

**MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT**

**ANNUAL PERFORMANCE
REPORT**

**2023/
24**



**KING MSWATI III INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
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**MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING
AND DEVELOPMENT**

**ANNUAL PERFORMANCE
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PREAMBLE

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman, let me first welcome you and members of the portfolio committee and express how honoured I feel to present to this Honourable House, the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development's end of financial year (FY 2023/24) Performance Report. Kindly allow me to forward my sincere gratitude for the support and guidance we received as we continued to execute the Ministry's mandate. In this report, we have outlined the Ministry's budget execution and further highlighted key achievements as well as some of the challenges the ministry has faced in the course of the year.

RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Honourable Chairperson, may I begin by providing latest updates on major economic developments in Eswatini. The Eswatini economy presented strong resilience in recent years, against mounting economic challenges some of which originated externally. According to the latest quarterly GDP release, economic activity strengthened by 7.7 percent in the 3rd quarter of 2023, following an impressive growth of 8.2 percent in the 2nd quarter. Broadly, the year 2023 reflected a robust rebound for the domestic economy following the challenges experienced in 2022, including the intensifying geo-political tensions, which in turn triggered inflationary pressures and tighter financing conditions. Growth estimates for 2023 reflect that overall GDP increased by 4.8 percent relative to a muted growth of 0.5 percent observed in 2022.

The recovery in the domestic economy was mainly on account of impressive performance of key industries including manufacturing, construction, mining, and services. However, on the negative, activities such as growing of crops, specifically sugarcane, and forestry experienced subdued performance mainly due to logistical challenges and erratic weather condition in the period.

In terms of price developments, consumer prices remained elevated in the period, as our

domestic inflation averaged 5.0 percent in 2023 compared to 4.8 percent in 2022. Consumers in the period experienced higher costs of food, rising housing rentals and utility tariffs as well as increasing costs of miscellaneous goods and services. Domestic prices, particularly food, continued to be influenced by the persistent effects of supply chain disruptions, which were triggered by the Russia-Ukraine conflict in 2022 and mainly affected cereal and grain supplies. Moreover, implementation of a 6.6 percent water tariff and a 10.6 percent electricity tariff in April 2023 also exerted upward pressure on domestic prices, as the costs for these services were relatively higher in the period compared to the same period in 2022. On the positive side, there was an overall decline in the prices of fuel (i.e., petrol and diesel) mainly driven by declining price of crude oil in the global markets.

In response, the country's monetary policy remained tighter in the period with the interest rate and prime lending recorded at 7.5 percent and 11.0 percent, respectively. This monetary stance, whilst crucial in taming inflationary pressures, broadly weighed negatively on economic activity through dampening domestic investment. Government through the Central Bank frequently monitors developments to ensure favourable policies are implemented.

Mr. Chairperson, in the global and regional space, headwinds and economic risks remain broadly on the downside, indicating threats for the domestic economy. Intensifying geopolitical tensions and economic fragmentation are amongst the key concerns, which continued to dampen global demand and weaken growth for most exporting economies including Eswatini. In the region, key economies such as the South African economy, a major trading partner for Eswatini, remain engulfed by critical structural economic challenges that have weakened growth prospects and thus reduced demand for exports.

Against this backdrop, Honourable Chairperson, our medium-term outlook hinges more on domestic demand and the supportive fiscal environment. Particularly in 2024, GDP economic growth is forecasted at 4.9 percent with economic activity expected to benefit from



the upscaled implementation of mega public and private sector projects such as the Mkhondvo-Ngwavuma Water Augmentation Project (MNWAP) and the expected economic spillovers to other key sectors.

KEY ACTIVITIES ACCOMPLISHED

Mr Chairperson, The Government remains grateful to the support received from external Development Partners (DPs). In the midst of challenges, we faced this year, our external partners continued to stand with us and provided support, both financial and technical which we are very grateful.

Development Partners have collaborated with Government to initiate programmes that address youth employment, Human Capital Development, Governance and infrastructure development. The Ministry wishes to assure our partners that their advice and support is highly valued and appreciated.

Honourable Chair, 2023/24 marks the first year of implementation of the new National Development Plan (2023/24 -2027/28), which has clearly outlined key solutions to some of the challenges facing the country. We urge all ministries, departments, agencies and development partners to consult this document as it articulates the national development priorities for the next 5 years.

For planning and budgeting purposes, the Ministry through the Macro Economic Analysis and Research Unit produced the medium-term economic forecasts for the country, as well as economic analysis outputs including “the Economic Review and outlook”, “Quarterly Economic Bulletins”, SADC & SACU economic background papers, comprehensive economic assessment report (“Potential impact of the catastrophic events in the economy”) and the 2022 company survey report, amongst others.

Again, Mr Chairperson, in the course of the year, the Ministry got the opportunity to engage in a highly consultative process of formulating and developing the National Population Policy. The Population Policy seeks to ensure that the country develops demographic resilience through proactively anticipating and understanding changes in its population and investing in appropriate policies and plans as

well as transforming any social norms and conditions that could be holding back any segment of the society from realising their full potential, including harnessing the Demographic Dividend. Therefore, all stakeholders (Government, NGOs, Faith Based Organisation – (FBOs) and private sector) are expected to initiate and support strategies aimed at accelerating investments in young people to enable the country to reap the demographic dividend while the window of opportunity is still open.

Under the Poverty Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, the Ministry engaged key stakeholders in a process to produce a National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy. The Policy seeks to address issues of coordinated monitoring of government programmes and periodic evaluation of programmes and projects with the aim of improving implementation.

Chairperson, the Central Statistical Office (CSO) continued the production and dissemination of key statistical information. These include monthly statistical reports, such as, the consumer price indices for the country and the harmonised consumer price index submitted to COMESA and SADC Secretariats. Quarterly statistics for the first and second quarters have been successfully compiled and disseminated, such as, Producer Price Index, Hotel and Accommodation and the Quarterly Gross Domestic Product. The CSO also successfully carried out fieldwork and data collection for surveys and censuses in spite of the challenges such as fieldwork interruptions due to shortages of fuel and staff (due to unfilled vacancies).

Furthermore, Mr Chair, the Micro Projects Programme which aims to efficiently implement and deliver community demand-driven and capital projects also continued to deliver on that mandate. These projects seek to improve access to social services, income, livelihoods and overall improvement in socioeconomic conditions across different communities in the country. In total the Micro Projects Programme implemented one hundred and fifty-four (154) community projects estimated to benefit 71 856 people and nine hundred and five (905) capital projects in the period under review. Community projects



implemented are in six (6) sectors namely: Agriculture, Water and Sanitation, Transport & Communication (bridges, roads and footbridges), Community Centres, Rural Electrification and Health and Welfare.

Nineteen (19) community projects were completed, thirty-two (32) are practically complete while one hundred and three (103) are under implementation. Completed projects comprise of 1 dip tank, 2 water schemes, 6 community halls, 3 low level crossings, 2 road strips, 3 footbridges and 2 suspended footbridges.

Under the Rural Development Fund (RDF) ninety-three (93) projects were completed, comprising 24 Income Generating Projects (IGPs) and 69 Infrastructure projects. These will directly benefit an estimated population of 10 715. There are three hundred and thirty-four (334) ongoing projects; two hundred and forty-six (246) Infrastructure and eighty-eight (88) Income Generating Projects.

Nine hundred and five (905) capital projects were implemented for nineteen (19) government ministries and departments. Of these one hundred and twenty - five (125) were completed, one hundred and seventy-two (172) are practically complete while work is ongoing on six hundred and eight (608).

In his capacity as the Governor for the World Bank in the country the minister represented Government at the annual meetings of the bank, which were held in October 2023 in Morocco. The objective of the engagement was to attend mandatory committee meetings, discuss current socio-economic and political issues in member states and also review the performance of the country's portfolio of projects supported through the Bank. The Minister also attended the SADC Council of Ministers meeting which preceded the 43rd Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government, hosted in the Republic of Angola August 2023.

DEVELOPING COOPERATION

We take cognizance of the significant contribution made by our Development Partners in the development of this country. As a developing nation, external assistance remains a significant part of our overall resource envelope for financing national and sector development plans.

These external resources have gone towards supporting our social and productive sectors which include infrastructure, agriculture, water and sanitation, fuel and energy, governance, Information Communication and Technology (ICT), environment and climate as well as human capital development (education, training, and health). External assistance therefore represents an important source of our development finance and eases constraints on domestic resources.

While we appreciated the importance of external assistance in the development of this country, it is also important that we strive to graduate from being an aid recipient country to an industrialised nation that is even capable of supporting other countries develop.

The attainment of this dream can only depend on the commitment of our Government, the citizens, our external partners and local development stakeholders to the coordination, harmonization, and alignment of efforts. The welfare of Eswatini depends upon the collective effort of all our development stakeholders.

I want to make a special recognition of all the partners involved in health for helping us improve the delivery of health services including the fight against HIV/Aids which led to our attainment of the 95-95-95 target. To sustain this gain and achieve further improvement, the external funding must be complemented with increased domestic financing for health.

I also want to recognise the other development partners who have trusted our systems and chose to provide us budget support options, as a result, subjecting their resources to our accountability mechanisms. In the process, they have become stakeholders with an interest in seeing our systems improve.



I further recognize the partners who joined hands with us in the fight against youth unemployment including the unemployability of the youth and started programmes aimed at addressing this scourge.

to execute key programmes planned for the coming year. I thank you,

Dr E.T. Gina

**MINISTER FOR ECONOMIC PLANNING
AND DEVELOPMENT**

**OVERALL CAPITAL BUDGET
PERFORMANCE**

Mr Chairman let me report on the capital budget performance. The overall national capital budget for FY2023/24 is E 5.854 billion. Of this budget local financing stands at E 2.536 billion and the balance is foreign financing (i.e., loans and grants). Of this budget the total amount committed since beginning of the year stands at E 4.161 billion. This translates to an estimated overall implementation rate of 71%. However actual expenditure is E 2.563 billion which is much below the amount committed. Two major challenges continue to be the cash flow problem on locally funded projects and failure to meet conditions precedent to disbursement on foreign funded projects.

MINISTRY'S BUDGET PERFORMANCE

The Ministry received a capital budget of E 1,375,052,000 of which E1,047, 822,609 has been released reflecting an estimated overall implementation rate of 76%. On the recurrent side the ministry received a budget amounting to E179.5 million, of which E172.2 million was spent, thus representing an implementation rate of 95.7 %. It is projected that all the recurrent budget would have been spent by year end.

Lastly, Honourable Chairperson, I humbly appeal for your support as I submit the budget request for the Ministry for FY 2024/25 amounting to E2,260,178,709 of which E267,997,709 is for recurrent and E1,992,181,000 capital expenditure. I wish to explain Honourable Chair that the Ministry is requesting a higher budget than usual due to the need to complete construction of the International Convention Centre (ICC) in the coming year and in order to meet the country's financial obligations. I am also requesting for support and guidance as the Ministry continues



BACKGROUND

The Ministry of Economic Planning and Development is a central government agency guided by the following mission, vision, and mandate.

Mission

To drive integrated planning, sustainable, economic growth, resource mobilization and utilization and sound macro-economic management by providing an enabling policy environment and quality data.

Vision

To be the lead agent for the provision of strategic policy direction in comprehensive and adaptive economic planning, inclusive and sustainable socioeconomic development, and effective projects implementation in the Kingdom of Eswatini.

Mandate

The mandate of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development is to assist government in the formulation, coordination and implementation of economic policies and intervention measures that will effectively and efficiently accomplish the country's major economic and development objectives. The Ministry derives its mandate and portfolio responsibility from Legal Notice No. 189 of 2015.

In practice, the Ministry has three overarching roles:

1. **Central Agency** – The Ministry is one of the three central agencies, together with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Public Service. The Ministry assists in the formulation and monitoring of policies and has a key role in the budget process. Further, the Ministry plays a key coordination role in the prioritization of development programmes and projects, with planning officers deployed at the central Ministry and across the whole of government.
2. **Capital Projects Programme** – The Ministry is responsible for the coordination of the public investment

programme (PIP), planning and budgeting and execution of some strategic projects, through the Millennium Projects Management Unit and the Microprojects Coordination Unit, whose main areas of focus is the implementation of community development projects to alleviate poverty.

3. **Service Delivery** – The Ministry directly provides several services to the public, principally in the form of statistics and economic analysis. Further, the Microprojects Unit delivers projects for community development through the RDF and Community Development Special Fund (CDSF) as well as executing projects for ministries like health and education which serve communities.

DEPARTMENTS

The Ministry is comprised of the following departments, sections and units which work together to effectively fulfil its mandate:

1. The **Administration Department** which is made up of the Human Resources, Accounts, Transport, Registry and Library sections.
2. The **Economic Planning Department** which is comprised of the following divisions:
 - a. Aid Coordination and Management Section
 - b. Macroeconomic Analysis and Research Unit
 - c. Micro Projects Programme
 - d. Millennium Projects Management Unit
 - e. National Population Directorate
 - f. Poverty Reduction, Monitoring and Evaluation Division
 - g. Sectoral Division



- h. Southern African Development Community Unit
- i. The **Statistics Department** is made up of the; Economic

Statistics, Demographic and Vital Statistics, Agriculture and Social Statistics Statistical Services.

RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Domestic Developments

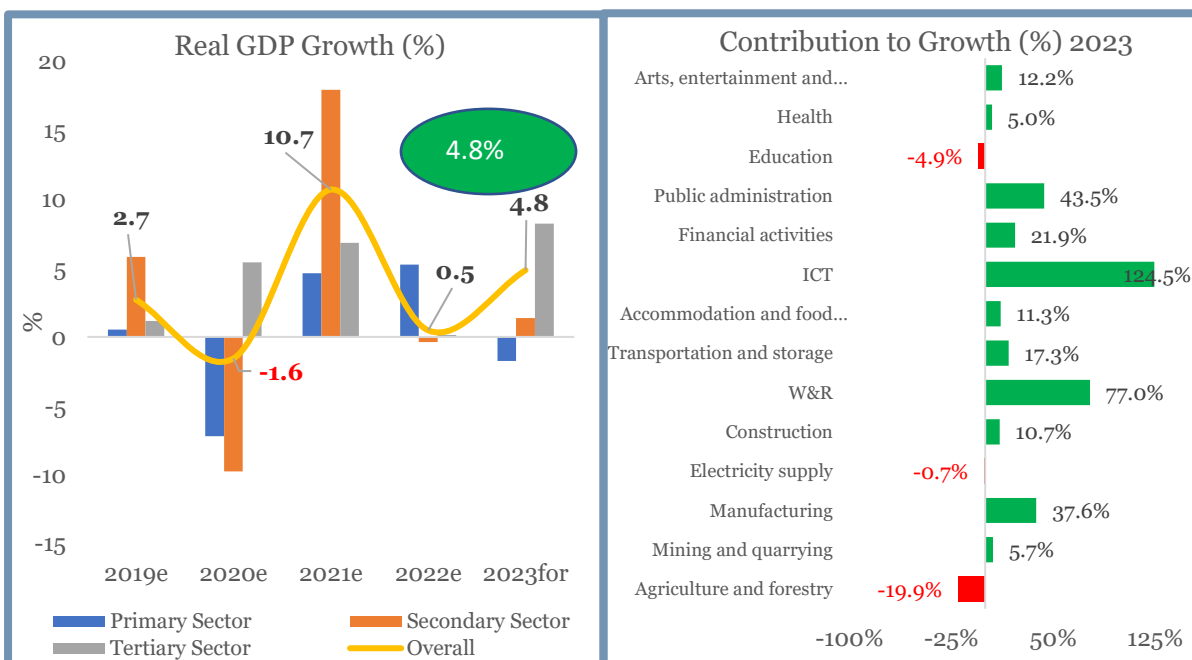
Eswatini GDP Growth Performance

Eswatini's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rebounded in the year ending 2023, increasing to 4.8 percent, following a slow growth of 0.5 percent observed in 2022. The recovery was mainly on account of strong performance of services, which benefited from improvements in the country's fiscal position in the period, supporting domestic spending and government operations, as well as the hosting of national events i.e., National Elections, Double Celebration, hosting of SACU Summit, and the awarding of cost-of-living adjustment (Cola) for both public and private sector employees. Most demand-driven activities such as the Information Communication Technology (ICT), wholesale and retail, financial and the tourism, recorded positive and significant growth rates in the period.

Similarly, manufacturing and construction activities contributed positively to the overall growth in 2023. Manufacturing growth was supported by improvements in external demand for key export products in the second half of the year whilst construction activity benefited from the commencement of works in the mega-billion dam project (i.e., the Mpakeni dam) under the Mkhondvo-Ngwavuma Water Augmentation Programme (MNWAP). In addition, mining activity also grew significantly benefiting from expansions in coal production.

On the contrary, agriculture and forestry activities experienced subdued performance due to a combination of varying degrees of unfavourable weather conditions, which hampered crop production. External factors such as logistical challenges and a slowdown in external demand of forestry products in key markets hampered growth of the forestry sub-sector.

Figure 1: Real GDP Growth and Contribution to the 2023 Growth



Source: Macroeconomic Research and Analysis Division



Medium-term Prospects

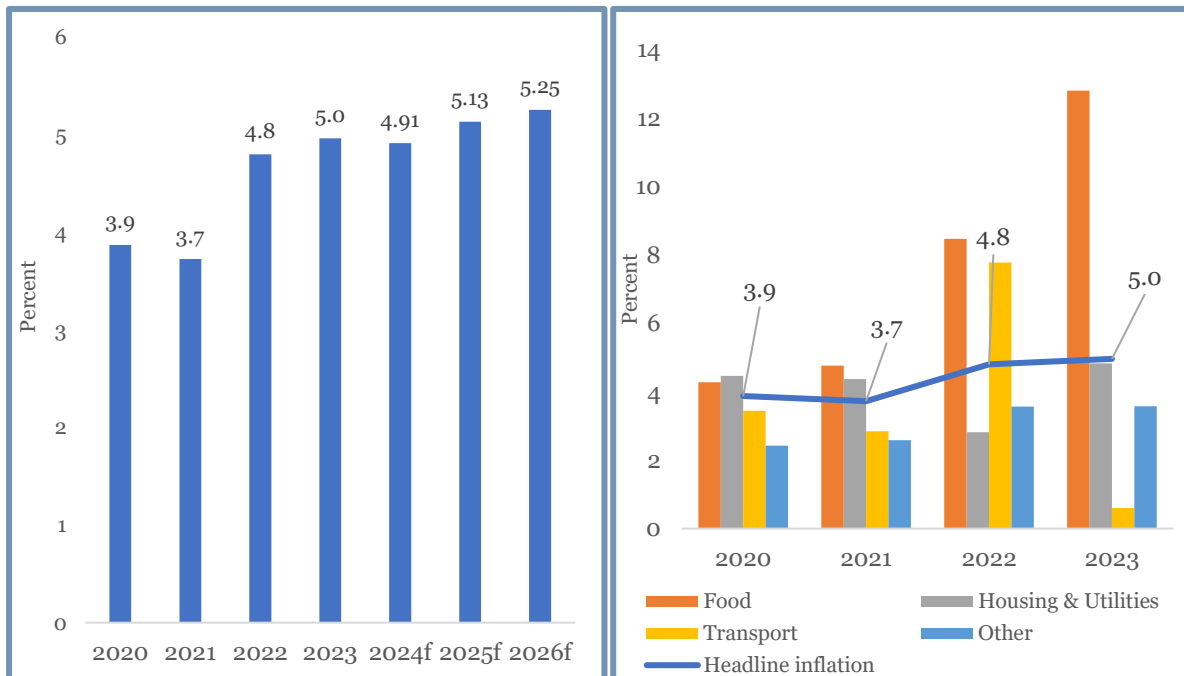
Within the medium-term (2024 – 2026) real GDP growth is projected to average 3.9 percent, benefitting from planned expansions in the manufacturing sub-sector as well as the continued implementation of mega public and private sector projects such as the Mkhondvo-Ngwavuma and energy projects. However, clouding the medium-term prospects is the issue of climate change vulnerabilities, which continues to pose a major threat to the productivity of key sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and electricity hydro-generation. Moreover, with the country's high openness to trade, this continues to be a source of vulnerability for the domestic economy with risks emanating from the persistent and intensifying geopolitical tensions, which continues to disrupt global supply chains and also weakens external demand.

