produce	21120	16,940.00
4. Cattle Dipping Fees	21301	-
5. Holding Grounds Management Fees	21303	608,523.00
6. Meat Inspection Fees	21304	791,362.00
7. Veterinary Fees	21305	207,611.00
8. Quarantine Station Fees	21306	12,356.00
9. Cattle Breeding Fees	21309	37,670.00
10. Sale of Hay Bales	21310	293,370.00
11. Sundry Fees	21990	5,754.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,339,063.00</b>

<b>TRADING ACCOUNT FROM APRIL 2019 TO JANUARY 2020</b>		
<b>NAME</b>	<b>ITEM CODE</b>	<b>AMOUNT (E)</b>
1. Manyonyaneni Beef Ranch	70219	132,674.00
2. Tractor Hire Pool	70220	-
3. Pig Industry Enhancement project	70230	957,144.00

## **SECTION E**

### **PARASTATAL ORGANIZATIONS**

The Ministry has five (5) Parastatals/ Public Enterprises under its portfolio and their performance during the financial year is detailed in the following reports.

#### **I. ESWATINI COTTON BOARD**

##### **1.1 Background Information**

Eswatini Cotton Board is a Public Enterprise under the Ministry of Agriculture. It was established by Cotton Act No. 26 of 1967. It is controlled and monitored as a Public Enterprise, (Public Control & Monitoring Act, 1989).

##### **1.2 Vision**

To be a world class cotton enterprise that is financially sustainable to improve the economic status of Eswatini.

##### **1.3 Mission**

The Cotton Board is a Public Enterprise with the objective of improving livelihoods through promoting cotton production, processing and marketing in Eswatini by providing growers with high yielding quality varieties, providing innovative extension advice, and making available to cotton processors a quality product.

##### **1.4 Mandate**

- Regulate Cotton Industry in Eswatini
- Grow the Eswatini Cotton Industry
- Promote Cotton Production in Eswatini
- Provide Market and Marketing intelligence
- Provide Technical Advice to Farmers.

**Performance Report:**

<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Ease of Doing Business.</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective: To increase cotton production and its contribution to agriculture sector growth</b>				
<b>Section/Division /Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall Target</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Remarks/Comments</b>
<b>Increase area under irrigated cotton</b>	Sensitize irrigating farming to be adopted in cotton production	Increase area under cotton production from 1150 to 1600ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 246 ha has been grown under irrigation</li> </ul>	Commercial growers are willing to grow cotton for the right price however the quality of the seed still remains a challenge
<b>Increase area under rain fed condition</b>	Conduct seminars to recruit new growers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,267 farmers grew cotton under rain fed condition</li> </ul>	
<b>Conduct demonstration on product of modern biotechnology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct 12 seminars at 4 Tinkhudla centres</li> </ul>	Increase cotton production and productivity	Area under cotton increase with 80 ha	Farmers are waiting for planting of improved cotton
<b>Increase the number of cotton association embarking on cotton production</b>	Conduct 3 meeting with the targeted association		7 association recruited	More association willing to embark on production
<b>Promote pest management</b>	Conduct 8 seminars on cotton pest management		210 farmers trained	Some association did not plant due drought
<b>Promote insect pest scouting</b>	Conduct 4 demonstration on insect scouting		160 farmers trained	Farmers are able to identify and control pest timely

<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Ease of Doing Business.</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective: To increase cotton production and its contribution to agriculture sector growth</b>				
<b>Section/Division /Programme</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall Target</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Remarks/Comments</b>
<b>Train farmers on cotton grading</b>	Conduct 10 meeting on cotton grading	Train 200 farmers on cotton grading	300 farmers trained	Most farmers are able to attain first Grade cotton
<b>Release at least 2 cotton variety</b>	Conduct trials on Bt cotton	To release 2 varieties	2 varieties released	Varieties to be unveiled to farmers after biosafety amend of 2019
<b>Strategic Objective: <i>Sensitize stakeholders on Biosafety and biotechnology adoption.</i></b>				
Promote understanding on issues biotechnology	Conduct demonstration on product of modern biotechnology Sensitize parliament and relevant stakeholder accelerate the amend biosafety Act of 2019	improve access to improved quality cotton seed	Bill tabled in the house of assemble	All stakeholder promised cooperation in this regard



## **II. ESWATINI DAIRY BOARD (EDB)**

### **1.0 Introduction**

The Eswatini Dairy Board (EDB) is a public enterprise wholly owned by the Eswatini Government. It was established in 1971 under the Dairy Act No. 28 of 1968. As provided in the Act, the Board's primary function is to develop and regulate the industry. The EDB complements the Government's efforts through the provision of a supportive socio-economic environment for the development of the dairy industry aimed at achieving food security, poverty reduction, investment promotion, job creation and export promotion.

#### **1.1 Vision**

We, Eswatini Dairy Board perceive ourselves as a catalyst towards the total development and improvement of the dairy industry in Eswatini.

#### **1.2 Mission**

We, Eswatini Dairy Board are in the business of developing and promoting the production and consumption of quality dairy products by coordinating and harmonizing all activities in the dairy industry through the application of appropriate skills and technology.

#### **1.3 Objectives**

The Board has the following long term objectives:

- a) To direct the development of the dairy industry in the Kingdom of Eswatini.
- b) To facilitate the production and consumption of quality dairy products in the Kingdom of Eswatini.
- c) To ensure the provision and sustainability of a technical capacity for the furtherance of the Board's mandate.
- d) To advice and consult stakeholders on issues and matters relating or incidental to the dairy industry.

**PERFORMANCE REPORT.**

<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Ease of Doing Business.</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective 1: <i>Increased milk production in the country from 18ML to 120MLlitres per annum.</i></b>				
<b>Section/Division /Programme</b>	<b>Actual activities carried out</b>	<b>Overall Target</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Remarks/Comments</b>
<b>Programme 1:</b> <i>Engagement of Eswatini Dairy farmers to increase milk production from 18.04ML to 120ML by 2022</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Milk production increased from 18.04ML (2018) to 21.24 ML (2019)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eswatini Dairy farmers increasing production by around 20ML milk per year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Milk production increased by 3.2 ML irrespective of banning livestock imports.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The FMD outbreak in SA resulted in banning of importing livestock into the country.</li> </ul>
<b>Programme 2:</b> <i>Lobby increased milk production by other TDL farmers.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engaged and supported milk production by other TDL farms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased number of TDL farmers in milk production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Board facilitated the development of two (2) large scale dairy farming business cases.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Board is actively engaging potential large-scale farms in TDL to venture into dairy industry.</li> </ul>
<b>Programme 3:</b> <i>Identify and develop additional farms for milk production.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate and assist farmers and processors such as Parmalat in identifying dairy farms for milk production purposes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of large scale farmers in milk production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ngwempisi farm has been identified, others to be confirmed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The process is still ongoing and other farms are still being shortlisted for this exercise.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Programme 4:</b> <i>Facilitate milk import to cover deficit.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assisted Parmalat in Importing Raw milk to cover deficit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced milk deficit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the reporting period the Board facilitated the import of 2,414,471 Litres of raw milk for Parmalat.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raw milk imports resumed during the reporting period due to deficit in local production</li> </ul>
<p><b>Strategic Objective 2: Increased Milk Production on SNL</b></p>				
<p><b>Programme 5:</b> <i>Establish a Dairy Vocational Centre.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish and operate a dairy vocational and farmer training center at Gege Dairy Farm.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vocational Centre operational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>training Class rooms and accommodation quarters were renovated and rehabilitated.</li> <li>26 youth and aspiring farmers were trained during the reporting period at the facility and were equipped with dairy skills.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The activity is ongoing and more participants are expected in the next reporting quarter.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Programme 6:</b> <i>Mobilise farmers to embark on dairy farming.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage and strengthen farmer groups to increase milk production on both SNL and TDL.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the number of registered dairy farmer groups and centralized dairy projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are currently 14 registered farmer groups. During the reporting period Gwayimane Farmer association was</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers groups were all assisted with various technical services which include, pasture establishment, A.I and</li> </ul>

			<p>established in Lubombo region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the reporting period, Ntandweni Farmers Association and Sengani were assisted with milk transport and market sourcing.</li> </ul>	<p>technical advice.</p>
<p><b><i>Programme 7: Intensify school dairy program</i></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage school principals and agriculture departments on prospects of starting school dairy projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Schools participation in dairy program.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the reporting period two (2) schools (School of the Deaf and Lanjane Primary School) received cows to start projects through the pass-on the gift initiative.</li> <li>• There are six (6) other schools from the different regions that have completed preparations to receive cows through the pass on programme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are currently 14 schools that are running dairy projects.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Programme 8:</b> <i>Increase capacity and number of rural area milk collection centres.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of milk collection centres</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and capacity of collection points of milk increased</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 2 farmer groups (Khwicani Maswati, Phumelela FA) who are currently being assisted with the establishment of MCCs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities must follow laid down guidelines and requirements of establishing a milk collection centre.</li> <li>The target is 14 MCC per year</li> </ul>
<p><b>Strategic Objective 3: Availability of Dairy animals</b></p>				
<p><b>Programme 9:</b> <i>Increase dairy cow production in Gege dairy farm.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitate, maintain, and commercialize Gege Dairy Farm to increase milk supply to current and future processing plants. To supply animals to farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of dairy cows to farmers increased</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gege has a total herd of 98</li> <li>Distributed animals to schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gege wanted to procure over 100 animals from SA but failed due to FMD ban</li> </ul>
<p><b>Programme 10:</b> <i>Promote dairy goat production</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 goats were bred to produce kids to promote dairy goat production.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dairy goats produced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the reporting period 45 kids were born from the bred Goats</li> <li>Male dairy goats were sold to farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This activity is still ongoing and more goats are due for kidding and at least 70 kids are expected.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Strategic Objective 4: Reduced imports and increased exports of dairy products</b></p>				

