



NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

Information as at 31 December 2016

SWAZILAND

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1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

CAADP Compact: Swaziland signed the CAADP Compact on 3 – 4 March 2010.

Capacity Building: In July 2015, NEPAD supported Swaziland in conducting an Independent Technical Review (ITR).

Provincial stakeholder consultations were completed as an input to the national CAADP Compact and Investment Plan. And an Agriculture Public Expenditure Review was conducted.

Climate Change Fund

Over 80 policy makers and climate change practitioners, and about 880 000 community members in Swaziland were sensitised, through the media, on the link between agriculture and climate change, while about 1 500 farmers were trained. In addition, a compendium on Climate Smart Agriculture was developed for the implementation of CSA in Swaziland.

Nutrition

Measuring the Cost of Hunger in Africa: This study was completed in 4 countries (Egypt, Ethiopia, Swaziland and Uganda). The overarching objective of the multi-country study led by the AUC, NEPAD, WFP and UNECA, is to catalyse coordinated action and inform the design of nutrition-oriented policy frameworks and programmes, with greater investments to eradicate child undernutrition on the continent.

10 findings from the first phase of the “Measuring the Cost of hunger” study:

1. There are more stunted children in Africa today than there were 20 years ago.
2. 69 to 82 per cent of all cases of child undernutrition are not properly treated.
3. Most of the health costs associated with undernutrition occur before the child turns one year old
4. 4 between 7 and 16 per cent of grade repetitions at schools are associated with stunting.
5. Stunted children complete 0.2 to 1.2 years less in school education.
6. 8 to 28 per cent of all child mortality is associated with undernutrition.
7. Child mortality associated with undernutrition has reduced national workforces by between 1 and 8 per cent
8. 40 to 67 per cent of working-age populations suffered from stunting as children.
9. The annual costs associated with child undernutrition reach values equivalent to 1.9 to 16.5 per cent of gross domestic product.

10. Eliminating stunting in Africa is a necessary step for inclusive development on the continent.

2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)

Unblocking Political Bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and optic fibre Projects Linking Neighbouring States: The project uses political gravitas and goodwill to unblock and facilitate political bottlenecks affecting the implementation of ICT broadband and optic fibre projects on the continent.

Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

TAH programme: This is phase I of the continental connectivity programme that focuses on completion and standardisation of the TAH missing links by 2030.

Single African Sky phase 1 (design and initial implementation): Single African Sky is a continental programme that will create a high-level, satellite-based air navigation system for the African continent.

Yamoussoukro Decision implementation: Purposed at accelerating the Yamoussoukro Decision implementation by identifying countries that are ready to fully implement it, and discussing and agreeing with both their governments and airlines to launch the voluntary club on a full membership basis.

ICT Enabling Environment: This programme aims to improve the environment for the private sectors to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure

ICT Terrestrial for Connectivity: This programme has two main components: a) secure each country connection by at least two broadband infrastructure; and b) ensure access to submarine cable to all landlocked countries. Kenya is one of the participating countries

Internet Exchange Point (IXP) programme: The aim of this programme is to provide Africa with adequate internet node exchange to maximise internal traffic.

Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

At the beginning of 2014, 37 of the 42 opted-in African countries have completed a rapid assessment / gap analysis. The next step for countries is to develop a SE4LL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus(es). To support this process, the SE4ALL Africa Hub partners have led the development

of Africa Guidelines for SE4ALL national Action Agendas. The Africa Guidelines lay out principles and process for developing Action Agendas and put forward a balanced approach of centralized and decentralized solutions to achieve universal access to energy services.

Progress in **Swaziland:**
Starting SE4All Action Agenda and SE4All Investment Prospectus are under development"

3. INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)

A critical AU Model Law aimed at harmonizing medical products regulatory systems in Africa was endorsed by African Heads of State and Government at the January 2016 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The AU Model Law will contribute towards accelerate the regulation of safe, quality and affordable medical products and technologies. **Swaziland has embraced and domesticated the AU Model Law and is already utilizing an adapted version.**

Southern African Network for Biosciences (SANBio)

Farmers were trained in Swaziland through the Swaziland Mushroom Unit; the farmers were equipped with technical skills of mushroom farming and processing.

African Biosafety Network of Expertise (ABNE)

The African Biosafety Network of Expertise has continued to build functional biosafety systems in the AU Member States in order to provide opportunity for the countries to benefit from application of agricultural biotechnology without compromising on human and environmental safety. The programme currently covers 16 countries, namely Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, Togo, Swaziland, Zambia, Ethiopia, Tanzania Sudan and Burkina Faso

4. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

Capacity Development

Advocacy support and strengthening of negotiation capacities of African countries on Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Common African Position (CAP). Subsequently, Africa's development priorities were mirrored in the new SDGs.

Gender

Swaziland was one of the countries that benefited from economic and financial empowerment. Across the continent, 74,435 were supported to acquire / enhance their skills in income generation skills. Furthermore, there was deployment of technical assistance to boost agriculture production for both consumption and commercial purposes, increased access to agricultural extension services, promotion of gender inclusiveness in decision making, and creation of an enabling environment to access land. In addition, land tenure and legalization of land titles for women was strengthened, youth-job creation enhanced, SME management boosted, and informal and regional trade development improved.

Moreover, the project strengthened the skills of 25,438 women continentally through institutional based capacity building.

The NEPAD Spanish Fund has also earmarked two million Euros to COMESA (**Kenya, Burundi, Sudan and Swaziland**) and ECOWAS (**Sierra Leone and Burkina Faso**) for the implementation of business incubation centers