Domestic Inflation Developments

Domestic headline inflation averaged 5.0 percent in 2023 compared to 4.8 percent recorded in 2022, owing to the elevated costs of food, housing rentals and utility tariffs and miscellaneous goods and services in the period. Food prices spiraled since 2022, triggered by the Russia-Ukraine war, which further spilled over to 2023. Additionally, in the year 2023 insufficient domestic cereal and grain production prompted the increased importation of these commodities in order to cover the domestic shortfall. In the same vein, higher costs in utilities in the period were in line with implementation of a 6.6 percent water tariff and a 10.6 percent electricity tariffs, which were effected at the beginning of the second quarter in 2023.

Transport costs, on the other hand, moderated in the period as prices of petrol and diesel as well as air transport declined. The decline was driven by the fall in global crude oil prices and increased competition within the air transport subsector, respectively.

Figure 2: Inflation Developments



Source: Macroeconomic Research and Analysis Division



Inflation Outlook

Domestic inflation is expected to remain volatile however, highly expected to depict downward inflationary pressures in line with lower inflation forecasted by South Africa, the country's key trading partner and imports source. Additionally, with global oil prices forecasted lower than previously expected this is also expected to exert downward pressure on domestic inflation, which is expected to average 4.9 percent, 5.1 percent, 5.3 percent in 2024, 2025 and 2026, respectively.

Monetary Developments

Domestic interest rate reached 7.5 percent by end of 2023 following an accumulated 100-basis points increase in the year. The move reflected a continued tightening monetary policy stance, which was implemented to curb inflation in the period. Similarly, the prime lending rate reached 11.0 percent. At these rates, credit extension to the private sector (businesses, households, and other sectors) grew by 10.9 percent year-on-year, to reach E19.137 billion, supported by a broad-based growth in the different categories.

In terms of domestic financial buffers, the country's gross official reserves amounted to E8.793 billion at the end of 2023, reflecting a growth of 15.2 percent, year-on-year. The growth emanated from the increased quarterly inflow of Southern African Customs Union receipts, which was subsequently netted off by a net outflow of Rands from trades with local banks coupled with payment of government's fiscal obligations.

International Developments

Global economic growth is estimated to have moderated to 3.1 percent in 2023, following a growth of 3.5 percent recorded in 2022. The softer growth in the period reflected the continued tighter monetary policy, which weighed on economic activity for most economies. Global conditions were further marred by other shocks, muted global trade, heightened geopolitical risks and climate-related threats. Growth in 2024 is projected to be constant at 3.1 percent before slightly increasing to 3.2 percent in 2025. The year 2024 is expected to be overshadowed by continued restrictive monetary policies and the loss of fiscal support, as well as low underlying productivity growth. Widespread emerging market debt distress due to tightening of financing conditions together with rising geopolitical tensions and trade fragmentation are expected to remain as major risks to the outlook.

Regional Developments

Sub-Saharan Africa

Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is expected to accelerate from an estimated 3.3 percent in 2023 to 3.8 percent in 2024 and 4.1 percent in 2025. The outlook is underpinned by the anticipated gradual fading of supply constraints and the negative impact of previous weather shocks. The Sub-Saharan Africa region in 2023 experienced slowing international demand, higher global interest rates, elevated spreads, and ongoing exchange rate pressures that have all combined to create an acute funding squeeze in 2023, reflecting yet another shock for the region that is still emerging from the COVID-19 pandemic.

South Africa

South Africa's (RSA) real GDP growth is estimated to have slowed to 0.6 percent in 2023 following the growth of 1.9 percent in 2022. Disruptive power shortages in South Africa picked up significantly in 2022/2023 and have weighed heavily on economic activity, immensely affecting domestic demand, domestic production and productivity, trade, and the costs of doing business. Looking ahead, the ability of RSA to address pressing issues in



the energy sector coupled with structural realignments will reflect on RSA's imminent recovery and benefitting highly linked economies, such as Eswatini.

Table 1: Global Economic Growth

	2022	2023e	2024f	2025f
World	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.2
Advanced Economies	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.8
United States	1.9	2.5	2.1	1.7
Euro Area	3.4	0.5	0.9	1.7
Japan	1.0	1.9	0.9	0.8
Emerging Markets And Emerging Markets	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2
China	3.0	5.2	4.6	4.1
India	7.2	6.7	6.5	6.5
Sub Saharan Africa	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.1
Nigeria	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.1
South Africa	1.9	0.6	1.0	1.3

Source: IMF January 2024, WEO.

GOVERNMENT CAPITAL PROGRAMME

2023/24

BUDGET

The overall national capital budget for FY2023/24 is E 5.854 billion which is more than that of the previous year (2022/23) by 0.527 billion. Of the total capital budget, local financing stands at E 2.536 billion and the balance is foreign financing (i.e., loans and grants).

A larger share of the budget was allocated towards infrastructure development, with the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development taking the largest at 23.5 % (equivalent to E 1.375 billion) as compared to previous year Ministry of Works and Public transport having the largest allocation of 24.5%, followed by the Ministry of Agriculture at 22.0 % (E 1.290 billion) and Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy with 16.6% (E 0.986 billion).

EXPENDITURE

The total amount committed for this reporting period stands at E 4.161 billion of which E 1.944 billion are local funds and E 2.217 external funding. This translates to an estimated overall commitment rate of 71%, of which 33% was for locally financed projects, and 38% for foreign financed projects. The actual expenditure is E 2.563 billion.



MEPD's CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2023/24

The Ministry received a capital budget of E 1,375,052,000 equivalent to 23% of the total government capital budget. During the reporting period, E1,047,822,609 have been released, reflecting an estimated overall implementation rate of 76%.

Table 2: Capital Budget Expenditure 2023/24

HEAD	PROJECT CODE	PROJECT TITLE	FUNDER	BUDGET	IMPLEMENTER			BUDGET EXECUTION		
					HEAD	WORKS	MICRO	RELEASED	ACTUAL	Impl. Rate
23	G422	Implementation of Development Strategies	99	17,000,000	17,000,000	-	-	2,627,550	1,205,450	15%
23	G467	Millennium (Sikhuphe) Project	99	82,000,000	82,000,000	-	-	77,391,722	77,391,722	94%
23	G509	Support to UNDP Country Programme	99	23,105,000	23,105,000	-	-	23,105,000	17,605,000	100%
23	G548	Construction of new Parliament Building	63	150,000,000	150,000,000	-	-	4,790,955	-	
23	G548	Construction of new Parliament Building	99	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	-	1,176,743	1,176,743	6%
23	G575	The Eswatini Agriculture Survey	99	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	-	15,000,000	7,698,670	100%
23	G576	Intercensal Survey	99	14,514,000	14,514,000	-	-	14,413,778	4,955,038	99%
23	G585	Construction of an International Convention center (ICC)	63	624,448,000	624,448,000	-	-	515,438,353	515,438,353	83%
23	G585	Construction of an International Convention center (ICC)	99	176,000,000	176,000,000	-	-	174,871,118	172,840,767	99%
23	G599	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)	99	540,000	540,000	-	-	382,312	-	71%
23	G601	Eswatini Household Income and Expenditure Surveys	99	18,000,000	18,000,000	-	-	17,983,164	10,297,917	100%
23	G609	Microprojects - Infrastructure Development VI	70	35,484,000		-	35,484,000	7,642,000	-	22%
23	G609	Microprojects - Infrastructure Development VI	99	183,000,000		-	183,000,000	183,000,000	183,000,000	100%
23	G616	Construction of Five Star Hotel (FISH)	99	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	-	9,999,914	9,999,914	100%
23	G635	Support to Taiwan Country Programme	70	5,961,000	5,961,000	-	-	-	-	0%
TOTAL				1,375,052,000	1,156,568,000	-	218,484,000	1,047,822,609	1,001,609,574	76%

Source: Government Commitment System, January 2024



MEPD's RECURRENT BUDGET PERFORMANCE

The ministry's recurrent budget for the year 2023/24 amounts to E179.5 million, of which E179.8 million had been released. Total expenditure and commitments stood at E172.2 million which represents 95.7 % of released budget. Below are two tables summarizing the Ministry's budget position both by activity and item level, and a few highlights as of 30 January, 2024.

Table 3: Recurrent Budget Expenditure Summary by Activity –2023/24

ACTIVITY	Estimated Budget	Released Budget	Reallocations	Revised Released	Expenditure	Commitments	Expenditure Commitments	Variance	Variance
10 Minister's Office	3,835,801	4,099,148	-	4,099,148	2,390,911	379,614	2,770,525	1,622,348	40%
11 Ministry Administration	148,688,081	147,898,229	1,679,600	147,933,521	145,816,678	506,511	146,323,189	1,571,040	1%
12 EPO	13,358,637	13,881,608	-	13,881,608	11,875,448	97,299	11,972,747	1,914,600	14%
31 CSO	12,770,593	13,159,819	-	13,159,819	10,514,367	158,350	10,672,717	2,537,103	19%
32 ACMS	674,260	610,760	-	610,760	291,025	92,362	327,287	227,370	37%
34 POPULATION	234,532	237,661	-	237,661	192,927	15,038	207,965	29,696	12%
TOTALS	179,561,904	179,887,225	1,679,600	179,922,517	171,081,356	1,249,174	172,274,430	7,902,157	4%

Source: Government Commitment System, January 2024

Control Item 00 – CTA Charges.

Currently shows an under expenditure of 111%, mainly this is caused by the fuel shortages experienced during the year and the delays in billing by CTA.

Control Item 01 – Personnel Costs.

The variance on this item stands at 18% as at January 2024. An over expenditure is anticipated under this item code since there are still two months to spend on salaries to year end. This increase in salaries expenditure was caused by the salary increment awarded to civil servants during the month of August 2023.

Table 4: Recurrent Budget Expenditure Summary by Control Item –2023/24

Details	Estimated Budget	Released	Reallocations	Revised Released	Expenditure	Commitments	Expenditure Commitments	Variance	Variance
00 C.T.A. Charges	2,475,842	1,101,965	-	1,101,965	120,224	-	120,224	1,222,189	111%
01 Personnel Costs	33,394,070	34,234,848	-	34,234,848	27,910,928	-	27,910,928	6,323,920	18%
02 Travel & Comm	3,021,159	5,070,749	1,204,600	6,275,349	4,261,274	585,075	4,846,349	638,660	10%
03 Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
04 Prof Services	775,934	1,097,137	125,000	1,222,137	667,400	18,883	686,283	212,092	17%
05 Rentals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
06 Consumables	707,295	1,024,526	350,000	1,374,526	678,099	234,858	912,957	370,314	27%
07 Durables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
10 Internal Grants	41,231,000	41,231,000	-	41,231,000	41,231,000	-	41,231,000	-	0%
11 External Grants	97,956,603	96,127,000	-	96,127,000	95,809,382	-	95,809,382	317,618	0%
Total	179,561,903	179,887,225	1,679,600	181,566,825	170,437,859	838,816	171,276,675	9,084,793	5%

Source: Government Commitment System, January 2024

Control Item 02 – Travel and Communication Costs.

This item shows an under expenditure of 10%. However, the funds will be utilized, since there are outstanding bills for communication to be honoured.

Control Item 04 – Other professional services



An under-expenditure of 17% is portrayed, the funds will be utilized by the end of the financial year as there are still ongoing professional services being provided.

Control item 06 – Consumables

This item shows a 27% variance; however, projections are that by the end of the financial year the budget will be exhausted as the procurement of staff uniform and office supplies which is currently underway will be completed.

MINISTRY'S PERFORMANCE BY DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

The Administration Department is in charge with the overall administration management and coordination of the Ministry's operations as elaborated under the functions and objectives.

Objectives

- Introducing sound systems for performance and supervisory management
- Ensuring an effective and efficient transport management system.
- Ensuring an effective and efficient financial and accounting management system.
- Ensuring the adherence to and efficient filing and record management system
- Improving communications and information flow system both internally and externally.

Functions

- Coordinating all Departments, Sections and Units within the Ministry through fostering the overall administration and management of the Ministry's operations.
- Ensuring that all Departments, Sections and Units meet their targets as scheduled, and the Ministry's Mandate is adhered to in

order to provide the public with efficient and effective service delivery.

- Directly supervising common services such as the Ministry's Human Resource Management, registry, switchboard, library, and transport and support staff.
- Administration of policies and the Ministry's Budget Process, including actively participating in the National Government Planning & Budgeting Process
- Administration and Management of Human Resources related issues such as the facilitation of staff recruitment, appraisal, confirmation, promotions, deployment, discipline, and welfare.
- Coordinating activities and reports as well as other issues that may be demanded by higher authorities.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Promotions

- In the period under review, seven (7) officers in the Ministry have been promoted to various positions within the Ministry.

SADC

- The Ministry successfully submitted candidates who had applied to fill vacancies for internship program in the SADC Secretariat in Botswana. At the time of compiling the report the Ministry was waiting for the outcome of the applications.

Management Audit

- The Ministry made a presentation on draft Management Audit report by Ministry of Public Service Management Service Division (MSD). The Management Audit



- conducted by the Ministry of Public Service sought to align skills with the requisite job description throughout the Public Service.

Survey Projects

- The Central Statistical Office through the Civil Service Commission recruited seventy-four (74) temporary staff (Data Collectors and Drivers) to execute the Eswatini Household Expenditure and Income Survey.
- The Central Statistical Office through the Civil Service Commission also recruited sixty-two (62) temporary staff (Data collectors and drivers) to execute Inter Censal Survey.
- The Central Statistical Office through the Civil Service Commission recruited hundred and forty-two (142) temporal staff to execute Eswatini Annual Agriculture Survey 2023/2024.

Challenges

1. The Circular No: 8 of 2018 that caused freezing of vacant positions has made it difficult for some departments to function properly. Staff is continually being depleted. Subsequently, staff in the affected departments are over-stretched which has negative effects on quality service delivery.
2. Non-payment of the temporary staff on time due to various administrative reasons as the payment involves a number of Ministries and departments.
3. The continued uncertainties concerning the provision of fuel to the Ministry's pool of cars causes strain on service delivery, particularly in the department of Central Statistics Office which periodically conduct surveys.

Budget Execution

Table 5: Budget Execution for the Administration Department.

De tails	Estimate d Budget	Released	Re allocations	Revised Released	Expenditure	Commitments	Expenditure Commitments	Variance	Variance
00 C.T.A. Charges	12,856,624	130,660	-	130,660	1,906		1,906	124,754	95%
01 Personnel Costs	6,527,372	6,527,372	-	6,527,372	5,485,256	-	5,485,256	1,042,116	16%
02 Travel & Comm	1,175,905	3,025,499	1,204,600	3,025,499	2,668,043	349,175	3,017,218	8,281	0%
03 Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
04 Pof Services	61,194	180,770	125,000	305,770	129,047	4,552	133,599	47,171	15%
05 Rentals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
06 Consumables	450,345	675,928	350,000	586,220	492,044	152,784	644,828	31,100	5%
07 Durables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
10 Internal Grants	41,231,000	41,231,000	-	41,231,000	41,231,000	-	41,231,000	-	0%
11 External Grants	97,956,603	96,127,000	-	96,127,000	95,809,382	-	95,809,382	317,618	0%
Total	1,486,880,814	147,898,229	1,679,600	147,933,521	145,816,678	506,511	146,323,189	1,571,040	1%

Source: Government Commitment System, January 2024

ECONOMIC PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The Economic Planning Department has the overall responsibility of coordinating and the management of economic and social policies and strategies for the effective planning, implementation, resource mobilization and allocation, as well as monitoring and evaluation of development programmes, resource allocation for the public investment

programme. The office is also responsible for multi-sectoral implementation of the national population policy and the coordination of SADC initiatives.

Objectives and Functions

- Provides overall economic advice on the management of the economy and related economic policy issues.



- Management of the long-term national development objectives, strategies and policies and their efficient operationalization to achieve development outcomes.
- Preparation of a series of development plans reflecting the national and sectoral development policies to be pursued in the medium term.
- Strategic prioritization and allocation of resources to national policy objectives and priority development initiatives.
- Coordination and monitoring of the technical and financial implementation of all the development plans and programmes to achieve project outcomes cost-effectively and efficiently.
- Monitoring the technical and financial implementation of the capital budget through half-year and annual project progress reports and undertaking project site visits.
- Coordinate and integrate all sectoral policies to align with the overall national economic development framework done in collaboration with other government agencies, private sector, donor community, and other stakeholders.
- Provide effective administration, coordination, and monitoring of grants - financial and technical assistance.
- Collaborate with line ministries in the preparation and submission of program and project proposals to bid for the allocation of resources.
- Member of the Planning and Budgeting Committee (PBC) and provide advice on effective strategic allocation of resources among the numerous project proposals from line ministries and other government agencies that are competing for limited budget resources.
- Collate and analyze public expenditure data.
- Monitor and evaluate the impact of development programmes and projects.
- Monitoring the performance of the economy and carrying out macroeconomic analysis and advice on economic performance and related policies.
- Implementation of the Population Policy
- Strengthen the Planning Cadre and build capacity for development planning, implementation of the budgeting framework and other relevant tools for guiding resource allocation.

Budget Execution

Table 5: Budget Execution for the Economic Planning Office

Control item	Estimated Budget	Released	Reallocations	Revised Released	Expenditure	Commitments	Expenditure Commitments	Variance	Variance
00 C.T.A Charges	103,020	103,020	-	103,020	249,856	-	249,856	- 146,836	-143%
01 Personnel Costs	12,657,869	12,857,084	-	12,857,084	10,956,510	-	10,956,510	1,900,574	15%
02 Travel & Comm	429,010	679,006	-	679,006	495,299	88,880	584,179	94,827	14%
03 Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
04 Prof Servise	117,805	98,418	-	98,418	50,330	2,681	53,011	45,408	46%
05 Rental Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
06 Consumables	50,933	144,080	-	144,080	123,453	5,738	129,191	20,627	14%
07 Durables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
10 Internal Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
11 External Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Total	13,358,637	13,881,608	-	13,881,608	11,875,448	97,299	11,972,747	1,914,600	14%

Source: Government Commitment System, January 2024



SECTORAL DIVISION

The role of the Sectoral Division is to coordinate the planning, implementation, management, and monitoring of Government's capital investment programme as well as guide the formulation and revision of policy.