<p><b>Programme 11:</b> <i>Establish a dairy processing facility</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of the processing plant in Matsapha</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operational Plant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the reporting period, construction of the processing plant was about 90% completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The plant construction is at its final stages and completion is expected by next quarter.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Programme 12:</b> <i>Engage an operator for the plant</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement of potential operators of the processing plant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreement with Operator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Board is currently in negotiation with potential operators and has made considerable progress towards reaching an agreement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This process is ongoing and is also in its final stages, expected to be finalized by the next reporting period.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Programme 13:</b> <i>Engage with Parmalat to increase its products and exports.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engaged with Parmalat on expansion plans of the processing of more products locally.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased production and exports</li> <li>• Extension of the cold room</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the reporting period, construction of the cold room was about 90% completed</li> <li>• Parmalat is exporting products (yoghurt, dairy juice) to Botswana and Mozambique</li> <li>• Still negotiating with other markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Board continues assisting Parmalat in facilitating the export of products and ensure more products are produced locally for export.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Strategic Objective 5: <i>Enabling environment established</i></b></p>				
<p><b>Programme 14:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dairy regulation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulations in place.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the reporting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The dairy regulations</li> </ul>

<b><i>Review and amendment of Dairy Regulations</i></b>	submitted to AG for review		period the dairy regulations were corrected and resubmitted to the AG's office for final review.	are expected to be finalized shortly
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### **III. ESWATINI WATER AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ENTERPRISE LIMITED (ESWADE)**

#### **ABOUT THE COMPANY**

ESWADE is a wholly owned government company that falls under the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). It was established in 1999, in terms of the Companies Act of 1912. It is controlled and monitored as a Public Enterprise, (Public Control & Monitoring Act, 1989). It operates under a Board of Directors, which is responsible for the overall policy direction. The company started as Eswatini Komati Project Enterprise (EKPE), whose mandate was “*to facilitate the planning and implementation of the Komati Project*”. This mandate was expanded in 2005 to include “*planning & implementation of the Lower Usuthu Project and any other large water resources projects that Government may assign from time to time*” and the company was renamed as the ESWADE.

#### **I VISION**

*“To attain new opportunities in the service provision of sustainable socio-economic development in the region”*

#### **II MISSION**

*“Empowering communities to improve their quality of life through projects in commercial agriculture and other enterprises; providing innovative services in infrastructure development and management as well as expertise to public and private entities”.*

#### **III OBJECTIVES**

In its modern form, ESWADE has two broad national objectives that it seeks to fulfill, namely;

- *Promoting participation of smallholder farmer organizations in irrigated commercial agriculture and other enterprises development as part of a poverty eradication program for rural areas; and*
- *Enhancing private sector development through the active participation of small and medium enterprises in agricultural development.*

While water remains an important catalyst for development, ESWADE upholds the expressed view in the 2002 Eswatini Poverty Reduction Strategy that emphasizes, inter alia, broad base participation and empowering of poor communities as an important ingredient for the acceleration of economic growth.

## HIGH VALUE CROP AND HORTICULTURAL PROJECT (HVCHP) (A 378/52)

### Project Description:

The High Value Crop and Horticulture Project (HVCHP) seeks to increase the contribution of the agricultural sector to poverty reduction in Eswatini by creating pro-poor growth, securing livelihoods of small holder farmers by providing them marketing opportunities and providing locally produced diversified food on the market. The **overall objective** is to contribute to the reduction of poverty by creating pro-poor growth, securing livelihoods of small holder farmers and providing locally produced diversified food on the market.

### Project status:

Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Infrastructure.				
Strategic Objective: <i>To contribute to the reduction of poverty by creating pro-poor growth, securing livelihoods of small holder farmers and providing locally produced diversified food for the market.</i>				
Section/Division/Programme	Activities	Overall Target	Achievements	Remarks/Comments
<b>Result 1:</b> National, regional and international markets identified and being supplied with high quality produce.	Facilitate AMIS registrations	600 AMIS registrations	139 AMIS registrations. -23.2% towards achieving overall target.	Low usership of the system remains a challenge especially from stakeholder.
	Publish articles on agriculture through AMIS	24 articles published	45 articles were published	Articles were on Good Agricultural Practices, Pest and Disease control
	Transport produce from farmers to local market	4200 MT transported	1154.54 MT transported -24.5% towards achieving target	
	Collect data of produce stored in cold stores	288 MT	6.2 MT stored in cold stores. -2.2% towards achieving overall target.	All 3 cold stores are functional, however only the Mahlanya cold store is operational. The market vendors are not fully utilizing the cold store citing that the



				electricity costs are very high. The Project is currently working on the development of a cold store sustainability strategy that will in detail address all the bottlenecks hindering the operationalization of the cold stores.
<b>Result 2:</b> Development of Land and Strengthening of Farmer Companies to Profitably Produce a Range of High Value Commodities in the LUSIP I Area	Conduct training for traditional authorities and CDCs	Improve land management and strengthen farmer company management	1 training conducted for Mphumakudze TA and CDP. 12 males and 11 females participated	
	Conduct governance training for BoDs and shareholders		7 trainings conducted for three Farmer companies ( <i>Sidzakeni, Sivumelwano and Nsikeneni</i> ) were trained on their roles and responsibilities -47% towards achieving target. In total 52 males and 37 females participated	
	Host a women's leadership workshop		1 workshop hosted for women leadership. 8 males and 57 females participated -50% towards achieving target	

	Conduct a paralegals training		2 trainings conducted	
	Conduct a code of conduct training		1 training -50% towards achieving target	Kabhokweni FC board of directors was trained on the ethical ways of conducting business. In attendance were 4 males and 1 female.
	Supervise bush clearing, land preparation and irrigation installation for Lot 1 schemes		265.62ha developed fully from bush clearing to irrigation installation	Activity has been successfully completed.
	Supervise bush clearing and land, land preparation and irrigation installation for Lot 3 schemes		346.35ha fully developed from bush clearing to irrigation installation	Activity has been successfully completed.
	Facilitate the procurement of contractor for land preparation for the 173.5ha		The evaluation report for the procurement of contractor for Lot 2 (173.5ha) land works has been approved by the EU delegation and its awaiting signature of contract. -	
	Facilitate the procurement of contractor for the installation of irrigation systems for the 173.5ha		The evaluation report for the procurement of contractors for Lot 2 (173.5ha) irrigation works has been approved by the EU delegation and its awaiting signature of contract.	

	Facilitate the procurement of contractor for onion drying facility.		ToRs have been developed and tender dossier prepared currently awaiting approval from the EU-	
	Facilitate the procurement of contractor for the lining of Vukamabhekul a Dam		ToRs have been developed and tender dossier prepared currently awaiting approval from the EU. -	
	Supervise the construction of FC farm sheds		Four are under construction for Sidzakeni, Nsikeni, Sivumelwano and Kuyasentjetwa Emeni.	
	Collect data of high value crops harvested		28.07MT Produce was only harvested from Sidzakeni farm -1.2% towards achieving targets	, Other farms are still planting
	Secure funding for 15 FCs	15	Farmer companies assisted to access a total of E37 293 156.05 (Sidzakeni, Sivumelwano, Nsikeni, Vuka Mabhekula, kabhokweni and Kuyasentjetwan Emeni) -40% towards achieving target.	.
	Mentor and monitor 15 FCs		6 FCs monitored and mentored on procurement, payment processing and Financial management -40% towards achieving target	

	Conduct business development trainings for 15 FCs		6 FCs trained in partnership with Nedbank, Eswatini MTN, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare -87% towards achieving target	
<b>Result 3:</b> Pack-house hub-based zones developed	Conduct chiefs meeting	improve marketing facilities and their operations	1 meeting with Shiselweni Chiefs held to discuss progress of project implementation. there were 84 participants comprising of 70 males and 14 females	A meeting with Shiselweni Chiefs was held. The purpose was to update chiefs on project progress and the challenges impeding progress. The meeting was a success with
<b>Environment Management</b>	Obtain Clearance/Compliance Certificate for Proposed Developments)	Ensure environmental sustainability of the project	Clearance certificate for the development of Zamani Mkhwenyane was granted.1	
	Review EMPs for all FCs to be developed under lot 1, 2, & 3		11 EMPs for FCs under Lot 2 and 3 were reviewed.	
	Conduct environmental awareness, health and safety trainings		11 trainings on Chemical handling, Snake safety handling, Occupational health and safety trainings were conducted	
	On farm compliance monitoring and contractor compliance		9 on farm compliance monitoring conducted and contractors	Compliance remains very lows amongst farmers. Extensive trainings on the importance of compliance have been planned for the farmers.

			informed about compliance issues	
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## WATER HARVESTING, SMALL AND MEDIUM DAMS PROJECT (W 376/52)

### Project Description:

The overall development objective(s) of the project is to contribute in the eradication of food insecurity while contributing to sustainable economic growth, as set out in the National Indicative Programme (NIP). The purpose of the project is the sustainable enhancement of smallholder irrigated crop production in project areas.