The Division allocates and consolidates capital expenditure to ensure that government programmes are fully supported to achieve national and sectoral development objectives. Public investment supports the delivery of key public services, connects citizens and firms to economic opportunities, and can serve as an important catalyst for economic growth.

Objectives And Functions

- Coordinate implementation of sector policies in line with the National Development Strategy and National Development Plan
- Compile and update the Sector Development Plans (SDPs) which form part of the National Development Plan (NDP).
- Conduct periodic site visits to all capital projects as part of the monitoring of projects so that required interventions can be taken timeously but also to inform budget preparation.
- Screen project proposals as part of the preparation of the annual capital programme which forms part of the National Budget.
- Coordinate and consolidate annual estimates for capital expenditure.
- Support the Planning Cadre and project managers through provision of assistance on proper completion of the planning tools for quality Public Investment Management (PIM).

Key Achievements

1. As of 31st December 2023, the Division processed requisitions amounting to **E4,136,161,047.00 (71%)** of the revised

capital expenditure of **E5,720,703,971.00** (due to reallocations that have been made to finance the supplementary budget). Of the warranted amount, a total of E2,075,280,735.00 (50%) was reported as actual expenditure at the time of compiling the report.

2. Under the Ministry's projects the recorded expenditure at the end of December 2023 stood at **E1,156,568,000.00 (76%)** of the total budget amounting to **E1,375,052,000.00**.
3. Nine (9) key targeted projects were visited as part of the monitoring and evaluation exercise since the beginning of the financial year.
4. Implementation and development of the Public Investment Management Information System (PIMIS) is ongoing with the support from IMF and WBG, though the process is still at early stages.
5. The under-listed big projects are expected to complete in FY 2023/24:
 - Manzini golf course interchange
 - Manzini to Mbadlane Road (Lot 1 and 2)
 - Sicunusa to Nhlangano road
 - Buhleni Police Station
6. Coordinated training on project appraisal for thirty planners across line ministries.

Challenges

1. The ongoing fiscal challenges continue to undermine the efficiency and effectiveness of public investment due to delayed payments for work done by contractors. The situation normally increases project costs and result in delayed project completion.
2. There are missed opportunities of implementing growth-inducing projects due to lack of scope for new projects brought about by the high level of commitment on big projects.



3. The risk of having incomplete and unusable projects is high as government continues to face cash flow challenges, which further delays payments.
4. Due to the ongoing fiscal situation government is battling to clear a sizable number of claims from the past year.
5. Some projects are commenced without passing the mandatory appraisal/selection process. This has given rise to projects that are commenced without proper planning, ownership and secured funding thus increasing the fiscal burden.
6. Implementation issues arising from Ministries requesting for budgets for projects that are not ready to implement.
7. Insufficient technical capacity to fully comprehend implementation & technical issues of construction projects.
8. Accumulation of arrears continues to be a challenge given the persistent cash flow situation in government.



Monitoring Projects

The ministry continues to experience challenges in monitoring projects effectively due to acute shortages of transport, especially fuel. However, some projects were visited in the FY 2023/24 and some of the issues identified are reported as follows:

Project	Status	Issues	Corrective measures
Construction of Factory Shell -M346 (Hlathikhulu Factory Shell)	This project is complete and currently awaiting occupation by the investor who has already been identified.	Continuous rains in Hlathikhulu, were detrimental to the factory shell. Secondly the administration block was vandalised which then, caused a variation order and thus the anticipated contract sum increase.	Ensure outstanding payments are honoured.
Gamula Factory Shell	This project is complete and currently awaiting occupation by the investor who has already been identified.	Due to financial constraints the project completion time was affected. Contractor financed itself for seven months.	Ensure outstanding payments are honoured.
Jonsson factory shell	Construction is ongoing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bulk earthworks 100% completed. - Columns 90% completed. 	None	N/A
Lobamba resettlement project	Overall completion at 48% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment 100% • Sub-structure 100% • Superstructure 67% • Finishes 10% • Doors & Windows 0% • Services 45% • Fixtures & Fittings 0% • External Works 35% 	Delay in procuring steel building material by the contractor stalled progress	Contractor has assured the Ministry of Agriculture that the remaining house will be completed this financial year.



<p>Rehabilitation of Prisons</p>	<p>Overall completion rate 70%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Cell blocks completed • 4 Security towers completed • Security wall Completed • 2 blocks under construction 	<p>Delay in the transfer of Government funds to Micro projects</p>	<p>Engage the Ministry of Finance and Accountant General to facilitate the transfer of funds</p>
<p>Rehabilitation of National Parks</p>	<p>Project achieved 100% completion rate for last years' planned works at Mantenga Cultural Village which focussed on the kitchen and restaurant area. The kitchen and restaurant were refurbished and there was also an extension of the building which encompasses a staff dressing room and bathroom, cold room, a paraplegics restroom, and customer restrooms which were relocated from within the restaurant area for hygienic purposes.</p>	<p>The chalets which were renovated less than 5 years ago under the project are experiencing challenges of roof leakages (thatched roofing) due to adverse weather conditions. This has resulted in loss of potential revenue as the leaking chalets cannot host guests.</p>	<p>Different types of compatible and durable roofing should be explored by ENTC without deviating from the traditional standards of the village.</p>
<p>New Game Park G363/99</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No work done yet under this financial year's allocation although the funds have been requested. • From last FY's allocation (E20 million), only E1,581,000 was utilized for tender advertisement and 50% bush clearing of the site. • There is currently no contractor on site. 	<p>There are unresolved issues pertaining to the boundaries of the project which have halted project activities.</p>	<p>There is need for urgent and intensive stakeholder engagements and high-level decision-making to resolve the issues of the project boundaries.</p>
<p>Design review, supervision, and Construction of Nhlangano - Sicunusa Road (Project T500)</p>	<p>Project completion rate was at 90% at the end of September 2023 and targeted to complete in November 2023, however the outstanding work on site indicates that the project is likely to be completed by the end of June 2024.</p>	<p>Delivery of the project has delayed at initial stages while contractor (service provider) was still securing funding with its bank.</p> <p>Also, unfavourable weather (rains) contributed to the delays at commencement of the construction works</p>	<p>The contractor is working to cover the lost time for implementation.</p>



Rehabilitation of Tinkhundla centres (Project X465)	<p>Mtsambama Inkhundla - The reconstruction of the new Inkhundla has been completed but not yet handed over by Microproject as a fully completed project and for utilization.</p>	<p>There are still snags outstanding that needs to be attended by contactor which includes window frame tightening and attending to the outside premises as soil erosion is taking place. There are also challenges with electricity connection as Inkhundla not yet connected to electricity.</p>	<p>Still in communication with Microproject/ contractor to attend to all the snags highlighted.</p>
	<p>Nkwene Inkhundla – The Inkhundla structure is in a very poor condition. No rehabilitation currently taking place on site</p>	<p>Structure has cracks on the walls, damaged ceiling and being occupied by birds leading to damages in other parts of the structure and not being conducive for working.</p>	<p>There is need for budget allocation for the rehabilitation of the Inkhundla centre.</p>
	<p>Gilgal Inkhundla – Construction of Inkhundla centre and guard house has been successfully completed and functional.</p>	<p>Few snags still need attention which includes installation of pressure pump and installation of pipes by the gate to attend to drainage issues around the structure.</p>	<p>Constructor expected to attend to the snags and finalize completion of the whole project.</p>



MACRO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH UNIT

The Macroeconomic Analysis and Research Unit (Macro-Unit) is mandated to monitor the performance of the economy through conducting macroeconomic analysis and research as well as forecasting key macroeconomic aggregates. This analysis is used in advising government on how to pursue sustainable macroeconomic management i.e., achieving sustained and inclusive growth, prudent fiscal management, promotion of private sector development, as well as intervention targeted at poverty reduction and human capital development. The key objective is to ensure shared and equitable growth to be achieved as envisaged in the national vision.

Objectives and Functions

- Monitor economic developments in the four sectors (real, monetary, fiscal external) of the economy through Annual Company Surveys and data collection.
 - Undertake periodic economic reviews and produce economic performance reports quarterly and annually.
 - Macroeconomic-modelling and forecasting of key macroeconomic aggregates e.g. GDP forecasts.
 - Preparation of macroeconomic framework for monitoring of economic performance and as input in the national planning and budgeting process.
 - Provide economic input to the budget process, budget speech, Medium Term budget Policy Statement (MTBPS), Government Negotiating Team.
 - Prepare the Macroeconomic Framework for input in the National Development Plan to ensure consistency with development objectives, strategies, and policy.
 - Liaise with and provide information to national and international stakeholders such as International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB), and other stakeholders.
- Coordinate the activities of Macroeconomic Forecasting Committee.
 - Participates in the following committees: Investment Committee, Development Approval Order (DAO), Special Economic Zones committee, and Trade Data Reconciliation amongst others.

Key Achievements

1. Economic Performance Monitoring

The department was able to pursue its responsibility of monitoring domestic and global economic performance to inform policy development.

- i. Produced and published Medium-term Economic Growth Projections, i.e., September Release and the January Review. Eswatini real GDP growth is estimated to rebound in 2023 to 4.8 percent and remain positive in the medium-term (2024 – 2026) backed by strong domestic demand and resilience in sectors such as manufacturing and tourism.
- ii. Prepared and published the Economic Review and Outlook report for 2023, assessing economic performance in 2022 and the medium-term outlook for 2023 and beyond.
- iii. Produced the 2023 Company Survey Report, which covers companies' performance in 2022, medium-term prospects as well as opportunities and challenges companies face during operations.
- iv. Produced and published quarterly Economic Bulletins, providing quarterly economic updates.
- v. Produced quarterly updates on the Composite Indicator for Economic Activity (CIEA). The indicator provides insight on business cycle movements to inform policy direction.
- vi. Prepared and presented, to the SACU Secretariat, the country's Economic Background Paper as part of the



requirements to support Member States' allocation of the SACU receipts.

- vii. Prepared and presented economic update to the SADC Secretariat on progress on macroeconomic convergence.
- viii. Contributed economic analysis and presentation to the Government Negotiation Team (GNT).
- ix. Collaborated with the World Bank in developing the country's Economic Update and the assessment of economic growth drivers.

2. Data collection, analysis, and data-base management

The Unit was able to timely collect and disseminate economic data and ensured an up-to-date database.

- i. Commenced the development of a web-based online database application for the Ministry to serve as a centralized data repository of all economic data and products.
- ii. Continuous updating of data for all economic and social indicators.
- iii. Data analysis of company survey results to inform medium-term economic projections.
- iv. Continued to disseminate and provide information as requested by Stakeholders.
- v. Provided input in the special economic zones committee meetings.

3. Development and maintenance of modelling, forecasting, and analysis tools.

- i. Developed a Macro-Econometrics Model, which is now due for validation and peer reviewing. The Model will assist the Ministry with timely projection of economic activity whilst also ensuring turnaround time in the assessment of impact of economic shocks on the domestic economy.
- ii. Developed the country's Macroeconomic framework using the Financial Programming and policy tool. Continuous

updates and development are on-going together with the Macro-Fiscal Working Group (Central Bank of Eswatini, Ministry of Finance, Eswatini Revenue Services).

- iii. Hosted a Mission by the IMF AFRITAC-South Institute to technically support the development of the country's Financial Programming and Policies Framework.
- iv. Hosted the Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute of Eastern and Southern Africa (MEFMI) mission to capacitate Planners and other key stakeholders on advanced macroeconomic modelling and forecasting techniques.

4. Assignments

- i. Collaborated with the World Bank on the development of a Growth drivers' assessment for Eswatini.

5. Capacity building and trainings

The unit's officials undertook short-term trainings on:

- i. Financial Programming and Policies Framework
- ii. Macroeconomic diagnostics
- iii. Advanced macro econometric modelling
- iv. Long-term Growth Models (LTGM)
- v. Fiscal sustainability, Financial Programming and Policy, Sovereign Debt Management.

Challenges

- 1. High staff turnover in the unit.
- 2. Data issues and the lack of robust macroeconomic tools required for timely forecasting and analysis of economic shocks.
- 3. Insufficient working tools e.g., laptops.



AID COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT SECTION

The Aid Coordination and Management Section (ACMS) falls under the Economic Planning Office. The Unit is responsible for mobilization, oversight, coordination, and monitoring & evaluation of external grants to the Kingdom of Eswatini. The ACMS serves as the entry point for current and prospective external Development Partners who provide or who are considering extending grant assistance to the country. It is guided by the PFM Act of 2017, the Development Cooperation Policy (2019) and the specific agreements in place with individual development partners.

Objectives and Functions

The detailed functions of the ACMS are to:

- Develop and implement the country's policy on development cooperation and advise government accordingly;
- Prepare and ensure effective development cooperation agreements are in place;
- Provide guidance to current and prospective development partners on national priorities, sectors, projects and programmes requiring external funding;
- Formulate and appraise proposed projects and programmes to be funded through grants and ensure their alignment to national priorities and needs;
- Ensure proper monitoring, evaluation and auditing of projects and programmes funded through grants;
- Undertake and lead on external resource mobilization activities, domestically and internationally,
- Organize development cooperation forums between the government of Eswatini and its development partners;
- Report on external assistance received by Eswatini.

ESWATINI DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

The Kingdom of Eswatini has relatively a small number of partners providing External Assistance to the country. Only twenty-six (26) external development partners reported to the ACMS as of 31st March 2023. These include: the United States of America (USA), the Global Fund (GF), the European Commission (EC), the Republic of China-Taiwan (RoC), Japan, the United Kingdom (UK), Germany, Italy, India, Kuwait, QATAR, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the World Bank Group (WBG), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the European Investment Bank (EIB), the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), and the United Nations Organisation (UN) through its agencies the UNDP, FAO, UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, IFAD, UNAIDS, and the WFP.

Six (6) of these partners are resident in the country: the U.S.A. the EU, the ROC -Taiwan, the UK, India, and the UN while (8) publish data in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Registry, a voluntary, multi-stakeholder initiative to improve the transparency of aid spending. A small majority (8) are multilateral partners.

External aid for the promotion of economic development and welfare is given in the form of grants and concessional loan financing. For the Kingdom of Eswatini, grant assistance has remained predominant despite the country's middle-income status.

The table below provides information on the grants and loans amounts disbursed to the country in the past three years.

Table 6: Grants and Loans

2020/21		2021/22		2022/23	
Grants	Loans	Grants	Loan	Grants	Loans
US \$ Million	US \$ Million	US \$ Million	US \$ Million	US \$ Million	US \$ Million
128.8	101.8	190.9	10.1	151.5	99.1

On Mobilising and Coordinating Support for Climate Change Related Initiatives, the Ministry



collaborates with the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (MTEA) and Development Partners especially the UN to ensure that climate and climate change considerations are mainstreamed into the country's development framework and initiatives, programmes and projects.

In the period under review, the ministry mobilised external funding from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Nationally Determined Contributions Partnership (NDCP) to engage a Development Specialist, Climate Change Specialist and a Climate Change Economic Advisor to facilitate the process of developing a new **Development Plan** for the Kingdom of Eswatini which integrates issues of climate change. This framework will guide national planning and budgeting over the 2023-2028 period.

Working with the Climate Change Economic Advisor, the ministry conducted 3 training workshops for central and line government ministries on climate change vulnerability assessment and climate change mainstreaming in development planning, producing a Climate Mainstreaming Manual and a Practical Guide to Climate Finance in the process. Working with the Advisor, the ministry also supported government ministries, parastatals, and private sector companies to formulate and submit four concept notes for funding to the Mitigation Action Facility. The ministry also participated in the 28th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 28) held in UAE, Dubai from 29 November to 12 December 2023. The ministry participated in Climate Finance negotiations at COP 28.

Key Achievements

1. COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA)

The United States of America and the Kingdom of Eswatini have bilateral relations dating back since independence in 1968.

The U.S. Government supports the Kingdom of Eswatini in a number of areas such as: health promotion and health systems strengthening;

accountable governance; rule of law; economic inclusion and empowerment; entrepreneurship; youth development and education; security sector capacity-building; and trade promotion.

This support is delivered through programmes such as the PEPFAR programme, Fulbright Foreign Student Program, Mandela Washington Fellowship, Pan African Youth Leadership Program, and the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). The country also aspires to qualify for support under the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC).

i. The millennium challenge corporation (MCC)

Qualification for MCC grants is based on performance on an agreed scorecard of 20 indicators. The Kingdom of Eswatini does not yet qualify for MCC grants as it does not meet the minimum compliance requirement which includes meeting the indicator on Control of Corruption and passing at least 1 of the other 2 Hard Hurdle Indicators (civil liberties and political rights) and passing at least an overall 10 out of the 20 indicators.

During the period under review, the 2024 MCC scorecard for Eswatini was released by MCC and the country met 8 out of the 20 indicators and has failed the indicator on Control of Corruption for the second time since 2010.

The Ministry in collaboration with the US Embassy and other strategic ministries identified by Cabinet, continued to coordinate and facilitate the process that will lead to the country's qualification for MCC grant support.

2. COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION

Cooperation between the EU and the Kingdom of Eswatini is mainly bilateral and is aligned with the country's National Development Plan. During the period under review, the cooperation mainly focused on implementation of the following activities:



i. Water Harvesting and Small Medium Dams Project (WHDP) - €14.25 Million (about E304 Million)

The project began in December 2016 and aimed at constructing 16 small earth dams, weirs, and reservoirs to harvest and store water thereby extending the growing season to ensure food security for EmaSwati.

The following progress had been realized under the project by the end of January 2024:

- **Lot 1 (covering six schemes: Nkamazi, Mswati, Mkhovu, Mgubudla, Mavulandlela, and Meleti).** Installation of infield irrigation system and conveyancing system was completed in five schemes (Mswati, Mkhovu, Mgubudla, Mavulandlela and Meleti) and the completed schemes had been handed over to the beneficiaries by December 2023. The Nkamanzi scheme lagged behind due to some social issues which prevented the works contractor from accessing the site during 2021 and 2022. The social issues were eventually resolved and by December 2023, the works at Nkamazi had progressed to 75% completion. The scheme is envisaged to complete by the end of February 2024.
- **Lot 2 (covering five schemes: Sigombeni, Buhlungu, Mhlangeni, Manzamnyama, and Nkalane).** All works had been completed in Buhlungu, Mhlangeni, Manzamnyama, and Nkalane and the schemes were handed over to the beneficiaries by December 2023. The Sigombeni scheme which had been delayed by social issues was completed in January 2024 is due for handover to the beneficiaries by the end of February 2024.
- **Lot 3 (covering five schemes: Nkwene/Nyelele, Mkhondvanyane, Mkhwenyane, Sgcineni/Mzimnene and**

Mancubeni). Works had been completed in four schemes (Nkwene/Nyelele, Mkhondvanyane, Sgcineni/Mzimnene and Mkhwenyane) and the schemes were handed over to the beneficiaries by December 2023. The Mancubeni scheme experienced delays due to social issues and at the time of reporting, the progress was estimated at 90%. The scheme will complete and be handed over to the beneficiaries by the end of February 2024.

ii. Agriculture Value Chains via Sustainable & Inclusive Energy Project - €7.45M (about E159 Million)

The project seeks to contribute to inclusive economic growth and job creation by boosting the sustainable and inclusive development of Eswatini key agriculture value chains (sugar cane, livestock, horticulture) through renewable energy and energy efficient investments.

The Eswatini ElectriFi window to finance projects from local developers in the renewable energy sector was agreed and opened on the 18th November 2020 with the European Development Finance Institution and will run for at least 12 years. A contribution agreement was signed on the 8th November 2022 with GIZ to support the public sector improve the business environment in the renewable energy sector. During the period under review, the project steering committee had two sittings, in May and November 2023 to review progress. . A call for proposal (Catalyser for Energy Transition in Eswatini) was launched in April 2023 to engage a contractor to undertake feasibility studies for renewable energy and energy efficient investments up to a combined capacity of 7.5MW. Unfortunately, no proposal was received within the stipulated deadline. To ensure that the call succeeds, MEPD requested for a relaunch of the call for proposals from the EU Delegation and the request is still being processed by the delegation.

Also, as part of the project, the EU successfully hosted, on 20-21 November



2023, the Green Power Transformation Forum with the theme; *Catalysing Investments and Power Sector Reform to Support Energy Transition in Eswatini*. Furthermore, GIZ provided training to Renewable Energy developers in June 2023. A total 35 participants were trained, representing 22 companies. The project also works with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy (MNRE) and Eswatini Energy Regulatory Authority (ESERA) to support the Short-term Generation Expansion Plan. In a bid to transform the energy sector, GIZ is working with ESERA to review the Eswatini Grid Codes. They are also providing support to review legislative documents including The Electricity Act, 2007 and The Energy Regulatory Act, 2007.

iii. Eswatini Livestock Value Chains Development Project - €9.15M (About E195 Million)

The project was signed in May 2020 and seeks to contribute to economic growth and job creation, poverty reduction and gender equality through improving smallholder livestock productivity at community level, supporting the establishment of inclusive, efficient and transparent markets as well as the establishment of SME and job creation along the value chain.

At inception in 2020, the project was to be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture through ESWADE. However, the EU recommended that project be implemented through a UN agency, the International Trade Centre, for a more simplified approach which will still deliver the intended objectives.

A Contribution Agreement between the EU and the International Trade Centre was signed on the 14th of May 2023 and the project implementation phase commenced on 1 July 2023. Since the start of the project, the following activities have been done: a technical retreat to agree on the scope and key activities was held in August 2023; consultations with key stakeholders both in the public and private sector were held and the stakeholder assessment and engagement report finalized in December

2023; an exchange visit to South Africa was done in August 2023 with officers from the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Veterinary and Livestock Services) visiting South African to learn on production and marketing systems; a Baseline Survey was completed in December 2023.

iv. New EU Multi Annual Indicative Programme (MIP) for the Kingdom of ESwatini (2021-2027)

Following the coming to an end of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement together with its funding cycles in 2020, a new partnership agreement, termed the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) Partnership Agreement, was put in place by the EU and OACPS to guide relations between the two for the next 20 years.

Alongside this, the Government of the Kingdom of Eswatini and the Delegation of the European Union in the Kingdom of Eswatini collaborated to develop a new cooperation framework to govern the relations between the EU and the Kingdom of Eswatini from 2021 to 2027. This new cooperation framework drew its relevance from documents articulating government's development agenda and priorities (National Development Plan, NDS etc). The cooperation framework got Cabinet approval in December 2022.

Through the new MIP, the EU has committed Euro 32 million (about E683 million) to the Kingdom of Eswatini. The MIP's priority area is Human Capital Development and Social Inclusion and the focal sectors are:

- i. **A Market-driven Technical Vocational Education and Training** - where the objective is to support the youth by enhancing skills through a market driven vocational education and training, with close alliances with the private sector for mentoring, employability, and self-employment.



- ii. **Empowerment of disadvantaged youth and women in vulnerable situations** - where the objective is to empower disadvantaged youth, girls and women in vulnerable situations in order to improve their economic and social inclusion.

The above programme will be implemented with an action plan entitled Skills for Youth Employability, Entrepreneurship and Empowerment Programme in Eswatini, funded to the tune of Euro 21.5 million. Another Euro 5.5 million is set aside for a Cooperation Facility and Support to Civil Society Organisations in Eswatini. On the 25th of January 2024 Financing Agreements for both projects were signed by the country and the EU at an event held at the Eswatini College of Technology (ECOT). Project implementation will begin in the course of 2024/25 Financial Year. The Euro 5 million balance from the total Euro 32 million is for blending purposes which is the strategic use of development assistance for mobilising additional finance towards sustainable development. The country can use this amount to mobilise loan financing from entities like the European Investment Bank.

3. COOPERATION WITH THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)

The Kingdom of Eswatini and the Republic of China (Taiwan) have a long-standing bilateral cooperation relationship dating back to 1968. The two countries' governments have over the years signed periodic agreements to guide cooperation in agreed areas of mutual interest. Currently, there is in place a five-year 'Protocol on Cooperation Agreement', that became effective on 1st January 2023 and will end on 31st December 2027. The following activities were carried-out under the cooperation during the 2023/24 Financial Year.

- i. **25th Joint Ministerial Conference (JMC) - 23rd May 2023.**

The JMC serves as an effective platform for economic and technical collaboration

between the two countries. It is an annual conference between the Eswatini Minister for Economic Planning and Development and the ROC (Taiwan) Minister for Economic Affairs. The 2023 JMC was held in Tapei, Taiwan on the 23rd of May 2023.

Eswatini topics that went into the agenda of the meeting came from the: Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy's Eswatini National Petroleum Company; Ministry of Information Communication and Technology's Royal Science and Technology Park; Ministry of Labour and Social Security; and the Ministry of Commerce Industry and Trade. The meeting was held successfully the minutes and resolutions have been shared by the secretariat. The two countries are now in the process of implementing the resolutions of the 25th JMC. The 26th JMC will be hosted by the Kingdom of Eswatini on a date yet to be mutually agreed by the two countries.

- ii. **Progress with the Implementation of ROC Taiwan funded projects in 2023**

During the period under review, the Ministry was engaged with coordinating the implementation of the following activities under the 2023 ROC (Taiwan) - Eswatini Bilateral Cooperation budget:

- iii. **Construction of Aquaculture Research and Production Centre Phase 2 (US\$ 1,070,000.00) (About E20.7 million)**

The project seeks to establish an aquaculture centre in the Kingdom of Eswatini and to establish aquaculture technology and knowledge as well as improve production techniques of fish farmers.

The procurement process was completed early in the financial year by the Ministry of Agriculture and project implementation is progressing well. The project cumulatively disbursed US\$ 139,354.00 during the year.



iv. Construction of Potable Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes at Sigombeni (Phase 3), Lubuyane (Phase 2), Maphungwane (Phase 2), Ntuthwakazi (Phase 1) and Bambisanani-Mbambe (Phase 1) – US\$ 2,350,000.00 (about E45 million)

The project entails construction of intake weirs, laying of transmission mains, construction of treatment plants and storage reservoirs, construction of distribution systems, construction of brake pressure tanks to enhance potable water supply and sanitation in the four communities of Sigombeni, Ntuthwakazi, Lubuyane and Maphungwane.

Contractors for the above-mentioned projects were engaged by the implementing entity, Micro Projects Programme. Implementation of the projects resumed after the December-January construction break, and all projects are expected to complete during the half of 2024/25 Financial Year. To date, the projects have cumulatively disbursed US\$ 1,055,555.50.

v. Enhancing Junior Achievement (JA) Financial Program for Schools and out of School youth – US\$ 90,000.00 (About E1.74 million)

Since 2015, the relationship has expanded, and as of now, JA Eswatini has received E10, 324, 600.00. This has helped develop JA initiatives throughout the country. A total US\$ 90,000.00 was allocated in 2023, and the support intended for building the capacity of: in school youth in entrepreneurship, financial literacy and job readiness; out of school youth to establish and manage own companies, attachment of trainees to companies to help them experience the world of work and make informed decisions on career choices.

The project has fully disbursed for the year and JA is has submitted their closing completion report.

vi. Executive Aircraft Hangar-Phase 1 - US\$ 7,500,000.00 (about E145 million)

The support goes towards the construction and supervision of: a hangar including a hangar apron to accommodate two aircrafts (Airbus 340-300 and MD-87); construction of an office for aircraft maintenance staff and construction of a storeroom.

A works contractor was appointed by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport and implementation commenced and is going according to schedule. To date, the project has disbursed a total E104, 000, 000.00, and envisaged completion in December 2024.

vii. Security Surveillance System for the Immigration Office - US\$ 207,000.00 (About E3.99 million)

The immigration department in MOHA is currently faced with the challenge of theft/disappearance of security documents such as passports and travel documents. The current support goes towards the procurement and installation of a security surveillance system (digital surveillance cameras; control equipment and other accessories) in selected immigration offices at the MOHA which store security documents.

After completion of the procurement processes, a supplier was appointed and a 60% advance payment request was received and is being processed by the donor.

viii. Capacity Development for the Supreme Audit Institution – US\$ 140,000.00 (About E2.7 million)

The project builds from previous years' capacitation activities for the Auditor General's Office where US\$150,000 was allocated in 2022 and mainly went towards purchase of a server for hosting an audit management system. The current support goes towards hiring professionals and



specialists to further enhance capacity, service delivery and governance. Specifically, the funding goes towards: enhancement of the legal framework (Audit Act 2005) to make it compatible with international audit standards and new UN conventions, Public Finance Management Act 2017, other laws governing audit of State-Owned Enterprises, municipalities and donor funded projects. The funds go towards organizational development which involves putting up an audit structure, policies, systems and processes for carrying out audits.

A disbursement of US\$ 108,000.00 has been made for work done to date in 2023/24, and project is earmarked for completion in the 2024/25 financial year.

ix. Office Furniture and Equipment for Eswatini Missions abroad – US\$ 200,000.00 (About E3.86 million)

The support will provide furniture and office equipment (computers and accessories) for Eswatini missions in Pretoria, New York and Abu Dhabi which currently operate with old and dilapidated furniture and obsolete office equipment. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has completed the procurement processes, and a claim for full disbursement was submitted to the donor at the end of the 3rd quarter.

x. IT equipment for the Deputy Prime Ministers Office – US\$ 150,000.00 (About E2.9 million)

The support will go towards the procurement and installation of IT equipment (desktop computers, laptops, projectors and printers) at the DPMO Headquarters and in Social Welfare Offices countrywide. The supplier has been paid an advance payment of 60% and has delivered the equipment. Final payment of the 40% will be paid to the supplier upon installation of said equipment and submission of a completion report.

xi. Working Tools for the Administration of the SEZ at RSTP = US\$ 100,000.00 (About E1.93 million)

The support will go towards the hiring of experts (consultants) to assist the RSTP develop all requisite tools for management and operationalization of the One Stop Shop at RSTP, and for the management and administration of the SEZ Programme at RSTP. The RSTP has engaged a consultancy firm to develop the working tools for the SEZ One Stop Shop, with an advance payment of 50% being paid to the consultancy.

xii. Capacity Building for Officers within the EPO – US\$ 70,000.00 (About E1.35 million)

The support is intended for postgraduate training of selected officers (economists, finance officers and personnel officers) in the central ministries. It will cover tuition fees, air travel, subsistence, book allowances and medical insurance. A total US\$210,000 was requested (at US\$70,000/year) to cover the training of at least 9 officers over the 3 years. Also, to be covered by the support is short term training for selected officers in the central agencies. The 2023 budget will cover training of 3 officers. The Ministry completed the Terms of Reference which were shared with the Embassy for endorsement. The project has been submitted to the Ministry of Public Service who are currently dealing with the policy and legal implications of in-service training.

4. COOPERATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

The Technical Cooperation between the government of Japan and Eswatini was signed on the 5th of October 2011 and is mainly to promote economic and social development in the Kingdom of Eswatini whilst prioritizing the improvement of the basic life of the socially vulnerable. The cooperation is implemented



through the Embassy of Japan to Eswatini and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The cooperation has assisted Eswatini in several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as other socio-economic programs in several sectors such as the health, education, disaster management, etc. Some of the key programs in 2023/24 are as follows:

i. JICA -TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECTS

- **Food Assistance Grants: Homegrown School Feeding through the United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP)** – Since 2019, the Government of Japan has been providing food aid to the Kingdom of Eswatini through the United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP) Homegrown School Feeding Programme. This project is implemented through the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, WFP, FAO and other stakeholders. It currently supports close to 25 000 pupils, in 50 primary and secondary schools across the four regions of the country. During the reporting period, the Ministry facilitated and coordinated the signing of a food grant of JPY 200 million (E25 Million) between the government of Japan and the UNWFP on 23rd October. The grant was and will be used for the school feeding programme.
- **JICA Long term training Program** – as part of the human capital capacity building program, the Government of Japan provides post graduate degree training scholarships and internship program under the African Business Education (ABE) Initiative and the SDG Global Leadership Program for the youth.

During the reporting period, two Emaswati were admitted for Master's Degree programs and internship in

Japan. Their studies commenced in September 2023. Also, the Ministry commenced the application process for the 2024 admissions for the programme by sending out invitations for applications to all government ministries, enterprises, non-governmental organisations, and the private sector. Received applications were forwarded to JICA and interviews are ongoing.

- **JICA short term training program scholarships** – short term training scholarships are provided by the Government of Japan to capacitate Emaswati in specific courses. The trainings are conducted in Japan and sometimes in third country partners that are experts in the particular field.

During the reporting period, a total ten (10) Emaswati participated in the following training courses:

- Disaster Risk Reduction and Community Development (Disaster Prevention Education)
- ICT Core Personnel (C) Information Security
- Improving of Quality Teaching and Evaluation Methodology in Primary Science and Mathematics for Sub-Saharan Africa
- Inclusive Education System for Children with Disabilities – For Learning and Living Together
- Maternal, Newborn and Child Health and UHC for African Countries
- Market-oriented Agriculture Promotion (Planning and Management)
- Medical Equipment Management and Maintenance
- Strengthening Laboratory Techniques and Surveillance



System for Global Control of HIV and Related Infectious Diseases

- Upgrading the Pre-service Primary Teacher Education and Training
- Vocational Training (Administration and System)

ii. JAPAN EMBASSY PROJECTS

- **Tokyo 2025 EXPO Preparation Meetings** – the Government of Japan will be hosting an Expo to be held in Osaka Prefecture from the 13th of April to 13th October 2025. The Ministry, in liaison with Ministry of Commerce Industry and Trade and EIPA, facilitated the registration of Eswatini to participate in the Expo 2025. The International Planning Meetings (IPM) for the expo are hosted in Japan and the Government of Eswatini, represented by EIPA, attended the 2nd meeting in October 2023. Following this meeting, EIPA, was nominated by the Expo committee to be the representative of the Pavilion for Eswatini.
- **Procurement of Ground Water Harvesting Equipment 200 million JPY (E27 Million)** – The agreement was signed on 10th March 2021 for the procurement of a water rig, tanks and other ground water harvesting equipment with accessories. The procurement process has been completed and all equipment delivered to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy. MNRE staff has been trained on the use of the equipment and a handover ceremony is still being planned between Government and the Embassy of Japan in Pretoria.

5. COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

The cooperation is guided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021–2025. The framework represents the UN Development System's collective offer to support the Kingdom of Eswatini in addressing development priorities and gaps as mainly articulated in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

i. Implementation of the UNSDCF 2021-2025

The Cooperation framework is implemented through four Results Groups that were formed based on the framework's four outcomes: i) Promoting Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth, ii) Investing in Human Resources and Social Development, iii) Accountable Governance, Justice, and Human Rights, and iv) Strengthening Natural Resource Management, Climate Resilience and Environmental. MEPD and the UN coordinates the work of the results groups which consist of Government, UN agencies, the Private Sector and Civil Society Organizations.

In the period under review, the focus was on continuing the implementation and enhancement of the agreed Joint Work Plans under the four results groups. The ministry, in collaboration with the office of the UN Resident Coordinator, continued with the coordination of the results groups and successfully facilitated the 3rd and 4th sittings of the Joint National Steering Committee (JNSC). These were held on the 15th of May 2023 and 31st January 2024, respectively. The meeting on 15th May 2023 was to endorse the Joint Work plans whilst the meeting on 31st January 2024 was focused on progress achieved and challenges encountered in the implementation of the joint work plans for the result groups. The JNSC is a body that provides guidance and oversight in the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework



(UNSDCF) and is co-chaired by the Minister for Economic Planning and Development and the United Nations Resident Coordinator.

Also, in the period under review, the United Nations Country Team under the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator developed, presented to Cabinet as well as published the 2022 One UN Results Report for the Kingdom of Eswatini. This report highlights the collective achievements of the UN Country Team against strategic areas of support in the ongoing implementation of the 2021-2025 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

6. COOPERATION WITH THE GLOBAL FUND

The Global Fund is a worldwide partnership to defeat HIV, TB and malaria and ensure a healthier, safer, more equitable future for all. It raises and invests funds to fight the deadliest infectious diseases, challenge the factors that fuels them, and strengthen health systems and pandemic preparedness in more than 100 of the hardest hit countries. The Global Fund, in itself, does not implement programs on the ground; this is done by the beneficiary countries, in this case the Kingdom of Eswatini, through Country Coordination Mechanisms (CCM).

The Eswatini CCM implements the global funds through two Principal Recipients, NERCHA and CANGO. The role of the CCM therefore involves applying for the grant, hiring implementers, and providing strategic oversight over the implementation of the Global Fund grants.

i. Implementation of the current Grant (Grant Cycle 6)

The HIV and TB portfolio continued to be implemented during the period under review as the grant allocation expires on September 30th, 2024. The Malaria grant is currently undergoing project closure as the cycle 6 ended

on December 31st, 2023. The Global Fund also introduced a catalytic funding of US\$ 8,086,334 (**about E156 million**) as a COVID19 Response Mechanism. The table below details the Global Fund grant allocation under Grant Cycle 6 and the deadline for utilizing the funds:

Table 7: Global Funds Allocation by Disease

Disease component	Allocation (US\$)	Allocation Utilization Period
HIV	39,348,102	1 October 2021 to 30 September 2024
Tuberculosis	11,925,000	1 October 2021 to 30 September 2024
Malaria	2,635,791	1 January 2021 to 31 December 2023
TOTAL	53,908,893	
Catalytic Funding		
C19RM	8,086,334.	