### Project status:

<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Infrastructure.</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective:</b> To contribute to the commercialization of Swazi Nation Land through increased water storage and area under irrigated agriculture, the creation of organized producer and water user groups, business planning and marketing, while promoting environmentally sound practices and infrastructures.				
Section/Division/Programme	Activities	Overall Target	Achievements	Remarks/Comments
<b>Result 1:</b> Water storage capacity is increased	Facilitate community meetings for presentation of upstream (water source & conveyance) designs	Increase water harvesting and storage for irrigated agriculture	the project facilitated meetings for the presentations of infield designs for (9) schemes under Lot 1 (Mancubeni, Lombewu, Meleti, Buhlungu, Mhlangeni, Mswati, Mgubudla, Mkhovu and Sandlane)	Under the reporting period,
	Group formation		Six group were formed namely, Meleti, Lombewu, Sandleni, Buhlungu, Mhlangeni and Mancubeni	
	Conduct profiling exercise		Profiling exercise has been conducted for both schemes and beneficiaries. 6 schemes have	Beneficiaries from 4 other schemes namely; Mbekelweni, Ndlalambi, Mavulandlela and Nkamanzi were profiled under this reporting period.

			been profiled, these are Mbekelweni, Ndlalambi, Mavulandlela, Nkamanzi, Mabhudlweni (Sandleni) and Mkhondvanyana .	
<b>Result 2:</b> Production capacity of smallholder enhanced	Constitution development review	Improve capacity of farmer companies for production	six (6) constitutions were developed and reviewed for six farmer groups. Meleti, Lombewu, Sandleni, Buhlungu, Mhlangeni and Mancubeni. Constitutions for the other 4 schemes is still under review. Mbhekelweni, Nkamanzi, Ndlalambi and Mswati.	
	Registration of farmer group		Eleven (11) farmer schemes were registered under the reporting period and these were; Phaphamani, Meleti Multi-purpose cooperative, Mhlangeni, Nkamanzi, Mbekelweni multi-purpose cooperative, Nkwene, Nyelele, Mkhwenyane. Mgubudla, Mswati, Mkhovu and Buhlungu	

	Development of business plans and farm plans	18	Ten (10) business plans and farm plans are currently at draft stage. These have been developed for Mancubeni, Buhlungu, Meleti, Sandlane, Mkhovu, Mhlangeni, Mswati, Mgubudla, Nkwene and Nyelele.	
<b>Result 3:</b> Institutional capacity strengthened	Training for transformation	strengthen institutions for increase production and sustainability	Training conducted in four schemes namely Mbekelweni, Nkamanzi, Mavulandlela and Ndlalambi farmers	. The trainings were attended by a total of 90 participants which include 48 males and 42 females. Topics covered during the training include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Decision making</li> <li>✓ Conflict resolution</li> <li>✓ Leadership</li> <li>✓ Socio-economic rights</li> <li>✓ Sustainable development</li> <li>✓ Group dynamics</li> <li>✓ Group formation</li> <li>✓ Communication</li> <li>✓ Gender mainstreaming</li> <li>✓ Constitution review.</li> </ul>

### 3. LOWER USUTHU SMALLHOLDER IRRIGATION PROJECT (LUSIP) II EXTENSION (A 381/99/55)

#### Project Description

The LUSIP II Extension Project is a continuation of the Lower Usuthu Small Holder Irrigation Project (LUSIP) whose goal is to improve the standard of living of the population in the Project Area through an environmentally and culturally sustainable process.

#### Project status:

<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Infrastructure.</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective: <i>To improve the standard of living of the population in the Project Area through an environmentally and culturally sustainable process.</i></b>				
<b>Project Components</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall Target</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Objective 1:</b> Smallholder farmers directly integrated into the commercial economy through the establishment of farmer-managed irrigation companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate registration of Farmer groups</li> <li>Facilitate Training of newly elected FC boards</li> <li>Facilitate training on Chiefs Letters Consents (CLCs) to Traditional Authorities (TAs)</li> <li>Facilitate the amendment of shareholder agreements</li> <li>Facilitate excursion of FC Boards</li> <li>Succession Plan Training for FCs</li> </ul>	Establish farmer companies for smallholder farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 out of 9 FCs were registered</li> <li>17 out of 21 FC Boards were trained</li> <li>3 out of 4 Trainings were done on CLCs to TAs</li> <li>12 out of 10 agreements were amended</li> <li>1 out of 2 FC Boards visited KDDP farmers</li> <li>19 out of 20 succession plan trainings were conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 FC is pending as it is still sorting its membership list</li> <li>Training is continuing</li> <li>Empowerment of TAs is continuing.</li> <li>More shareholders agreements for FCs were completed.</li> <li>FC Boards, TAs, Community Development Committees visited KDDP farmers.</li> <li>The other pending training is underway</li> </ul>
<b>Other Activities;</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Kubopha Lifindvo for FCs:</b> process was achieved for 11 FCs; 3 (Matsenjwa) &amp; 8 Ngcamphalala). Process of kubopha lifindvo for Mngometulu FC's is still on-going.</li> </ul>				
<b>Objective 2:</b> Biophysical environment effectively managed to promote conservation and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Routine site (MCS)</li> </ul>	Ensure sustainable development of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21 out of 24 audits done</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pending audits will be done in last quarter</li> </ul>



<p>minimize negative impacts of project construction and operation</p>	<p>inspections/audit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of Invasive Species from FCs</li> <li>• Training of FCs on Safety and Health Environment (SHE) and Environment Management Plans (EMP) development</li> <li>• Compile and submit EEA Project Compliance Reports (PCRs)</li> <li>• World Water Days commemoration</li> <li>• Construction of botanical garden</li> <li>• Facilitate establishment of backyard gardens</li> <li>• Facilitate the fencing of wetlands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 wetlands were targeted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All 5 FCs have been controlled</li> <li>• 4 SHE Trainings have been done</li> <li>• All 2 PCRs have been compiled and submitted</li> <li>• Commemoration was done</li> <li>• botanical garden has been constructed</li> <li>• 130 backyard gardens were established</li> <li>• All 2 wetlands have been fenced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of EMPs is ongoing. Only the 4 SHE trainings done</li> <li>• None</li> </ul>
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	in Mahlabaneni			
<b>Objective 3:</b> Strengthened bulk water administration and infrastructure maintenance	Main Conveyance System (MCS) Construction  Secondary Distribution System (SDS)  On-Farm Development	Facilitate construction of bulk water infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canal Lining at 71% completion</li> <li>• Siphon Pipe Laying (2400mm) at 93% completion</li> <li>• Most of the earth works are at completion for dams</li> </ul> <p>Tendering process for contracting works for lot 1 &amp; lot2 are ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 out of 18 designs completed</li> <li>• 12 out of 18 designs completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 86% of total expenditure to date/total expected expenditure of the original contract value.</li> <li>- An extension of time was granted to the Contractor. The substantial completion date is 22nd May 2020 and the defects liability period/maintenance period ending 22 May 2021.</li> <li>- The Contractor has requested the Employer to decide on the lining material for the dams in order for the correct material to be ordered.</li> </ul>
<b>Other Activities undertaken;</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparation of Inception Report for 18 Dams under the WHDP project</li> <li>- Preparation of Designs and Tender Documentation for 18 Dams under the WHDP project</li> <li>- Supply &amp; Installation of Piggery Equipment at 25%</li> <li>- Construction of Phendukani Pipeline Modification completed</li> <li>- Partitioning of LUSIP I Main Office completed</li> <li>- Construction of Mnyangombili Potable Water Scheme at KDDP complete</li> <li>- Supply &amp; Installation of Ngcayizivela Irrigation Scheme complete</li> <li>- Relocation of Park Homes at 84% and activity is ongoing</li> <li>- Design of Ndzevane Youth Centre</li> <li>- On Farm Development Topographical Survey Services</li> <li>- Supply and Installation of Fence at LUSIP II Extension of Farm Resettled Homesteads</li> <li>- Design of Goats perimeter fence</li> </ul>				

Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Infrastructure.				
Strategic Objective: <i>To improve the standard of living of the population in the Project Area through an environmentally and culturally sustainable process.</i>				
Project Components	Activities	Overall Target	Achievements	Comments
<p><b>Objective 4:</b> Improved quality of life for people living within the PDA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interim potable water supply measures for 35 resettled homesteads</li> <li>Supply of stoves to resettled homesteads</li> <li>Facilitate connection of electricity</li> <li>Relocation of graves</li> <li>Facilitate handover of dip tanks</li> <li>Facilitate O&amp;M contribution for Lusabeni PWS</li> <li>Facilitate construction and supervision of VIP toilets</li> <li>KAP Survey</li> <li>Lubulini Clinic upgrade</li> <li>Malaria indoor spraying</li> <li>Malaria awareness campaign</li> <li>Facilitate the implementation of the PWS strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve welfare of project beneficiaries</li> <li>500 households targeted for spraying</li> <li>Malaria awareness campaign conducted</li> <li>Operationalize the PWS strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>180 loads have been supplied so far for 35 resettled homesteads</li> <li>39 resettled homesteads supplied with stoves</li> <li>3 out of 4 homesteads were connected with electricity</li> <li>38 out of 41 graves have been relocated</li> <li>2 out of 3 dip tanks were relocated</li> <li>39% out of 44% was achieved</li> <li>370 VIP toilets constructed against a 590 planned VIP toilets</li> <li>KAP Survey completed</li> <li>Lubulini clinic upgrading is on-going</li> <li>624 households were sprayed</li> <li>Malaria awareness campaign was conducted successfully</li> <li>PWS strategy is already in place and operational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water supply is ongoing but depends on rainfall received by affected homesteads</li> <li>Pending homestead is on-process</li> <li>Collection of O&amp;M is on-going</li> <li>Construction of VIP toilets is on-going though some beneficiaries now are being slow in the construction</li> </ul>

#### 4. SMALLHOLDER MARKET-LED PROJECT (SMLP) (A380/99/61)

##### Project Description

The project aims at reducing poverty and food insecurity through an investment supporting increased agricultural production, productivity and commercialization of smallholder agriculture while maintaining a sustainable and resilient environment

##### Project status:

<b>Strategic Roadmap Pillar: Infrastructure.</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective: <i>To enhance food and nutrition security and incomes from diversified agricultural production and market linkages for smallholder producers and households under the Project Development Area.</i></b>				
<b>Project Components</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall Target</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Component 1:</b> Chiefdom Development Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate the development of Chiefdom Development Plan (CDP)</li> <li>Facilitate the processing of Chief's letter of consent</li> <li>Establishment of the Land Degradation Surveillance Framework (LDSF)</li> </ul>	Strengthening chiefdom development planning for sustainable agriculture development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 targeted Chiefdoms have started the CDP process. 2 were launched and 7 are ready to be launched</li> <li>11 launched CDPs were marketed out 23 targeted</li> <li>7 Chiefdom Development plans were reviewed out of 12 targeted</li> <li>6 Chief's Letters were issued against a 20 targeted</li> <li>(20%), 3 sites completed which are Sithobela, Mafutseni and Siphofaneni out of the 16 sites, Data collector speed has been increase due to their experience</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of CDPs were delayed by outstanding targets from previous year 2018/2019</li> <li>This activity could not be implemented due to backlog of other activities.</li> </ul> <p>Contract extension was requested from Consultant ICRAF</p>

<p><b>Component 2:</b> Infrastructure for Soil and Water Conservation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment &amp; Train of Natural Resources Management Committees</li> <li>• Facilitate the establishment and training of Rangeland Management Committees</li> <li>• Development of 30 ha wetlands</li> <li>• Construction of ferrocement tanks</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>Construct soil and water conservation infrastructure to improve agriculture production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>7 Natural Resource Committee established out of 20 targeted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 NRMCS trained out of 10 targeted</li> <li>• 7 Rangeland Management Committees established out of 20 targeted</li> <li>• 1 Rangeland Management Committee trained out of 15 targeted</li> <li>• Wetland development at 80% towards completion</li> <li>• 227 ferrocement constructed out of 1000 targeted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy of conducted training was changed as informed by key facilitator for Rangeland which has delayed trainings</li> <li>• Fencing is ongoing at Ngololweni wetland</li> </ul> <p>Delays in the procurement of ferrocement tanks construction material</p>
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<p><b>Component 3: Market Production</b></p> <p><b>Business Development Services</b></p> <p><b>Sustainable Agriculture Production</b></p> <p><b>Livestock Production</b></p> <p><b>Livestock Production</b></p> <p><b>Sustainable Agriculture</b></p>	<p>Contract Business Development Services (BDS)</p> <p>Training farmers on contract Management (horticulture and Legumes)</p> <p>Training farmers on Business Management (Legumes &amp; horticulture)</p> <p>Training farmers on contract management (honey and indigenous chickens)</p> <p>Sourcing produce from farmers (honey and indigenous chickens)</p> <p>Sources of Produce from farmers (by NAMBOARD)</p> <p>Establishment of innovation platforms</p> <p>Launch Nutrition Strategy</p> <p>Training of farmers' livestock value chain</p> <p>Training of farmers on permaculture, CA and Nutrition</p> <p>Conduct refresher training for Extension Officers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improve marketing of agricultural produce by smallholder producers</li> <li>40 Extension Officer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Business Development Service Provider engaged (LOT2)</li> <li>164 of 475 farmers trained on contract management</li> <li>111 of 200 farmers trained on business management</li> <li>418 farmers trained</li> <li>20 out of 150 farmers trained</li> <li>SZL 68 005.03 of produce supplied to NAMBoard</li> <li>4 out of 10 Innovation platforms conducted</li> <li>1 strategy completed</li> <li>545 of 1000 farmers trained on livestock value chain</li> <li>400 farmers</li> <li>25 Extension Officers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delays were experienced in the procurement of the Business Development providers</li> <li>Revenue generated <b>SZL 391 757.65</b></li> <li>NAMBaord sourced 68% from farmers at the Project Development Area</li> <li>Innovation platforms hosted were of honey, goat, horticulture and indigenous chickens</li> <li>Nutrition strategy was launched Nationally</li> </ul>
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## **V. NATIONAL MAIZE CORPORATION (N.M.C)**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

National Maize Corporation (NMC) is a fully state owned enterprise that has an annual turnover of approximately two hundred and sixty million emalangeneni (E260M). The Corporation was established in 1985 in accordance with the Companies Act of 1912 as amended. The Corporation is currently involved in commodity trading of white maize, premium rice and has recently engaged in sugar beans. The oversight of the Corporation is vested in a Board of Directors appointed by the Minister for Agriculture for terms of three (3) years.

#### **1.1 Our Vision**

The Farmer's Choice with the most Competitive Market for grains and cereals in the SADC region.

#### **1.2 Our Mission**

Enhancing National food security through increased production, improved stakeholder relationships, creating strategic partnerships, farmer support, vigorous marketing and supply of high quality maize, cereals and other grains.

#### **1.3 Our Values**

Integrity, Accountability, Efficiency, Innovation, Social Responsibility

#### **1.4 Objectives**

NMC was established in 1985 with the objectives of guaranteeing a market to local maize farmers at competitive prices and providing good quality maize meal at reasonable prices to the Swazi people. These objectives have now changed. The return of the Matsapha mill to the SWAKI Group in 1995 resulted in NMC being no longer involved in maize milling, but only in its purchase, storage and marketing of white maize.

The corporation has been entrusted with the following key responsibilities, inter alia:

- a) To guarantee an all year round competitive market for Eswatini maize farmers.
- b) To reduce marketing barriers and costs to Eswatini farmers by improving maize marketing and logistics services (through running silos efficiently, registration of producers, provision of drying services and price information)
- c) To guarantee all year round supplies of maize at reasonable cost to the nation.
- d) To increase the efficiency of the maize market in Eswatini by promoting the availability of white maize to consumers at reasonable cost in all regions of the country.

### **2. PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED BY THE CORPORATION.**

#### **2.1 Grains Production through Farmer Development Programmes**

As mandated by the Board of Directors, the Agribusiness division plays a critical role in ensuring that the corporation builds a viable and profitable business through increased production of maize grain and introduction of other grains that are critical for food security in the country. Our primary forecast is on maize, beans and sorghum as government prioritised these through the input subsidy interventions.

## 2.2 Maize Production Analysis

NMC targeted to receive 20,000 metric tonnes (MT). However local maize purchases for the period under review dropped by 53% when compared to the same period last year which translates to 6 899 tonnage reduction. This figure is inclusive of all regional depots across the country. The decrease was mainly due to less harvest received nation-wide compared to the previous year. It is expected that there will be less maize coming to NMC at the end of the farming season. Additionally, the early warning systems couldn't relay appropriate message to the farming community and therefore farmers were reluctant to plough in fear of the unknown. A summary of the analysis is illustrated in the table below;

## 2.3 Contract Farming and NMC Services to Farmers.

NMC targeted to contract at least 8000 hector based on a 5 MT per hector. We managed to contract a total 7039 hectares an increase of 173.6% from 2573 hectares at the end of the reporting period. A major portion of the area contracted in the current period is from Triomf Eswatini, who contracted 4,000 hectares of land for maize production for a period of ten years. In overall, over 600 farmers have been contracted; 315 hectares for beans and 6,724 hectares for maize production. Not all the area contracted is under production due to various reasons, ranging from lack of financing to weather conditions. We are looking at ways of ensuring the contracted hours are ploughed in the coming season

Table 9: Area contracted to NMC.

REGION	CROP	CONTRACTED AREA
<b>Shiselweni</b>	Maize	1880
	Beans	0
<b>Manzini</b>	Maize	16
	Beans	2
<b>Hhohho</b>	Maize	12.5
<b>Lubombo</b>	Maize	2120
	Beans	14
<b>TOTAL</b>		4,044.5

## 2.4 Farmer Development Services

### 2.4.1 Crops Status

Through the extension wing, 4,212 farmers were reached in the period for various trainings in maize, sorghum and beans production. This was partly to ensure that grains delivered to the market met the required standard. By the end of the period, most farmers have planted, though there are serious challenges with regards to the government subsidy program. We experienced a delay in delivery of parts and other consumables which negatively impacted on the service delivery.

#### 2.4.1.1 Lubombo Region



The region received an excess 220mm of rainfall between November and December. A number of farmers were able to plough and plant, though high temperatures delayed the process. Fall Armyworm (FAW) has been reported in a number of places in the region. Of note, some farmers were still unable to identify the pest without the assistance of Extension Officers. There is a need to intensify trainings on identification and control of FAW. Out of 364 hectares of contracted area in the region, 344 ha were sampled and tested and only 267 hectares were applied with lime. A major portion of this corrected area is under ESWADE farmer companies.

#### **2.4.1.1.1 Sorghum Production**

During the period, NMC met with the sorghum board, sorghum block leaders and two key stakeholders, COSPE and World vision. The aim was to announce that NMC has availed sorghum market beginning from the current season, and also to mobilize the stakeholders to continue assisting the farmers with seeds. NMC confirmed a market for only for sweet sorghum at E3400 per metric tonne. Discussion with National Agricultural Marketing Board (NAMBoard) to enlist sorghum as a scheduled crop is ongoing, as that process was found to be key to the success of the sorghum industry. The target for sorghum production is unfortunately not met. We will be intensifying our efforts to encourage farmers in the Lowveld to produce the crop in the coming ploughing season.

#### **2.4.1.2 Shiselweni Region**

Farmers continued to plough and plant, especially in the last month of the reporting period. The high temperatures experienced toward the end of the period provided favorably conditions for FAW to spread. Most farmers were able to control the FAW effectively. Out of 782 hectares of active contracted farmers in the region, only 149.5 hectares of land were sampled and tested, and 14.5 hectares were applied with lime. Farmers cited financial reasons for their inability to apply lime.

#### **2.3.1.3 Manzini Region**

The recent challenges of the tractor pool service caused further delays in field operations. Frustration from farmers has forced some to reduce the number of fields planted and a few have decided not to plant this season. Lack of proper equipment for planting also forced some farmers to use traditional planters that do not apply fertiliser and some were applied fertiliser by hand which delayed the planting process. FAW incidences have been observed in various places in the region. Seminars were planned to address the topics but most of them failed due to undivided attention farmers were giving field operations due to delayed activities. Out of 1027 hectares of active contracted farmers, 528 hectares were tested, but only 127.5 hectares were applied with lime.

#### **2.4.1.4 Hhohho Region**

Heavy rains, hail and high temperatures were experienced over the period. Farmers are controlling weeds both chemically and physical and some are still planting. There has been an observation of Fall Army Worm on the Northern part of the region and farmers are alert and they were taught about methods to control it.

### **3. OTHER COMMODITIES**

Sales across all products combined increased by 45 % from 2 102 metric tonnes for the same period last year to 3 040. The major increase is mainly from the sales of rice which grew by 50% from last year to 2 576. Various factors came into play ranging from introduction of new sales points and our distribution network footprints. The corporation conducted a market research on lower grade rice and it was found that there is a demand for such an affordable product. A new product line was then introduced for a lower grade rice called Umngani rice. This product is still at an infant stage compared to Sihlobo rice, as only a minimum tonnage was sold during the period under review.

### **4. TRACTOR HIRE AND INPUT SUBSIDY SERVICES PROGRAMMES**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

The Government of Eswatini assigned the National Maize Corporation to manage the Input Subsidy and Tractor Hire project in supporting local farmers to enhance food security through improved crop production. The project targets the planting season (between October and February) where the demand of maize production is very high. This report covers accomplishments of the project for the months of October to December 2019.

#### **4.2 Project Objective**

The main objective of the project is to timely, effectively and efficiently provide local farmers with subsidized tractor hire service and farming inputs. The objective seems to be met as the Corporation has been able to achieve below 10 litres overall fuel efficiency and a seamless management of input subsidy.

#### **4.3 Project Description**

This project provides subsidized tractor hire services to farmers in Eswatini. The farmer pays a subsidized price for services such as ploughing, ridging, harrowing and planting. Payment is done at Eswatini bank branches and then the deposit slip is taken by the farmer to a Rural Development Area (RDA) nearest to them. The National Maize Corporation's Tractor Pool Coordinator (TPC) upon receiving the slip registers the farmer and completes a job card to be taken by the tractor driver when going to plough for that particular farmer. There are private tractors as well that are engaged to assist where the available NMC tractors become insufficient.

#### **4.4 Project Status**

##### **4.4.1 Input Subsidy**

When comparing the current period with the same period last year, there is a 233.35% increase in inputs paid for. In the previous season input payments were done up to September 2018. As at the end of the reporting period, input subsidy payments made were as follows: 3135 maize, 23 beans and 1 sorghum farmers. The increase in this season's inputs was attributed to the extended payment period and the confidence that both farmers and supplier are gaining on NMC services.

##### **4.5 Tractor Hire Services Analysis**

Generally there has been an improvement in the registered hours on a year on year analysis. As at the reporting period, registered hours increased by 19% from 37 619 last ploughing season to 44 708 for this reporting period. Whilst the demand for the service generally shows a spike, but there is a decline in the

registered hours in the Hhohho Region of about of 8% with a sharp decline of 34% observed in the Motshane RDA. Whilst most of the reasons were noted during the last three quarters, but it is imperative that a proper analysis is done that will then inform a management decision going forward. A summary of the hour's analysis is as per the summary table below;

#### 4.5.1 Tractor Hours Regional Analysis

		YEAR 2018 - 2019				YEAR 2019 - 2020				CHANGES		
REGION	RDA	REGISTERED	DONE	BALANCE	% DONE	REGISTERED	DONE	BALANCE	% DONE	REG	DONE	% REG
Hhohho	Motshane	7 031	2 557	4 474	36%	4 608	2 202	2 406	48%	-2 423	- 355	-34%
Hhohho	Ntfontjeni	3 513	2 302	1 211	66%	3 823	2 366	1 457	62%	310	64	9%
Hhohho	Madlangempisi	1 071	547	524	51%	897	648	249	72%	- 174	101	-16%
Hhohho	Maiyiwane	1 955	1 368	587	70%	2 788	737	2 051	26%	833	- 631	43%
Hhohho	LFTC	837	574	263	69%	1 194	705	489	59%	357	131	43%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14 407</b>	<b>7 348</b>	<b>7 059</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>13 310</b>	<b>6 658</b>	<b>6 652</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>-1 097</b>	<b>- 690</b>	<b>-8%</b>
Manzini	Mahlangatsha	2 220	1 702	518	77%	2 276	1 474	802	65%	56	- 228	3%
Manzini	Luve	1 882	1 154	728	61%	3 639	996	2 643	27%	1 757	- 158	93%
Manzini	Ngwempisi	1 900	1 390	510	73%	3 103	1 242	1 861	40%	1 203	- 148	63%
Manzini	Ngwempisi Farm	398	275	123	69%	701	431	270	61%	303	156	76%
Manzini	Ludzeludze	4 015	2 513	1 502	63%	4 996	2 243	2 753	45%	981	- 270	24%
Manzini	Malkerns	1 191	837	354	70%	2 301	833	1 468	36%	1 110	- 4	93%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11 606</b>	<b>7 871</b>	<b>3 735</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>17 016</b>	<b>7 219</b>	<b>9 797</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>5 410</b>	<b>- 652</b>	<b>47%</b>
Lubombo	Tikhuba	1 439	940	499	65%	1 766	1 142	624	65%	327	202	23%
Lubombo	Langa	1 421	770	651	54%	1 762	1 061	701	60%	341	291	24%
Lubombo	Sithobela	901	556	345	62%	1 190	731	459	61%	289	175	32%
Lubombo	Siphofaneni	1 142	721	421	63%	1 446	759	687	52%	304	38	27%
Lubombo	Manyonyaneni	132	119	13	90%	340	279	61	82%	208	160	158%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5 035</b>	<b>3 106</b>	<b>1 929</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>6 504</b>	<b>3 972</b>	<b>2 532</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>1 469</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>29%</b>
Shiselweni	Mahlalini	1 075	892	183	83%	1 731	723	1 008	42%	656	- 169	61%
Shiselweni	Southern	1 241	814	427	66%	1 869	1 283	586	69%	628	469	51%
Shiselweni	Hluti	745	585	160	79%	1 188	903	285	76%	443	318	59%
Shiselweni	Dumako	1 090	1 009	81	93%	1 539	589	950	38%	449	- 420	41%
Shiselweni	Mahamba\Zombodze	2 420	1 290	1 130	53%	1 551	820	731	53%	- 869	- 470	-36%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6 571</b>	<b>4 590</b>	<b>1 981</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>7 878</b>	<b>4 318</b>	<b>3 560</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>1 307</b>	<b>- 272</b>	<b>20%</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>37 619</b>	<b>22 915</b>	<b>14 704</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>44 708</b>	<b>22 167</b>	<b>22 541</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>7 089</b>	<b>- 748</b>	<b>19%</b>