Grant Cycle 7

For Grant Cycle 7 which runs from 2023 to 2027, the Kingdom of Eswatini is allocated **US\$45,359,536** for HIV, Tuberculosis (TB), Malaria and building resilient and sustainable systems for health (RSSH). The grant breakdown and implementation period are detailed below:

Table 8: Grant Cycle 7 Budget Breakdown

Disease component	Allocation (US\$)	Allocation Utilization Period
HIV	32,901,259	1 October 2024 to 30 September 2027
Tuberculosis	9,826,179	1 October 2024 to 30 September 2027
Malaria	2,632,098	1 January 2024 to 31 December 2026
TOTAL	45,359,536	



7. COOPERATION WITH THE BRETTON WOODS INSTITUTIONS (WORLD BANK GROUP AND INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND)

i. The 2023 World Bank Group (WBG) and IMF Spring Meetings: April 10 – 16, 2023

The ministry successfully coordinated participation of the Kingdom of Eswatini in the 2023 WBG/IMF Spring meetings which were held in person from 10th to 16th April 2023. The country delegation included the Minister MEPD (Governor in the World Bank) and the Minister MOF (Governor in the IMF) and relevant officials from the MEPD, MOF, and the Central Bank of Eswatini.

ii. African Caucus Meeting for World Bank and IMF Governors: 6 to 8 July 2023

At an invitation of the serving Chairman of the African Caucus, Hon Olavo Avelino Correia, and the country attended the 2023 African Caucus Meeting held in the Island of Sal (Cabo Verde), from 6 – 8 July 2023.

The African Caucus is a forum for all African Governors of the WBG and the IMF and is generally held once a year (in July or August), at the initiative of its Chairman, in order to coordinate and harmonize the positions of the African Governors concerning the annual memorandum which is addressed to the IMF and the WBG and presented on the occasion of the Annual Meetings of these two institutions. The aim is to influence the two institutions' respective agenda and foster engagement among African Governors.

iii. 2023 World Bank Group (WBG) and IMF Annual Meetings – October 09 – 15, 2023

The ministry also successfully coordinated participation of the country in the 2023 WBG and IMF Annual meetings which were held in person from the 09th to 15th

October 2023 in Marrakech, Morocco. Since this event coincided with the end of term of Cabinet Ministers, the country was represented by the Central Bank Governor who represented the Minister MOF, the Principal Secretary of MEPD who represented the Minister for MEPD and relevant officials from MEPD, MOF, and the Central Bank of Eswatini.

iv. Launch of New World Bank Country Partnership Framework for Eswatini FY23-27

Following finalization of the Country Partnership Framework (CPF) in the previous financial year and its presentation to Cabinet, the CPF was successfully launched by the Prime Minister on July 17, 2023, to mark the start of its implementation.

The CPF aims to support the Kingdom of Eswatini shift from a public sector-led to a private sector-led growth model that can ensure inclusive, sustainable, and resilient economic growth.

POVERTY REDUCTION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION UNIT

Mandate

The Poverty Reduction, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit is responsible for coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of poverty reduction in the country which is done through the country' planning frameworks such as NDS and NDP.

Objectives and Functions

The main function of the division is to serve as the Ministry's focal point on the coordination, formulation and updating of poverty reduction strategies and programmes by;

- Initiating and facilitating the preparation of specific poverty diagnostic studies, analysis and research to increase



- knowledge and understanding of the nature and extent of poverty.
- Coordinating the implementation of the PRSAP through regular consultations with Sector Working Groups, ensuring that sector programmes and projects are in line with the PRSAP, pro-poor and are eligible for inclusion in the national budget.
- Facilitating the formulation of specific poverty reduction initiatives and assisting in the establishment of the information requirements of the national planning system and in the formulation and implementation of the strategies for data collection, analysis and dissemination.
- Designing, implementing and maintaining national monitoring and evaluation systems to assist in tracking progress in the implementation of national, regional and sectoral policies and programmes.
- To develop the national monitoring and evaluation policy framework.
- Data cleaning for the SDGs in the half time of implementation to inform modelling for accelerating the implementation of the Agenda 2023.
- To engage in advocacy workshops for the Second Ten Year Implementation Plan (STYIP) of the African Union Agenda 2063.
- To finalize the development of the M&E database system and operationalize it to strength data collection, analysis, decision making, accountability and learning.
- To develop the second Multidimensional Child Poverty Report for the country.
- To develop National Human Development Report (NHDR).

Programmes Support

The division implements all its programmes with support from other departments within the Ministry and government line Ministries. It further receives technical and financial support from various development partners.

Planned Activities

- Development of the new National Development Strategy (NDS);
- Development of the NDP monitoring and evaluation framework;
- Conduct an assessment of Child Poverty and produce the 2nd Multi-dimensional Child Poverty Analysis report for the country;
- Disseminate poverty studies and monitoring reports including support the implementation of their recommendations.
- To conduct the review of the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Programme and develop and new PRSAP.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. **The development of the SDG Recovery and Acceleration Plan** - The Ministry embarked on a process of developing the SDGs Recovery and Acceleration Plan as part of preparations for the country's participation in the 2023 UN SDG Summit. The SDG Recovery and Acceleration plan was developed with the objective of articulating a set of ambitions for investment that will help secure maximum progress across the SDGs as well as the required policy adjustments in the institutional framework that will better support SDG achievement.

Based on the feedback from stakeholders and the outputs from the SDGs Transformation Analysis tool the plan places special focus on SDG Target 8.5 on full and productive employment, decent work and equal pay supported by digitalization as areas that the country needs to make significant investment on so as to realize improvements in many of the other SDGs. The plan was presented at the UN SDG Summit held in September 2023 to inform global policies, share experiences and to mobilize support from development partners. Following the Summit, the Ministry plans to engage with line



ministries to provide support in the implementation of the SDG Recovery and Acceleration plan.

2. **Launch of the Child Poverty Analysis and capacity building on Multidimensional Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA)** – The Ministry's PRMED in collaboration with the Central Statistics Office and UNICEF launched the process of producing the second child poverty analysis for the country which will be based on the 2023 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 6). The purpose of the launch was to bring together senior government officials from ministries that play a key role in child development and child poverty reduction to sensitize and raise awareness on the concepts and significance of child poverty, monetary and multidimensional assessment, pathways of reducing child poverty, and to obtain their commitments for joint efforts to alleviate child poverty in the country.
3. **Training on MODA Analysis tool- The Programme** – Following the high-level workshop to launch of the Child poverty analysis, the Ministry began to roll-out the MODA training programme which adopts a phased approach with Phase I which was a theoretical training on child poverty and MODA and Phase II which will be a hand-on exercise using STATA.
4. **Monitoring and Evaluation of National Development Agenda** – The ministry collaborated with UNICEF and the Centre for Learning on Evaluation and Results (CLEAR) to strengthen monitoring and evaluation of government's development programme. CLEAR is one of the cores implementing members of the Global Evaluation Initiative (based at the University of Witwatersrand and funded by the World Bank) that is committed to developing country-owned, sustainable monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks and capacities to promote the use of evidence in public decision-making. Through this collaboration, a Programme Cooperation Agreement has been developed. It is anticipated that once

signed, the country will benefit in terms of studies to understand the M&E situation in government, and capacity building of M&E practitioners in government. In subsequent years, support will be provided in terms of development of a national M&E policy, strategy/plan, system and tools.

CHALLENGES

Some of the challenges encountered during the reporting period are;

1. High cost of data production resulting time lags in data availability
2. Due to the current financial strain the government is facing, human resource shortages.

NATIONAL POPULATION DIRECTORATE

The National Population Unit (NPU) was created to effectively coordinate, the preparation, multi-sectoral implementation, review, monitoring and evaluation of the National Population Policy, and to facilitate the integration of population dynamics in development policies, plans and programmes and inculcate a culture of evidence-based planning and programming thereof. The goal of the policy is to improve the quality of life of the people of Eswatini, by influencing population trends as well as responding to emerging challenges such as diseases and climate change.

FUNCTIONS

- Coordinate the development, implementation, review, monitoring and evaluation of the National Population Policy (NPP). The goal of the policy is to improve the quality of life of the people of Eswatini, by influencing population trends as well as responding to emerging challenges such as HIV/AIDS and the COVID-19 Pandemic. The policy is one of the initiatives aimed at operationalizing the National Development Strategy (NDS), the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Programme (PRSAP) as well as the International Conference on Population &



Development Programme of Action (ICPD PoA).

- Ensure operationalization of the NPP through joint Government of Eswatini (GoE) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Country Programmes (CPs) within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). The current Country Programme on Population and Development for 2021-2025 was approved by the Eswatini Government and UNFPA; and is being implemented by both governmental and non-governmental organizations and coordinated by the Ministry. The Country Programme is on its second year after its approval by the United Nations in February 2021.

The goal of the CP is to contribute to an improved quality of life of the population and to reduce poverty by:

- Strengthening reproductive health, gender equality and equity;
- HIV prevention especially among young people;
- COVID-19 Pandemic infection prevention;
- Improving data collection, management and use and;
- Strengthening national capacity building and partnerships.

The successful implementation of the CP will directly contribute to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) specifically Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages) and Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls). It will also indirectly contribute to the attainment of Goal 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries) and Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build

effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels).

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. PROGRAMME PROGRESS REVIEW

The Unit in collaboration with UNFPA and its partners and stakeholders successfully held the first and second quarter progress review meetings. In the third quarter a mid-term review was conducted, and it also incorporated planning for the year 2024 which culminated to a joint government of Eswatini and UNFPA work plan for the year 2024 for all the outcome areas. The 7th joint Country Programme 2021-2025 reached its mid-year of implementation mark this year. The programme implementation was challenged by COVID-19 and the country was further affected by civil unrest in 2021 hence the mid-term assessment of the programme amidst the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and its socio-economic impacts on the country and the programme implementation. The mid-term review exercise provided an opportunity to critically reflect on the country programme's results since inception against its objectives as well as the strategic actions that still need to be undertaken to achieve the country programme objectives.

2. ESWATINI INVESTMENT CASE DEVELOPMENT

As part of the 7th country programme's vision to move towards zero maternal deaths; the unit in collaboration with UNFPA together with stakeholders embarked on an exercise to build an investment case on financing Sexual Reproductive Health Programmes. The exercise commenced with a desk review of all relevant documents such as national policy documents on maternal health as well as Gender Based Violence from respective government agencies, non-governmental institutions including development partners such as UNFPA.

The aim was to extract information on financing, policy strategies and targets for maternal health and gender-based violence and understand the country's context towards setting reasonable scenarios for the investment case. An inception report was produced in



August on this assignment which was closely followed by a Situational Analysis report and final report is expected in the first quarter 2024. This report will contain the various scenarios which have been produced through scientific models used for estimating impacts and costs of the recommended interventions which have been used for many other investment cases across countries in the Africa region.

3. COMMEMORATION OF WORLD POPULATION DAY AND THE LAUNCH OF STATE WORLD POPULATION REPORT 2023

This year's world population day themed **“Unleashing the power of gender equality: Uplifting the voices of women and girls to unlock our world's infinite possibilities”** builds on last year's theme of 8 Billion Day and the theme for the State of World Population Report, 2023 **“8 billion lives: INFINITE POSSIBILITIES, the case for rights and choices.”** The theme is reminding us to put women and girls at the centre of development so as to create a better world for the benefit of all. Women and girls make up 49.7 percent of the global population and in Eswatini, this proportion goes up to 51 percent which is enough reason to involve this major population group in decision making processes on matters that are of significance to their lives.

The event also presented an opportunity to actively advocate for the placement of population dynamics at the centre of the national development agenda and ensuring that population variables are integrated in all development plans and programmes.

4. FINALIZATION OF THE REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY

The ministry received technical support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Zambia office to finalize the draft policy in readiness for validation with stakeholders. The mission focused on the following areas:

- a) incorporating mega trends such as climate change, inequalities, digitalization, urbanization as well as aging
- b) integration of the life course approach is

c) Framing the policy statements in appropriate language. The final National Population Policy is ready for validation by stakeholders which shall be followed by its submission to cabinet for approval.

POLICY BRIEFS

The unit in collaboration with the Deputy Prime Minister's Office and with support from UNFPA conducted an exercise to collect data towards producing policy briefs on access to employment and access to education for Persons with Disability (PWDs) with the aim of unearthing the issues hindering the desired progress in these development areas. Evidence had shown that the completion rate at primary school level is low among PWDs and the low employment rate among PWDs.

Policy briefs focusing on two thematic areas namely; education and employment and titled “Improving access to education among PWDs, post COVID 19 era” and “Promoting employment among PWDs” have been produced through an analysis of data from the qualitative data collection exercise. This exercise shall be followed by a presentation of the findings at the DPM's Heads of Departments meeting, for them to get the full appreciation of the results and recommendations, this shall be followed by a validation of the Policy Briefs by the major disability stakeholders.

HARNESSING THE NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

The Unit has managed to engage technical working groups in the various sectors as one of the strategies of sensitization of stakeholders and is looking forward to the sensitization of the in-coming cabinet on the Demographic Dividend Agenda through a presentation that can be made at that level. It is envisaged that the finalization of the population policy will facilitate acceleration of the implementation of various strategies towards harnessing the demographic dividend by the various sectors. The National Development Plan has also integrated population dynamics which will



further support delivery on this important agenda.

CHALLENGES

1. The National Population Directorate is affected by human resource shortages and material resources such as transport and equipment for its operations.

MILLENNIUM PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

The Unit has the responsibility of planning, implementing and management of the Millennium Projects. The Millennium Projects Management Unit (PMU) has the following projects in the current financial year; International Convention Centre, Five Star Hotel, New Parliament Building, Millennium (Sikhuphe) Projects

Objectives and Functions

- To establish several projects which would promote faster economic growth and create new jobs in accordance with the National Development Strategy (NDS).
- The unit also seeks to create an enabling environment and attract new domestic and international investment in infrastructure, tourism, and general business development.

PROJECTS

G467/99 King Mswati III International Airport:

King Mswati III International Airport provides a viable alternative gateway into the region and seeks to set the benchmark for service and operational excellency regionally as well as internationally.

The project: VVIP Royal Terminal and associated works which is package 4 extended scope was successfully implemented and the handover to the Kings Office and Royal Eswatini National Airways Corporation (RENAC) was done.

Table 9: Millennium (Sikhuphe) Project Budget

Source Code	Annual Allocation	Amount Warranted	Actual Expenditure
99-Government	82,000,000	77,391,722	77,391,722
Total	82,000,000	77,391,722	77,391,722

Achievements

1. The VVIP Royal Terminal and associated works – the VVIP Royal Terminal Building and associated works was completed and handed over to Kings Office. Landscaping maintenance was also handed over.
2. The Ministry was able to pay for arrears amounting to 77,391,722.

Challenges

1. Late payments by government resulting in accumulation of interest charges.
2. Inadequate budget allocation to the project resulting in increased costs and time overruns on the project.

G585/99/63 International Convention Centre (ICC) Project Budget

The purpose of the project is to provide a world-class conferencing facility along with an associated five-star hotel that operates closely together. The long-term goal of the project is to provide facilities that will be used by the private sector including regional organizations such as SADC, COMESA, WHO, WTO, SACU and Commonwealth meetings of which Eswatini Government is a member. The ICC will accommodate a range of government, public and corporate activities including theatre, conferences, exhibitions, and private functions. The lack of a facility has in the past contributed to regional and international meetings being held outside of the country, hence the loss of business and revenue generating opportunities.

The International Convention Centre's multipurpose hall, theatre and exhibition space have also been designed to allow flexibility in usage. The whole building has been designed



according to LEED energy and water efficiency principles. This facility will be receiving silver accreditation in this regard.

The ICC consist of basement Level for storage and utilities, Theatre for 1800 patrons on 2 levels –ground and balcony, Meeting, Conference and Multipurpose rooms over 2 levels, VIP reception Rooms, Exhibition hall with Refreshment and coffee shop, Chamber Hall –sufficient to house AU and other conferences, Multipurpose Hall for 1500 people in ballroom seating and 3000 persons in classroom seating, Restaurant for 340 diners and Catering facilities for banquet receptions. The ongoing works onsite are primarily focused on the interior fit out of the facility, which includes the following trades;

- Ceiling works
- Wall (Acoustic Padding, Tiling and Painting)
- Boiserie/Wall Cladding
- Floors, Tiling and Carperts
- Fitting including sanitary and building services
- Supply of furniture, decorative fitting and chandeliers.

Table 10: G585 99/63 International Convention Centre Project Budget

Source Code	Annual Allocation	Amount Warranted	Actual Expenditure
63	624 000 000	515 438 154	-
99	176 000 000	175 116 785	175 116 785
Total	800 000 000	690 554 939	175 116 785

Achievements

The revised practical completion date is now December 2024. The interior fit out is currently at 42%, overall progress is 83% complete.

1. Works on both the high end and general areas are progressing well and these includes; the ceiling boards installation, plastering, mouldings, ceiling decorative detailing and applying of base paint.

2. Installation of the wall cladding/boiserie by Turri is complete in the small conference rooms and other important rooms.
3. Wall and floor marble polishing is complete in most of the high-end areas.
4. Fittings including sanitary and building services is almost complete in all the rooms.

Challenges

1. The process of having the EXIM Bank money being disbursed is delaying than we have anticipated. The current budget allocation under local resources has been exhausted, any claim for work done cannot be paid under the prevailing situation.

G616/99/63 Five Star Hotel Project Budget

The Five Star Hotel is situated on the northern end of the site and is linked to the ICC by a pedestrian bridge. The hotel comprises a total area of 51 000 square meters. The hotel consists of 7 Floors including the basement with a total of 299 rooms. Out of these rooms, 263 are standard rooms (54m`), 20 junior suites (110m`), 5 executive suites (200m²), 6 presidential Suites (300m²), 5 royal suites (1000m²), central foyer, all-day Café, Shopping and Coffee shop, restaurant/ballroom, gymnasium, multipurpose rooms, outdoor decks and entertainment, large swimming pool. The hotel will also receive a silver LEED accreditation for water and energy efficiency.

Achievements

1. The Five Star Hotel Grey box is substantially complete.

Table 11: G616/99/63 Five Star Hotel Project Budget

Source code	Annual Allocation	Amount Warranted	Actual Expenditure
63 - Taiwan	-	-	-
99 - Government	10 000 000	9 999 914	9 999 914
Total	10 000 000	9 999 914	9 999 914



G548 Construction of New Parliament Building

The New Parliament Project aims primarily to provide for two (2) Chambers of Parliament, namely, House of Assembly and Senate. Each Chamber accommodates waiting areas, ablutions, stock room, digital studio, officials' booth, press gallery, Records' booth, and Interpreters' booth. The project site is fifteen (15) hectares and situated at Lobamba.

Table 12: G6548/99/63 Construction of New Parliament Building

Source code	Annual Allocation	Amount Warranted	Actual Expenditure
63 - Taiwan	150 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000
99 - Government	20 000 000	9 000 000	5 000 000
Total	170 000 000	1 176 743	1 176 743

Achievements

1. Preliminary works including fencing, construction of guardhouse, main gate, subsoil drainage system and access road done. Site maintenance works including securing the site is ongoing.
2. Procurement of Consultants has been concluded.
3. A Consultancy Agreement for Lot 1: Detailed Project Report (DPR) was signed with the consultant on the 23rd of November 2023.
4. Draft Inception Report was presented by the Consultant and a Final Inception Report was adopted on the 24th of November 2023;
5. The Consultant is currently developing the Detailed Project Report to be finalized in March 2024. Construction is expected to commence in July 2024.

MICRO-PROJECTS PROGRAMME (MPP)

The Micro Projects Programme implements community demand driven projects, capital projects for various Government Ministries and projects under the Regional Development Fund (RDF) for the Ministry of Tinkhundla Administration and Development (MTAD). Funds utilized are from the Community Special Fund (CDSF) for implementation of community projects and allocations made through Government Ministries for implementing capital projects. MPP collaborates with Engineers in Action (EIA) in implementing suspended and suspension footbridges. The Unit also collaborates with the Republic of China on Taiwan in implementing some projects.

Projects approval is the responsibility of committees; Technical Steering Committee (TSC), Regional Development Fund Committee (RDFC) and Regional Development Fund Technical Committee (RDFTC). These committees constitute senior government officials and representatives from other stakeholders.

Community demand driven projects are initiated by beneficiaries while Capital projects are implemented on instruction from relevant government ministries and departments. The approach employed in the identification of community demand driven projects promotes a proactive means towards development where individual communities are continually challenged to reflect on their potential and identify project areas which will meet their needs. The expected results are the improvement in the standard of living and well-being of benefitting communities.

Micro Projects Programme focuses on community demand sectors which takes into account provision of clean safe water, access to education facilities, rural electrification, agriculture, health and social welfare, low level bridges, foot bridges (suspended and suspension), road strip concreting to mention but a few. It is worth noting that these interventions contribute to the realization of priorities set by the Government of Eswatini underpinned in the country's development plan and in line with the United Nations Sustainable



Development Goals. Implementation is based on a participatory approach which also promotes capacity building and thus improves ownership and sustainability of projects.

Objectives and Functions

The Programme is intended to augment Government's national development efforts in addressing socio-economic needs thus addressing poverty alleviation issues. The following areas form the catalytic interventions:

- Improved access to social infrastructure through increased number of completed infrastructure projects;
- Empowerment of local communities through training and full involvement of Project Committees in projects implementation;
- Completion of infrastructure and income generating projects implemented under the RDF; and
- Completion of capital projects under various Government Ministries.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SPECIAL FUND (CDSF)

The Unit implemented one hundred and fifty-four (154) projects categorized in six sectors for CDSF in the reporting period. This is expected to directly benefit a population estimated at 71 856. Nineteen (19) projects were completed; 1 dip tank, 2 water schemes, 6 community halls, 3 low level crossings, 2 road strips, 3 footbridges and 2 suspended footbridges. Thirty-two (32) projects are practically complete; these comprise of 8 dip tanks, 4 water schemes, 7 community halls, 4 road strips, 2 low level bridges, 5 suspended foot bridges, 1 community market and 1 neighborhood care point. There is ongoing implementation of one hundred and three (103) projects spread within the various sectors. Below is a presentation of projects implemented in the different sectors:

i. Agriculture Sector

Fifteen (15) projects were implemented under this sector to directly benefit an estimated 3 798 livestock farmers. One (1) dip tank was completed, eight (8) dip tanks are practically complete while seven (7) projects are under implementation; 5 dip tanks, a veterinary office, and a grazing scheme. Upon completion livestock management and overall production is expected to improve.

ii. Water Supply and Sanitation

Eighteen (18) projects were implemented during the period. These are expected to improve access to potable water to an estimated population of 7 793. Two (2) water schemes were completed these are; Manyisa 2 Phase 2 and Vulimpompi both under Motshane Inkhundla. Four (4) schemes are practically complete; Sigombeni water supply scheme Phase 1 extended in the Manzini region, Mphesheni water scheme and Somile Mashobane in the Hhohho region and Tsembekwako Mlindazwe water scheme in the Shiselweni region. Work in fourteen (14) water schemes is still in progress. Distances between water collections points and incidences of water borne diseases will be reduced.

iii. Transport and Communication

The Unit implemented fifty (50) projects in this sector which will directly benefit an estimated population of 49 898 in improving trade, communication, and access to social centers upon completion. Ten (10) projects were completed; 3 low level bridges, 2 road strips, 3 footbridges and 2 suspended footbridges. Eleven (11) projects were practically completed. These comprise of 4 road strip, 2 low level crossing and 5 suspended foot bridges. There is ongoing implementation of thirty (30) projects.

The suspended footbridges mentioned above are constructed by EIA Eswatini. EIA is also working on another program, the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Program (WASH) which is planned to be piloted. The program will focus on building water systems in schools, utilizing standard



designs and a repeatable design process similar to how the Bridge Program operates.

iv. Rural Electrification

There is ongoing implementation of thirty (30) projects in this sector which will directly benefit a population of 986. Electricity is envisaged to improve domestic livelihoods as electricity connections in homesteads promotes establishment of micro businesses and improves basic lighting and security.

v. Community Centres

Thirty-one (31) projects were implemented where 6 community halls were completed while 7 community halls and 1 market are practically complete. Twenty (20) projects are still being implemented; 16 community halls and 4 community markets. These projects are expected to directly benefit a population estimated at 9 749. Community halls will provide quality structures which enable beneficiaries to hold gatherings, cultural and social events in enclosed structures. Community markets will enable business operations to be conducted in decent structures where even stock will be protected from unfavorable weather conditions thus improving business performance.

vi. Health and Welfare

Mhlatsi Neighborhood Care Point (NCP) in the Manzini region is practically complete. There is ongoing construction of two projects under this sector these are; a hostel at Dvokolwako Old Aged Home and Masanana NCP. A population estimated at 227 is expected to benefit directly from these projects. NCPs will provide a conducive environment for food preparation, feeding and development of life skills to disadvantaged children in the community.

2. CAPITAL PROJECTS

Nine hundred and five (905) capital projects were implemented for nineteen (19) government ministries and departments. Of

these one hundred and twenty - five (125) were completed, one hundred and seventy to (172) are practically complete while work in six hundred and eight (608) structures is ongoing as seen below:

i. Ministry of Education and Training

The Unit is implementing projects for the ministry to contribute to Sustainable Development Goal number 4 which is Quality Education for All. These projects are categorized into two; structures in schools and structures in other government institutions under the ministry.

Structures in Schools

Eight hundred and twenty-five (825) structures were constructed and some rehabilitated in various schools in the four regions of the country creating a conducive learning environment to pupils. One hundred and two (102) of these structures were completed comprising of 11 toilet units (10 – 12 doors each unit), 14 staff houses, 38 storm damaged structures, 22 classrooms, 4 kitchens, 1 consumer science laboratory, 3 computer laboratories, carpentry fittings in 4 structures and fence installation in 5 school.

One hundred and fifty- five (155) structures are practically complete. These are; 14 toilet units, 20 staff houses, 36 storm damaged structures, 3 administration blocks, 54 classrooms, 12 kitchens, carpentry fittings in 8 structures, 2 agriculture laboratories, 1 computer laboratory, 1 science laboratory and fence installation in 4 schools.

Five hundred and sixty - eight (568) structures under construction in schools. The structures comprise 117 classrooms, 83 staff houses, 19 toilet units, 301 storm damaged structures, 5 computer laboratories, 5 agriculture laboratories, 3 science laboratories, 5 consumer science laboratories, 4 kitchens, 10 administration blocks, 7 school fence installations and carpentry fitting in 9 schools is ongoing.

Structures in other Government Institutions

Six (6) structures were completed, these are:



- Construction of a double-storey administration block with platforms phase 3 at Sebenta National Institute;
- Rehabilitation of Eqinisweni Resource Centre;
- Rehabilitation works at the Ministry of Education and Training, Mbabane;
- Rehabilitation of female and male hostels at Gwamile Vocational Training Centre;
- Construction of a semi-detached staff house and retaining wall at Emvembili Skills Training Centre;
- Rehabilitation of the main hall, library, lecture theatre, science laboratory, classrooms, library carpentry fittings and ablutions at eMlalatini Development Centre.

Three (3) projects are practically complete, these are:

- Construction of a double-storey office block at Willian Pitcher College;
- Construction of a double-storey office block at the Ngwane Teacher Training College;
- Rehabilitation of three hostels (Labotsibeni, Sobhuza, Maphevu and Mswati) at Eswatini College of Technology.

One (1) project is ongoing; construction of a storage facility at the Manzini REO with double storey offices is practically complete. There is however ongoing construction of a parking bay, retaining wall, fencing, carpots, and a guard house which is phase 2 of the project. Implementation progress is estimated at 50%, the retaining wall and guard house is complete, ongoing of fabrication of the car pots, fencing and parking.

ii. Ministry of Health:

The Unit is implementing projects for the ministry to contribute to Sustainable Development Goal number 3 which is Good Health and Well-Being for all. These comprise of the following:

- **Hlathikhulu Government Hospital**

Rehabilitation work at the Public Health Unit (PHU) where implementation is estimated at 90% pending completion of installation of fence and construction of a retaining wall which is additional works to the initial scope.

Renovation of staff houses is practically complete.

- **Mbabane Government Hospital**

Construction of a slab to house an incinerator and rehabilitation of the maternity ward was completed.

Remedial works on the Emergency and Referral Complex where work done is estimated at 90%, ongoing is waterproofing of an island above basement parking and construction of the linking bridge to existing hospital.

The rehabilitation of Outpatient Department is practically complete and functional.

- **Central Medical Stores (CMS)**

Construction of a flammable warehouse component 1 which entails construction of guard houses (north gate and south gate), security boundary walls, installation of a diesel bowser, construction of car ports and rehabilitation of the existing roof in the main medical warehouse. Construction of a north gate guard house, security boundary walls, and construction of carpots has been completed. Outstanding is rehabilitation of the existing roof in the main medical warehouse, installation of a diesel bowser and construction of south gate guard house.

Construction of a flammable warehouse component 2 which entails construction of a flammable warehouse to store flammable medical clinical medicines and installation of firefighting system. Work is almost complete pending is snagging for practical completion stage.

Construction of offices and workshop for Biomed and Health Management Information Systems (HMIS) is ongoing



and implementation progress is estimated at 55%. Substructure and superstructure is complete, ongoing is roof covering, electrical first and second fix, plumbing first fix and second fix.

Construction of a double-storey operation centre/administration building is practically complete. Components include the operation centre which will house offices for CMS staff, a board room, and a conference centre.

○ **Construction of clinics**

- Ndunayithini Clinic: work on the initial scope is complete as construction of the main clinic building and outbuildings is complete. Pending is construction of a holding area, relocation of sputum booth and sluice room (the existing booth will be used as a waste area), burglar bars installation in the laundry area, shelving of utility room and storeroom which is additional work to the initial scope as a recommendation by the ministry. Implementation progress is estimated at 90%.
- kaMfishane Clinic: foundations and slab are done for all buildings, superstructure is ongoing in main clinic building and is at ring beam level while all outbuildings are at slab level. Work done is estimated at 30%.
- Zondwako Clinic: there is construction of a maternity wing at the clinic and implementation progress is estimated at 70%. Substructure, superstructure, electrical and plumbing first fix is complete. In progress is work on plumbing second fix, electrical second fix and work on roof covering.
- Ntontozi Clinic: Implementation is in progress and work done is estimated at 5%. Preliminaries and general earth works is done.
- Construction of double-storey OPD building at Good Shepherd Hospital is ongoing and implementation progress is estimated to be at 78%. Substructure, superstructure, electrical and plumbing

works first fix, roofing and plastering is done. In progress is tiling is in the bathrooms.

○ **Lubombo Referral Hospital**

- Construction of an oxygen generation plant was completed.
- Rehabilitation of a biosafety laboratory and construction walkways, interim waste storage and plant room was completed.
- Renovations of the Out-Patient Department: implementation is in progress work done is estimated at 20%. The old roof has been partially stripped and replacement with new roof sheets is in the process.

○ **Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital**

- A High Voltage Air Conditioning (HVAC) system was installed at the theatre ward and construction of access road for an oxygen bulk tank is complete.

○ **Manzini Oncology Clinic (former TB hospital)**

- The Unit constructed an entrance canopy at the clinic.

iii. Ministry of Defence

- Four (4) projects were implemented and two are practically complete these are; conversion of an existing warehouse into a COVID 19 building at Phocweni Army Barracks and renovation of Army Commanders staff house at Coates Valley. Two (2) projects were completed, these are: reconstruction of a retaining wall renovation of the reception area and a guard house Lozitha head office and construction of a hangar at the Matsapha Airport.

iv. Deputy Prime Minister's Office

- Construction of a complex for the physically challenged at Mankayane is practically complete.



v. Eswatini Royal Police

- Six (6) projects were implemented in the reporting period and two (2) were completed. A water supply system was developed at the Lomahasha Police Station and Camp and rehabilitation of Quality Control Office at Matsapha Police Academy was also completed. Rehabilitation work is ongoing at Mafutseni, Malkerns and Siteki Police Station while at Buhleni Police Station the Unit is constructing double storey flats.
- Rehabilitation of Mafutseni Police Station is estimated at 80% complete, and in progress is work on finishes.
- Rehabilitation at Malkerns Police Station estimated at 90%, all structures are complete and functional ongoing is work on external finishes.
- Rehabilitation of Siteki Police Stations is estimated to be at 80% to completion.
- Construction of 4 blocks (double storey) of one-bedroom flats at Buhleni Police Station is progressing well with implementation progress estimated at 67%.

vi. Ministry Of Tinkhundla Administration and Development

- Three (3) Tinkhundla centres were constructed to completion, these are Mtsambama, Gilgal and Manzini South while rehabilitation of four Tinkhundla centres; Kwaluseni, Lamgabhi, Ndzingeni and Sandleni is ongoing. Implementation progress is estimated at 65% at Kwaluseni, 70% at Lamgabhi, Ndzingeni and Sandleni centres. There is also ongoing construction of a hostel at Matimatima Women and Development Centre where work done is estimated at 15%.

vii. Ministry of Agriculture

- Three (3) projects are under implementation; construction of a three-bedroom house and rondavel under the Lobamba resettlement programme where

work done is estimated at 70 %, construction of an Aquaculture Research & Production Centre estimated at 90% complete and construction of aquaculture centre offices where work done is estimated at 75%.

viii. His Majesty Correctional Services

- Four (4) projects were constructed at the Matsapha Correctional Facility and two (2) of these are practically complete, these are; a double storey cell block and a four tower and maximum security wall. There is ongoing construction of two double storey cell blocks and implementation is almost complete as snags are being attended.

ix. Ministry of Labour and Social Security

- The Unit rehabilitated the following structures at the Nhlanguano Vocational Training Centre; dining hall with kitchen, common room and administration block. The project is practically complete. There is still ongoing rehabilitation of the hostel (roofing, bathrooms and minor work) which is additional scope estimated at 35% complete.

x. Rehabilitation of Government Buildings

- MPP rehabilitated the Deeds, Auditor General and Treasury Department building in Mbabane, and the projects are complete.

xi. Ministry of Information Communication and Technology

- Extension of Lavumisa National Library was completed while rehabilitation of archives at the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Public Service and Ministry of Economic Planning Development and is practically complete. There is ongoing reconstruction of Nhlanguano National Library where work done is estimated at



65%. Substructure, superstructure, roofing, electrical first and second fix complete. Ongoing is internal plaster, first and second fix plumbing and third fix electrical.

xii. Eswatini Fire and Emergency Services

- Two (2) projects are practically complete. These are the establishment of Ngabezweni Fire Station and Big Bend Fire Station including installation of perimeter fence at Siphofaneni Fire Station. There is ongoing renovation of the Matsapha Fire Station where work done is estimated at 55%.

xiii. Ministry of Finance

- The Unit completed rehabilitation of ablutions at the Ministry of Finance building.

xiv. Prime Minister's Office

- Three (3) projects were implemented, two are almost complete; these are renovation of the old PPCU building and construction of police holding structure with kitchen and ablution. There is ongoing re-construction of car ports at the Cabinet Office and work done is estimated at 70%.

xv. Ministry of Commerce Industry and Trade

Four (4) projects are under implementation.

- Construction of Gamula factory shell is almost complete pending completion of minor works and road widening to highway.
- Re-construction of Hlathikhulu factory shell where implementation progress is estimated at 90%. Ongoing is construction of drainage system and minor works on the initial scope of works. To note is that there is currently work ongoing on additional

scope where an existing office is being renovated.

- Construction of Johnsson Workwear factory which is estimated at 48% implementation. Structural columns are done, and first floor slab had been cast.
- There is also construction of Ndzevane factory shell where implementation has just commenced, and progress estimated at 10%. Site establishment and platforms are done and in progress is excavation for foundations.

xvi. Ministry of Sports Culture and Youth Affairs

- The Unit is practically completed work on the following components at the Somhlolo National Stadium;
- Construction of a boundary wall and installation of gates.
- Rehabilitation of the grandstand which entailed removal of corrugated iron sheets on the sides and back of the grandstand where a wall was constructed and removal of roof cover which was replaced with chromadek.
- Removal of fence around the sports field which was replaced with clear view fence with gates installed.
- Laying concrete slabs around the sports field to protect the running track.
- Installation of a surveillance system for the whole stadium.
- Installation of the Public Address System (PAC)

xvii. Ministry of Home Affairs

Rehabilitation and extension of the Royal box at the Somhlolo National Stadium was practically completed. This entailed the following;

- Work on the roof cover where a canopy roof cover was installed.
- Extension of the sitting area which included tiling, balustrading with glass,



removal of old chairs which were replaced with new ones, construction of a lift shaft, construction of VIP toilets, installation of water reticulation and potable water storage system.

- o Work is practically complete in all the components.

xviii. Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs

There is ongoing supply and installation of electric fence for Big 5 National Park in the Lubombo region. The project seeks to merge 82 692.17 hectares of pristine land for conservation and tourism purposes. This project phase entails pegging and fencing of a 40km fencing stretch of project from Hlane to Emasotjeni. Pegging of 10km has been completed and clearing of 11.2km of the fence route has been undertaken.

xix. Ministry of Housing and Urban Development

The Unit is constructing the national autism centre phase 2. Implementation progress is estimated at 60%. Substructure, superstructure, roof covering, first and second fix electrical works, first fix plumbing is complete, ongoing is internal and external plaster.

3. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

During the period under review ninety-three (93) projects were completed, twenty-four (24) Income Generating Projects and sixty-nine (69) Infrastructure projects. These will directly benefit an estimated population of 10 715 and have created 511 jobs. There are three hundred and thirty-four (334) ongoing projects; two hundred and forty-six (246) Infrastructure and eighty-eight (88) Income Generating Projects.

Challenges

1. MPP experiences a high demand especially for community projects which cannot be implemented due to budget constraints.
2. Delayed transfer of funds into the relevant Units' accounts has had a negative effect in the overall projects' implementation processes. This also attracts costs escalation on the projects.
3. Service providers (contractors and suppliers) experience cash flow problems emanating from delayed payments on work done. This then affects their overall performances in delivery of services.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC) UNIT

Background

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Unit in the ministry serves as the Secretariat of the SADC National Contact Point (NCP) responsible for coordinating all SADC responsibilities in the implementation of the SADC regional integration agenda.