#### 4.6 Mechanization Efficiency

Whilst there was a general increase in the number of registered hours, the number of tractors available to service the farmers dropped from 266 in the previous ploughing season to 209 this current year which is 21%. The reduction in the mechanization effort therefore led to a significant increase in the workload per tractor by 58%. The summary of the analysis is herein below;

#### 4.6.1 Mechanization Efficiency Summary

REGION	RDA	YEAR 2018 - 2019			YEAR 2019 - 2020			%
		PROCESSED HRS	AVAIL TRACTORS	HOURS/TRACTOR	PROCESSED HRS	AVAIL TRACTORS	HOURS/TRACTOR	
Hhohho	Motshane	3 229	35	92	4 513	22	205	113%
Hhohho	Ntfontjeni	2 743	18	152	3 368	13	259	107%
Hhohho	Madlangempisi	683	9	76	892	7	127	52%
Hhohho	Mayiwane	1 677	14	120	3 060	10	306	186%
Hhohho	LFTC	690	8	86	1 206	3	402	316%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9 022</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>13 039</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1 300</b>	<b>773%</b>
					-			
Manzini	Mahlangatsha	1 955	16	122	2 298	7	328	206%
Manzini	Luve	1 383	15	92	2 088	12	174	82%
Manzini	Ngwempisi	1 683	17	99	2 851	19	150	51%
Manzini	Ngwempisi Farm	366	3	122	657	3	219	97%
Manzini	Ludzeludze	3 191	30	106	4 700	28	168	61%
Manzini	Malkerns	936	13	72	1 949	13	150	78%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9 514</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>10 279</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>24%</b>
					-			
Lubombo	Tikhuba	1 244	13	96	1 718	15	115	19%
Lubombo	Langa	926	10	93	1 649	6	275	182%
Lubombo	Sithobela	833	5	167	1 215	6	203	36%
Lubombo	Siphofaneni	824	8	103	993	6	166	63%
Lubombo	Manyonyaneni	137	1	137	393	3	131	-6%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3 964</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>4 970</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>31%</b>
					-			
Shiselweni	Mahlalini	1 090	11	99	1 738	9	193	94%
Shiselweni	Southern	1 141	8	143	1 738	5	348	205%
Shiselweni	Hluti	812	8	102	1 183	4	296	194%
Shiselweni	Dumako	1 133	11	103	1 355	9	151	48%
Shiselweni	Mahamba/Zombodze	1 697	13	131	1 471	9	163	33%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5 873</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>6 072</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>54%</b>
					-			
	<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>28 373</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>34 360</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>58%</b>

#### 5. MAIN CHALLENGES

The government projects with NMC are faced with various challenges amongst which are the delayed foxing of the tractors due to government financial position. The erratic weather patterns also caused some major delays in attending to farmers as the soil is either too wet or dry. Some of the tractors require replacement but due to the current status where the tractors still belong to government, it is difficult to adopt and implement long term solution in terms of replacing the obsolete makes.

## IV. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BOARD (NAMBOARD)

### PREAMBLE

The reporting period (April 2019 to March 2020) saw an increase in the amount of produce procured from local farmers, up 22% when compared to the 2019/2020. This was mainly due to increased hectareage planted under the export programme. There were however high losses incurred by farmers due to hail storm and persistent rainfall falling within a short space of time, between the 14th November and 15th December, more than 10 farmer locations were affected by hailstorms, destroying over 50 mt of butternut, and an estimated 40mt baby vegetables (peas, cucurbits and beans), with an economic value of E1.1 Million.

The period also saw the exportation of butternut to Europe, a programme that is expected to increase in volume and value in the next season. Farmers will be supported to produce and harvest the best butternut to increase pack-out rates and incomes.

### 1.0 MARKET FLOOR SALES

During the year 2019/2020, Encabeni Market sold 2,401.83 tonnes of produce for a value of E13.243 million which represents a 3% decline when compared to 2018/2019. Nonetheless, a significant amount of beetroot was sold during the reporting period, representing a 36% increase when compared to last year. The beetroot was sold for a value of E1.53 million (293.09 tons). Another notable increase was recorded in banana, where the growth was 29% compared to last year. Banana carried a market value of E1.398 million.

Overall, tomatoes contributed the most sales (E1.680 million/ 275.69 tons), yet this was still far less than what was sold last year (36 % less). Beetroot recorded the second highest sales, while banana was the third most sold produce. The fourth highest sales were in butternut, which had a market value E1.218 million (369.72 tons), 17% more than last year. Cabbages followed with the fifth highest sales, E996 thousand (216.69 tons), which was 4% less compared to last year. Other major lines were potatoes, with E852 thousand (171.23tons), representing 10% growth compared to last year. Green pepper reached sales of E701 thousand (67.29 tons), representing a 15% decline compared to last year. Lastly, baby marrow was also sold for E670 thousand (32.29 tons), showing a 26% decrease compared to last year.

**Table 10: Market floor sales**

MARKET SALES (APRIL 2019 TO MARCH 2020)										
ITEM	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL TONNAGE	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL VALUE
APPLES	9.40	8.21	9.83	6.66	34.11	79,693	74,339	82,903	57,373	294,308
BABY CABBAGE	0.20	0.28	0.19	1.31	1.98	7,715	10,502	5,040	16,402	39,659
BABY GEM	0.73	0.44	0.34	0.46	1.97	19,316	8,362	15,487	11,972	55,137
BABY MARROW	8.95	8.11	8.36	6.87	32.29	192,044	152,552	217,199	108,243	670,037
BANANA	88.15	75.25	42.40	143.93	349.72	397,657	234,841	146,203	492,440	1,271,141
BETROOT	29.16	86.26	131.84	45.83	293.09	238,740	491,048	559,178	245,344	1,534,310
BUTTERNUT	37.05	21.61	74.17	236.70	369.53	195,765	129,125	310,992	582,176	1,218,058
CABBAGE	77.00	58.67	37.96	43.06	216.69	405,712	236,782	164,359	189,466	996,318

CARROTS	5.45	12.10	17.79	10.14	45.48	74,817	72,958	115,639	92,152	355,566
GREEN BEANS	11.20	3.35	23.80	8.93	47.27	177,824	60,846	124,543	112,589	475,803
GREEN PEPPER	1.81	12.26	27.18	26.04	67.29	29,849	154,901	299,985	217,037	701,771
ONION	25.47	35.39	51.65	17.46	129.96	135,626	137,214	228,523	76,764	578,128
OTHER BABY VEGETABLES	0.60	0.61	6.62	0.63	8.47	22,465	10,333	63,333	22,500	118,631
OTHER CONVENTIONAL VEGETABLES	35.97	22.35	20.34	35.34	113.99	317,564	342,606	321,494	294,895	1,276,559
OTHER FRUITS	28.27	39.69	45.66	34.77	148.39	70,243	47,204	70,432	96,920	284,799
PEAS	0.73	3.08	0.03	0.00	3.84	14,662	48,599	864	0	64,125
PATTY PANS	1.35	1.95	1.54	1.61	6.45	34,869	43,992	40,950	39,248	159,058
POTATO	17.55	28.90	102.17	22.61	171.23	110,577	137,353	459,846	145,150	852,926
POULTRY	31.79	7.17	8.17	10.24	57.37	114,762	98,566	154,730	121,507	489,565
TOMATO	21.62	113.01	86.44	54.62	275.69	187,168	624,146	482,110	386,643	1,680,066
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>432.44</b>	<b>538.68</b>	<b>696.48</b>	<b>707.24</b>	<b>2,374.84</b>	<b>2,827,068</b>	<b>3,116,267</b>	<b>3,863,809</b>	<b>3,216,419</b>	<b>13,115,963</b>

### 1.1 Value Addition

The processing unit recorded 30% growth in the value of processed vegetables during the year 2019/2020. This was result of concerted efforts aimed at increasing the demand of cut and diced vegetables. This component is expected to grow even further next year where more focus will be on improving the packaging material for produce, branding, and increasing the number of outlets where the produce will be sold.