The SADC Organization is a regional economic community bloc comprising sixteen (16) member states namely Angola, Botswana, Comoros, DR Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. This organization was established through a Treaty. Article 5 of the Treaty outlines the SADC objectives, and they include amongst others, poverty alleviation with the ultimate objective to eradicate it; consolidation, defending and maintain democracy, peace, security and stability; promoting self-sustaining development based on collective self-reliance, interdependence of Member States and achievement of complementarity between national and regional strategies and programmes. The objectives also include promotion and maximization of productive employment and utilization of resources of the Region to achieve sustainable utilization of natural resources and effective protection of the environment as well



as gender mainstreaming and support of the socially disadvantaged in the regional integration agenda.

Objectives and Functions

The SADC Unit has the following objectives:

- It serves as the Secretariat of the SADC National Contact Point. It is responsible for ensuring that the implementation, monitoring and evaluating of SADC programmes at national level are executed timeously and ensuring broad and inclusive consultations to prepare inputs required by the organisation. As a SADC Member state, Eswatini participates in all the activities of SADC and is involved in the development of all SADC policies, plans, programmes and projects for the achievement of Regional Integration to eliminating poverty in the Region.
- Ensures that Eswatini participates effectively and efficiently in all SADC activities, by coordinating and facilitating the implementation of the Regional Integration (RI) agenda and the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) as a blueprint plan to guide SADC.
- The RISDP and the various SADC Protocols and other Legal instruments for each sector are official documents that serve to provide SADC Member States (MS) with a strategic direction and guidance with respect to SADC programmes and activities. The national coordination function is derived from the regional policies and programmes coordinated from the five (5) Directorates and core focal areas of the SADC Secretariat, namely; (i) Industrial Development and Trade (IDT), (ii) Finance, Investment and Customs (FIC), (iii) Infrastructure and Services (I&S), (iv) Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR), and (v) Social and Human Development and Special Programmes (SHD&SP). There is also an Organ for Peace and Security cooperation, coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. SADC 43rd Ordinary Summit, 17th August, 2023.

The Unit, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, successfully facilitated the country's participation in the 43rd Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government, hosted in the Republic of Angola from the 7th to 17th August, 2023. The Summit is preceded by meetings of the SADC Senior Officials Standing Committee and, the SADC Council of Ministers, respectively. The theme adopted by the SADC 43rd Ordinary Summit is 'Human and Financial Capital: The Key Drivers for Sustainable Industrialization in the SADC Region'. The theme seeks to address two of the most critical enablers in supporting regional industrialization in the context of climate change and 4th Industrial Revolution.

Major outcomes of the Summit were the endorsement of the extension of SADC Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM) for twelve months; endorsement of the deployment of a SADC Mission into the DRC (SAMIDRC) to restore peace and security; endorsement of the Regional Gas Masterplan 2023-2038, as the regional gas infrastructure investment blueprint to facilitate coordinated harnessing natural gas resources in the region; endorsement of the SADC Declaration on Accelerating Action to end HIV/AIDS as a Public Health Threat in the region by 2030.

Lastly Eswatini signed three SADC Protocols/Legal Instruments during the Summit, namely:

- i. Protocol on the Interstate Transfer of Sentenced Offenders.
- ii. Draft SADC Protocol on Employment and Labour.
- iii. Draft SADC Declaration on Accelerating Action to End AIDS as a Public Health Threat in the SADC Region by 2030.

2. SADC Secretariat internship programme



During the period under review, the Unit received an invitation from the Secretariat, for Eswatini to forward a shortlist of qualifying applications for fourteen (14) attachment positions, under the six months internship programme at the SADC Secretariat office. The deadline at the Secretariat was set at 5th September 2023, and the age limit was 21 to 35 years. A total of 23 qualifying applications were successfully shortlisted and forwarded to the Secretariat, for consideration. As per the invitation from Secretariat, the internship attachments were targeted to start in November 2023. However, the Unit is yet to receive feedback from the Secretariat regarding this matter.

3. SADC Secretariat Recruitments

During the period under review, the SADC Secretariat advertised four (4) positions tenable at the SADC Secretariat Headquarters, inviting Member States to shortlist and forward qualifying candidates for consideration in these vacancies. Eswatini successfully shortlisted five (5) qualifying candidates for consideration.

i. Strengthening National – Regional Linkages (SNRL) II programme

In partnership with the SADC Secretariat and the German Corporation, the Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH successfully launched a Call for Proposals (CfPs) to SADC Member States (MS), under the SNRL II programme. Briefly, the SNRL II programme is aimed at supporting MS capacity to coordinate and facilitate the implementation of SADC Commitments by: (1) Improving the institutional framework for implementing regional integration in the SADC MS; (2) Setting up Monitoring and Evaluation systems for implementing regional integration in selected MS, and (3) Strengthening strategic communication capacities of SADC and the MS on all activities and impacts of SADC.

The Kingdom of Eswatini responded to this call, during the period under review, and submitted five proposals for consideration. One proposal (Capacity building of Eswatini SADC Coordination Structures)

was successful and will be implemented by the Unit. Preparations for the project implementation commenced, starting with finalization of the project document specifying the activities, timelines, and the project budget, including project partners/stakeholders' consultations where necessary.

4. SADC Visibility and Promotion

To promote the awareness of SADC in the country, particularly among the youth, the Unit encourages schools to take the opportunity to enlighten the learners on Eswatini membership to SADC and the regional organization's structures and its operations. During the period under review, the Unit received a request from two schools namely Mandulo Primary School and Ngcina Primary School for a lecture on the SADC cooperation. Grades 6 & 7 pupils, accompanied by their teachers, parents and some members of the school committee were welcomed and hosted by the Unit.

5. 2023 SADC Secondary School Essay Competition

During the period under review, the SADC Secretariat successfully concluded the adjudication process of the 2023 Secondary School Essay competition entries. Two of Eswatini entries were successful and obtained second and ninth position in the regional top ten. The regional top three essay winners were announced at the 43rd SADC Summit.

Moreover, the Secretariat has already launched the 2024 SADC Secondary School Essay Competition during the last quarter of 2023. The Essay topic, as derived from the theme of the 43rd Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government, is 'How Can Human and Financial Capital Drive Industrial Development in the SADC Region'. The deadline for submission of essay entries to the Secretariat is 31st May 2024. The competition was launched, through the Ministry of Education and Training, for the country's participation in this regional exercise.

6. 2023 SADC Tertiary Institutions Essay Competition

During the period under review, the SADC Secretariat launched the annual (2023) SADC



Tertiary Institutions Essay Competition and, successfully concluded the adjudication process of the competition entries. In this competition, two of Eswatini entries were successful, and obtained seventh and tenth positions in the regional top ten.

The Secretariat has launched the 2024 SADC Tertiary Institutions Essay Competition, and the topic is ‘What in your opinion has SADC achieved since its formation; and does it reflect the vision of its founders?’ The competition has been launched, through the Ministry of Education and Training, for Eswatini tertiary students to participate, and the deadline for submission to the Secretariat is the 31st of March 2024.

7. Participation in/and Implementation of SADC Regional Programmes

During the period under review, SADC Meetings and trainings were held both virtually and physically, on different venues across the region. The SADC Unit coordinated and facilitated Eswatini delegates’ participation in the numerous SADC and ICP regional meetings.

Challenges

1. The lack of transport (vehicle) for the Unit jeopardises its effort to effectively carryout its daily functions of coordinating and facilitating smooth operation of SADC programme in the country.
2. There is a need to align the Unit’s staff complement as stated in the SADC National Operating Model Blueprint, for effective implementation of SADC programmes. Currently, the Unit is understaffed and compromised to effectively carryout its mandate.

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) is empowered by the Statistics Act of 1967 to collect and analyze statistics.

Objective

The objective of the office is “to effectively coordinate the National Statistical System, provide high quality statistical data and information required for evidence-based policy, planning and decision-making for national socio-economic development, administration, accountability, and to promote a culture of using statistics”.

Sections

The Central Statistics Office is made up of the following divisions and sections:

- **Economic Statistics Division-** The main role of this division is to conduct economic surveys /census to measure the performance of the economy and maintain the business register. It is comprised of the following sections:
 - **National Accounts Section** – which compiles and produces economic indicators such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) figures which are produced annually. Data collection is done in the country’s establishments covering all the economic sectors. However, follow ups are done by enumerators who visit businesses found to have not responded. Quarterly GDP compilations have also been initiated to provide high frequency GDP estimates.
 - **Price Statistics Section** – The section currently has the following on-going activities:
 - **Consumer Price Index Survey:** this survey is conducted on a monthly basis and the aim is to produce Consumer Price Indices (CPI) as well as inflation rates or the changes in prices of consumer goods and services in the country. These indices are one of the critical



indicators in the monitoring of the country's economy.

- **Harmonized Consumer Price Index (HCPI) for SADC and COMESA:** The main objective of the HCPI is to have one Consumer Price Index (CPI) and inflation rate for the SADC and COMESA regions respectively. It also facilitates comparison of indices within these regions through the adoption of one standard of classification and harmonized acceptable methods of compilation. At present, the CSO submits HCPI indices to SADC and COMESA Secretariats on a monthly basis.
- **Producer Price Index (PPI):** A Producer Price Index is a measure of the rate of change in the prices of goods and services produced in an economy in a specified period of time. The CSO compiles this indicator on a quarterly and annual basis.
- **Hotel Tourism Statistics Section (Accommodation statistics)** - This section compiles accommodation statistics from all tourism-related establishments in the country. Over and above the lodging statistics, an estimation of tourists' expenditures in the country is compiled on a quarterly and annual basis.
- **Demographic and Vital Statistics Division** – The role of this Division is to conduct population censuses and surveys in order to provide socio economic and population indicators. The division also provides vital events statistics (births, deaths, and marriages) which are derived from civil registration. The Population and Housing Census, the Demographic and Housing Surveys and Civil registration are major sources of data that is compiled and analysed within this division. The Population and Housing Census (PHC) is conducted decennially whereas the Demographic and Housing Survey (DHS) also known as the Inter-censal survey is conducted five (5) years after the PHC whilst Vital statistics is compiled annually.
- **Agriculture and Social Statistics Division** – The role of the Division is to conduct annual agriculture surveys, agriculture censuses, and Household surveys in specialized areas such as the Household Income & Expenditure Survey and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). This is done in order to produce agriculture production figures in the Swazi Nation Land and Individual Tenure Farms, timber statistics and other socio-economic indicators. Health related indicators, Poverty and other Sustainable Development Goals indicators are compiled within this division.
 - **Statistical Services Division** – This division is made up of the Information Technology (IT), Geographic Information System (GIS), SWAZI INFO and Publications & Dissemination sections. The role of the division is to provide IT services for the department in particular in the processing of Censuses and Surveys and the SWAZIINFO database for the monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and disseminates the outputs of the department.
 - The GIS section is responsible for capturing, managing, analysing, and displaying all forms of geographically referenced data. The unit assists other units within the department of Statistics by providing enumeration maps for data collection. The unit also collaborates with other government departments that deal with spatial data.
 - The Publication & Information Dissemination section deals with dissemination of CSO outputs and promotes CSO activities including marketing the office's products.
 - The Division is also developing a National Data Coordination Centre (NDCC). The NDCC is a centralized solution for the management of multiple data sources with the



purpose of synchronizing and organizing information to provide

a robust resource for responding to needs and questions.

Budget Execution

Table 13: Central Statistics Office Budget Execution

Details	Estimated Budget	Released	Reallocations	Revised Released	Expenditure	Commitments	Expenditure Commitments	Variance	Variance
00 C.T.A Charges	804,560	679,560	-	679,560	184,261	-	184,261	495,299	73%
01 Personnel Costs	11,388,686	11,858,124	-	11,858,124	9,925,172	-	9,925,172	1,932,952	16%
02 Travel & Comm	199,345	149,345	-	149,345	126,885	59,826	186,711	12,635	8%
03 Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
04 Prof/Service	291,386	401,647	-	401,647	265,549	59,261	324,810	76,837	19%
05 Rental Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
06 Consumables	86,616	71,143	-	71,143	12,500	39,263	51,763	19,380	27%
07 Durables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
10 Internal Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
11 External Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Total	12,770,593	13,159,819	-	13,159,819	10,514,367	158,350	10,672,717	2,537,103	19%

Source: Government Commitment System, January 2024

ACHIEVEMENTS

- 1. Consumer Price Index (CPI):** Production and dissemination of the consumer price indices and inflation reports on a monthly basis have been achieved during the year under review.
- 2. Harmonized Consumer Price Index (HCPI):** Production and submission of monthly HCPI to COMESA and SADC Secretariats for the compilation of the COMESA and SADC HCPI respectively have been achieved during the year under review.
- 3. Hotel and Accommodation Statistics:** The CSO compiles accommodation statistics from all tourism-related establishments in the country. Over and above the lodging statistics, an estimation of tourists' expenditures in the country is compiled on a quarterly and annual basis. The second quarter report has been compiled and disseminated and the third quarter is currently being compiled and is expected to be disseminated by the last week of March 2024.
- 4. Producer Price Index (PPI):** Production and dissemination of this index on a quarterly basis is ongoing. The second

quarter report has been compiled and disseminated, while the third quarter is currently being compiled and is expected to be disseminated by last week of March 2024.

- 5. Quarterly National Accounts (QNA):** QNA for the first and second quarters of 2023/24 have been compiled and disseminated. The third quarter is currently being compiled and expected to be disseminated by the last week of March 2024.
- 6. Agriculture Census:** This Census provides basic data on rural households and agricultural holdings covering production factors such as: area of holding, land tenure, crop pattern, area of fruit trees, irrigation methods, animals, poultry, agricultural machinery, labour etc. Data collection was successfully completed in June 2023 and data analysis and tabulation is ongoing.
- 7. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS):** MICS is an international household survey programme and it provides data to monitor progress towards achievement of the National and International development targets such as the National Development Strategy,



Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan (PRSAP), Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), National Strategic Framework for HIV and AIDS (NSF). It also assists government to make informed decisions on priority programmes and interventions. The report has been launched and is being disseminated.

8. **Inter-Censal survey:** This is the population and housing survey that is undertaken in between population censuses and its purpose is to update population indicators derived from a population census. Data collection for phase 1 (listing) has been conducted and phase 2 (main survey) data collection is ongoing.
9. **Eswatini Household Income and Expenditure Survey:** The Eswatini Household Income and Expenditure Survey (EHIES) 2023/24 is a household field surveys conducted by the Central Statistical Office. The results of household income and expenditure survey provide extensive and up to date information on the conditions under which the Swazi populace live, the activities in which they engage their levels of incomes and patterns of expenditures, their demographic characteristics, and other variables which influence their behaviour. EHIES will provide revision of weights of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The results from the EHIES are also considered one of the important sources of national accounts data. Training of data collectors was successfully completed, and data collection is currently ongoing during this period.
10. **Annual Agriculture Survey** – The annual agriculture survey is conducted in the rural areas of the country. It is conducted during the farming season each year. Information from this survey is mainly used to calculate the food balance sheet of the country. Data collection for Phase1 (Listing of Households) is ongoing.

Challenges

1. Rationing of fuel as government bowsers are running dry.

2. The Statistics department has limited number of vehicles/ fleets which is old and prone to mechanical failures / breakdowns.
3. Fieldwork interruptions due to shortage of fuel
4. Delays in granting of Surveys and Censuses related authorities (engaging fieldwork staff, overtime / flat rate allowances, etc.)
5. Inadequate technical staff (unfilled vacancies etc.)



ANNEXURES

Annex 1: Government Capital Programme Performance by Head – 2023/24

HE AD	PROJ ECT CODE	PROJECT TITLE	FUN DER	BUDGE T	IMPLEMENTER			BUDGET EXECUTION		
					HEAD	WORK S	MICRO	RELEAS ED	ACTUAL	Impl. Rate
3	G549	Rehabilitation of PPCU Offices	99		-	-	-	-	-	
3	G633	Equipment for Assistance to Human Trafficking Victims	70		-	-	-	-	-	
3	G641	Improvement of Security Surveillance at Prime Minister's Office	70	20,411,000	20,411,000	-	-	-	-	
4	A403	Enhancing National Forest Monitoring System	70		-	-	-	-	-	
4	G636	New Game Park (BIG 5 Merger)	99	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	-	15,000,000	-	
4	M366	Reconstruction of Ngwenya Mine Interpretation Centre	70	3,584,000	3,584,000	-	-	-	-	
4	R239	Rehabilitation of National Parks	99	1,900,000	1,900,000	-	-	144,579	144,579	
4	R242	Designs of Africa Museum	99		-	-	-	-	-	
4	W361	Augmentation of Met. Observation Stations and Installation of Thunderstorm Detection Equipment	99	18,500,000	18,500,000	-	-	-	-	
5	P302	Equipment for State Security and Police Service	99	13,000,000	13,000,000	-	-	11,499,120	4,559,387	
5	P336	Construction of Buhleni Police Station	99	23,500,000		23,500,000		7,965,721	6,328,042	
5	P348	Rehabilitation and Security Fencing of Police Buildings and Construction of Parade Police Grand Stands	99	8,847,000	8,847,000	-		10,343,073	6,433,338	
5	P446	Procurement of forensic biology equipment -phase 1	70			-		-	-	
5	P447	Construction of Institutional Housing for Police Phase 1	99	30,000,000		-	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	
6	G642	Procurement of IT Equipment for the Deputy Prime Minister's Office	70	3,402,000	3,402,000	-		3,402,000	-	
6	S347	Complex for the physically challenged people at Mankayane	99		-	-		-	-	
6	S349	Construction of a Retirement Home for Elderly persons at Mankayane	70		-	-		-	-	
6	S349	Construction of a Retirement Home for Elderly persons at Mankayane	99		-	-		-	-	
7	G614	Procurement of Office Equipment Phase II	70	3,408,000	3,408,000	-		3,408,000	-	



7	G624	Procurement of Diplomats' residences in missions abroad	99	20,000,000		-		11,514,376	-	
8	P286	Replacement of Army Barracks	99	40,000,000	10,000,000	-	30,000,000	21,062,871	10,222,663	
9	X465	Rehabilitation of Tinkhundla Centre's	99		-	-		-	-	
9	X466	Rehabilitation of Development Training Centre's for Women (WID)	70	4,000,000	4,000,000	-		-	-	
9	X512	Reconstruction of Tinkhundla Centre's	99	15,000,000	15,000,000	-		15,000,000	15,000,000	
10	F027	Cooperation in Energy and Mineral Resources Exploitation	99	18,000,000	18,000,000	-		18,000,000	-	
10	F030	Rural Electrification (Phase 26)	70		-	-		-	-	
10	F030	Rural Electrification (Phase 26)	99		-	-		-	-	
10	F031	Shiselweni Network Re-inforcement and Access Project	67	300,000,000	300,000,000	-		300,000,000	-	
10	F032	Feasibility study for combined cycle power plant	70	34,256,000	34,256,000	-		8,698,000	-	
10	W370	Feasibility Study-Mkhondvo & Nondvo Dams	55		-	-		-	-	
10	W370	Feasibility Study-Mkhondvo & Nondvo Dams	99	4,450,000	4,450,000	-		2,950,000	-	
10	W377	Manzini Region Water and Sanitation	55	300,000,000	300,000,000	-		-	-	
10	W377	Manzini Region Water and Sanitation	99	15,000,000	15,000,000	-		15,000,000	15,000,000	
10	W378	Eswatini water supply and sanitation project (Hosea, Zombodze, Shiselweni 1 - Tinkhundla)	67	300,000,000	300,000,000	-		300,000,000	-	
10	W378	Eswatini water supply and sanitation project (Hosea, Zombodze, Shiselweni 1 - Tinkhundla)	99	10,000,000	10,000,000	-		10,000,000	10,000,000	
10	W379	Procurement of a drilling rig	99		-	-		-	-	
10	W465	Ezulwini water supply and sewer	55		-	-		-	-	
10	W465	Ezulwini water supply and sewer	99		-	-		-	-	
10	X461	Replacement of water testing equipment and rehabilitation of DWA Laboratory	99		-	-		-	-	
10	X485	Nhlangano Water Supply and Sewerage	99		-	-		-	-	
10	X501	Rural Water Supply XIII	99		-	-		-	-	



10	X509	Sustainable Land Administration and Management	52		-	-		-	-	
10	X509	Sustainable Land Administration and Management	99	1,000,000	1,000,000	-		1,000,000	1,000,000	
10	X511	Deeds Registration and Information Management	70	3,408,000	3,408,000	-		3,408,000	-	
20	A372	Water and Irrigation Infrastructure Development	99	10,000,000	10,000,000	-		5,000,002	-	
20	A378	High Value Crops	52		-	-		-	-	
20	A380	Small Holder Market-led Production Project	11	41,200,000	41,200,000	-		4,223,032	-	
20	A380	Small Holder Market-led Production Project	61	44,405,000	44,405,000	-		5,871,511	-	
20	A380	Small Holder Market-led Production Project	62		-	-		-	-	
20	A380	Small Holder Market-led Production Project	99	10,000,000	10,000,000	-		10,000,000	10,000,000	
20	A381	Lower Usuthu II Extension- Downstream Development	55	106,351,000	106,351,000	-		106,351,000	-	
20	A381	Lower Usuthu II Extension- Downstream Development	63	440,421,000	440,421,000	-		440,421,000	-	
20	A381	Lower Usuthu II Extension- Downstream Development	99	100,000,000	100,000,000	-		100,000,000	100,000,000	
20	A395	Eswatini Livestock Value Chain Development Project (ELVCDP)	52	40,000,000	40,000,000	-		5,000,000	-	
20	A396	Lubuyane Irrigation Development Project	1		-	-		-	-	
20	A396	Lubuyane Irrigation Development Project	99		-	-		-	-	
20	A397	Mkhondvo-Ngwavuma Detailed Feasibility Studies	56		-	-		-	-	
20	A397	Mkhondvo-Ngwavuma Detailed Feasibility Studies	99	10,000,000	10,000,000	-		10,000,000	10,000,000	
20	A398	Construction of Aquaculture Research and Production Centre	70	18,205,000	18,205,000	-		9,500,000	-	
20	A400	Cordon Fencing	99	2,000,000	2,000,000	-		2,000,000	1,787,254	
20	A401	Construction of scoop dams	70	13,005,000	13,005,000	-		2,000,000	-	
20	A402	Rehabilitation of Malkerns Research Station	70		-	-		-	-	



20	A404	Construction of Mpakeni Dam	55	300,000,000	300,000,000	-		300,000,000	-	
20	A404	Construction of Mpakeni Dam	99	60,000,000	60,000,000	-		60,000,000	60,000,000	
20	A405	Procurement of tractor drawn farm implementation	70		-	-		-	-	
20	G620	Resettlement of Lobamba (Manzana)	99	2,000,000	2,000,000	-		-	-	
20	W376	Water Harvesting, Small & Medium Dams	52	90,544,000	90,544,000	-		-	-	
20	X505	Resettlement at Lozitha	99	2,500,000	2,500,000	-		-	-	
23	G422	Implementation of Development Strategies	99	17,000,000	17,000,000	-		2,627,550	1,205,450	
23	G467	Millennium (Sikhuphe) Project	99	82,000,000	82,000,000	-		77,391,722	77,391,722	
23	G509	Support to UNDP Country Programme	99	23,105,000	23,105,000	-		23,105,000	17,605,000	
23	G526	The Eswatini Economic Census	99		-	-		-	-	
23	G548	Construction of new Parliament Building	63	150,000,000	150,000,000	-		4,790,955	-	
23	G548	Construction of new Parliament Building	99	20,000,000	20,000,000	-		1,176,743	1,176,743	
23	G573	Payment of Recovery Orders	99		-	-		-	-	
23	G575	The Eswatini Agriculture Survey	99	15,000,000	15,000,000	-		15,000,000	7,698,670	
23	G576	Intercensal Survey	99	14,514,000	14,514,000	-		14,413,778	4,955,038	
23	G585	Construction of an International Convention center (ICC)	63	624,448,000	624,448,000	-		515,438,353	515,438,353	
23	G585	Construction of an International Convention center (ICC)	99	176,000,000	176,000,000	-		174,871,118	172,840,767	
23	G599	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)	99	540,000	540,000	-		382,312	-	
23	G601	Eswatini Household Income and Expenditure Surveys	99	18,000,000	18,000,000	-		17,983,164	10,297,917	
23	G609	Microprojects - Infrastructure Development VI	70	35,484,000		-	35,484,000	7,642,000	-	



23	G609	Microprojects - Infrastructure Development VI	99	183,000,000		-	183,000,000	183,000,000	183,000,000	
23	G616	Construction of Five Star Hotel (FISH)	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23	G616	Construction of Five Star Hotel (FISH)	99	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	-	9,999,914	9,999,914	
23	G634	Rehabilitation of MEPD Conference room & equipment	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23	G635	Support to Taiwan Country Programme	70	5,961,000	5,961,000	-	-	-	-	
23	H362	Construction of the National Referral Hospital	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23	H362	Construction of the National Referral Hospital	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23	H362	Construction of the National Referral Hospital	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23	H362	Construction of the National Referral Hospital	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23	H362	Construction of the National Referral Hospital	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	X202	Urban Development Project	99	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	-	2,371,367	-	
24	X480	Inter-governmental Capital Development Fund	99	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000	20,000,000	
24	X507	Manzini Autism Rehabilitation and Respite Center	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	X507	Manzini Autism Rehabilitation and Respite Center	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	X510	Development of Buhleni Local Authority	99	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	-	-	-	
26	P305	Rehabilitation of Fire Service Department	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	P306	Replacement of Firefighting Equipment & Specialised Vehicles	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	P306	Replacement of Firefighting Equipment & Specialised Vehicles	99	6,000,000	6,000,000	-	-	5,037,000	-	
26	P347	Satellite Fire Stations	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	P347	Satellite Fire Stations	99	5,500,000	5,500,000	-	-	5,437,636	-	
29	M346	Construction of Factory Shells	99	171,453,000	171,453,000	-	-	161,453,000	2,623,275	
29	M351	Market Access & Trade Facilitation	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29	M351	Market Access & Trade Facilitation	99	6,457,000	6,457,000	-	-	5,905,770	-	
29	M354	Rehabilitation of National Handicraft Training Centre and Co-operative Development and Education Centre (NHC and CODEC)	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	



29	M354	Rehabilitation of National Handicraft Training Centre and Co-operative Development and Education Centre (NHC and CODEC)	99	5,000,000		5,000,000	-	-	-	
29	M355	Rehabilitation and Construction of SEDCO Estates	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29	M357	Enhancing Junior Achievement Eswatini Capacity Phase II	70	1,533,000	1,533,000	-	-	-	-	
29	M365	Youth Co-operative Capacity Building	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30	E343	Water Supply to Schools VII	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30	E343	Water Supply to Schools VII	99	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000	2,992,480	
30	E397	Emergency Response and Rehabilitation of storm damaged Government Schools and Public Institutions Phase I	99	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	
30	E437	Construction of Storage Facilities and Rehabilitation of Regional Offices in the Four Regions of the Country	99	10,500,000	-	-	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	
30	E449	Rehabilitation of Sebenta Institute	99	3,225,000	-	-	3,225,000	3,225,000	3,225,000	
30	E450	Extension of Eswatini Skills Center at Piggs Peak	99	200,000	-	-	200,000	200,000	200,000	
30	E460	Schools Infrastructure Enhancement Project	99	25,000,000	-	-	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	
30	E461	Purchase of equipment, tools and furniture for schools throughout the country.	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30	E462	Tertiary Infrastructure and Equipment Enhancement Project	99	12,000,000	-	-	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	
30	E465	Purchase of computers and accessories	70	5,665,000	5,665,000	-	-	-	-	
30	E466	Construction of computer laboratories in rural primary and secondary schools	70	8,190,000	8,190,000	-	-	-	-	
34	G600	Installation of the Integrated Financial Management Information System in Eswatini (IFMIS)	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34	G600	Installation of the Integrated Financial Management Information System in Eswatini (IFMIS)	99	45,466,000	45,466,000	-	-	35,203,880	-	
34	G622	Financial Inclusion Cluster Development (FINCLUDE)	61	41,412,000	41,412,000	-	-	34,653,616	-	
34	G622	Financial Inclusion Cluster Development (FINCLUDE)	99	3,534,000	3,534,000	-	-	3,533,953	3,533,953	
40	E457	Renovation of Nhlanguano, Mbabane and Malkerns VTRS Centres	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40	E457	Renovation of Nhlanguano, Mbabane and Malkerns VTRS Centres	99	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	
43	E381	Rehabilitation of Eswatini National Libraries	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	



43	E464	Reconstruction of Eswatini National Library at Nhlangano	99	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	
43	G557	Development of a Document Management System	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	
43	G557	Development of a Document Management System	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	
43	G617	Rehabilitation of ETVA	99	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	
43	G626	Building-up the ICT Masterplan	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	
43	G627	Construction of a Disaster Recovery Site	63	50,000,000	50,000,000	-	-	1,809,183	1,106,665	
43	G627	Construction of a Disaster Recovery Site	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	
43	G627	Construction of a Disaster Recovery Site	99	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	-	506,703	506,703	
43	G629	Cyber Security	70	2,700,000	2,700,000	-	-	2,700,000	-	
43	G643	Procurement of Outside Broadcasting Studio	99	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	-	-	-	
43	M331	Construction of Biotechnology Park at Nokwane.	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	
43	M331	Construction of Biotechnology Park at Nokwane.	99	30,000,000	30,000,000	-	-	30,000,000	30,000,000	
43	M342	Construction of Information Technology (IT) Park at Phocweni.	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	
43	M342	Construction of Information Technology (IT) Park at Phocweni.	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	
43	M342	Construction of Information Technology (IT) Park at Phocweni.	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	
43	M367	Procurement of working tools for the Administration of Special Economic Zones at RSTP	70	2,565,000	2,565,000	-	-	-	-	
43	T524	Installation of an Automated Biometric Identification System	99	63,000,000	63,000,000	-	-	-	-	
45	H308	Construction and Re-purposing the TB Hospital	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	
45	H308	Construction and Re-purposing the TB Hospital	99	15,000,000	-	-	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,399,518	
45	H311	Lubombo Regional Hospital Phase I	99	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000	20,000,000	19,000,000	
45	H330	Rehabilitation of Mbabane Government Hospital	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	
45	H330	Rehabilitation of Mbabane Government Hospital	99	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000	11,018,219	



45	H337	Provision of Equipment to Hospitals, Clinics and Health Centres	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	
45	H337	Provision of Equipment to Hospitals, Clinics and Health Centres	99	5,000,000	5,000,000	-		4,997,611	92,288	
45	H338	Institutional Housing for Newly built Health Facilities	99	6,000,000		-	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	
45	H339	Water and Sanitation Project II	99	1,500,000	1,500,000	-		1,499,735	1,499,732	
45	H341	Provision of Security at Health Facilities	99	2,000,000	2,000,000	-		2,000,000	2,000,000	
45	H342	National Ambulance Service	99			-		-	-	
45	H345	Provision of Water in Health Facilities	99	1,500,000	1,000,000	-	500,000	1,499,388	718,295	
45	H346	Rehabilitation of Primary Health Care Facilities	70		-	-		-	-	
45	H346	Rehabilitation of Primary Health Care Facilities	99	15,000,000	15,000,000	-		15,000,000	14,124,933	
45	H365	Strengthening Cancer Diagnosis & Treatment in Eswatini	70	6,830,000	6,830,000	-		-	-	
45	H368	Health Systems Strengthening	67	40,000,000	40,000,000	-		-	-	
45	H368	Health Systems Strengthening	99	3,500,000	3,500,000	-		3,500,000	3,500,000	
45	H369	Support towards curbing the spread of Covid-19	67	15,000,000	15,000,000	-		-	-	
45	H369	Support towards curbing the spread of Covid-19	68	10,000,000	10,000,000	-		-	-	
45	H369	Support towards curbing the spread of Covid-19	70			-		-	-	
45	H370	Reconstruction of Health Facilities	99	17,000,000		-	17,000,000	17,000,000	15,000,000	
45	H371	Construction of Clinics	70	10,568,000		-	10,568,000	-	-	
46	G632	Electronic Case Management System	99	17,000,000	17,000,000	-		16,935,000	16,035,000	
48	G637	Design and Construction of courts through PPP	99			-		-	-	
49	P312	Improvement of Prison Facilities	99	3,000,000		-	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	
49	P313	Radio Communication System and Remote Remand II	70		-	-		-	-	
49	P313	Radio Communication System and Remote Remand II	99	1,000,000	1,000,000	-		-	-	



49	P315	Rehabilitation of Prisons	99	20,000,000	2,000,000	-	18,000,000	18,000,000	-	
49	P338	Irrigation Infrastructure for Correctional Farms	99	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	1,547,700	1,547,700	
49	P441	Digging of Boreholes	99	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	-	
50	G630	Modernization of Civil Registration and Immigration Systems	99		-	-	-	-	-	
50	G644	Security Surveillance for the Immigration Office	70	3,539,000	3,539,000	-	-	3,538,000	-	
51	Go82	Rehabilitation, Maintenance and Construction of State Houses	99	160,000,000	160,000,000	-	-	160,000,000	160,000,000	
53	G500	Rehabilitation of Government Buildings VI	99	15,737,000	15,737,000	-	-	12,835,347	11,326,047	
53	G533	Wiring of Government Buildings V	99	7,447,000	7,447,000	-	-	681,544	-	
53	G570	Separation of Meters in Government Houses	99	7,023,000	7,023,000	-	-	476,637	426,532	
53	G645	Construction of Arena and Grand Stand at Hlane	99	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000	20,000,000	
53	T354	Construction and Equipping of Vehicle Testing and Learner Driver Testing Centres	99		-	-	-	-	-	
53	T362	Road Safety Improvements	99		-	-	-	-	-	
53	T363	Rehabilitation and Maintenance of the Feeder Roads Network and Rehabilitation of Armcos and Culverts	99	100,000,000	100,000,000	-	-	23,046,212	22,992,874	
53	T497	Mphandze-Mbhadlane (MR3 Lot 2)	63		-	-	-	-	-	
53	T497	Mphandze-Mbhadlane (MR3 Lot 2)	99		-	-	-	68,027,971	68,027,971	
53	T500	Design Review, Supervision and Construction of Nhlangano- Sicunusa Road	10		-	-	-	-	-	
53	T500	Design Review, Supervision and Construction of Nhlangano- Sicunusa Road	93		-	-	-	-	-	
53	T500	Design Review, Supervision and Construction of Nhlangano- Sicunusa Road	95	123,002,000	123,002,000	-	-	-	-	
53	T500	Design Review, Supervision and Construction of Nhlangano- Sicunusa Road	99		-	-	-	-	-	
53	T505	Preliminary Designs for Lothair Matsapha Railway Line	99		-	-	-	-	-	
53	T506	Construction of Bulembu-Pigg's Peak-Magoga Road (MR20 & MR2)	95		-	-	-	-	-	
53	T506	Construction of Bulembu-Pigg's Peak-Magoga Road (MR20 & MR2)	99	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	-	-	-	
53	T507	Construction of Lukhula-Big Bend Road (MR16)	95		-	-	-	-	-	
53	T507	Construction of Lukhula-Big Bend Road (MR16)	99		-	-	-	-	-	



53	T512	Chemical Soil Stabilizers Programme (Probase)	95		-	-	-	-	-		
53	T512	Chemical Soil Stabilizers Programme (Probase)	99		-	-	-	224,971	-		
53	T513	Resealing of Mbabane - Manzini Road	99		-	-	-	-	-		
53	T515	Manzini-Mphandze (MR3 Lot1)	55	4,500,000	4,500,000	-	-	-	-		
53	T515	Manzini-Mphandze (MR3 Lot1)	56	9,000,000	9,000,000	-	-	-	-		
53	T515	Manzini-Mphandze (MR3 Lot1)	99	62,500,000	62,500,000	-	-	6,620,797	5,935,846		
53	T518	Feasibility study for Motshane - Matsamo road MR1	93		-	-	-	-	-		
53	T518	Feasibility study for Motshane - Matsamo road MR1	99		-	-	-	-	-		
53	T520	Construction of Hangar and Workshop at KMIII airport	70	128,205,000	128,205,000	-	-	105,428,854	-		
53	T520	Construction of Hangar and Workshop at KMIII airport	99		-	-	-	-	-		
53	T521	Manzini Golf-Course Interchange	55	93,390,000	93,390,000	-	-	23,451,997	-		
53	T521	Manzini Golf-Course Interchange	99	58,102,000	58,102,000	-	-	15,500,550	14,515,222		
53	T523	Expansion of Matsapha Inland- Dry Port	70		-	-	-	-	-		
53	T525	Emergency Maintenance programme for roads	99	334,000,000	334,000,000	-	-	249,226,731	239,347,645		
53	T526	Procurement of Equipment for the Central Motor Registry	99	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-		
56	R224	Upgrading of Somhlolo National Stadium Phase II	99	15,000,000	-	-	15,000,000	15,000,000	-		
56	R230	Construction of Recreational Facilities in the Four Regions	99					-	-		
58	G623	System Development and Capacity Building	99	2,500,000	2,500,000			-	-		
58	G639	Institutional Capacity Development	70	2,384,000	2,384,000	-	-	-	-		
Total					5,853,976,000	5,335,999,000	28,500,000	469,477,000	4,136,161,047	2,075,280,735	71%



Annex 2: Pictures for selected capital projects that were visited

Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs

New game park (Big 5 Merger)





The newly refurbished outside-dining area of Mantenga restaurant.





The new extension of Mantenga restaurant and kitchen area





Ministry of Tinkhundla and Development

- Newly reconstructed Mtsambama Inkhundla and currently eroding Inkhundla premises.







Nkwene Inkhundla showing structure with cracks on the wall and damaged ceilings







Newly constructed Gilgal
Inkhundla and completed.





Correctional services





MINISTER'S
STATEMENT



RECENT
ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENTS



GOVT & MEPD
CAPITAL
PROGRAMME



MINISTRY
PERFORMANCE
BY DEPARTMENT





Hlathikhulu Factory shell





Jonssons Factory Shell





Gamula Factory shell