Encabeni Market was able to process vegetables with a value of E294 thousand (14.33 tons). The most processed vegetables were cut and mixed vegetables (E82 thousand/ 4.38 tons) which represents a 94% increase when compared to last year, followed by cubed butternut (E76 thousand/ 4.76 tons), which posted 10% growth. Cauliflower florets were the third most processed vegetable (E53 thousand/ 1.3 tons), representing 333% increase compared to last year.

**Table 11: Processed vegetables**

ITEM	WEIGHT (Kgs)					VALUE OF PROCESSED PRODUCE (E)				
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Cubed butternut	853	946	1,407	1,554.78	4,761	13,661	17,772	23,071	21,778.94	76,283
Cauliflower florets	218	1,138	16	5.20	1,377	11,438	40,713	720	319.96	53,190
Broccoli florets	47	66	17	104.05	233	1,286	3,210	833	988.49	6,317
Broccoli and cauliflower mix	67	139	8	82.20	296	4,422	3,824	488	853.22	9,587

Cut mixed vegetables	488	1,240	1,984	666.97	4,378	10,334	23,257	35,196	13,863.77	82,651
Processed roast vegies	39	27	67	103.79	235	1,315	1,015	1,817	1,377.64	5,525
Processed pumpkins	219	169	75	474.16	937	2,757	2,341	1,196	9,475.93	15,770
Sliced green beans	239	2	30	299.67	571	5,956	65	864	5,967.33	12,852
Sweet potato cubes	393	-	-	332.96	726	8,033	-	-	7,309.59	15,343
Mixed sweet potato/ butternut cubes	163	-	-	301.75	465	1,954	-	-	5,358.63	7,312
Processed stirfry	55	227	-	68.67	351	1,466	6,466	-	1,704.36	9,636
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,779</b>	<b>3,953</b>	<b>3,603</b>	<b>3,994</b>	<b>14,329</b>	<b>62,621</b>	<b>98,663</b>	<b>64,185</b>	<b>68,998</b>	<b>294,467</b>

## 1.2 Export

### 1.2.1 Encabeni Fresh Produce Market Exports

The market exported produce that carried a value of E1.269 million (250.62 tons) during the period under review, which represents a 21% decline when compared to last year. The volume of exported banana was affected by price fluctuations, and during periods where prices were extremely low, exportation of banana was halted. The volume of exported pawpaw was affected by a persistent blackspot disease throughout winter which made the fruit unmarketable. Another vegetable that was not exported due to extremely low prices was beetroot.

The most exported vegetable was butternut with a value of E291 thousand (82.57 tons). This was followed by banana (E250 thousand/ 40.65 tons). Next was baby marrow (E232 thousand/ 16.74tons), green beans (E142 thousand/ 7.18 tons), and peas (E62 thousand/ 45.16 tons). Exported produce also included cauliflower/ broccoli (E59 thousand/ 2.8 tons) and pawpaw (E43 thousand/ 8.28tons).

**Table 12: Exported produce.**

EXPORT - APRIL 2019 TO MARCH 2020										
ITEM	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL TONNAGE	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL VALUE (E)
Baby Cabbage	1.14	0.03	0.28	1.19	1.45	-	672	2,777	-	3,449
Baby Gem	5.79	0.16	0.91	6.02	6.86	13,646	1,991	10,871	14,199.17	40,708
Baby Marrow	4.50	1.18	6.38	4.68	12.06	69,465	14,168	76,522	72,278.63	232,433
Butternut	4.57	-	-	78.00	4.57	27,000	-	-	264,800.00	291,800
Green Beans	-	2.04	2.68	2.46	4.72	54,783	24,411	32,146	31,124.00	142,465
Beetroot	6.68	1.60	-	6.95	8.28	-	6,400	-	-	6,400

Other Exports	-	6.27	2.76	-	9.03	36,090	9,774	21,559	37,552.05	104,975
Patty Pans	1.39	0.46	0.42	1.45	2.27	-	3,762	4,991	-	8,753
Peas	20.66	2.91	0.09	21.50	23.66	16,486	28,012	779	17,154.21	62,431
Banana	17.82	2.88	-	19.95	20.70	109,000	16,000	-	125,000.00	250,000
Chillies	-	0.50	0.35	-	0.85	-	5,873	4,593	-	10,466
Brinjal	0.20	0.39	0.15	0.21	0.74	-	4,625	1,804	-	6,428
Cauliflower/ Broccoli	0.16	2.42	0.07	0.16	2.64	15,725	26,171	890	16,362.04	59,148
Baby corn	0.85	0.11	0.11	0.88	1.08	1,860	1,405	1,378	1,935.35	6,578
Pawpaw	-	7.04	1.25	-	8.28	-	38,496	4,980	-	43,476
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46.93</b>	<b>27.98</b>	<b>15.43</b>	<b>143.45</b>	<b>107.17</b>	<b>344,056</b>	<b>181,759</b>	<b>163,288</b>	<b>580,405</b>	<b>1,269,508</b>

### 1.2.2 Export through Sdemane Farming

A total of 173.5mt was procured by Sdemane farming from local farmers, for this produce farmers were paid a total amount of E2, 087,893.00. Crops procured include yellow patty pans, beans, peas, chillies', sweet corn and baby cabbage.

## 2.0 PRODUCE PROCURED FROM FARMERS

### 2.1 Produce Sourcing through Encabeni Fresh Produce

The market witnessed a 13% decline in the amount of produce that was purchased from farmers during the period under review. About 1 844 tonnes were purchased from farmers compared to 2 118 tonnes purchased in 2018/19. Overall, farmers were paid well for the produce that was procured by Encabeni market, where a total sum of E9.44 million was paid to farmers for their produce. The largest payment was in tomatoes, where farmers were paid E1.501 million, followed by banana where farmers were paid E1.246 million (335.18 tons). The amount of banana purchased from farmers grew by 40% compared to last year. Other leading produce included butternut, where farmers were paid E1.11 million (324.79 tons), representing 16% growth compared to the previous year. This was closely followed by beetroot, where farmers were paid E988 thousand (248.5 tonnes), which was 16% more than what was paid last year. Farmers were also paid well in poultry, E537 thousand, which is 46% more than what was paid last year.



**Table 13: Procurement from farmers**

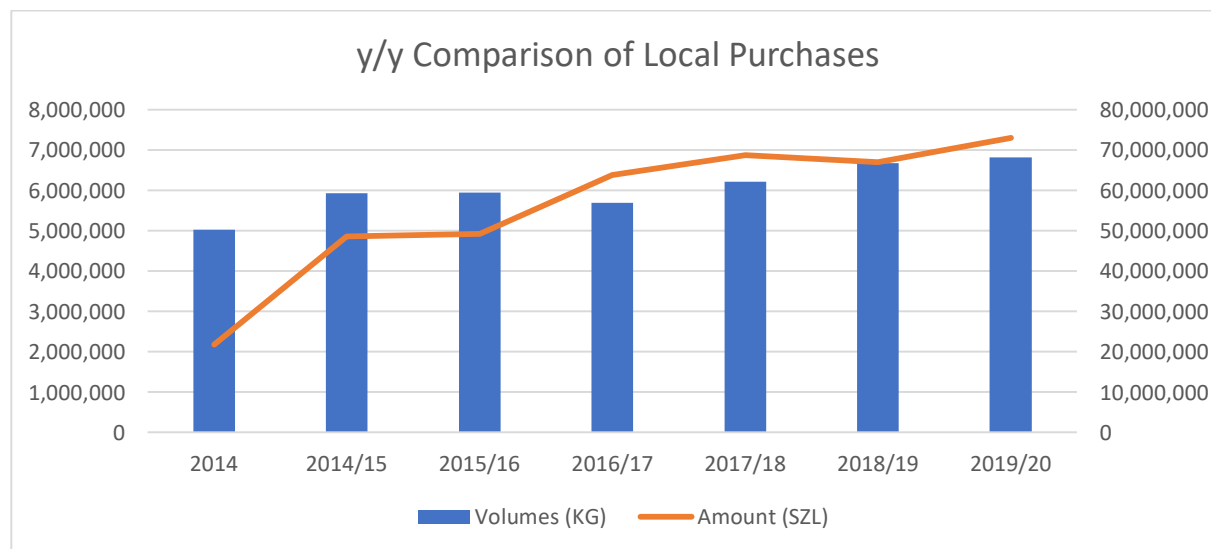
LOCAL PRODUCE (April 2019 to March 2020)										
ITEM	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL TONNAGE	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL VALUE
BABY CABBAGE	0.40	0.89	0.99	0.03	2.31	3,915	8,916	9,918	406	23,156
BABY GEM	1.70	0.54	1.18	0.05	3.48	18,684	5,975	12,985	1,458	39,101
BABY MARROW	14.34	9.03	14.11	7.08	44.55	145,356	89,734	145,909	74,200	455,199
BANANA	94.90	51.73	32.48	156.08	335.18	366,340	201,180	113,650	565,652	1,246,822
BEETROOT	11.90	106.52	125.79	4.30	248.51	51,805	418,929	495,905	22,257	988,896
BUTTERNUT	47.05	13.72	107.96	156.08	324.79	172,347	59,769	444,464	431,272	1,107,852
CABBAGE	75.34	54.16	40.68	32.66	202.85	299,143	213,163	144,497	143,412	800,215
CARROTS	6.30	4.35	3.21	0.28	14.14	31,600	17,400	12,840	1,477	63,317
GREEN BEANS	10.95	3.16	7.74	11.71	33.56	120,452	34,793	85,168	115,885	356,298
GREEN PEPPER	3.19	10.83	23.51	7.87	45.40	35,630	115,770	239,023	100,504	490,927
OTHER BABY VEGETABLES	0.57	11.43	0.85	0.28	13.13	6,242	4,731	9,365	4,104	24,442
OTHER CONVENTIONAL VEGETABLES	22.84	21.48	39.55	9.71	93.58	259,059	267,612	402,701	190,035	1,119,407
OTHER FRUITS	7.77	14.89	15.79	7.11	45.56	381,150	59,573	64,568	72,114	234,369
PATTY PANS	2.19	1.62	2.47	0.59	6.88	24,490	17,861	27,191	8,959	78,501
PEAS	0.85	4.09	0.12	0.14	5.20	9,345	45,015	1,313	2,019	57,691
POTATO	0.00	15.56	57.55	3.37	76.48	0.00	62,768	235,758	17,232	315,758
POULTRY	9.93	2.80	24.85	50.49	88.06	164,076	34,138	180,838	158,389	537,441
TOMATO	21.78	105.92	91.92	40.79	260.41	149,180	563,020	463,065	326,573	1,501,838
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>1844</b>	<b>1,895,779</b>	<b>2,220,347</b>	<b>3,089,156</b>	<b>2,235,947</b>	<b>9,441,229</b>

## 2.2 Local Purchases – Direct Sourcing by Retailers

Through the import substitution programme that is driven to promote purchases of local produce, improvements of 2% volumes and 9% in value of locally sourced produced was realized 2019/20 when compared to 2018/19. A total of 6 818 metric tons of local produce was bought directly from farmers in

2019/20 compared to 6 494 metric tons in 2018/19. In monetary terms, the total for 2019/20 stands at E73 million compared to E66 million in 2018/19.

The figure below show the trend of produce bought by local shops from farmers since 2014.



### 3. COMMODITY PRICE TRENDS (PRODUCER PRICES)

Scarcity of produce towards the end of the year contributed to an upward movement of prices across different vegetables. Beetroot prices increased from E40.00 per 10kg to E50 per 10kg bag (25%), an increase that was caused by a decline in the amount of beetroot that was received by the market compared to the previous year. Carrot prices also increased from E42 per 10kg bag to E50.00 per bag (19% increase). Tomato prices increased from E110.00 per 23kg crate to E130.00 per crate (18% increase). Other prices that increased were potatoes which increased from E45.00 per 10kg bag to E50 per bag (11% increase), which was a result of increased demand from shops in the Lowveld. Cabbage prices increased E7.50 per head to E8.50 per head (13%), and green pepper prices increased from E100.00 per 10kg crate to E110.00 per care (10%).

Butternut is only produce that showed negative movements on prices due to a sharp increase in the amount that was received by the market. Prices fell from E40 per 10kg bag to E48 per 10kg bag (5% decline).

### 4. FARMER SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT

#### 4.1 Farm Input Subsidy and Sales

The farm input shop has managed to sell recommended varieties, herbicides and other farm inputs to farmers at relatively subsidized price. Worth noting is that the highest selling commodity is seedlings at E1, 256,211.00 followed by conventional vegetable seeds. This is an indicator that the nursery is putting extra efforts to satisfy customer demands, though the production is hampered by fatalities of the seedlings. Seedlings sales have increased by 14% which is indicative of the planting season, this threshold is set to increase due to the demand in seedlings as more farmers are being programmed for planting. The total value of sales for the accumulative period is **E4, 610,128.62 (four million, six hundred and ten thousand, one hundred and twenty-eight emalangeneni, sixty-two cents).**

**Table 14: Farm input shop sales**

Commodity	1st quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	1st Quarter sales	2nd Quarter sales	3rd quarter sales	4 <sup>th</sup> quarter sales	Total Value
Total Conventional Seed Sales	428	438	541	227,377.64	240,243.40	294,789.90	309,529.40	1,071,940.34
Total Baby Veg. Seed Sales	460	188	79	309,482.72	234,685.60	217,256.90	228,119.75	989,544.97
Total Utensils Sales	104	0	0	7,168.30	-	0	0.00	7,168.30
Total Fertilizer Sales	753	922	190	113,131.90	111,761.40	56,288.00	59,102.40	340,283.70
Total Seedlings Sales	570,261	852,864	974,450	188,455.92	285,306.03	381,682.65	400,766.78	1,256,211.38
Total Nursery Sales	207	440	764.5	6,210.00	13,170.00	22,935.00	24,081.75	66,396.75
Total Packaging Sales	46,696.00	78644	99238	71,723.78	124,388.61	149,484.92	156,959.17	502,556.48
Total Fruit Trees Sales	841	1185	1184	34,000.00	54,605	66,055	69,357.75	224,017.75
Total Chemicals Sales	71	80	121	55,784.40	59495.3	66697.2	70,032.06	252,008.96
<b>Total Sales</b>				<b>1,013,334.66</b>	<b>1,123,655.34</b>	<b>1,155,189.57</b>	<b>1,317,949.05</b>	<b>4,610,128.62</b>

### 4.3 Vegetable Seedlings

The reporting period has seen a seedling production of 3,682,922. The most selling seedling is cabbage (1,112,720), followed closely by green pepper (809,988) and then lettuce (632,920). The commodities augers well with the localization drive as cabbages and lettuce are earmarked to attain full local supply. The nursery and external nurseries will put extra drive into the production of these lines with collaborations being established with other reputable nurseries in the country to boost seedling supply. The FSDU has started training programs for nursery operations in a drive to help them attain certification.

**Table 15: Seedling production in the 2019-20 season**

NAME OF SEEDLING	1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> quarter
LETTUCE	311,500	153,440	168,000
CABBAGE	517,500	285,220	310,000
TOMATO	188,000	98,180	110,500
SWISS CHARD	12,000	18,335	27,200
BEETROOT	192,000	101,330	105,000
ONION	65,261	13,015	18,333
GREEN PEPPER	234,400	274,710	301,278

CHILLIES	44,000	13,200	64,000
SAVOY CABBAGE	4000	4,000	18,000
LEEKS	0	2,500	13000
BROCCOLI	0	6,050	6000
CAULIFLOWER	0	1,570	1500
BRINJAL	0	2,500	3000
HERBS	0	400	4000
<b>TOTAL SEEDLINGS</b>	<b>1,568,661</b>	<b>974,450</b>	<b>1,139,811</b>
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,682,922</b>

#### 4.4 Fruit tree Seedlings

During this reporting period 7,403 fruit trees were sold to farmers; these relatively low figures are due to winter season. The distribution of the fruit trees is fairly balanced although we have seen a shift in the preference of farmers, most sought-after fruit tree is now the papaya, followed by the avocado (replacing the litchi), followed by Mango and litchi, respectively. The number of fruit trees sold is expected to increase due to the summer season approaching, farmers will procure more due to anticipated rains. The localization drive by NAMBoard for localization of avocado, litchie and citrus has resulted in farmers buying more of these fruit tree types

#### 4.5 Training

NAMBoard has trained a total of 3,696 farmers during the 2019-2020 reporting period with a wide range of topics. Emphasis has been on the fruit tree production, training for export substitution on baby vegetables. A total of 2037 farmers were trained on topics related to the production of conventional vegetables whilst 1659 were trained on baby vegetables specific topics.

The farmer support and Development unit has also given emphasis to training of the public on horticulture. This drive is to ensure the promotion of certain value chains in the country. Fruit trees especially citrus are targeted under the localization programme, button mushroom, nursery management and potatoes value chains are some of the first value chains to be promoted under the public trainings. Trainings will be reported under the following quarter as they are already underway.

### 5.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE

The quality assurance unit assists farmers to meet requirements for formal market, which are product specification sensitive. This involves preparation and interpretation of standards, working with industry partners, training of farmers and extension staff, and inspection of produce before releasing to customers.

## 6. INSPECTORATE

### Introduction

This section of the report presents the annual performance of the inspectorate department. The report content includes import of scheduled products and export of scheduled products.

#### 6.1 Imports of Scheduled Products

About 334 646 metric tons of scheduled products was imported in 2019 with a total cost value of E1,5 billion. These figures translate to a percentage increase of 28% of quantities and 35% of the

value of imports when compared to 2018. The figure below shows a comparison analysis of total import of scheduled products for 2019 against 2018.

## **6.2 Exports for scheduled products**

Monitored exports of scheduled agricultural products for 2019/20 was 118 000 metric tons and E571 million in value terms. Compared to previous financial year, total quantities of monitored exports of scheduled products was 3% higher and 15% higher in monetary terms. Scheduled products with relatively higher volumes in the export market for 2019/20 consisted of animal feed, citrus, banana, avocados and green maize.